



Ministry of Rural Development
Government of India

Annual Report 2021-22



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Contents

An Overview of the Ministry	iii
Mission Antyodaya	xiv
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT	
1. Organisation	1
2. Rural Employment - Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA)	11
3. Rural Livelihoods - Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)	18
4. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)	70
5. Rural Connectivity - Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	83
6. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G)	108
7. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)	117
8. Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)	124
9. Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)	130
10. District Rural Development Agency (DRDA)	138
11. Rural Development Activities in Special Areas	141
12. Empowerment of Women	159
13. Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	163
14. Caring for Persons with Disability	167
15. Welfare of Minorities	170
16. Autonomous Bodies under the Ministry	173
17. Training and Capacity Building	182
18. Information, Education & Communication	194
19. Official Language	203

20. International Co-operation	205
21. Accounting Organisation	209
22. Implementation of E-Governance	215
23. Monitoring and Evaluation	226
24. Poverty Studies	236
25. Ease of Living (EoL) Status Survey	241
26. Right to Information	242
27. Strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)	243
28. Research & Evaluation Studies	257

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RESOURCES

29. Introduction	261
30. Watershed Management Programmes	263
31. Land Regulation and Land Economics	276
32. Programme Monitoring and Evaluation	286
33. Administrative & Coordination Division	289
34. Physical and Financial Achievements in North-Eastern Region	302

ANNEXURES

35. Department of Rural Development	309
36. Department of Land Resources	338

An Overview

Ministry of Rural Development has been given the mandate for undertaking interventions for integrated and sustainable rural development. With the main focus on skilling of rural youth, increasing livelihood opportunities, empowering rural women and expanding livelihood opportunities, providing social safety net and infrastructure development, MoRD plays a pivotal role in the welfare and development of rural citizens. In the past year, apart from strengthening the implementation structures in the various ongoing rural development programmes, MoRD's primary objective is the sustainable and resilient development of rural areas, by adopting multi-pronged strategies to address rural poverty and improve the economic well-being of the people.

The main aims of the Ministry are classified as:

- i. Uplifting the deprived rural households through multidimensional support including for assets, livelihoods, infrastructure and services. Adopting a saturation approach and ensuring resilience to the families and communities.
- ii. Convergence of programmes and schemes.
- (iii) Raising institutions of poor and forging partnerships with PRIs and other drivers of transformation.
- (iv) Integrated and sustained monitoring of measurable outcomes.

The vision and mission of the Ministry is sustainable and inclusive growth of rural India through a multipronged strategy for eradication of poverty by increasing livelihoods opportunities, providing social safety net and developing infrastructure for growth. This is expected to improve quality of life in rural India and to correct the developmental imbalances, aiming in the process, to reach out to most disadvantaged sections of the society.

Continuing with its significant progress in leveraging Information Technology and Space Technology for monitoring execution of projects and schemes, most programmes of the Ministry have developed web-based and mobile apps for implementing their entire programme. Use of ICT and Space Technology has considerably strengthened the accountability framework. In addition, Social Audit through Social Audit Teams with participation of Community Resource Persons and Women Self Help Groups has also improved accountability framework.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS), provides for enhancement of livelihood security of rural households by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The scheme covers the entire country except for districts that have a hundred percent urban population. In the financial year 2021-22, so far (till 31 December 2021) 6.49 crore households have been provided employment and in the process 272.13 crore person-days of employment have been generated. Women have accounted for an average of 54.25% of the total person-days generated in Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, while SC/ST households have contributed to a total of 37.66%.

To strengthen the livelihood resource base of the poor, the focus of the scheme is on creation of productive assets of prescribed quality and durability under the scheme. A total of 262 works are permissible 4 major categories. A) public works relating to Natural Resources management (NRM), B) Community assets or Individual Assets, C) Common Infrastructure and D) Rural Infrastructure. Out of 262 permissible works, 182 works are related to Natural Resources management (NRM) works. The scheme has a mandate to provide at least of the work to be taken up in a district in terms of

cost shall be for creation of productive assets directly linked to agriculture and allied activities through development of land, water and trees.

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) continued to register significant progress in all components during 2021-22. Intensive activities of the Mission were initiated in 261 new blocks, taking the cumulative footprint to 6,782 blocks. Cumulatively up to December 2021, the Mission has mobilized about 8.08 crore households into 73.93 lakh SHGs. The total number of promoted VOs is 4.28 lakh, while the number of Cluster Level Federations (CLFs) stood at 32899. Till December, 2021 cumulatively total capitalization support is of Rs.16,189.10 crore was provided to the community institutions. Further SHGs have leveraged a loan of Rs. 4.45 lakh crore from Bank since 2013-14.

Financial inclusion continued to be one of the focus areas of the Mission during the year. With the support of Department of Financial Services (DFS), Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Indian Bank Associations (IBA), the Mission has vigorously promoted: (i) Business Correspondent Sakhi (BC Sakhi) model with 60,016 SHG members acting as Business Correspondents (ii) enhancing the number of Bank Sakhi deployed to service the SHGs in Bank branches; and (iii) an online application system for filing SHG Bank loan applications.. Further, individual bank account details of 3.30 crore SHG members and Aadhar details of 4.96 crore SHG members have been uploaded on the NRLM-MIS portal.

The Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) has been strengthening livelihoods by interventions in agro-ecological practices, improved livestock rearing, and sustainable Non-Timber Forest Produces (NTFP) collection and value chain interventions. 147 lakhs (14.7 million) women farmers have been covered under the farm livelihoods including MKSP till December 2021.

Under farm livelihoods intervention, the other area of interventions are Value Chain initiatives and Integrated farming clusters. Value chain development is an

important farm livelihoods intervention to support small and marginal rural producers to get better market access through aggregation, processing and marketing. The intervention covers promotion of the producers collectives viz., Producers Groups and Producers Enterprises. The Producers Groups are informal organization to support the small & marginal producers at village level though aggregation and marketing in nearby market whereas the producers' enterprises are formal organizations who supports for aggregation, processing, value additional and forward marketing. The institutional structure would be based on the opportunities and existing gaps in the value chain.

To facilitate States in implementation of the value chain development interventions through promotion of producers collectives various guidelines such as a) promotion of Producers' Enterprises (PEs), b) Financing of Producer Collectives under DAY-NRLM and c) Guidelines on value chain development through promotion of producer enterprise under NRETP, d) Guidelines for release of fund to Producers Enterprises and e) Promotion of Producers Groups under DAY-NRLM have been developed and circulated to the States.

To provide technical support on value chain development under DAY-NRLM, NDDDB Dairy Services (NDS) and FDRVC (Foundation for Development of Rural Value Chain) have been recognized as NSO (NRLM Support Organisation). The NDDDB Dairy Services supports setting of larges sized women owned Producers Enterprise on dairy sector whereas FDRVC is supports for other Farm and Non-farm sector. The Ministry in collaboration with the TATA Trust has set up the FDRVC (Foundation For Development of Rural Value chain) at national.

Till date a total of 183 number of Producers Enterprise have already been promoted by 16 State Rural Livelihoods Missions under DAY-NRLM.

The Ministry till date has approved 33 value chain development projects for promotion of women owned Producers Enterprise with a total outlay of **Rs 543.07 Crores** across to eleven states (*Assam, Bihar,*

Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh) under the World Bank dedicated fund for livelihoods, Innovation Fund, MKSP and NRETP.

Each project is based on the principle of community centricity for selecting commodities and present commodity portfolio ranges from dairy, NTFP, mango, ginger, hill-broom, vegetables, sesame seed, pulses and maize to floriculture. The key intervention is the formation of Producer Collectives (producer groups and producer enterprises), based on principle of mutual assistance, to ensure better economic returns to farmers for their farm produce through economies of scale, improved market reach, better access to funds, etc. Other intervention includes – primary & secondary processing of farm produce, direct market linkage, etc.

As part of newer interventions under farm livelihoods,, Integrated farming Cluster consisting of 2-3 adjoining intervention village covering 250-300 households where every households are to be supported with improvement in 3-4 livelihoods with strong backward and forward linkage are being promoted. Such 400 clusters have been planned under NRETP.

DAY-NRLM has been strengthening livelihoods by interventions in agro-ecological practices and organic farming is the next logical progression as it moves towards organic certification and marketing to enable farmers to get better market access. NRLM is promoting organic farming in 1646 clusters in 17 states. 68,147 Mahila Kisans are joined local groups this year and cumulatively reached to 2,41,961 Mahila Kisan. 23,692 Local groups were formed and 12,441 local groups were registered under Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) for promotion of organic farming. 94 staff members from Assam and Himachal Pradesh were trained by National Centre of Organic Farming (NCOF).

DAY – NRLM is promoting millet cultivation with Mahila Kisan particularly agro ecological practices to reduce the cost of cultivation and to provide safe and nutritious food. State Rural Livelihoods Missions are converging with various schemes of state governments

to promote millet cultivation with SHG members. Under Mahila Kisan Sasakthikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) poly crop models are promoted in which millets are an important component. Importance of millets in nutrition is being discussed in SHG meetings to increase the consumption of millets. DAY - NRLM reached to 23,500 Mahila Kisan under Millet cultivation.

DAY - NRLM entered MoU with Indian Institute of Millet Research (IIMR) for technical support to SRLMs for promotion of Millets. Approach paper for promotion of Millets Under DAY – NRLM is finalised and action plan for promotion of millets is finalised

The beekeeping /honey value chain intervention having the potential to immensely contribute in improving the livelihoods of the rural households in addition to other ecological benefits. Keeping this in view DAY- NRLM is promoting beekeeping/honey value chain interventions on a large scale to create livelihoods. Promotion of beekeeping/honey value chain interventions will be aligned with the proposed Mission 25 million livelihoods. These livelihoods are planned in a such a way that these interventions transform the income levels of the SHG members and provide at least Rs.1 Lakh per annum.

DAY – NRLM is promoting Moringa plantation through its various initiatives viz agri nutria gardens, agro ecological practices etc. Some of the SRLMs have raised Moringa Nurseries for distribution among SHG members to plant Moringa in Agri nutria gardens. A joint advisory was issued for promotion of moringa through MGNREGS. Value chain analysis of Moringa is under process. Three state level convergence meetings were held for promotion of moringa.

In order to support rural youth to take up local entrepreneurship, Startup Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) was launched as a sub-scheme of DAY-NRLM in 2014. As on 31st December, 2021 a total of 238 projects proposals and 164 DPRs have been approved covering 29 States and Union Territories. Of the 2.64 lakh enterprises to forward from the 164 approved DPRs, 1.86 lakh enterprises have been formed till date.

Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY), an initiative launched in April 2017 aims to provide safe, affordable and community monitored rural transport services to connect remote rural villages. Till 31st December, 2021, a total of 1811 vehicles were operational across 26 States/UT.

DAY-NRLM is a community driven programme with Community Resource Persons (CRPs) at the forefront of all core Mission activities. To strengthen the capacities of the CRPs, a large number of master trainers have been identified trained and deployed at all levels of the Mission. Cumulatively 3.50 lakh community cadre and about 60,000 Master trainers have been identified and deployed for the Mission activities. To facilitate optimal use of both the master trainers and the CRPs, the Mission has got the profiles of both the master trainers and community cadre uploaded on the DAY-NRLM portal. For farm livelihoods interventions a total of 1.26 Lakh livelihoods CRPs (65,372 Krishi Sakhi and 42,913 Pashu Sakhi) have been trained who are providing 24x7 support to the Mahila Kisan at village level.

In the Union budget speech for financial year 2018-19, Hon'ble Finance Minister announced that organic farming would be promoted with the women farmers of the Self Help Groups (SHGs). From sustainable agricultural practices, organic farming is the next logical progression as it moves towards organic certification and marketing to enable farmers to get better market access. In total of 1,646 organic village clusters are identified to be developed by 28 States/UTs. In total of 1,646 organic village clusters are identified to be developed. About a 2.4 Lakh SHG women has been brought under organic farming till December 2021.

Lastly, the Mission is working on the development of transaction system for SHG Federation to track the member level savings, inter-lending, borrowings and repayments etc. It is expected that this system will enable both the Mission management and the banks to monitor the health of the SHGs and their federations better.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushal Yojana (DDU-GKY) With an ambitious agenda to benchmark

wage placement-linked programs to global standards, Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) revamped the Placement linked skill development program under National Rural Livelihood Mission as Deendayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) on the 25th September, 2014. In doing so the Ministry has used its knowledge gained over 15 years of experience in implementing skill training programs.

Since April 1999, the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) has been implementing skills and placement initiatives, starting with the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) as a placement linked wage and self-employment program. It was then redesigned and launched as 'Aajeevika Skills' in September 2013, with revised focus on placement driven wage employment for the rural youth in the age of 18-35 entailing an assured minimum placement of 70% and a salary not lower than the minimum wages. The focus was now more on retention and career progression than garnering new candidates for training, it promoted higher numbers of retained employees hence pushing forth the dreams of countless rural youth.

DDU-GKY is a critical component of the National Skill Development Policy with a unique focus on the rural poor youth. It is now a demand driven placement-linked skilling initiative of Government of India. It seeks to enable poor rural youth to benefit from international opportunities arising due to a global deficit in the working population, thereby making rural India, the preferred skilled resource pool for the world.

DDU-GKY has evolved out of a need to diversify incomes of the rural poor and to cater to the occupational aspirations of rural youth. The skilling courses are undertaken by Project Implementing Agency (PIA) in a PPP mode. It is mandatory for every PIA to give placement to 70% of the trained candidates. DDU-GKY projects are funded by Central and State Government in the ratio of 60:40 in all States, excepting North-East states and Himalayan states where the funding ratio is 90:10. Himayat - a special scheme for Jammu and Kashmir provides for 100% funding by Central Government.

DDU-GKY is a nationwide placement-linked skill training program funded by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India (GOI). It aims to contribute to the Prime Minister's 'Make in India' campaign to position India as the globally preferred manufacturing hub, while dovetailing its efforts to significantly contribute in other flagship programs of the nation.

DDU-GKY is critical to the national skill agenda and to the 430 million (Census 2011) young people in the country in the age group of 15-35 years, close to 70% of whom live in rural areas. DDU-GKY has great potential to transforming the nation's demographic surplus to the much needed 'demographic dividend' through building the productive capabilities of the rural youth.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), was launched on 25th December 2000 for providing connectivity by way of all-weather road to the eligible unconnected habitations as per core-network with a population of 500+ persons in plain areas. In respect of Special Category States/ UTs (i.e. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh and Uttarakhand), the Desert Areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme), the Tribal (Schedule-V) areas and Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission), the objective is to connect eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 250+ persons (Census 2001). For most intensive IAP blocks as identified by Ministry of Home Affairs the unconnected habitations with population 100+ (as per 2001 Census) is eligible to be covered under PMGSY.

Against 1,78,184 eligible habitations of 250+ and 500+ population size identified for coverage under the scheme, 16,085 habitations have been provided connectivity by the States out of their own resources and 4,723 habitations have either been dropped or have not been found feasible. Out of the balance 1,57,376 habitations sanctioned for providing connectivity under the PMGSY, 1,55,552 have already been covered. Thus,

as on 31st December 2021, 1,824 habitations remain to be saturated. Under 100-249 population category (LWE areas), 6,260 habitations have been sanctioned for providing all-weather road connectivity, out of which 5,823 habitations have been saturated till 31st December, 2021.

Aiming to cover upgradation of existing selected rural roads based on their economic potential and their role in facilitating the growth of rural market centres and rural hubs PMGSY II was launched in May 2013 and envisages consolidation of the existing Rural Road Network to improve its overall efficiency as a provider of transportation services for people, goods and services. A total of 50,000 km road length has been targeted for upgradation under PMGSY-II. A total of 49,885 Km road length has been sanctioned under the Scheme and 45,875 Km completed as on 31st December, 2021.

Union Government had approved the PMGSY III in 2019, which mainly focuses on the consolidation of existing Through routes and Major Rural Links that connect habitations to Gramin Agricultural Markets, Higher Secondary Schools and Hospitals.

The GoI has targeted to cover 1.25 lakh kms with an expenditure of about Rs. 80,250 Crore for the country under PMGSY-III. PMGSY-III heavily relies on technology for planning and selection of roads. The initial survey of rural facilities is conducted through the GEO-PMGSY app where geo-tagged photographs of facilities such as schools, hospitals are captured. The facilities data combined with the GIS based DRRP is then used to create "Trace Maps" which highlight routes which are commonly used by villages to access their basic necessities of agriculture, health, education and administration. A total of 72,881 km road length has already been sanctioned to 17 States and 21,490 km road length completed till 31st December 2021.

Under Road Connectivity Project in Left Wing Extremism Affected Areas (RCPLWEA), wherein all-weather road connectivity is provided in 44 districts which are critical from security and communication point of view, the Ministry has so far sanctioned 10,231

km length, against which 4,817 km road length has been completed till 31st December 2021.

PMGSY-I & II are now targeted for completion by September 2022, RCPLWEA is targeted for completion by March 2023 and PMGSY-III is targeted for completion by March 2025.

Pradhan Mantri AwaasYojana- Gramin (PMAY-G)

The erstwhile rural housing scheme, Indira AwaasYojana (IAY) had been re-structured into Pradhan Mantri AwaasYojana – Gramin (PMAY-G) in view of Government's commitment to provide “Housing for All” by 2024 and to address the gaps in the previous housing schemes. The re-structured scheme Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) came into effect from 1st April 2016. The aim of PMAY-G is to provide a pucca house with basic amenities to all houseless and households living in kutcha/dilapidated houses in rural areas of the country.

To achieve the objective of “Housing for All” the target number of houses to be constructed under the schemes is 2.95 crore. The target set is to be achieved in phases and in the 1st phase 1.00 crore houses and in the 2nd phase 1.95 crore houses are being taken up for construction.

Under PMAY-G, identification of beneficiaries is based on the housing deprivation parameters as per Socio-Economic Caste Census - 2011. Accordingly, under PMAY-G all rural houseless and households living in zero, one or two room kucha houses, subject to the exclusion criteria as per SECC and duly verified by Gram Sabha are provided assistance for construction of houses. Under PMAY-G, assistance of Rs.1,20,000/- in plains and Rs.1,30,000/- in hilly states, difficult areas and IAP districts is provided for construction of the house. The assistance includes Rs.12,000/- for construction of toilet under Swachh Bharat Mission (G), MGNREGA or any other dedicated financing source and support of 90 person days in plain areas and 95 person-days in hilly states, difficult areas and IAP districts under MGNREGA through convergence.

The PMAY-G envisages transparency in implementation of the scheme through identification of

beneficiaries on the basis of objective parameters from the Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC), direct transfer of assistance electronically to beneficiaries bank accounts through the AwaasSoft-PFMS platform and evidence based monitoring of construction of the house through capture Geo-referenced, date and time-stamped photographs of the houses before, during and after construction.

Robust monitoring mechanism has been incorporated into the scheme of PMAY-G with special emphasis on quality and timely completion of construction. The physical and financial progress is monitored closely both electronically viz., MIS-AwaasSoft and physically through visits by National Level Monitors, Area Officers of Ministry and officials of the Project Management Unit set up at the State, District and Block Level. Social Audit had also been introduced involving a mandatory review of all aspects of the scheme.

One of the main objectives and focus areas of PMAY-G is construction of durable and disaster resilient house. Accordingly, special emphasis had been made under PMAY-G for Rural Mason Training and certification. This not only ensured that the houses constructed under PMAY-G are of good quality but also provided livelihood opportunities to the persons who had undergone training. Further, the beneficiaries of PMAY-G are to be provided bouquet of options of house designs and appropriate technology suitable to the region of their residence. In this direction, Ministry of Rural Development, in collaboration with UNDP and IIT, Delhi had identified different house designs that are suitable for different housing for different States in the country.

One of the major constraints in quality house construction is an insufficient number of skilled masons. To address this, the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) has launched the Rural Mason Training (RMT) program under the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G). The initiative not only avails livelihood opportunities for the rural workforce but also contributes towards the availability of a skilled workforce for the construction of rural

infrastructure under different schemes. The MoRD has partnered with the Construction Skill Development Council of India (CSDCI) and National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) in the implementation of the RMT program.

In so far as achievement under Rural Mason Training is concerned, as on 2nd January 2022 a total of 2,17,972 candidates have been **enrolled** for mason training out of which 1,85,190 have been **assessed and** 1,36,633 have been **certified** under Rural Mason Training (RMT) programme.

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) The Directive Principles of State Policy of the Constitution of India enjoin upon the State to undertake within its means a number of welfare measures, targeting the poor and the destitute in particular. Article 41 of the Constitution of India directs the State to provide public assistance to its citizens in the case of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement as well as in other cases of undeserved wants, within the limit of State's economic capacity and development. Social security, invalid and old age pensions figure as Items 23 and 24 of the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India in the Concurrent List. It is in compliance of these guiding principles, that the Government of India introduced on Independence Day, 1995 the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) as a fully Centrally Sponsored Scheme targeting the destitute, defined as any person who has little or no regular mean of subsistence from his/her own source of income or through financial support from family members or other sources, to be identified by the States and UTs, with the objective of providing a basic level of financial support. The programme has undergone many changes in the composition, eligibility criterion and funding patterns over the years.

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY). The Hon'ble Prime Minister launched the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) on 11 October 2014. This was aimed at holistic development of selected Gram Panchayats (GPs) through the convergence of programmes under the overall guidance of Hon'ble Members of Parliament.

The Yojana is about improving access to public services and community action for social and economic development so that these villages become role models worthy of emulation by neighbouring Gram Panchayats. The Hon'ble MPs adopted 1,836 Gram Panchayats under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) across the country till 11th November 2021. Towards holistic development, the Gram Panchayats under the guidance of Hon'ble MPs, follow a structured process of environment creation, social mobilisation, resource mapping and participatory development planning. They prepare Village Development Plans (VDP) containing prioritised time-bound projects to achieve holistic progress of the village, through the convergence of resources. So far, VDPs have been prepared by 1,836 Gram Panchayats containing 85,716 activities of which implementation of 55,027 (64%) activities have already been completed.

The GPs could achieve this implementation without dedicated funds through efficient convergence of government Schemes, mobilisation of community resources and leveraging assistance of CSR. The identification of GPs for 2019-24 and preparation of their VDPs is currently under progress.

Various steps taken by the Government for expediting selection of Saansad Adarsh Grams include letters from Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development to Hon'ble Chief Ministers of all States and Hon'ble MPs requesting to organising orientation programme on SAGY for the newly elected Hon'ble MPs, oversee the SAGY implementation and to identify GPs under SAGY. Considering the COVID-19 pandemic, the Department of Rural Development (DoRD) has organised capacity building programmes on SAGY through webinars for the Charge Officers and other stakeholders of SAGY GPs during 2021-22. The DoRD is also encouraging and handholding all the State/UT administrations to organise similar orientation workshops for Hon'ble MPs, Charge Officers and other stakeholders. State-level workshops have also been organised in Uttarakhand, Lakshadweep, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Pondicherry and Kerala.

Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) is a unique programme, designed to deliver catalytic interventions to rural areas, on the threshold of growth. The Mission is an attempt to make the selected rural and tribal areas socially, economically and physically sustainable regions and strives to strengthen by providing economic, social, basic and digital amenities, thus leading to sustainable and balanced regional development in the country. 300 Rurban Clusters with thematic economic growth points are being developed across the country under this innovative Mission. Strengthening economic growth and livelihood promotion is one of the key priorities in cluster development. This is being achieved through investments in Skill development training linked to economic activities, employment generation & SHG promotion, Agricultural services & Processing and Tourism activities.

The cluster based model of achieving focused area development in chosen Gram Panchayats, ensures decentralised planning and efficient channelization of local efforts and resources to achieve their development aspirations. Twenty one (21) components envisaged as desirable under the Mission will be the key drivers for inclusive growth in these cluster areas. Out of the mandated 300 clusters under SPMRM, 299 clusters have been identified across 28 States and 6 Union Territories. Further, through intense engagements with the States/UTs, 291 Integrated Cluster Action Plans (ICAPs) and subsequently 283 cluster Detailed Projects Reports (DPRs) are approved by respective Empowered committees till date. In these 291 clusters under three phases of the Mission, Rs. 27,714 crore of investment has been proposed to be invested under Convergence and Critical Gap Funding (CGF) activities. A key point to mention regarding the Mission's approach is Spatial Planning. Presently, the plan prepared and implemented in rural areas are social and economic plans which are only sectoral in nature, which in turn results in non-integrated plan preparation. Under SPMRM, Spatial Plans are being prepared which intends to bring in well planned development to stimulate economic growth and enhance basic services of the clusters.

International Cooperation (IC) has, in recent times, gained added significance and impetus in the changed social, economic and political scenario of the world. India, the largest democracy in the world, is always in the forefront as a global partner. The Ministry of Rural Development, being one of the most significant Ministries, is taking this initiative forward through cooperation and exchange of experience, knowledge and expertise in the field of rural development and poverty alleviation with other countries bilaterally or through multilateral platform.

Right from the beginning, India has recognized the need for cooperation among the developing and least developed countries for better appreciation of each others' problems. The mandate of International Cooperation of this Department is to foster mutually beneficial partnerships with other countries of the work in multilateral as well as bilateral forums exchanging knowledge and experience in development of rural areas. The Ministry of Rural Development is the nodal Ministry with respect to two Inter- Governmental International Organizations, namely, the African- Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO) and the Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP). Also, this Ministry is the focal Ministry for Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation in respect of BIMSTEC, SAARC, etc.

Training - Capacity building through training of Rural Development functionaries, elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutes (PRIs) and other concerned is a priority of the Ministry. Capacity building is carried out through a network of Training Institutes namely National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD & PR) at Hyderabad and its North Eastern Regional Centre (NERC) at Guwahati, 29 State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs) and 87 Extension Training Centres (ETCs). During the year 2021-22 as on 31.10.2021, the institute organized 998 training programmes across the country.

Department of Land Resources

The main objectives of the Department are: (1) to increase productivity of rainfed/degraded land through

the process of integrated watershed management, (2) to support States/UTs for implementation of Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) with the aim to achieve a comprehensive land governance system known as Integrated Land Information Management System and (3) to administer land reforms and other related matters relating to land such as administration of the Right to Fair Land Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR), the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP) of 2007, the Registration Act, 1908 etc.

The Department is mandated to implement a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely Watershed Development Component Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY). The main objective of the scheme is to develop rainfed & degraded lands in the country, increase productivity of these lands and ensure livelihoods of inhabitants sustainably through the process of integrated watershed management. The Department of Land Resources has been implementing Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) since 2009-10. In 2015-16, IWMP was amalgamated as the Watershed Development Component of PMKSY. The activities being undertaken inter alia include ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, rain water harvesting, nursery raising, afforestation, horticulture, pasture development, livelihoods for assetless persons, etc.

Altogether 8214 watershed development projects were sanctioned during 2009-10 to 2014-15 in 28 States (now 27 States and UT of J & K and Ladakh) involving an area of about 39.07 million ha with Rs 33,642.24 crore as Central share [total cost: Rs.50,739.58 crore; sharing pattern 60: 40 (90:10 in NER and hilly States)]. Since inception, Rs.19926.67 crore Central Share has been released to States (as on 31.10.2021).

Out of the sanctioned projects, 1832 projects (uninitiated 435 and delayed 1487) were transferred to States in 2018 for taking up from their own budgets; remaining 6382 projects being funded by DoLR. As on

31.12.2021, out of 6382 projects, 5220 (81.79%) have been reported completed. As on 31.12.2021, 16.32 lakh photographs of the works undertaken have been uploaded by the States/UTs on the SRISHTI portal using a mobile application, called DRISHTI. These monitoring tools aid in physical and qualitative assessment of the works undertaken.

As per information received from the States, since 2014-15 to 2021-22 (upto Q3), 7.71 lakh water harvesting structures have been created / rejuvenated. An additional area of 16.61 lakh ha has been brought under protective irrigation. The number of farmers benefitted is 36.77 lakh during the said period. End-line evaluation reports of the completed projects from different States/UTs have shown improvements in water table, agricultural production, milk production and per capita income in project areas due to watershed interventions

The defined life span of WDC-PMKSY got over in March, 2021. However, on the request of various States and with due approval of the competent authority, the project period has been extended till March, 2022. Meanwhile, the CCEA approved continuation of programme as WDC-PMKSY2.0 for the period from 2021-22 to 2025-26 with physical target of 4.95 million ha and indicative financial outlay of Central share Rs. 8,134 crores.

Since the inception of Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) in 2008-09, out of total 734 districts in the country, an amount of Rs. 1835.22 crore (as on 31-12-2021) has been released in 564 districts.

The details of progress made under the Programme are as under:

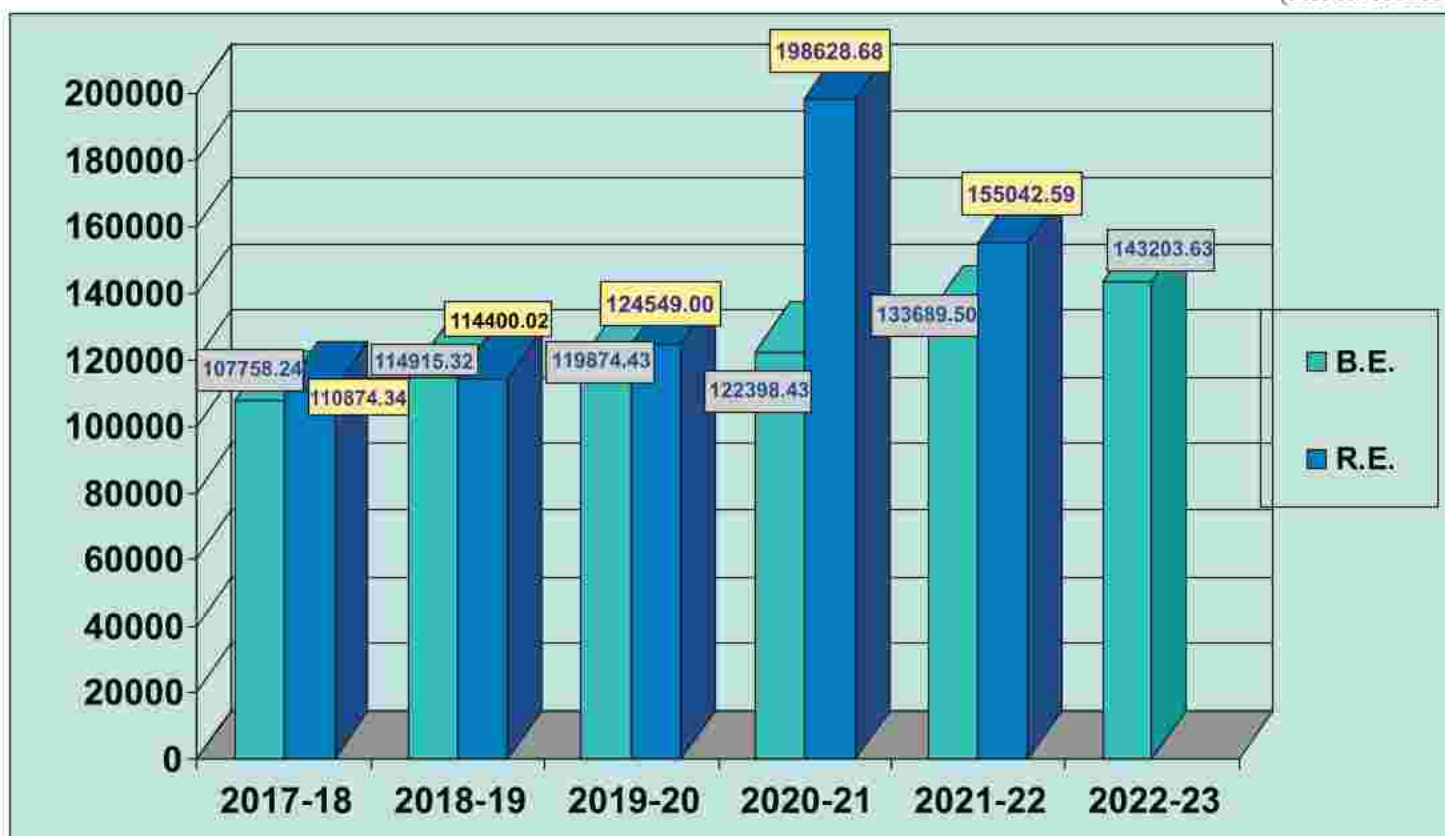
- i. Computerization of Land Records has been completed (more than 90%) in 26 States/UTs and substantial progress has been achieved in 7 States/UTs.
- ii. Digitization of Cadastral Maps has been completed (more than 90%) in 21 States/UTs and substantial progress has been achieved in 10 States/UTs.

iii. Computerization of Registration (SRO) has been completed (more than 90%) in 28 States/ UTs and substantial progress has been achieved in 3 States/ UTs.

iv. Integration of SRO with Revenue Office has been completed (more than 90%) in 22 States/ UTs and substantial progress has been achieved in 6 States/ UTs.

OUTLAYS FOR MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR LAST FIVE YEARS AND 2022-23

(Rs. In crores)



MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT OUTLAYS FOR 2022-23

(Rs. In crores)



Details regarding the approved outlay in respect of Plan Scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development are at *Annexure I, II and III*

Mission Antyodaya

In the New India Strategy @ 75, the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India emphasized on putting in place 'a development state' by identifying development challenges and ensuring balanced development across all regions and sectors. Such a 'development state' would be characterized by growth with inclusion, evidence based policy making and welfare of all. The New India Strategy broadly identifies the sector specific interventions for furthering the mandate of development in rural areas. Mission Antyodaya is a signature approach in identifying the Gram Panchayat level development priorities aligned with the sectors mentioned in the eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. Under the 11th Schedule of the Indian Constitution, the GPs are mandated to deliver effective and time bound public services to the rural citizens across twenty nine sectors ensuring economic empowerment and social justice.

2. To develop a model for convergence that could consolidate the efforts to eradicate poverty, **Mission Antyodaya** was announced in the Union Budget, 2017-18. Mission Antyodaya is an accountability and convergence framework for transforming lives and livelihoods on measurable outcomes. The Mission's focus is to improve accountability and outcomes of large pool of resources spent, under different Schemes, for the sustainable and inclusive growth & development of rural areas in the country. The key features of the Mission are;

- Seeks convergence of various Government Schemes with Gram Panchayats as the basic unit for planning.
- Encourages partnerships with network of professionals, institutions and enterprises to further accelerate the transformation of rural livelihoods.

- Conducting Survey to assess measurable outcomes to monitor the progress in the development process across rural areas.
- Supporting the process of participatory planning for Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP), which will improve service delivery, enhance citizenship, create pace for an alliance of people's institutions and groups and improve governance at the local level.

3. Under Mission Antyodaya, an exhaustive Survey is being undertaken in Gram Panchayats/ villages on various development related parameters since 2017. In the year 2017, there were only 39 parameters covering 5 subjects. During 2019 survey, the number of parameters had been increased to cover all 29 subjects transferred to Local Self Governments (LSGs) under 11th Schedule of the Constitution. These Survey bring out the development gaps or challenges in different geographic pockets thereby enabling the policy makers and planners to augment and invest public resources to address the challenges. The data collected are used for ranking GPs using the scores and values of composite index.

The Mission Antyodaya Survey, 2020 was begun on October 02, 2020 together with the People's Plan Campaign of Ministry of Panchayati Raj and completed on 10th September, 2021. Mission Antyodaya data is available for use for States / UTs and Central Ministries on MA website i.e. (<https://missionantyodaya.nic.in>). Geo referencing of assets is a new feature added in the Mission Antyodaya Survey 2020 by providing location of the physical assets. This feature improves credibility of the data collected. Indicators related to 39 physical assets were identified among the total 143 indicators of MA Survey for Geo-Referencing during Mission Antyodaya Survey 2020.

Convergence and Mission Antyodaya

4. In the *Framework of Implementation*, Mission Antyodaya has been visualised as a convergence-saturation approach that is capable to attend both geographical and individual aspects of deprivation and poverty. Such an approach is capable to bring activities spread across different welfare domains to its remit. First, the *Framework of Implementation* underscores the significance of Mission Antyodaya for deprived households in Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC)-2011. The Ministry's Ease of Living (EoL) Survey is an initiative that complements the Mission Antyodaya. In EoL Survey, data on sixteen Government scheme-related parameters are collected from the households that are categorized as automatically included and deprived in SECC-2011, totaling to 8.87 crore. EoL data will give the level of saturation achieved at household level as against the village/ GP level in MA Survey. In other words, MA Survey database provide an idea about geographical deprivation, while data from EoL Survey would tell about individual aspect of deprivation. Second, the Framework identifies Self-help Groups (SHGs) of DAY-NRLM as key enabler to Mission Antyodaya because of their social capital and capacity for social mobilization. SHGs spearhead the preparation of Village Poverty Reduction Plan (VPRPs), a community demand plan. Eventually, VPRPs should find way to the Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs) for keeping a strong poverty-reduction orientation in the latter. The data from MA Survey can facilitate SHGs for making VPRPs. Third, GPs under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) can use MA Survey data for preparing their Village Development Plans (VDPs) and also for monitoring purpose.

Mission Antyodaya and Local Level Planning

5. On one hand, Mission Antyodaya is significant in identifying the development gaps across geography, on

the other hand, it encourages the Local Self Governments (LSGs) to address all identified gaps/ deprivations in time bound manner through convergence of government schemes in a saturation mode. The developmental gaps identified through Mission Antyodaya are valuable inputs for GPs in preparing their Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs). The Framework for Implementation envisions Mission Antyodaya as a State-led initiative and partnership for rural transformation. The Framework is available at missionantyodaya.nic.in in English and Hindi.

6. Mission Antyodaya Survey is an opportunity to realize the need based planning at the GP level. The collected data serves to be an excellent opportunity to prioritize the identified development gaps for resource allocation during the preparation of the Gram Panchayat Development Planning (GPDP) anchored by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. Thus, this integrated process of data collection under Mission Antyodaya along with the Gram Panchayat Planning for the following financial year suffices the Government's priority of evidence based planning resulting in an empowered Panchayati Raj Institutions, serving as an important conduit between governance and community. The Survey uses the Local Government Directory (LGD) code for unique identification of the geographic areas (villages/GP), which can further serve to be a common identifier for interoperability across the Line Ministries and Departments for convergence of public resources at the grass root level.

7. Results of the Survey, 2020:-

- a. Total GPs—269942
- b. GPs where Survey Completed - 267205 (98.98%)
- c. GPs where Geo-Referencing Completed-163800 (60.68%)
- d. GPs where Survey Verified - 266117 (98.58%)

State Wise Status of Mission Antyodaya Mission Survey 2020						
Mission Antyodaya 2020						
State Name	Total GP	Survey Completed	% GPs Completed	% GPs validated	% Geo ref. completed	% GPS Verified
Total	269942	267205	99	99	61	99
Andaman And Nicobar Islands (35)	70	70	100	100	100	100
Andhra Pradesh (28)	13371	13370	100	100	92	100
Arunachal Pradesh (12)	2106	1974	94	93	14	89
Assam (18)	2722	2625	96	96	91	96
Bihar (10)	8387	8386	100	100	16	100
Chandigarh (4)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh (22)	11664	11664	100	100	23	100
Delhi (7)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa (30)	191	191	100	100	8	100
Gujarat (24)	14269	14111	99	99	26	99
Haryana (6)	6237	6237	100	100	99	100
Himachal Pradesh (2)	3663	3242	89	88	55	88
Jammu And Kashmir (1)	4283	4179	98	94	18	91
Jharkhand (20)	4364	4359	100	100	0	100
Karnataka (29)	6151	5994	97	97	48	97
Kerala (32)	941	941	100	100	100	100
Ladakh (37)	193	191	99	98	78	97
Lakshadweep (31)	5	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh (23)	22793	22711	100	100	42	100
Maharashtra (27)	27894	27884	100	100	80	100
Manipur (14)	3192	3079	96	95	59	95
Meghalaya (17)	6751	6138	91	84	59	83
Mizoram (15)	834	834	100	100	100	100
Nagaland (13)	1262	1257	100	99	59	99
Odisha (21)	6806	6781	100	100	13	100
Puducherry (34)	108	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab (3)	13290	13271	100	100	59	100
Rajasthan (8)	11367	11310	99	99	14	99
Sikkim (11)	186	186	100	100	100	100
Tamil Nadu (33)	12842	12541	98	98	68	98
Telangana (36)	12769	12769	100	100	46	100

Mission Antyodaya 2020						
State Name	Total GP	Survey Completed	% GPs Completed	% GPs validated	% Geo ref. completed	% GPS Verified
Dadra And Nagar Haveli and Daman And Diu (38)	38	38	100	100	100	100
Tripura (16)	1305	1181	90	90	84	90
Uttarakhand (5)	7798	7791	100	100	96	100
Uttar Pradesh (9)	58728	58677	100	100	90	100
West Bengal (19)	3362	3223	96	96	86	96

Mission Antyodaya Survey 2020 has been completed in 99 per cent of Gram Panchayats in India. The table below exhibits the number of GPs having selected indicators available (as per the information available on Mission Antyodaya website)

Selected Parameters	Number of GPs having	
	All India	Per cent to total GPs
Gram Panchayat where Survey is completed	267205	99
Government seed centre	44958	16.82
Warehouse for Food Grain Storage	36800	13.77
Soil testing centres	17899	6.69
Fertilizer Shop	68893	25.78
Connected to all weather Road	225137	84.25
Railway Station	13065	4.88
Panchayat Bhawan	204989	76.71
Bank	59561	22.29
ATM	38631	14.45
Internet/Broadband	124003	46.40
Mobile	176979	66.23
Post-Office	111956	41.89
Govt. Degree College	15852	5.93
Library	49199	18.41
Vocational Educational Centres/ ITI/ RSETI/ DDU-GKY	18602	69.61
Adult Education Centres	30990	11.59
Jan Aushadhi kendra	31531	11.80
CHC	16663	6.23

Selected Parameters	Number of GPs having	
	All India	Per cent to total GPs
PHC	40406	15.12
Sub Centre	61201	22.90
Public Distribution System (PDS)	204362	76.48
Aanganwadi Centres	250603	93.78
Veterinary Hospital/Clinic	58412	21.86
Extension facilities for Aquaculture	28374	10.61

8. The parameters in the database of Mission Antyodaya are cross-sectoral/ Departmental in scope. In fact, the saturation of several welfare initiatives of the Government can be understood from this rich database and thus help convergence approach to mature.

Department of Rural Development





Chapter - 1

Organisation

1. Background of the Ministry

The Department of Rural Development which came into existence in October, 1974 as a part of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture was converted into a new Ministry of Rural Reconstruction on 18th August, 1979. The Ministry was renamed as the Ministry of Rural Development on 23rd January 1982. The Ministry of Rural Development was again converted into a Department in January 1985, under the Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development. The Department was again upgraded as the Ministry of Rural Development on July 5, 1991. Another Department viz. Department of Wasteland Development was created under this Ministry on 2nd July 1992. The Ministry was renamed in March 1995 as the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment with three departments namely Department of Rural Employment and Poverty Alleviation, Rural Development and Wasteland Development.

The Ministry was again renamed as the Ministry of Rural Development in 1999 with three Departments i.e. Department of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources and Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation. The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation was separated from this Ministry on 13th July, 2011.

At present, the Ministry of Rural Development consists of two Departments, namely, (I) Department of Rural Development, and (II) Department of Land Resources.

The Department of Rural Development implements schemes for generation of employment both self employment and wage employment, social assistance to the destitute, provision of rural housing, rural roads, and natural resource management activities. Apart from this, Department provides the support services and other quality inputs such as assistance for strengthening of

DRDA Administration, Training & Research, Human Resource Development, etc., for the proper implementation of programmes. The major programmes of the Department of Rural Development are Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, (PMGSY), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Deendayal Antodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojna (SAGY) and Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission (SPMRM), and Mission Antyodaya.

The Department of Land Resources is mandated to all land based development programmes. It implements area development programmes on watershed basis. The three watershed development programmes of the Department i.e. Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) have been consolidated into a single modified programme namely Integrated Watershed Management Programme.

2. Administration

Shri Giriraj Singh assumed the charge of Hon'ble Minister (Rural Development, and Panchayati Raj) w.e.f. 07.07.2021. Shri Narendra Singh Tomar relinquished the charge of Hon'ble Minister (Rural Development, Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Food Processing Industries and Panchayati Raj) w.e.f. 07.07.2021.

Sadhvi Niranjan Jyoti took over the charge as Hon'ble Minister of State for Rural Development w.e.f. 30.05.2019. She has also been given the charge of Hon'ble Minister of State for Consumer Affairs and Food & Public Distribution w.e.f. 07.07.2021.

Shri Faggansingh Kulaste took over the charge of as Hon'ble Minister of State for Rural Development w.e.f. 07.07.2021. He has also been given the charge of Hon'ble Minister of State for Steel w.e.f. 07.07.2021

2.1 Department of Rural Development

Shri Nagendra Nath Sinha, IAS (JH: 1987) continues to function as Secretary, Department of Rural Development w.e.f. 27.04.2020 (FN).

Consequent upon attaining the age of superannuation, Dr. V.L.V.S.S. Subba Rao, IES (1985) relinquished the charge of the Principal Economic Adviser in the Department of Rural Development w.e.f. 30.06.2021.

Smt. Leena Johri, IAS (UP: 1994) continued to function as Joint Secretary w.e.f. 03.10.2018(FN) and subsequently promoted to the post of Additional Secretary & Financial Advisor of the Ministry of Rural Development w.e.f. 26.03.2021 (FN).

Smt. Alka Upadhyaya, IAS (MP: 1990) continued to function as Additional Secretary & part-time Chief Vigilance Officer in the Department of Rural Development w.e.f. 10.04.2019 (FN) and subsequently transferred to National Highway Authority of India as Chairman w.e.f. 06.12.2021 (AN).

Dr Ashish Kumar Goel, IAS (UP: 1995) continued to function as Joint Secretary in the Department of Rural Development w.e.f. 16.03.2020 (FN) and subsequently promoted to the post of Additional Secretary in the Department of Rural Development w.e.f. 06.12.2021 (FN). He will function as part – time Chief Vigilance Officer of this Department.

Smt. Jiju Kurien, ISS (1984) continues to function as Additional Director General (Statistics) in the Department of Rural Development w.e.f. 07.09.2020 (AN).

Shri Praveen Mahto, IES (1992) assumed the charge of Chief Economic Advisor in the Department of Rural Development w.e.f. 14.07.2021 (FN).

Shri Charanjit Singh, IFoS (MP: 1990) continues to function as Joint Secretary in the Department of Rural

Development w.e.f. 05.10.2018 (FN).

Shri Biswajit Banerjee, IFoS (UP: 1991) continues to function as Joint Secretary in the Department of Rural Development w.e.f. 19.02.2019 (FN)

Shri Rohit Kumar, IAS (RJ: 1997) continues to function as Joint Secretary in the Department of Rural Development w.e.f. 25.09.2018 (FN).

Shri Karma Zimpa Bhutia, IFoS (JH:1997) assumed the charge of Joint Secretary in the Department of Rural Development w.e.f. 20.09.2021 (FN).

Shri Amit Kataria, IAS (CG:2004) assumed the charge of Joint Secretary in the Department of Rural Development w.e.f. 01.09.2021 (FN).

Smt. Nita Kejrewal, CSS (1990) continues to function as Joint Secretary in the Department of Rural Development w.e.f. 30.04.2019 (FN).

Dr N Srinivas Rao, IES (1995) continues to function as Economic Adviser in the Department of Rural Development w.e.f. 04.02.2019 (FN).

Shri Gaya Prasad, ISS (1996) continues to function as Deputy Director General in the Department of Rural Development w.e.f. 17.10.2018.

Smt. Kalyani Mishra, IES (1999) continues to function as Economic Adviser in the Department of Rural Development w.e.f. 07.09.2020 (FN).

Shri R D Chauhan (ICAS: 1998) continues to function as Chief Controller of Accounts in the Department of Rural Development w.e.f. 24.01.2020 (FN).

Dr Suparna S. Pachouri, CSS (1991) continues to function as Joint Secretary (in-situ) in the Department of Rural Development w.e.f. 11.08.2017 (FN).

2.2 Department of Land Resources

Shri Ajay Tirkey IAS, (MP: 1987) continues to function as Secretary (LR) w.e.f. 03.08.2020.

Shri Hukum Singh Meena, IAS (BH: 1992) continues to function as Additional Secretary in the Department of Land Resources w.e.f. 04.11.2020.

Shri Umakant, IFoS (UT: 1996) continues to function as Joint Secretary in the Department of Land Resources w.e.f. 01.04.2019.

Shri Sonmoni Borah, IAS(CG:1999) had assumed the charge of Joint Secretary in the Department of Land Resources w.e.f. 09.08.2021.

Shri Mitter Sain, ISS (1987) continues to function as Deputy Director General in the Department of Land Resources w.e.f. 13.04.2018.

Smt. Sudha Keshari, IES (1995) continues to function as Economic Adviser w.e.f. 15.06.2016.

2.3 Autonomous Bodies under Ministry of Rural Development:

The Ministry of Rural Development has the following four Autonomous Organizations under its administrative control:

- i. National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (NIRD & PR), Rajendranagar, Hyderabad – 500 030
- ii. National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA), 5th Floor, 15-NBBC Tower, Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi-110 066.
- iii. Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF), C-32, Second Floor, Ratna Vilas, Neeti Bagh, New Delhi, Delhi 110049
- iv. National Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (NRLPS), 7th Floor, NDCC Building -II, Jai Singh Road, New Delhi - 110001

2.3.1 NIRD & PR

Dr G. Narendra Kumar, IAS (AGMUT: 1989) continues to function as Director General, NIRD & PR w.e.f. 27.01.2021 (AN).

2.3.2 NRIDA

Dr Ashish Kumar Goel, the then Joint Secretary and now Additional Secretary continues to function as ex-officio Director General, NRIDA w.e.f. 08.09.2020.

2.3.4 BRLF

Shri Pramathesh Ambasta continues to be the Chief Executive Officer of the organization w.e.f. 02.01.2017. His tenure was extended for three years w.e.f. 02.01.2020.

2.3.5 NRLPS

Smt. Alka Upadhyaya, Additional Secretary continued to function as CEO, NRLPS till 06.12.2021 (AN) and thereafter, Shri Charanjit Singh, Joint Secretary assumed the charge of CEO, NRLPS w.e.f. 13.12.2021 (F/N).

Vigilance Division

Vigilance Division handles vigilance related work in the Department of Rural Development and co-ordinates for it with Department of Land Resource along with autonomous institutions namely National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR) and National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA) including matters and reports concerning CVC, DoPT and CBI etc.

2. Besides handling complaints including those received on-line through CPGRAMS, the vigilance division also furnishes Vigilance Clearance and NOCs in respects of personnel working in the Ministry.
3. Completion of PARs/APARs in respect of personnel is also being taken care of by this Section.
4. To ensure transparency and Accountability emphasis is accorded to following aspects:-
 - (a) Conduct of vigilance investigation in respect of irregularities.
 - (b) Close monitoring and disposal of disciplinary cases in the Department and
 - (c) Pursuance of Rotation of Staff posted on sensitive posts.

5. On the recommendation of CVC, an Additional Secretary in the Ministry has been appointed as part time CVO, who acts on behalf of CVC in respect of personnel working in the Ministry in the matter of disciplinary cases. Vigilance/Disciplinary cases are reviewed by CVO as well as Secretary (RD) regularly.
6. In accordance with the CVC's instructions, various vigilance related activities such as Vigilance Awareness Week are also observed in this Ministry.
7. During the period from 01.04.2021 to 16.11.2021, 4649 online grievances were received on CPGRAMS Portal hosted by Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances. Besides, there were 685 grievances pending as on 01.04.2021. Out of these, a total number of 5002 grievances were disposed of during the period.

Details of current incumbency of SCs/STs/OBCs

Groups	Number of Employees				Number of Appointments made by DoRD during Calendar year (2021)									
	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	By Direct Recruitment				By Promotion			By Other Methods		
					Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	Total	SCs	STs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Group A	104	21	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Group B	130	29	10	39	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Group C	124	27	6	29	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	0
Total	358	77	22	76	3	0	0	1	4	0	0	3	0	0

Details of current incumbency of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangs)

Group	Number of Employees				Number of Appointments made by DoRD during Calendar year (2021)													
					Direct Recruitment								Promotion					
					No of Vacancies re-re-served			No. of Appointments Made					No. of vacancies re-re-served			No. of Appointments made		
	Total	VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH
Group A	104	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Group B	130	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Group C	124	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	358	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT¹
(GRAMIN VIKAS MANTRALAYA)

A. Department of Rural Development (Gramin Vikas Vibhag)

1. Omitted²
2. Public cooperation, including all matters relating to voluntary agencies for rural development, Council of Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) and National Fund for Rural Development, other than aspects which fall within the purview of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.
3. Cooperatives relatable to the items in this list.
4. Road works financed in whole or in part by the Central Government in tribal areas of Assam specified in Part I and Part II of the Table appended to paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution.
5. All matters relating to cooperation with the Centre for Integrated Rural Development for Asia and Pacific (CIRDAP) and the Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organization (AARRO).
6.
 - (a) All matters pertaining to rural employment or unemployment such as working out of strategies and programmes for rural employment including special works, wage or income generation and training related thereto.
 - (b) Implementation of the specific programmes of rural employment evolved from time to time.
 - (c) Micro level planning related to rural employment or unemployment and administrative infrastructure therefor.
7. Integrated rural development including small farmers development agency, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, etc.
8. Rural housing including Rural Housing Policy and all matters germane and incidental thereto under country or rural planning, in so far as it relates to rural areas.
9. All matters relating to rural connectivity including the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.

¹ Modified vide Amendment series no. 242 dated 09.04.1999

² Omitted vide Amendment Series no. 273 dated 27.05.2004.

B. Department of Land Resources (Bhumi Sansadhan Vibhag)

1. Land reforms, land tenures, land records, consolidation of holding and other related matters.
2. Administration of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (1 of 1894) and matters relating to acquisition of land for purposes of the Union.
3. Recovery of claims in a State in respect of taxes and other public demands, including arrears of land revenue and sums recoverable as such arrears, arising outside that State.

4. Land, that is to say, collection of rents, transfer and alienation of land, land improvement and agricultural loans excluding acquisition of non-agricultural land or buildings, town planning improvements.
5. Land revenue, including the assessment and collection of revenue, survey of revenue purposes, alienation of revenues.
- 6¹. The Registration Act, 1908 (16 of 1908).
7. Duties in respect of succession to agricultural land.
8. National Wastelands Development Board.
9. National Land Use and Wasteland Development Council.
10. Promotion of rural employment through Wastelands Development.
11. Promotion of production of fuelwood, fodder and timber on non-forest lands, including private wastelands.
12. Research and development of appropriate low cost technologies for increasing productivity of wastelands in sustainable ways.
13. Inter-departmental and inter-disciplinary coordination in programme planning and implementation of the Wastelands Development Programme including training.
14. Promotion of people's participation and public cooperation and coordination of efforts of Panchayats and voluntary and non-Government agencies for Wastelands Development.
15. Drought prone area programmes.
16. Desert Development Programmes.
- 17²
 - (i) National Mission on Bio-fuels;
 - (ii) bio-fuel plant production, propagation and commercial plantation of bio-fuel plants under various schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and the Ministry of Panchayati Raj; and
 - (iii) identification of non-forest land wastelands in consultation with; the State Governments, the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and the Ministry of Panchayati Raj for bio-fuel plant production.

¹Inserted vide Amendment series no.286 dated 01.06.2006

²Inserted vide Amendment series no.287 dated 12.07.2006

Organisation

Department of Rural

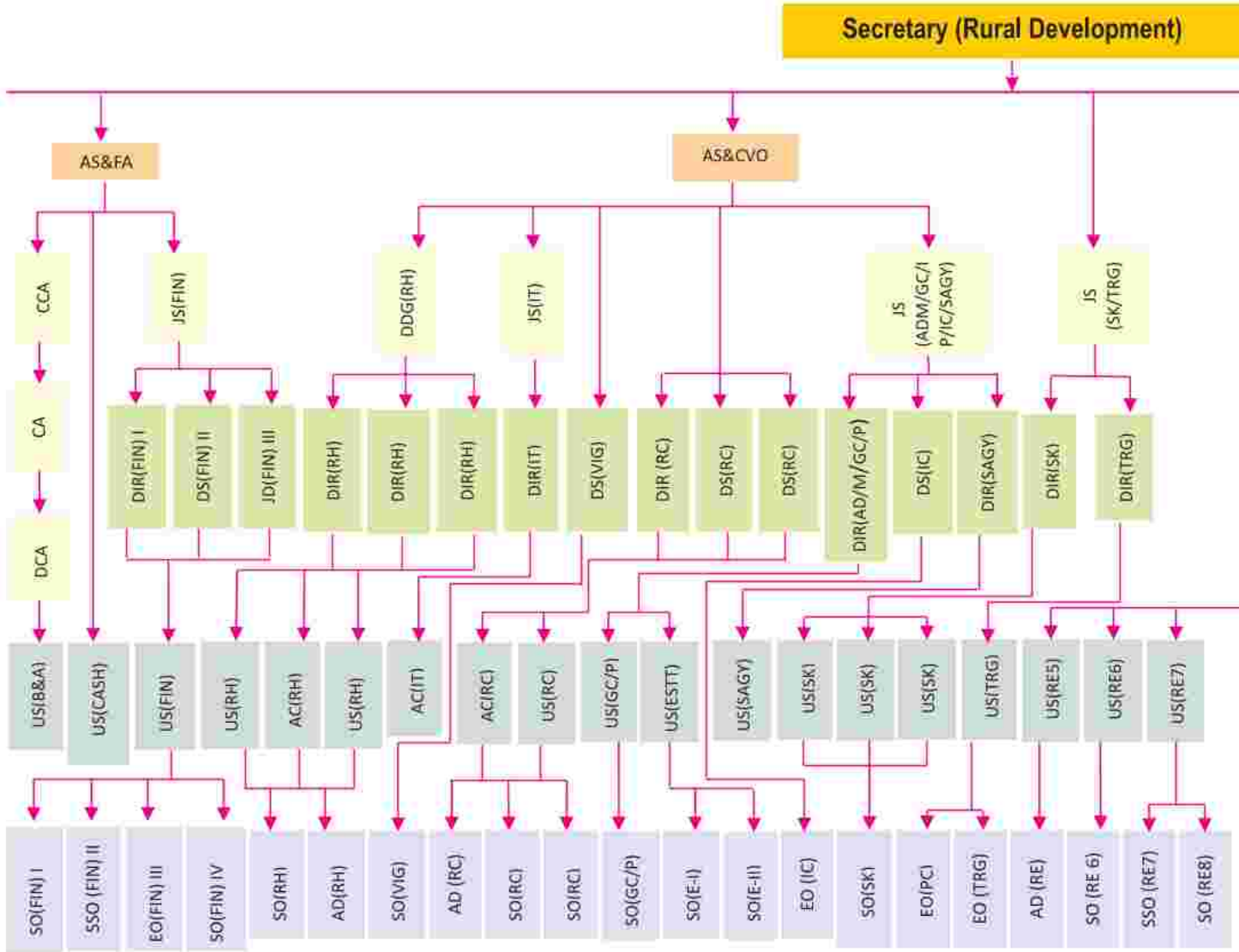
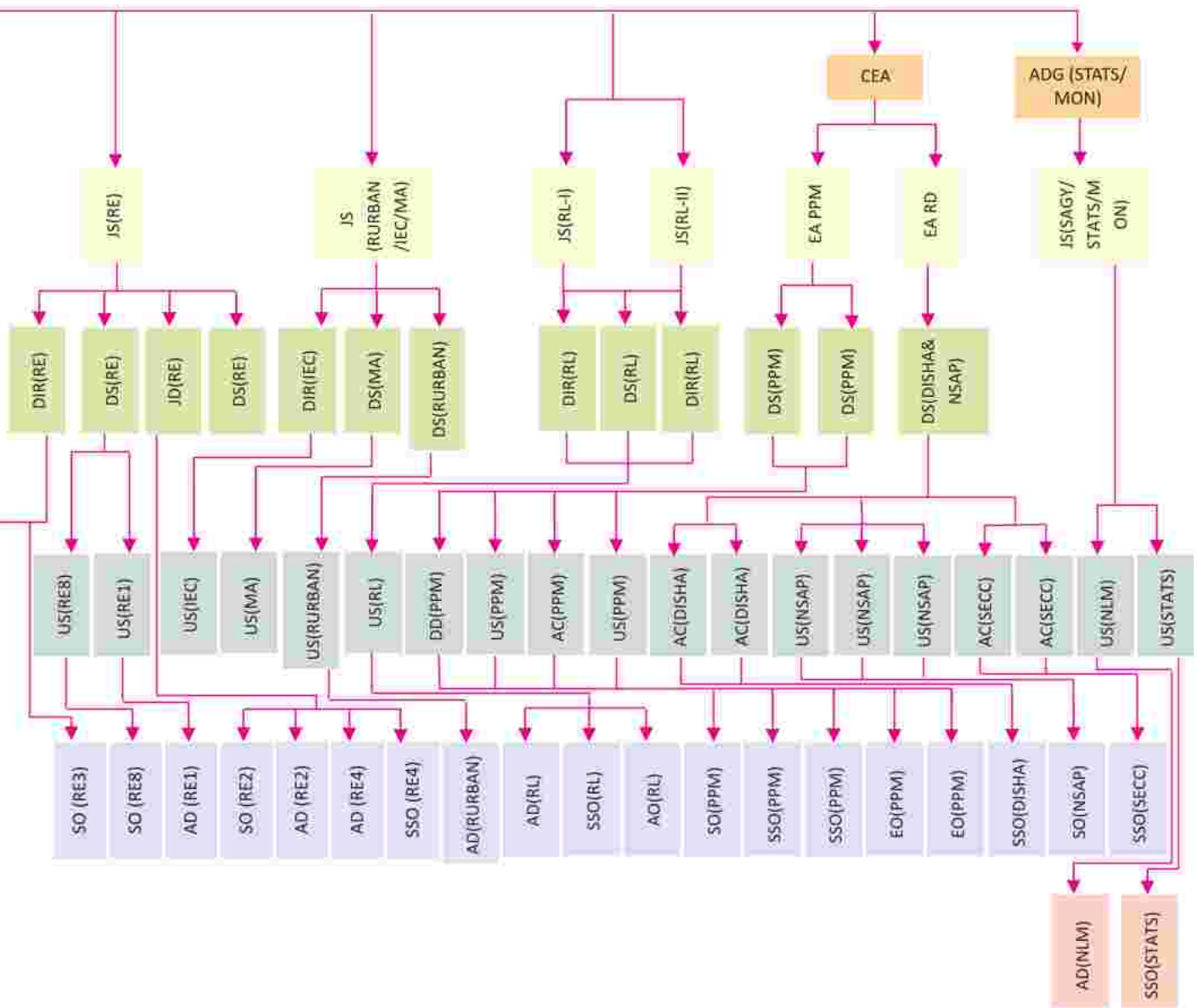
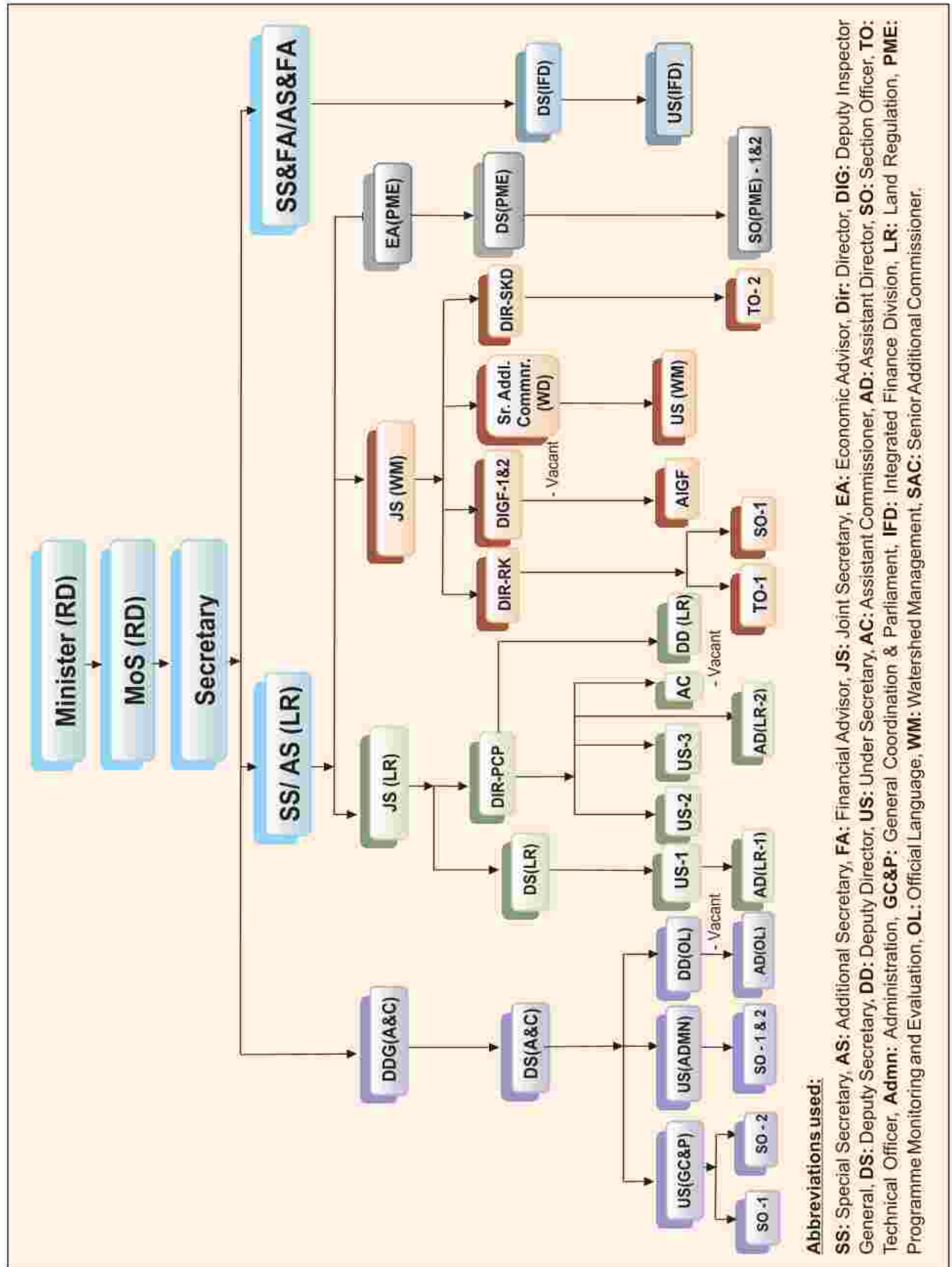


Chart Development



Department of Land Resources

Organisational Chart



Chapter - 2

Rural Employment

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA)

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA) was notified on September 7, 2005.

Mandate

The mandate of the Act is to provide at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

Objectives

The core objectives of the Scheme are as below:

- Providing not less than one hundred days of unskilled manual work as a guaranteed employment in a financial year to every household in rural areas as per demand, resulting in creation of productive assets of prescribed quality and durability.
- Strengthening the livelihood resource base of the poor;
- Proactively ensuring social inclusion and

Thus, Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is a powerful instrument for ensuring inclusive growth in rural India through its impact on social protection, livelihood security and democratic empowerment.

Coverage

The Act was notified in 200 districts in the first phase with effect from February 2nd 2006 and then extended to an additional 130 districts in the financial year 2007-2008 (113 districts were notified with effect from April 1st 2007, and 17 districts in Uttar Pradesh (UP) were notified with effect from May 15th 2007). The remaining districts have been notified under Mahatma Gandhi

NREGA with effect from April 1, 2008. Thus, the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA covers the entire country with the exception of districts that have a hundred percent urban population.

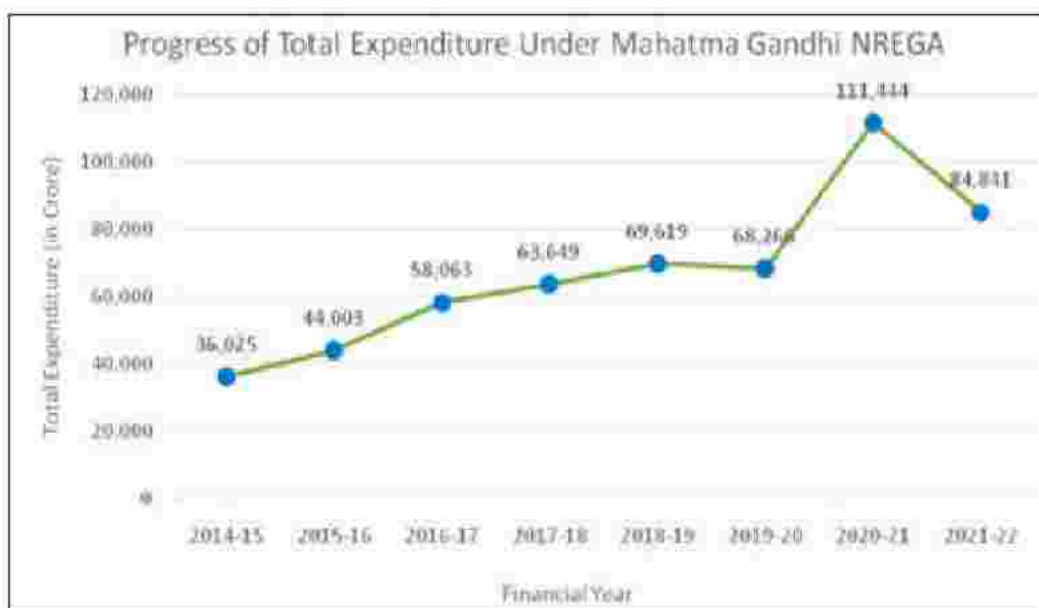
Performance during the Financial Year (FY) 2021-22 (till 31.12.2021)

The outcomes of programme implementation in the financial year 2021-22 (till 31.12.2021) are as follows:

- **Employment Generated:** In the current FY, 6.49crore households have been provided employment and 272.13crore person-days of employment have been generated, till 31.12.2021. State/ UT wise physical progress under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is tabled in *Annexure-IV*.
- **Increasing Outreach to the poor and marginalized:** Self targeting in nature, the programme has high work participation from the marginalized groups like SC/ST (of 37.66%), Women (of 54.25%) during FY 2021-22 (till 31.12.2021).
- **Strengthening Natural Resource Base:** In 2021-22 so far (till 31.12.2021), 83.67 lakh works related to natural resource management costing approximately Rs. 51,234.31 crore (68.81% of the total expenditure) was taken up.
- **Financial Inclusion of the Poor:** With a view to universalize the system of wage payments through institutional accounts, it has been recommended to all States/ UTs to disburse wages through Post Offices and Bank Accounts. Wage is being disbursed to over 14 crore banks and post office accounts of active Mahatma Gandhi NREGA beneficiaries.

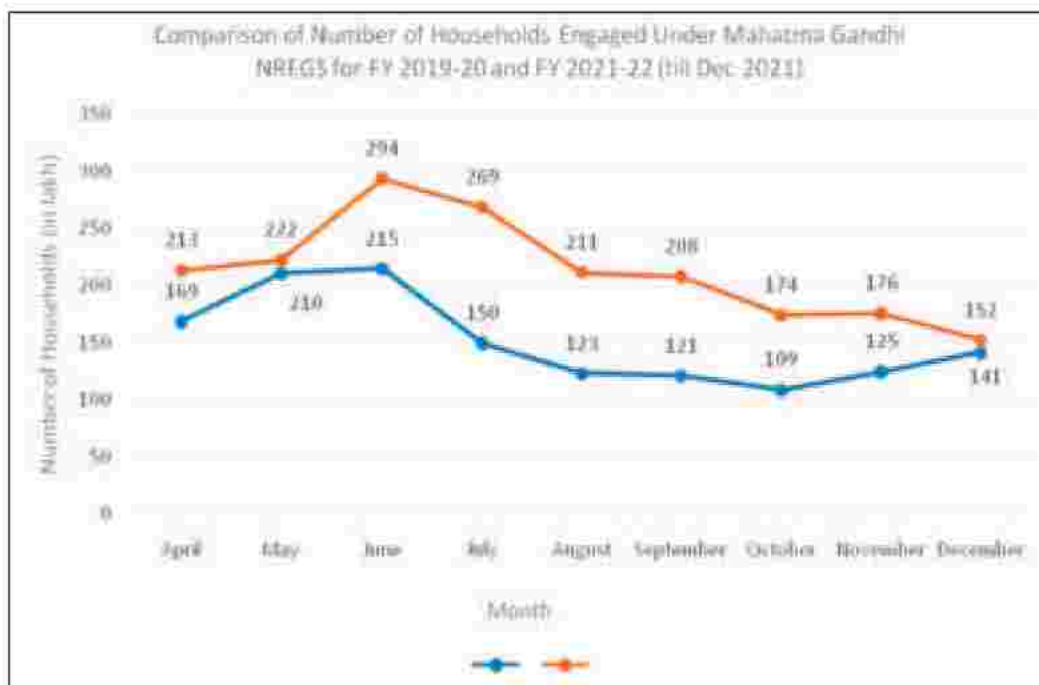
- State/UT wise physical & financial progress for FY2021-22 is *Annexure – IV&V*.

1. Progress of Total Expenditure Under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA

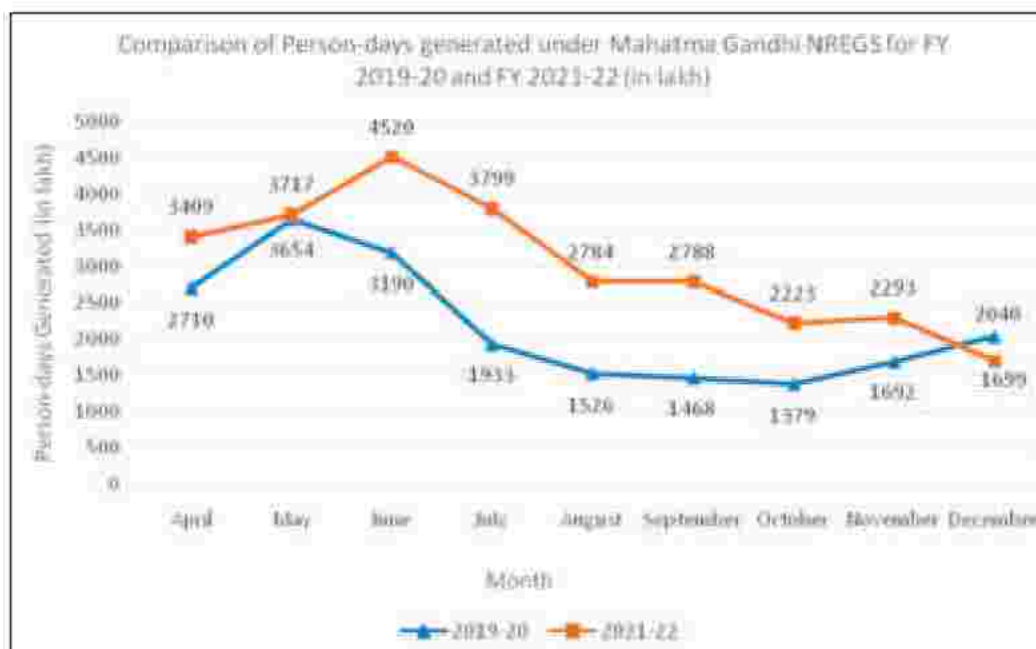


*Total Expenditure as on 31.12.2021

2. Comparison of Number of Households Engaged Under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS for FY 2019-20 and FY 2021-22 (till December, 2021)



3. Comparison of Person-days generated under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS for FY 2019-20 and FY 2021-22 (in lakh) till December 2021



Research Studies

Mahatma Gandhi NREGA has hugely benefitted from the vast body of research carried out by government and non-government institutions, individuals etc. They have all highlighted the positive changes that the programme has been able to make in the rural landscape, be it reduction in migration, enhancement of livelihood opportunities, increase in households' income, women empowerment, etc.

Many independent research studies have been conducted from time to time to assess the impact of the scheme against the objectives set out in the Mahatma Gandhi NREG Act 2005. The Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), New Delhi in 2018 conducted a national evaluation of Natural Resource Management (NRM) works under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS and its impact on sustainable livelihoods. While carrying out national evaluation, the study found increase in productivity, incomes, fodder availability, acreage, and even rise in water table on account of the Natural Resource Management works. It is also significant to observe that the household that participated in the study found 76%

of the assets as very good/ good and only a mere 0.5% as unsatisfactory. The extremely low unsatisfactory assets are an affirmation that large scale leakages under the programme has come down substantially because of the governance reforms, IT/DBT, geo-tagging of assets created under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, etc.

The Council for Social Development conducted a study on "Socio- Economic Impacts of 'Category B' assets under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS" in the year 2017 with an objective to assess the changes in the livelihood conditions and occupational status of the households. It is argued in the study that impacts of wage employment and income generation are ephemeral whereas the impacts of assets may be transformational. The provision of individual assets contributed, on an average, about 31.28% of the total annual income of a beneficiary household. The additional income generated due to the Category-B assets resulted in the beneficiaries spending it on education, savings, purchase of household items, debt repayment, health and medical expenditure, purchase of farm equipment, repair and maintenance of houses, etc.

Initiatives Taken to Strengthen Gandhi NREGA

1. **GeoMGNREGA-** A path breaking initiative for improved planning, effective monitoring and greater transparency with the use space technology for geo tagging of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA assets was launched in FY 2016-17. So far (till 31.12.2021), more than 4.81 crore assets have been geotagged and made available in the public domain. To enable ease of access an android based mobile application "JANMANREGA" was launched in FY 2017-18. This app has provisions for feedback by the public at large and will enable greater transparency in the programme implementation.

GeoMGNREGA Phase II was initiated on 1st November 2017 for geotagging the works in three stages. This will capture the works in three stages, i.e. before start of the work (location), during the commencement of work, and after completion of the work, along with 2 high quality photographs in each stage.

2. **GIS Based Planning:** The Ministry has initiated planning of INRM works using Geographical Information System (GIS) tools under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS. GIS and Remote Sensing (RS) technologies have led to the development of decision support systems for creation of assets with enhanced impact on the ground. GIS based planning under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is a path breaking initiative of Ministry of Rural Development. It leads to gainful utilization of resources that uses space technology for geo-tagging all assets created under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA for improved planning, effective monitoring, enhanced visibility and greater transparency. The GIS based plans provide for a scientific input to the community based participatory planning process at the grass root level. The benefits of GIS-RS technology are as under:

- GIS provides a commonly understood framework for collecting, organizing, and managing structured data.
 - Various types of geographical and statistical data can be displayed on maps and concise and ordered information can be visually displayed.
 - The visual display of information can reveal patterns and spatial relationship that may not be apparent in tabular displays.
 - Visualization of spatial patterns and relationships also supports change analysis, which is important in monitoring changes in land use and social indicators.
 - GIS & RS are the tools that can assist in project planning and designing intervention strategies, monitoring and evaluation of watershed development, dissemination of spatial information and repository of digital data.
 - An integrated holistic planning of the Gram Panchayats on the basis of watershed development using GIS approach has been initiated by the Ministry. As on 31.12.2021, plans for 2.30 lakh GPs, out of total of 2.69 lakh GPs have been prepared and approved in a saturation mode for three-year planning.
3. **Mission Water Conservation (MWC):** Mission Water Conservation (MWC) framework was issued in FY 16-17 strives to leverage the synergies between Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and Command Area Development & Water Management (CAD&WM) programmes, given their common objectives. A total of 2129 water stressed blocks have been identified where 65% of the total expenditure will be on NRM activities. All the NRM works planned should essentially be a part of the District Irrigation Plan under PMKSY. Out of the total 262 kinds of works identified as permissible under the programme, 182 kinds of works are related to NRM that also include 85 water related works. During FY 2021-22, 5.60 lakh of NRM works

have been completed and another 16.85 lakh NRM works are ongoing in the 2129 blocks belonging to 21 States.

4. The Government's focus on **agriculture and allied activities** to boost the agricultural production has translated into increased expenditure on this sector over the years. There was only 49% of expenditure on such activities in FY 13-14. This increased to about 66% in FY 2016-17, 66.07% in FY 2017-18, 63.39% in FY 2018-19, 66.13% in FY 2019-20, 68.55% in FY 2020-21 and 69.31% in FY 2021-22 (as on 31.12.2021).
5. **National Electronic Fund Management System (NeFMS)/ DBT:** To stream line the fund flow system, the Ministry has initiated NeFMS since 1st January, 2016. As of now, 27 States and 3 Union Territories are on board. Under this, now about 99.35% of wage payments are being electronically credited into the beneficiaries' bank accounts through DBT. Aadhaar seeding in MIS has increased from 37% during FY 2013-14 to 77% in FY 2021-22 (11.67 Crore out of 15.21crore) (as on 18.1.2022).
6. **SECURE:** SECURE is an online application designed and developed specially for the estimate preparation and approval for Mahatma Gandhi NREGA works. The estimates are based on the standard rates of items and specifications of works, entered for State/ District/ Block for Mahatma Gandhi NREGA related works. The estimates generated are also given online technical and administrative sanctions. Currently it is being implemented in 25 States and 3 UTs across 650 Districts except in Telangana (who have a separate platform). Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Andaman & Nicobar, Lakshadweep, Dadra Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu.

The work from NREGASoft goes to SECURE through web services. On the SECURE application the estimates are generated online. Once the estimate is generated, the

Technical Sanction and Administrative Sanction are accorded online. The work goes with the details of the Estimates rates and figures on NREGASoft via web services and freezes the Detailed Project Report (DPR), thereafter the work goes to Bhuvan portal for geotagging.

In the FY 2021-22, so far (till 31st December 2021) more than 56 lakh estimates have been generated online using SECURE and out of which more than 48 lakh estimates have been accorded TS and AS online.

7. **Good Governance Initiatives:** In the recent past, the Ministry has taken steps to simplify the implementation of the programme through various good governance initiatives viz.
 - a. **Job Card design, verification and update:** The Job Cards (JCs) need to be verified and updated from time to time to weed out the bogus JCs, duplicates and for reasons like migration and death.
 - b. **Maintenance of Case Records /Work Files:** Proper maintenance of records is one of the critical factors to ensure success in the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. Information on critical inputs, processes, outputs and outcomes have to be meticulously recorded in prescribed formats at the levels of District, Block, GP and other Implementing Agencies. Case Record/ Work File is a physical file maintained for each project/ work under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. The relevant documents and records are filed into the Case Record/ Work File in a sequential manner. This enables to review, monitor and audit the implementation of the project/ work during implementation stage and also after its completion.
 - c. **Maintenance and update of 7 Registers:** As a good governance initiative, the Ministry in consultation with the States/ UTs and field functionaries therein, has cut down on the plethora of Registers (average 22 Registers in a Gram Panchayat) being maintained at every

Gram Panchayat (GP) by bringing it down to 7 Registers. In 2.51 lakh Gram Panchayats, 7 registers are being implemented and the Ministry has advised the State/ UT Governments to ensure implementation of the 7 registers in all the GPs.

- d. **Design & durability of Citizen Information Boards:** The Citizen Information Boards act as a medium for enhancing visibility, transparency and creating awareness about every work taken up/completed under the programme. The Ministry has emphasized the installation of durable Citizen Information Boards based on some very good models available in various States/UTs.

These initiatives aim to increase the effectiveness of the programme implementation at the field level. The Ministry has issued suggestive frameworks for these initiatives after due consultations and incorporation of good practices by the States/UTs.

8. **Emphasis on Social Audit:** System of Social Audit is being strengthened. In association with the office of Comptroller & Auditor General (C&AG), the auditing standards have been finalized and the implementation of the same has started. Social Audit Units have been established in 27 States and 1 UT.

9. **Skill Development:**

- i. Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers are being trained as Bare Foot Technicians (BFT) to enhance their skills for identification, estimation and record measurement of works. Every State/ UT is required to identify such individuals who can be trained and deployed. Out of 9,093 BFTS, 7,959 BFT Candidates have been trained, 7,834 BFT candidates have been certified and 6,618 BFTS (85%) have been deployed as a skilled worker under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA.
- ii. In addition, the Ministry has taken up E-Saksham- a capacity building and training programme in States/UTs to improve the quality

and effectiveness of the use of GIS-based planning of NRM works under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS. The Ministry launched Yuktdhara- Geospatial planning portal developed by National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), ISRO on 23rd August 2021 for facilitating Gram Panchayat level Planning of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA activities across India.

- iii. Project 'Unnati', was launched in December 2019 by Government of India, as a skilling project that intends to upgrade the skill base of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA beneficiaries, and thereby improve their livelihoods, so that they can move from the current partial employment to full employment and hence reduce their dependence on Mahatma Gandhi NREGS. This project will improve the livelihoods of the neediest Mahatma Gandhi NREGA beneficiaries by providing a skill, either for self-employment or wage employment. A total of 2,00,000 beneficiaries shall be imparted training under this project in a span of three years in 26 States and 2 UTs. In FY2020-21, the target was to provide skill training to 53,128 candidates out of which 8,658 candidates have been trained. In FY2021-22, the target is to provide skill training to 48,279 candidates out of which 4,746 candidates have been trained as on 06th January, 2022. So total number of 13,404 candidates have been trained under project Unnati as of now.

10. **Inclusion of landless households from SECC,2011:** A survey exercise to map the SECC Tin Numbers with Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Job Cards for all the 5.49 crore vulnerable rural households (HHs) dependent on manual casual labour is underway throughout the country. More than 4.56 crore HHs have been surveyed. During the survey, if a household is not already linked to Mahatma Gandhi NREGA and expresses its willingness to work under the Scheme, it is provided with Mahatma Gandhi NREGA job card.

11. **Cluster Facilitation Project (CFP):** The Cluster Facilitation Project (CFP) is a three-year project, rolled out on 1 April, 2020 with the objective to ensure effective implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS in 250 Blocks of 117 Aspirational Districts and 50 Blocks of other backward areas of other Districts through better planning, coordination and monitoring. The dedicated teams with expertise in various domain namely, Natural Resource Management (NRM), Geographical Information System (GIS) and Livelihood is placed at cluster, Block, District, State and National Levels for implementation and monitoring of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS. As on date (31 December 2021), a total 18 States/ UTs have operationalised the CFP across 125 blocks.
12. **Area Officer App** – The Ministry has launched the Area Officer Monitoring visit app on 21st May 2021. The purpose of the app is to make real time inspection and evidence based reporting of RD Schemes. This app will facilitate the officials of States/UTs to record their field visit findings online. The app will allow the officials to record time stamped and geotagged photographs for all the schemes launched by the Department of Rural Development. This app will help in developing hassle free reporting of field visits. The provision to view the field visit outcome report by the senior officials is also available in the app.
13. **National Mobile Monitoring Service (NMMS)**– The National Mobile Monitoring Service (NMMS) started in FY 2021-22. The NMMS App permits taking real time attendance of workers at Mahatma Gandhi NREGA worksites along with geotagged photographs. This app aids in increasing the citizen oversight of the program and is one more step towards transparency and accountability.
14. **Yuktdhara** – Yuktdhara is a geospatial planning portal developed by National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), ISRO and launched on 23rd August 2021 for facilitating Gram Panchayat level planning of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS activities across India.

Chapter - 3

Rural Livelihoods

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana–National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)

1. Introduction

The Deendayal Antodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) is a flagship programme of the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) that seeks to alleviate rural poverty through building sustainable community institutions of the poor. The centrally sponsored programme, seeks to mobilize about 10 crore households into SHGs and link them to sustainable livelihoods opportunities by building their skills and enabling them to access formal sources of finance, entitlements and services from both public and private sectors. It is envisaged that the intensive and continuous capacity building of rural poor women will ensure their social, economic and political upliftment.

The Mission seeks to achieve its objective through investing in four core components viz., (a) social mobilization and promotion of sustainable community institutions of the rural poor; (b) financial inclusion of the rural poor; (c) sustainable livelihoods; and (d) social inclusion, development and convergence.

2. Key Features of DAY-NRLM

The key features of DAY-NRLM include:

Universal Social Mobilization: At least one female adult member from each identified rural poor household is brought under Self Help Group (SHG) and its federated institutions in a time bound manner. Special emphasis is on poorest of poor and most vulnerable communities such as manual scavengers, victims of human trafficking, Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) and legally released labour.

Identification of Beneficiaries: The target group under DAY-NRLM is determined by a well-defined,

transparent and equitable process of participatory identification of poor (PIP), anchored by the members of the target communities. All households identified as poor through the PIP, processes, including households with at least one deprivation, as per the Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011 data, are presented to the Gram Sabha for vetting and subsequently approved by Gram Panchayat, and thus become DAY-NRLM Target Group households and are eligible for all the benefits under the programme.

Funds to the community as Resources in Perpetuity: DAY-NRLM provides Revolving Fund and Community Investment Fund (CIF) as Resources in Perpetuity to the institutions of the poor to strengthen their institutional and financial management capacity and build their track record to attract mainstream bank credit. The funds provided to community institutions are based on fixed criteria of performance. Other funds provided to the community are Vulnerability Reduction Fund- to address vulnerabilities and Start-up Fund in order to meet the logistics requirements for community meetings and book-keeping.

Implementation by the Poor: The Mission is designed to mainstream the role of poor in its implementation. Key processes of DAY-NRLM are driven by the institutions of rural poor women, especially by women who have come out of poverty and whose lives have been transformed by this very process. Thus, it is a programme for the poor, of the poor and by the poor.

Convergence: DAY-NRLM places a high emphasis on convergence with other programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development and other Central Ministries and programmes of State Governments for developing synergies directly and through the institutions of the poor.

Linkages with PRIs: In view of the significant roles of Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) in local governance and development, DAY-NRLM envisages to establish formal platforms for regular consultations between Community Based Institutions (CBOs) and PRIs, particularly at the level of Village Panchayats for exchange of mutual advice, preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan, support and leveraging of resources (schemes and entitlements) meant for the poor.

Exit Strategy: The Mission has a clear exit strategy. It is expected that after 10 years in a block, women SHG federations are able to manage their development agenda on their own and external support structure in the form of Block Mission Management Unit (BMMU) would be taken over by the internal support structure of Cluster and Block level federations supported by community professionals.

3. Key Components and Sub-Schemes of DAY-NRLM

i. Institution Building and Capacity Building

Promotion of community institutions and their capacity building is one of the core components of DAY-NRLM. The community institutions provide a collective platform for the rural poor to overcome poverty through access of financial, technical and marketing resources. These institutions require continuous and intensive capacity building and training. The Mission provides multiple funds to these community institutions such as Revolving Fund (RF), Community Investment Fund (CIF) etc. to strengthen their financial base and help them leverage additional funds.

Funds to the Community

Revolving Fund: A revolving fund of (Rs.10,000 to 15,000) is provided to SHGs as an incentive to inculcate the habit of thrift and accumulate their own funds towards building their corpus to meet the credit needs in the long-run and immediate consumption needs in the short-run.

Community Investment Fund (CIF): Community Investment Support Fund is routed to SHGs through federations (primary and secondary level) to support development of suitable livelihoods of members and to initiate collective activities, wherever feasible. A part of the CIF is provided as Vulnerability Reduction Fund (VRF) for supporting the inclusion of very poor communities and making credit accessible to them with or without interest. CIF and VRF are disbursed against Micro Credit Plans (MCP)/ Vulnerable Reduction Plans (VRPs) developed by the community institutions.

ii. Financial Inclusion

SHG-Bank Linkage: DAY-NRLM facilitates universal access to the affordable cost-effective reliable financial services to the poor and it works on both demand and supply sides of financial inclusion by promoting financial literacy among the poor and providing catalytic capital to the SHGs and their federations on the demand side and coordinating with the financial sector and encouraging use of digital financial technologies, business correspondents and community facilitators on the supply side. Financial inclusion is primarily being facilitated by enabling each SHG to be linked to banks and to access all financial services including loans.

DAY-NRLM has also been instrumental in providing the last mile delivery of financial services in remote rural areas where people do not have much access to banking services, through promotion of digital finance and deployment of SHG Women as Banking Correspondent Sakhi (BC Sakhis), with the support of banks and Common Service Centres. Presently, more than 60,000 women members of SHGs have been identified, trained and deployed as BC Sakhis.

Interest Subvention

In order to reduce the effective cost of bank credit to women SHGs, DAY-NRLM provides interest subvention and additional interest subvention to SHGs. All women SHGs whose members are from the DAY-NRLM target group, are eligible for receiving interest subvention equal to the difference between the borrowing rate of interest and 7%. In addition, in 250 districts, all women SHGs can avail loans up to Rs. 3.0 lakh each at 7% rate of interest per annum, with an additional interest subvention of 3% on repayment of loan in time, reducing the effective interest rate to 4%.

iii. Livelihoods

Farm Livelihoods: DAY-NRLM promotes sustainable agriculture, livestock and NTFPs in intensive blocks through MKSP project and State-led Livelihoods Annual Action Plans (AAPs). The focus of these interventions is on training and capacity building, and promotion of agro-ecological practices as well as livestock practices to enhance crop and animal productivity. In its concerted effort to recognize the role of women in agriculture, an investment is being made to enhance their capacities and increase their income to take lead in agriculture and allied activities. The livelihoods interventions are being supported by Community Livelihoods Resource Persons (Krishi Sakhi, Pashu Sakhi, Van Sakhi etc.) Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs) are being established at the village level which help small and marginal farmers hire farm tools and services at a nominal cost.

Non-Farm Livelihoods: Non-Farm Livelihoods under DAY-NRLM are primarily implemented through the sub-schemes- SVEP and AGEY. In addition to these schemes, enterprise promotion in the non-SVEP areas and non-farm clusters promotion under NRETP

are also key interventions areas under non-farm livelihood promotion.

Sub-schemes:

Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP):

Launched in 2010-11, the primary objective of MKSP is to empower women in agriculture and NTFP by making systematic investments to enhance their participation & productivity in agriculture-based livelihoods and building the capacity around sustainable harvesting, post-harvesting techniques for NTFPs. It also aims at ensuring nutrition for poorest of the poor by securing and strengthening the primary livelihoods basket of poorest households.

- a. **Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP):** Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP), the sub-scheme under DAY-NRLM develops an eco-system for supporting small businesses in rural areas. The eco-system has components for providing business support services, mentorship, seed capital, training & capacity building on business and technical aspects and marketing support. SVEP saturates a block with these services for supporting small business.
- b. **Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY):** Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY) is a programme to provide safe, affordable and community monitored transport services to rural areas. The vehicles are owned and operated by members of Self-Help Group (SHG) networks and operate in regions which are not served by regular transport services.
- c. **National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP):** The National Rural Livelihoods Project (NRLP), implemented from July 2011 to June 2018, has been successful in establishing DAY-NRLM's "proof-of-concept" in 13¹ high poverty states.

¹ Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

The project helped the State Missions in setting up implementation systems, social mobilisation, capacity building, initial capitalisation and credit linkage of community institutions. NRETP was declared effective on 24th April 2019 and is scheduled to close on 30th June 2023. The total outlay of the project is USD 500 million out of which USD 250 million is a loan assistance from the World Bank and the remaining USD 250 million is the counterpart financing provided by Government of India.

4. Implementation Strategy

DAY-NRLM has adopted a phased but intensive implementation strategy covering selected blocks in each year and all eligible households by 2024-25. All States and Union Territories which satisfy the conditions for transition from SGSY to NRLM implement the Mission in identified rural blocks. All the 28 States and 6 Union Territories have transited to NRLM.

To facilitate intensive implementation, State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLMs) have been established as special purpose vehicles. Dedicated implementation support units have been set up at the state, district and block levels known as State Mission Management Unit (SMMU), District Mission Management Unit (DMMU) and Block Mission Management Unit (BMMU). Multi-disciplinary professional teams are engaged at each level to spearhead the Mission activities under different components. A National Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (NRLPS) has been established under the MoRD to provide technical support to the SRLMs. The NRLPS has set up a National Mission Management Unit (NMMU), a multi-specialty team of experts to support the State Missions.

DAY-NRLM implementation in a block continues for a period of ten years till community federations become mature and take responsibility of implementation. A typical block having about 13,500 (90% of total poor) mobilisable poor households spread over 100 -120 villages is divided into 4 clusters of 30 villages each. The initial years are spent in building the organizations

of the poor by mobilizing them into SHGs and Federations at Village, Cluster level and Block level. Other interventions such as health, nutrition, inclusion of vulnerable communities like Persons with Disability (PwD), elderly, single women, etc. are introduced through these institutions. Funds flow to the community institutions over the first 4-5 years are also planned at regular intervals. The concluding 4 years is essentially a maintenance and withdrawal phase where the community institutions graduate to self-reliance and self-sustainability.

DAY-NRLM is working intensively in 6782 blocks of 706 districts at present and seeks to saturate household mobilization by the end of FY 2023-24.

5. Progress of NRLM During FY 2021-22

5.1 Improved targeting of Households

In addition to adoption of SECC target and PIP process for identification of households, DAY-NRLM has also included the following criteria focused on maximum coverage and saturation-

The revised targets for the state are guided by the following points -

- a. *6 NE states, J&K and Ladakh shall have their target as 2/3rd of total rural HH;*
- b. *For all other states and UTs, a 13% increase over SECC target shall be considered as total HH target for mobilization.*

As of Dec'21, DAY NRLM has its footprints in 28 states and 6 UTs, 6782 blocks and mobilised 8.08 of rural families in 73.93 lakhs of SHGs. As per the plan, 99% of the Intensive districts i.e. 706 out of 717 has been covered. Out of 6974 intensive blocks planned, 97% of the blocks and 73 % of the villages i.e. 5.85 lakh villages out of 7.92 lakh villages have been entered.

More than 8.08 crore households are mobilized into 73.93 lakh SHGs and out of which 4.56 lakh SHGs are formed during this financial year. The SHGs have been federated into 4.28 lakh Village Organizations (VOs), which are, in turn, federated into 32,899 Cluster Level Federations (CLFs). By Dec 21, 80.8 % rural

households out of estimated target of 10 crores have been mobilised. States namely AP, Telangana, Kerala, Goa, Meghalaya, Jharkhand, Puducherry and Lakshadweep have mobilized 100 % of the target population. The saturation status of rest of the SRLMs is given in *Annexure-XIV*.

Revolving Fund (@Rs.10,000/- to Rs.15,000/- per SHG) to the tune of Rs.5032.41 crore have been

provided to 34.58 lakh SHGs and out of which 4.55 lakh SHGs to the tune of Rs. 704.36 crore have received RF during this financial year. Also, the Mission has provided a total of Rs.11156.69 crore as Community Investment Fund (CIF) to 19.85 lakh SHGs and out of which Rs.2065.52 crore CIF has been provided to 3.18 lakh SHGs during this financial year.

Table-1: NRLM Footprint: Progress in All Intensive Blocks

S.	Particulars	Progress upto Mar'21	Progress During 2021-22 (Upto Dec'21)	Cumulative Progress (Up to Dec'21)
1	States	28	--	28
2	Union Territories transited	6	-	6
3	Districts entered	706	0	706
4	Intensive blocks under implementation	6521	261	6782
5	Households covered (in lakh)	761.33	48.35	809.68
6	SHGs promoted (in lakh)	69.52	4.56	74.08
7	VOs promoted (in lakh)	4.01	0.27	4.28
8	CLF promoted	30349	2550	32899
9	SHGs provided RF (in lakh)	29.42	4.55	33.97
10	SHGs provided CIF (in lakh)	15.84	3.18	19.02
11	Amount of RF disbursed (in Rs. lakh)	423576.13	70436.02	494012.15
12	Amount of CIF disbursed (in Rs. lakh)	1060759.83	206552.64	1267312.47

Source: DAY-NRLM MIS

Year on year- disbursement of RF-CIF:



5.2 Mission Implementation Status

5.2.1 Implementation Support

All States and Union Territories have made significant progress in establishing the implementation units and deployment of staff at the block, district and state levels. SRLMs are also focusing on setting-up of robust HR systems which have been developed through customization of the Model Human Resource Manual developed by the Mission. 24 states have customized and developed their state HR manuals and sought approvals from the competent authorities and remaining states (Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Manipur and Goa) are in the process of approval. All SRLMs have set procedure for induction cum immersion of all newly recruited staff. Currently 37,000 staff are providing support in the implementation of mission interventions.

In order to ensure the quality of work and timely outputs, a Performance Management System (PMS) has been developed, under which the performance appraisal is undertaken by the individual professional, the community, the team and the reporting officer, thus

introducing a 360-degree feedback process. A training film on PMS, was developed and shared with all state missions.

An advisory has been issued to all states to constitute Internal Complaints Committee in line with the provisions of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 of GOI to ensure the safety of women at the workplace and also to constitute Grievance Redressal Mechanism for redressing grievances, if any. Most of the State Missions and NRLPS have constituted these committees.

5.2.2 Institution Building

Deepening of NRLM Initiatives

FY 2020-21 saw unprecedented situation of covid-19 infection. The Covid-19 pandemic affected all the functions of DAY-NRLM quite adversely. Keeping up with the need of the hour, NMMU guided SRLMs towards the tech option and started creating digital IEC and initiated trainings through video and audio mode. During the financial year 2020-21, with a reach to

cumulative 808.67 lakh households, 73.93 lakh SHGs, 4.28 lakh VOs and 32899 CLFs till Dec. 2021, the following initiatives were taken for strengthening SHGs and their primary & secondary federations promoted under DAY-NRLM:

- a. **Roll out of the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for primary and secondary level federations:** With support of SRLMs, institutional building resource pool and NIRD&PR, the Mission has prepared Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for primary and secondary level federations of Self Help Groups (SHGs). The SOPs provide a broad framework and clarity to federations and SRLM staff on Governance, structure, services, products to be offered, systems to be developed and followed and legal compliances to be fulfilled etc.

DAY-NRLM has identified, oriented and trained 24 NRPs who in turn would provide training to state/district/block level resource pool, Mission staff and community leaders.

- b. **Model CLF Development:** The Model CLF component aims at developing CLFs as member-owned, member-managed, member-controlled and financially sustainable organisations and developing some select CLFs as demonstration sites for replication of the concept in the remaining blocks. The Model CLF strategy was taken up in 13 NRETP states in 2018-19 and it was expanded to 17 more SRLMs totaling the cumulative figures to 30 SRLMs in 2020-21. Till December'21, 805 Model CLF under NRETP and 1020 Model CLF under NRLM were formed.

NMMU has developed financial projections template and MCLF rating tool and trained all NRETP SRLMs staff during 2020-21. States were also facilitated for preparing financial projection which is required for submitting proposal for viability gap fund by CLFs. Till December 2021, Viability gap fund (Tranche-1) of Rs. 26.957 Cr was given to 726 MCLFs, Viability gap fund (Tranche-2&3) of Rs. 4.44 Cr was given to 113

MCLFs and Rs.25.91 Cr of Infrastructure Fund has been given to 819 MCLFs. Community Managed Training Centers were assisted in 140 MCLFs with Infrastructure Fund to the tune of Rs. 10.96 Cr.

NMMU is capturing the base line data of all the Model CLFs at NRLM portal and also generating a report showing the coverage of Model CLFs at NRLM portal. Baseline data for 805 NRETP and 1020 NRLM Model CLFs have been entered till December'21.

NMMU has forged partnership with experienced NGOs to bring their knowledge, skill and experience for Model CLF strategy. Currently, 5 SRLMs namely Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, MP and UP are utilizing the services of Voluntary organisations for implementation of Model CLF. With the support of partner organisations, DAY-NRLM has commenced MCLF Best practice documentation, studies on incorporation of MCF and feasibility and viability of bulk lending at CLF level.

c. **Deployment of Resources Persons:**

- i. Around 20 National Resource Persons have been empaneled, oriented on SOP- Vision building and Financial management for VO & CLFs.
- ii. A pool of 70 National Community Resource Persons (N-CRP) from Telangana, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh has been developed for extending higher order skills and knowledge related to strengthening of primary and secondary level federations in terms of vision building, governance and business plan development etc.
- iii. The Mission has developed and deployed a wide range of social capital resources viz., master trainers, community resource persons (CRPs) of different functional themes, bookkeepers, master bookkeepers, internal PRPs etc. More than 3.50 lakh Community Resource Persons have been trained on multiple interventions.

- d. **Prioritizing Social Inclusion:** Special efforts have been made for mobilizing marginalized households, Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), single women and women-heads of households, trafficked survivors, the disabled, the elderly, the landless, the migrant labour and people living in isolated and remote villages and left-out households as per the Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011. To support the SRLMs, a detailed and easy to learn and practice Manual has been developed and shared. Specialized projects are being developed by Jharkhand, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Kerala for piloting.
- e. **Establishment of Community Managed Training Centres:** Under NRETP, 102 CMTCs in 13 SRLMs have been inaugurated and trainings initiated. The NRLM states are advised to establish one CMTC in the model CLF block in their states with their own funds. More than 700 Resource center /CMTCs are being used by SRLMs to provide trainings to the SHG members.

5.2.3 Capacity Building:

- a. **Development of Training Module on Vision Building, Financial Management for CLF:** With the support of MCRIL, DAY-NRLM has developed CLF rating tool and trained all SRLM staff on administering it. Module on Financial Management for Model CLF was prepared with support of partner organization and Training of Trainers for staff from all SRLM was conducted. Subsequently, States have conducted training for all district and block level staff involved in model CLF operations and training of CLF EC & Staff on Financial Management is ongoing in several States. Module on visioning exercise for the model CLF is developed by NMMU with support of the partner organizations.
- b. **Capacity Building Architecture:** The Mission has adopted four-tier capacity building architecture and created resource pools at national, state, district and block and sub-block

levels. To provide technical support to SRLMs, a National Resource pool with about 322 resource persons have been empaneled by NIRD&PR, Hyderabad. This resource pool consists of all major thematic master trainers and specialists who provide need-based capacity building support to SRLMs. In addition to this, a separate cadre of resource pool is also being created at SMMU, DMMU and BMMU levels for supporting various emerging capacity building needs of the community institutions. Presently, about 53,000 Master Trainers are available with all SRLMs, who have been thoroughly trained on different components of NRLM and they are providing services on demand.

- c. **Trainings conducted:** From April to October 2021, 257 trainings of 12,956 participants were conducted in different States through both online platform & physical training with support of NIRDPR where Mission staff, Bankers and Community cadres were trained on Basic concept of NRLM & Model CLF, Book keeping, SHG audit, SHG-Bank linkages etc.

6. Financial Inclusion – Progress

6.1 SHG Bank Linkage:

Financial inclusion is a key component of the Mission. The objective is to make rural women and their households the preferred clients of the banking system. To achieve this, the Mission has been engaged with financial regulators and commercial banks, at strategic as well as operational level through conduct of several workshops, consultative forums and capacity building programs. During the FY 2021-22 the Mission has organized 3 important meetings through virtual mode due to outbreak of COVID 19 pandemic to increase SHG bank linkage program. The details are as follows:

- a. Consultation on SHG Bank Linkage & Financial Inclusion with Public Sector Banks, Private Banks, and State Rural Livelihoods Missions was held on 15th September, 2021. Additional Secretary Rural Development, MoRD chaired the meeting.

- b. Consultation on SHG Bank Linkage and financial inclusion with Chairmen of Regional Rural Banks and State Rural Livelihoods Missions was held on 16th September, 2021 which was inaugurated by Smt. Alka Upadhyaya Additional Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development,
- c. Central Level Coordination Committee meeting was organized on 6th July, 2021 in which Managing Director & Chief Executive Officers/Executive Directors, Chief General Managers/General Managers of the Banks, Chairman NABARD, Chief General Manager RBI, Joint Secretary, Department of Financial Inclusion, Ministry of Finance, representatives from World Bank, other Govt. Departments and SMD/CEOs of SRLMs participated. The meeting was held under the chairmanship of Sh. Nagendra Nath Sinha, Secretary, Rural Development, MoRD.
- d. Pilot launch of OD facility of Rs. 5,000/- to verified women SHG members has been done on 18th Dec 2021 by Sh. Nagendra Nath Sinha, Secretary Department of Rural Development as part of *Azadi ka Amrut Mahotsav* and the scheme has been notified to all the Banks by Indian Banks Association Mumbai.

Endeavor of the Mission is to provide credit linkage to more than 37.31 lakh women SHGs under SHG bank linkage programme during this FY 2021-22. Further, 32.00 lakh SHGs have been credit linked up to December, 2021 which is about 86% of the annual target. In terms of credit, Banks have disbursed more than 81,737 crores to Self Help Groups against their target of about Rs. 97,223 crores up to the end of December, 2021. Rs. 4.45 lakhs crores have been accessed by SHGs from the banking system since inception of the scheme in April, 2013.

Other key interventions under Financial Inclusion during the year include-

- a. **Community Based Repayment Mechanism (CBRM):** The Mission and the SRLMs have been proactive in ensuring prompt repayment by the

SHGs through the Community Based Repayment Mechanism. Over 33,051 Bank Sakhi have been positioned with bank branches to facilitate seamless credit linkage of SHGs and to monitor repayment. Community Based Repayment Mechanism (CBRM) has also been institutionalized in more than 45,357 bank branches. Bank Sakhi is part of the CBRM who acts as a link between the Banker and SHGs. She helps in completing documentation formalities for account opening, loan application and related documentation, in opening of individual accounts of members in the bank, in assisting SHGs in seeking other financial services from the bank and acts as a liaison between the SHGs and the bank and resolve all issues affecting the SHGs. Due to COVID 19 pandemic, regular training programme for Bankers is not possible and as such on-line training cum orientation programmes are being conducted. Acknowledging the better repayment track record of Self-Help Groups, Banks are now forthcoming more than ever before, in credit linking SHGs in the rural areas. Regulators and policy makers too have recognized SHG Bank linkage as a critical plank for expanding meaningful financial inclusion to the unreached and under-served segments, prompting framing of enabling policies.

- b. **Alternate Credit Delivery Channels:** Government has given a thrust on digital financial transactions and moving towards an increasingly less cash economy. Government, regulators and related institutions have been working together - licensing of payment banks; emergence of PPI providers; new technologies like compact POS machines, UPI, BHIM, Aadhar Pay, Bharat QR; changes in bank charges and limitation on withdrawal at ATMs all directed to creating an enabling environment. There is now an increased opportunity and use case for utilizing the digital infrastructure and move towards presence-less, paperless, and cashless financial service delivery. Riding on this, the Mission is focused on

strengthening the last mile service delivery architecture to take banking to the doorsteps of people who are still excluded and introduce them to the new age banking tools.

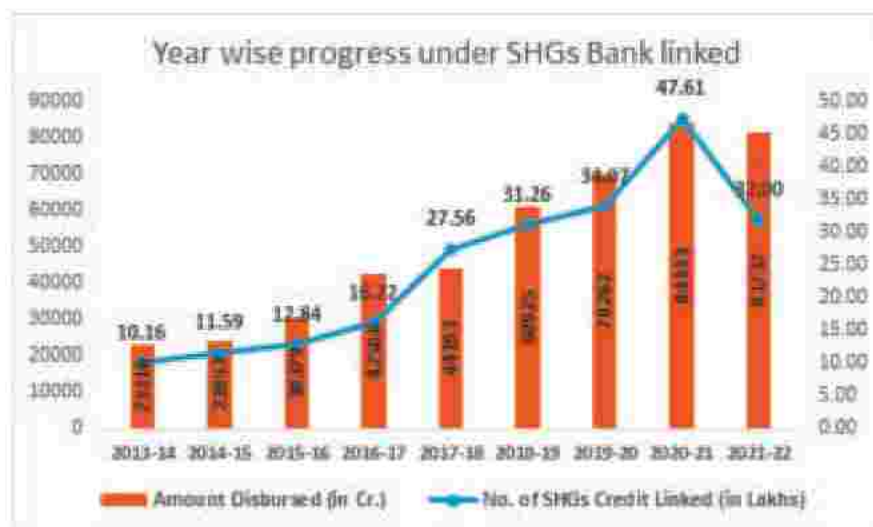
Over 60,016 such BC Sakhi have been positioned across 26 states up to December, 2021. With the government's push on promoting of less-cash transactions, efforts on familiarizing and training SHG members on cashless modes of transaction has picked up. The Mission is in the process of having one women BC in every Gram Panchayat and will have a pool of about 1.25 lakhs women BCs by 2023-24 which will be trained and IIBF certified for utilizing their services.

- c. **Dual Authentication:** SHG members need to go to bank branches for doing transactions and withdrawing cash, which takes a lot of their time, energy and a good amount of money is spent on commuting. To ease the process, the Mission has taken up the issue of Dual Authentications with the Banks to allow SHGs to make transactions at BC level and all public sector Banks except

Punjab & Sind Bank and 19 RRBs have enabled dual authentications at BC level and other banks are in the process of implementing this. National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI) is also in the process of the roll out process of OFF US dual authentication system enabling the SHGs to transact at any BC point. This will not only help the Banks and SHGs but also encourage less cash transactions in the rural areas. Reserve bank of India has now permitted banks to allow opening of SHG saving Banks accounts at BC Channels. With this, the focus has now shifted on less cash transactions by SHGs and their federations.

- d. **Online Submission of Loan Application:** In order to reduce the drudgery involved in submitting loan application by SHG members, a portal has been developed for online submission of loan applications and has been implemented in 23 states. Efforts are also being made to digitize the bank accounts and Aadhar number of all SHG members. More than 4.03 lakhs SHG loan applications have been submitted to different banks through this channel.

Performance of SHG Bank Linkage



- e. **Disbursement of Interest Subvention:** Interest subvention on loans to SHGs is an effective mechanism to make credit available at affordable interest rate and ensure prompt repayment by SHG members. During the year, Reserve Bank of

India has not issued guidelines on Interest Subvention so far and as such no interest subvention claim for this financial year to Public Sector Banks.

Challenges:

- One of the key areas which needs immediate attention is the average lending. The average lending has not gone up indicating that banks have not given enough emphasis to build upon on the initial risks taken in linking a fresh SHG. Average lending per SHG is still below the national average of Rs. 2 lakhs in many banks.
- Due to COVID 19 pandemic, some of the SHGs are not able to repay the Banks loan in time and due to no moratorium extended this year by RBI, there are chances of slippage of accounts to NPA which may increase the stress on SHGs.
- Low ratio of credit linkage in some of the high poverty pockets of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and North Eastern states still remains a critical challenge.
- Low credit offtake is also a challenge in some of the state like Assam, Bihar, M P, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.
- The Reserve Bank has issued a notification mandating banks to report member level information to Credit Bureaus and as such Banks have to restructure their entire business process to comply with the notification.
- In less cash transactions, although most of the Public Sector Banks have issued guidelines to the branches to implement dual authentication system at the BC Points but mapping of Officer Bearers accounts with that of SHG account is still a challenge in almost all the banks due to non-monitoring by the higher authorities and low knowledge at the field level about the system.

6.1 Policy Interventions

- Credit Target Planning:** Before fixing the targets, the Mission used to have a meeting at IBA, Mumbai with major banks and this meeting was held on 22nd March, 2021 through virtual mode. The strategy to discuss the targets to the Banks and all States was discussed and issued based on certain parameters with implementation and

monitoring guidelines. Targets were fixed based on potential available and trend rate of growth of credit as well as the density of the Banks. States were categorized as Category A – advanced states with high level of credit saturation and low potential growth; Category B – high growth potential states and Category C – states exhibiting moderate growth. Based on the target, states prepared district, block and branch wise targets, which were placed before the SLBC sub-committee for approval. Dedicated staff have been placed at district level, besides positioning bank Sakhi at branch level. The Bank Sakhi and the Mission staff have been preparing the list of eligible SHGs for linkage and facilitating submission of loan applications including review/enhancements and following up pending loan application by uploading them on the portal on a monthly basis. In addition, Community Based Recovery Mechanism (CBRM) has been instituted to ensure regular repayment of loans.

Modification to the RBI Circular: The Mission facilitated no major modifications to the RBI Master Circular during the reporting year (Circular RBI/2021-22/05 FIDD.GSSD.CO.BC. No.04/09.01.01/2021-22 April 01, 2021).

Business Correspondents deployed by banks have been authorized to open Saving Bank Accounts of the SHGs after verification/approval of the base branch.

Banks have to share data of Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) with DAY-NRLM on agreed formats to facilitate higher enrollment and claim settlement under the mentioned schemes.

Banks have to share data of all SHG transactions being done at Business Correspondents points using Dual Authentication technology introduced by banks on a mutually agreed format/interval only after obtaining consent of the customer.

It has been advised that Financial Literacy Centers (FLC) established by various banks may coordinate with respective SRLMs and utilize the services of FL-

CRPs to conduct village camps on Financial Literacy.

6.2. Capacity Building and Implementation Support

Training of bankers was carried through virtual mode due to COVID 19 pandemic and restrictions imposed on movements of persons including social distancing norms. On line training modules have been developed and National Resource Persons from NIRD Hyderabad are conducting bankers' orientation/training workshops. Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, UP and North Eastern States have conducted such programmes for the banking fraternity.

6.3. Financial Literacy

Banking and financial services is quite dynamic in nature and there has been major developments in the sector in the recent past with the launch of PMJDY, PMJJBY, PMSBY, APY, PMSGY, MUDRA etc. Almost all these financial products are targeted towards poor and hence SHGs' households should be made aware about these schemes on regular basis to facilitate them availing the services. Financial Literacy is one of the important strategies to keep SHGs' households aware about relevant financial services and build their capacity on same.

Mission has prepared well defined strategy and implementation plan to carry out financial literacy at scale. The process starts with training of master trainer at National Academy of RUDSETI (NAR), Bangalore followed by training of FL CRP at RSETI level and then field level training of SHGs at village level. In 2021-22 (till Nov' 21), more than 50.60 lakhs SHG members have been trained and programme has been scaled up to 2826 blocks across 405 districts of the country. A pool of 1,550 master trainers and 29,815 FL CRPs has been created so far for imparting training on financial literacy.

6.4. Insurance & Pension

Poor households face more vulnerability and risks in the form of death, loss of assets, unstable income sources, health issues, accidents, other unforeseen incidents etc.

and such incidents erode most of accumulated wealth and compel them to borrow at higher rate to fulfil those immediate need which lead to vicious cycle of poverty. Further, *Old age Poverty* is an increasing concern due to no/limited income sources during those years & negligible pension coverages. In the mentioned context, risk coverage of SHGs' households become crucial for meaningful poverty elimination under DAY-NRLM. The Mission aims to address the above-mentioned issues through facilitating access of appropriate insurance and pension schemes/ products to SHG households.

In 2021-22 (till Dec' 21), more than 3.26 crore women SHG members have been insured under life insurance (Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana) and 4.10 crore under accidental insurance (Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana) schemes and total of 10.69 lakhs members have subscribed to Atal Pension Yojana during this financial year.

6.5. Innovation

Building Doorstep Banking Facility through BC: Business Correspondent model (BC) has evolved as a crucial vehicle for providing banking services beyond the brick-and-mortar bank branches. Known as BC Sakhi, 60,016 Business Correspondents are currently providing financial services not only to SHGs and their members but also to the rural households. These BC Sakhi deliver doorstep financial services using micro-ATMs/ laptops enabled with biometric identification of customers.

A performance comparison of B.C. Sakhi and conventional BC agents has indicated that B.C. Sakhi are better in terms of reducing dormancy in accounts, minimizing zero balance accounts, enhancing active accounts and promoting savings. Integration of B C Sakhi into the system has the advantage of ensuring the long-term availability to serve the community. Their integration into the community also ensures their commitment and long-term availability to serve the community sustainably. B C Sakhi, as members of SHGs themselves, serve the whole community but especially SHGs, their member and other women as

well as those households who did not have access to financial services before. They are therefore able to overcome social and cultural barriers in the communities.

The Mission is in the process of having a pool of trained and IIBF certified 1.25 lakhs such B C Sakhi by 2023-24 with the concept of “One BC one GP” under which one B C Sakhi is proposed to be engaged in every Gram Panchayat to provide banking services in the rural areas. To make less cash economy and digitise the transactions of the SHGs, Ministry of Finance and Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the Banks to make banking services available to SHGs at B C Points. For

this purpose, dual authentication process to make transactions by the SHGs at B C point is being implemented and almost all the Public Sector Banks have enabled this dual authentication facility available at their BC points

A statement indicating SHGs bank linkage under DAY-NRLM during 2021-22 is given at *Annexure X*. A statement indicating disbursement of Interest Subvention to Category I districts and Category II districts is given at *Annexure XI* and *Annexure XII*. The statement indicating SHG Bank Linkage in NE States is also attached as *Annexure XIII*.

Success Story I

Business Correspondent Sakhi-Indu Jaiswal, Khunti Jharkhand

Indu Jaiswal at her center

Indu Jaiswal resident of Amma Village of Torpa Block in Khunti. She joined Khushi mahila mandal 2018. She came to know about BC Sakhi work in 2019 through BMMU team. She was shortlisted and selected as BC sakhi for Amma panchayat- Bank of Baroda through Kredit foundation. JSLPS imparted her with the required trainings and exposure to perform her work efficiently. She performed various activities like cash withdrawal, deposit, bank transfers, account opening etc with the help of Aadhar Card of the rural beneficiary. She is providing banking services to community at their door steps on behalf of BOB Torpa. Sharing her experience, Indu says, *"I would like to thank Mahila mandal and JSLPS for providing the opportunity to work as BC sakhi to serve the community by providing basic banking services in my Panchayat. It feels proud when your work is appreciated by District Administration."*

In the past one year the tag and work of BC has expanded Indu's horizon from ordinary homemaker to a person dealing with banking transactions, various schemes (PM-JJBY, PM-SBY, Atal Pension etc) and opening of new Bank Account (through Aadhar card). Her work during covid was much appreciated by



District administration, she had done transaction of about 82lakh during the period. Her average monthly transaction is 30-40 Lakh per month and she managed to earn between Rs 10,000 to Rs 15,000 per month to meet her personal and family need.

Individual Saving Bank	1350
Account opened	
Total Transaction	464 LAKH
No. of Transaction	12240
Govt. Scheme payment (MANREGA/PMAY/PENSION)	480 members
PMSBY	489
PMJJBY	306
APY	89
SHGs transaction	46
House hold covered	510
Villages covered	9
Monthly earning	10000-15000



Tweet



District Administration, Khunti @... 6h

"सुदूरवर्ती क्षेत्रों तक पहुंची है सुविधाएं"

#Khunti प्रशासन के सहयोग से सशक्त राह पर अग्रसर हैं महिला किसान। बी.सी. सबी के रूप में निभाई अहम भूमिका। खेती में भी #SocialDistancing का ही रहा पालन। #Khuntifightscorona @JharkhandCMO @HemantSorenJMM @Jharkhand181 @onlineJSLPS



Success Story II

BC-Sakhi Manoshi Bora

- Name of BC-Sakhi: Manoshi Bora
- SHG Name : Seuji Mohila Atma Sahayak Gut
- Location : DMMU-Majuli, BMMU-Majuli, Gram Panchayat-Dakhin Ahataguri
- BC-Code No. : 10022967
- Bank Name : State Bank of India
- Branch Name : Dergaon
- CSP Address : Rowmara, Dhodang Chapori, Majuli
- Phone No. : 9365181310

Manoshi Bora has been selected for BC-Sakhi under Assam State Rural Livelihoods Mission to work with State Bank of India on 23rd July 2017 with a 2 days basic orientation. She started working from 20th July, 2018 as full flagged BC of the bank. Manoshi belongs to Majuli, which is the world Largest River Island within the mighty Brahmaputra River and is the only island district in India. There are almost 30-40 inhabited sand bars (small island) near to the main island having 5-10 villages and she belongs to Dhodang Chapori under Dakhin Ahataguri Gram Panchayat.

Manoshi Bora has appeared the certificate examination for Business correspondent/facilitators conducted by Indian Institute of Banking & Finance (IIBF) on 25th November, 2019 and successfully cleared the same. She was also provided Training of Trainers (ToT) on BC/CSP Management in North-East in Indian Institute of Bank Management, Guwahati in November'2020

As there is no mode of transport to the sand bars except only by boat, Manoshi Bora often needs to travel to different villages crossing the mighty river Brahmaputra on small boats only which is the only mode of transportation in those areas. She has been provided with a by-cycle and bag to carry the

equipment's required for BC activity under the special project of ASRLM.

The people of the islands, being far away from the mainland faces lots of difficulties in their day-to-day life as they are depending on the mainland markets for each and everything. During the lock-down, it has worsened for them as they can't go out of their households also. At this critical situation, ASRLM BC-Sakhi Manoshi Bora played a crucial role providing door-step banking services to the villagers especially providing withdrawals of the PM-Garib Kalyan Scheme, PM-KISAN and different pension payments to the old aged people. She is also enrolling and collecting payments for renewals of government insurance & pension schemes like PMJJBY/PMSBY and APY.

During the 1st lock-down period from March to May 2020, Manoshi Bora has provided service to 1213 person amounting to Rs. 16.78 Lakh which includes 2 pregnant and one physically challenged person. She has also given withdrawal to 640 PMJDY beneficiary amounting Rs. 3.20 Lakh and 38 PM-KISAN beneficiaries amounting to Rs. 71,000 and provided old-age pension to 12 villagers amounting Rs. 16,800 at their doorstep. During lock-down period, she has opened 11 PMSBY account also.

Again, during lock-down-2 in the year 2021, from April to September 2021, Manoshi Bora has opened 137 new accounts and provided service to 2846 person amounting to Rs. 86.55 Lakh. She also has enrolled 18 SHG members into PMJJBY, 110 members in PMSBY and 13 members into APY during this period. During this period, she has earned a total of Rs. 51615/- including covid allowance given by State Bank of India and has received Rs. 7,500/- as initial support from the bank. She also has been provided with Rs. 60,000/- as initial grant support from the mission for setting up her BC Set-up. At present, her average monthly income from the BC activity is Rs. 10,000/- through which she is managing her family with her baby girl very smoothly.

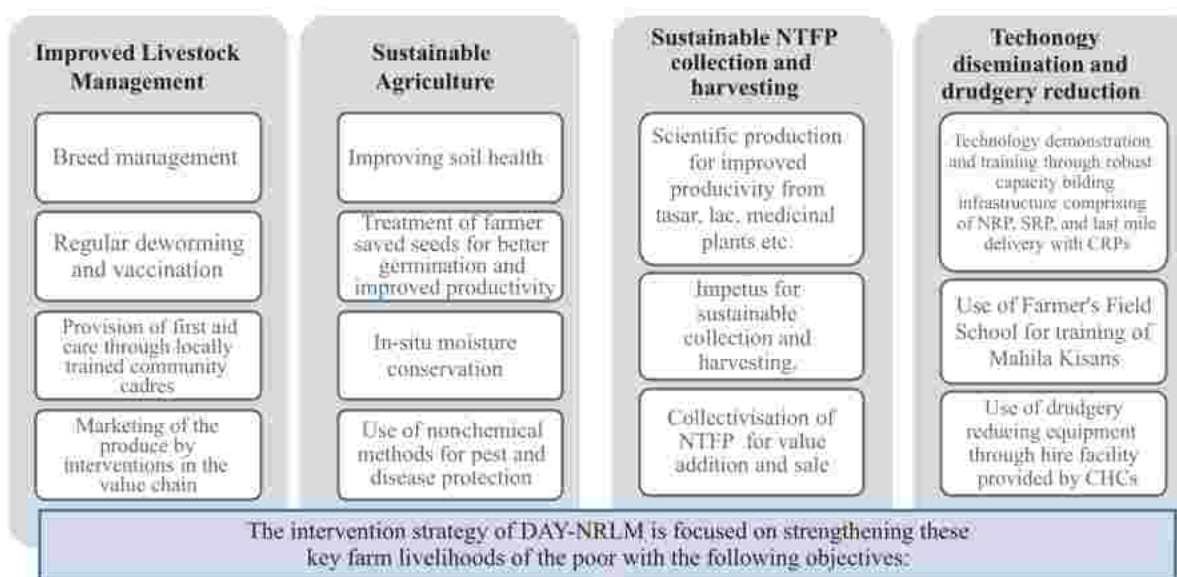


7. Farm Livelihoods

NRLM recognizes that the poor have multiple livelihoods and one of the key components as envisaged in the NRLM Framework is enhancing and expanding the existing livelihoods of the poor. More than 70% of the rural poor are dependent on agriculture either as cultivators or as agriculture labour. Besides, livestock rearing is again a key livelihood of the poor. In forest fringe areas non timber forest produce (NTFP) is a major livelihood of the poor, who mostly belong to tribal communities. Under the ambit of farm livelihoods interventions, the approach has been to create knowledge and awareness on livelihoods, initiate sectoral interventions on Agro Ecological Practices,

Non-Timber Forest Produces (NTFP) and livestock, aggregation, and value chain interventions. Therefore, the major focus has been on improving soil health, use of farmer saved seeds with required treatment and priming using locally prepared concoction, in-situ soil and water conservation, and use of non-chemical methods for pest and disease protection, improved livestock rearing, sustainable harvesting of NTFPs.

The results have been phenomenal, with the adoption of sustainable agriculture, improved livestock management, sustainable NTFP collection and harvesting practices; and more importantly giving women the identify and status as “farmer”.



- Every poor household is supported on at least 2 farm sector livelihoods (sustainable agriculture, NTFP, livestock);
- Assured annual incremental income of more than Rs.50,000 per family per year after 2 years of intervention;
- Yearlong food and nutritional security for the household created by themselves;
- Income streams throughout the year;
- Creation of Social capital for agriculture, NTFP and livestock, from the best practitioners as extension workers;
- The approach has been the creation of knowledge and awareness on livelihoods, initiate sectoral interventions, aggregation and value chain interventions.

DAY-NRLM is promoting farm livelihoods through three components/sub-schemes viz.,

- (1) Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP),
- (2) Universalization of Farm Livelihoods interventions in Intensive Blocks through SRLM Annual Action Plan; and
- (3) Value chain Development Interventions.

7.1. Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP)

The Mission has been strengthening livelihoods by interventions in agro-ecological practices, improved livestock management and sustainable non-timber forest products (NTFP) collection and value addition. The value chain development interventions taken up under DAY-NRLM also cover on-going MKSP projects.

Under the Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP), which is a sub-component of the DAY-NRLM, cumulatively more than 38.5 Lakh mahila kisan have been covered. A total of 87 MKSP projects spread over across 26 States, 291 districts, 1403 blocks, and 32,701 villages.

Convergence with MGNREGA is an important activity within MKSP which has put emphasis on creation of productive assets related to natural resource management and agriculture. States have targeted for asset creation like cattle shed, farm ponds, goat sheds, NADEP compost pits, poultry sheds, vermi-compost pit etc. under MGNREGA. Most of these assets are being created to improve livelihoods opportunity (e.g. – drought proofing to reduce the negative impact of climatic variation & to take additional crop during rabi

season) and to ensure the productive use of these assets by small and marginal farmers. During the year, provision has been made to establish agri-nutrition garden in convergence with MGNREGA. Efforts towards convergence, two joint advisories – with MoTA and DAHD has been signed by the Secretaries and issued to the states. The same with MoAC&FW is in the pipeline. Recently, a tripartite MoU has been signed among ICAR, MoRD and RCRC (a coalition of CSOs) for promotion of livelihood clusters and other livelihood activities.

7.2. Universalization of Farm Livelihoods Interventions in Intensive Blocks through SRLM Annual Action Plan

DAY-NRLM is promoting sustainable agriculture, NTFP and livestock in intensive blocks as part of Annual Action Plans (AAPs). Under sustainable agriculture, the focus is on reducing the cost of cultivation, increasing productivity of existing crops, food and nutrition security, apart from enhancing net income through various agro-ecological practices for a diversified poly crop model. Under NTFP, the SRLMs are focusing on building the capacity of the NTFP dependent communities on imbibing scientific harvesting, post-harvesting practices, value addition and market linkages. In respect of livestock, DAY-NRLM is focusing on reducing morbidity and mortality of livestock by delivering livestock and animal husbandry extension services at the doorstep of the SHG member households. It may be noted that farm livelihood interventions are household-centric, having strong focus on building capacity of the target community through the engagement of Community Resource Persons (CRPs), known as Krishi Sakhis,

Pashu Sakhis, Van Sakhis Krishi Udyog Sakhi etc.

During the year 2021-22, followings are the progress under different components made under SRLM-AAP:

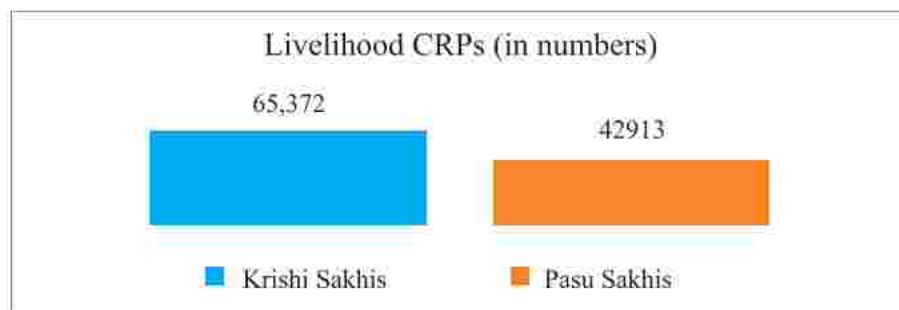
- 30.82 lakhs mahila kisan have been identified against the target of 46 lakhs for farm livelihoods interventions on sustainable agriculture, NTFPs and livestock
- A total of 19.23 lakhs mahila kisan households covered for agri-nutri garden.

DAY-NRLM aims to bring strong focus in addressing the issues of small and marginal producers such as productivity enhancement, extension service delivery and value chain development for improved market access. As part of this approach, producer groups and large sized producer enterprises are being promoted. Till date, a total of 183 number of Producers Enterprises have been promoted under DAY-NRLM.

DAY-NRLM Support Organizations (NSOs) play an important role in bringing domain expertise. Central

Silk Board (CSB) supports states Bihar, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Odisha and West Bengal in implementing Tasar based livelihoods interventions. Digital Green is supporting DAY-NRLM for IT enabled information dissemination for effective extension services. PRADAN is supporting in knowledge management, identifying successful replicable models, capacity building. Tasar Development Foundation as NRLM Support Organization (NSO) is supporting NRLM and states on tasar based livelihoods interventions.

Creation of a strong network of community cadres is another key area as part of farm livelihoods interventions. States are identifying livelihoods community cadres for sustainable agriculture, livestock and NTFP. Out of the total community cadres created by States, a total of 1.26 lakh Krish Sakhi and Pashu Sakhi have been trained through standardize training module and they are deployed in the field. The Ministry of Agriculture has started hiring the services of Krishi Sakhis for awareness generation on Soil Health Card.



7.3. Promotion of Organic Farming Cluster

In the Union budget speech for financial year 2018-19, Hon'ble Finance Minister announced that organic farming would be promoted with the women farmers of the Self Help Groups (SHGs). DAY-NRLM has been strengthening livelihoods by interventions in agro-ecological practices, improved livestock rearing, and sustainable Non-timber forest produce (NTFP) collection and value addition. Organic farming is the next logical progression as it moves towards organic certification and marketing to enable farmers to get better market access.

To initiate organic farming and certification under DAY-NRLM, the States were requested to identify the potential clusters which may be promoted as organic village clusters. A detailed guidance note was circulated to the States in January, 2018, to assist the States in identification of these clusters. States have identified 1,646 organic village clusters. The village level details have been obtained from the States for 1,364 clusters, and the details may be viewed online at <http://mksp.gov.in/ClusterProject/clusterSummary.do>. The roll-out of the organic village clusters is expected to be done by the States in a phased manner. Till December

2021, about 2,41,961 SHG women have been organized into 23,692 Local Groups (LGs).

- a. Training and capacity building - Organic farming requires technical understanding and experience on organic farming, certification, and marketing of the organic products. Therefore, training and capacity building of the SRLM staff (block and cluster), community resource persons and the community is essential for effective roll-out of organic farming and certification. To support in roll-out of training and capacity building in the States, development of training materials is in progress. A total of 19 National resource persons have been empaneled through NIRD&PR Hyderabad for supporting in roll out of organic interventions. A call down list of TSA (Technical Support Agency) has been empaneled to support SRLM in implementation of organic farming initiatives. A TSA is also in the final stage of selection to support NMMU in promotion of organic farming.

7.4 Value Chain Development interventions

Value chain development is an important farm livelihoods intervention to support small and marginal rural producers to get better market access through aggregation, processing and marketing. The intervention covers promotion of the producers collectives viz., Producers Groups and Producers Enterprises. The Producers Groups are informal organization to support the small & marginal producers at village level though aggregation and marketing in nearby market whereas the producers' enterprises are formal organizations who supports for aggregation, processing, value addition and forward marketing. The institutional structure would be based on the opportunities and existing gaps in the value chain.

To facilitate States in implementation of the value chain development interventions through promotion of producers collectives various guidelines such as a) promotion of Producers' Enterprises (PEs), b) Financing of Producer Collectives under DAY-NRLM and c) Guidelines on value chain development through

promotion of producer enterprise under NRETP, d) Guidelines for release of fund to Producers Enterprises and e) Promotion of Producers Groups under DAY-NRLM have been developed and circulated to the States.

To provide technical support on value chain development under DAY-NRLM, NDDDB Dairy Services (NDS) and FDRVC (Foundation for Development of Rural Value Chain) have been recognized as NSO (NRLM Support Organisation). The NDDDB Dairy Services supports setting of large sized women owned Producers Enterprise on dairy sector whereas FDRVC is supports for other Farm and Non-farm sector. The Ministry in collaboration with the TATA Trust has set up the FDRVC (Foundation For Development of Rural Value chain) at national.

Till date a total of 183 number of Producers Enterprise have already been promoted by 16 State Rural Livelihoods Missions under DAY-NRLM.

The Ministry, till date, has approved 33 value chain development projects for promotion of women owned Producers Enterprise with a total outlay of Rs543.07 Crores across to eleven states (Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh) under the World Bank dedicated fund for livelihoods, Innovation Fund, MKSP and NRETP.

The present commodity portfolio ranges from dairy, NTFP, mango, ginger, hill-broom, vegetables, sesame seed, pulses and maize to floriculture. The key intervention is the formation of Producer Collectives (producer groups and producer enterprises), based on principle of mutual assistance, to ensure better economic returns to farmers for their farm produce through economies of scale, improved market reach, better access to funds, etc. Other intervention includes – primary & secondary processing of farm produce, direct market linkage, etc.

NRETP–Farm Livelihoods Component

NRETP (National Rural Economic Transformation Project) is the World Bank supported project to be implemented under DAY-NRLM with an objective to establish efficient and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor to enable them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements, and improved access to financial and selected public services. The farm livelihoods component of it has the focus on promotion of producers' collectives, viz. producers' groups and producers' enterprises to enable the small and marginal women farmers to access markets through aggregation and value addition. The project is going to be implemented in 13 earlier NRLP State.

Under the farm livelihoods component of NRETP, a total of 12,291 number of Producer Groups have been promoted by the SRLMs. To promote large sized producers' enterprises, thirteen value chain development projects with a total outlay of Rs.293.61 Crores have been sanctioned to six SRLMs of

Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra & Uttar Pradesh states. These thirteen projects have the target to cover 2.84 lakh members into 16 large sized women owned Producers Enterprises in next three to four years time period.

7.5. Capacity Building Architecture

Developing the capacity of the targeted Mahila Kissan is one of the key areas under farm livelihoods interventions. Hence, a network of community resource persons (Krishi Sakhi, Pashu Sakhi, Van Sakhi etc.) are being created at village level. To build the capacity across the level from mission staff to CRP to Mahila Kisan, a very strong three-tier capacity building initiative is being implemented. Under the initiative, at the national level, resource persons known as National Resource Persons (NRPs) have been empaneled by NIRDPR for supporting Farm Livelihood. At national level, 108 NRPs have been empaneled for supporting thematic areas of Sustainable Agriculture, Livestock, NTFP & organic farming village cluster.

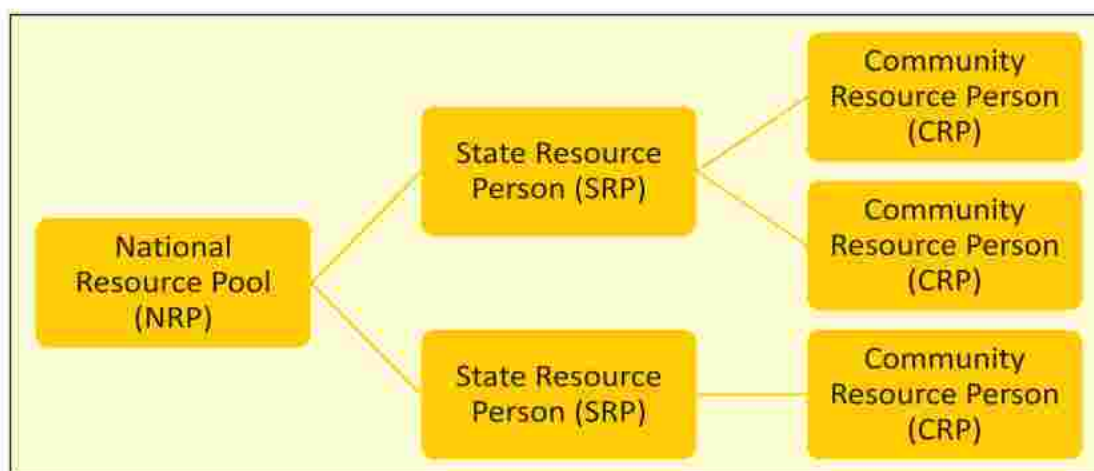


Figure 5: Three tier Capacity Building Architecture for Sustainable Agriculture and Livestock

The extension mechanism has improved because the deployment of Community Resource Persons (CRPs), who have been extremely beneficial in promotion of low cost agro ecological practices, livestock rearing, and fisheries. In the context of DAY-NRLM, the National Resource Persons (NRPs) have been selected and are engaged on need basis to impart the knowledge and topics related to the farm livelihoods. The NRPs are

expected to be the knowledge gatherer, content developers and trainers for the State Resource Persons (SRPs). The second layer of service delivery would be from the SRPs to the Community Resource Persons (CRPs). The CRPs are envisaged to be the last mile delivery mechanism for building the capacity of the community.

Training & Capacity building architecture is backbone to DAY-NRLM Farm Livelihoods intervention. A detailed handbook for training purposes has been developed and will be made available soon. The trainings are delivered till the grass-roots level to develop a pool of Community Resource Person (CRP) also known as Krishi-Sakhi (Agriculture CRP) and Pashu-Sakhi (Livestock CRP) based on the thematic services provided by them.

A pool of 108 NRPs with farm livelihoods focus (Sustainable Agriculture, Livestock, NTFP, Organic and Value Chain) is on board and render training to State Resource Person (SRP) and CRPs on different thematic areas. Till date, 976 SRPs have been trained in Sustainable Agriculture and 742 SRPs been trained in Livestock in 21 States. These SRPs undergo eight days structured training programme with right mix of theory and practical sessions. First two days of the training in generic in nature and focuses on setting the livelihoods context, using tools like resource mapping, income-expenditure analysis, visioning exercise, HH SWOT

analysis, reviewing MCP, etc. Then third day onwards, SRPs are trained in the respective thematic topics. The scope of this training is general in nature and focuses on Agro-ecological Practices in Agriculture and Prevention oriented Good Husbandry Practices in Livestock. Additional higher level trainings are also conducted in areas like Rabi season crop planning, context specific package of practices, etc.

These SRPs have in-turn trained 65,372 Agriculture CRPs (Krishi Sakhi) and 42,913 Livestock CRPs (Pashu Sakhi). Krishi-Sakhi and Pashu-Sakhis conduct Farmer Field School (FFS) and Pashu-Pathshala (PPS) to demonstrate the good practice to Mahila Kisans and follow-up their adoption. NRPs are deployed to monitor the CRP training programme conducted by SRPs are provide necessary feedback to improve the pedagogy. The number of SRP training and SRP trained in year 2021-22 are as follows:

SRP AEP AND LIVESTOCK (2021-22)					
Sl no	Name of state	Date of training	Venue	Total trained	Theme
1	Tripura	26th to 31st July, 2021	VC	25	LS
2	Tripura	12th to 17th July, 2021	VC	25	AEP
3	HP	12th to 17th July, 2021	VC	30	AEP
4	HP	26th to 31st July, 2021	VC	30	LS
5	Rajasthan	9th to 14th August, 2021	Jaipur	25	AEP
6	Chhattisgarh	20th to 27th September, 2021	Raipur	38	AEP
7	Punjab	25th to 20th October, 2021	Patiala	38	AEP
			Total	211	

7.5.1. Orientation and induction of SRLM staffs on farm livelihoods: In year 2019-20 the SRLMs have been trained on farm livelihoods through five days structured training with support of NRPs and NMMU team. The number of staffs trained in 2021-22 are as follows:

ORIENTATION CUM INDUCTION TRAINING UNDERTAKEN 2020 -21				
Sl no	Name of state	Date of training	Venue	Total trained
1	Tripura	1 st to 5 th July, 2021	VC	25
2	Gujarat	5th to 9th July, 2021	VC	65
			Total	90

7.5.2. Development of training material on training of CRPs (Both Pashu and Krishi Sakhi):

- 55 and 42 days module for sustainable agriculture and livestock spread over the period of three years was developed.
- The number of modules are 8 and 7 respectively for agriculture and livestock respectively. Module 1 to 4 of both Agriculture and livestock has been completed with support of NRPs. The process of preparation of the rest of the module has also been initiated with the help of NRPs. First draft of module for 5-8 for agriculture and 5-7 for livestock has been received and has been shared with experts for further examination.

7.5.3. Master CRP-Master CRP on agro-ecological practices was introduced to facilitate the hand holding of Krishi Sakhis with the state as well as to support the other states in training of their internal CRPs. These CRPs are selected through rigorous process consisting of:

- Primary shortlisting by state based on the internal evaluation
- Primary screening of the shortlisted CRPs by NRPs

- Training of the probable master CRPs with support of NRPs through 9 days structured curriculum
- Post training screening of the trained CRPs through written and practical exam
- Final selection of the CRPs (only those who attain more than 80% marks are selected)

Till date Madhya Pradesh has supported the states of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab in implementation of agro-ecological practices in their states. A MoU in this regard has been signed between the states. This year 18 master CRPs have been selected in the state of Madhya Pradesh. With this the total number of master CRPs in Agriculture stands at 124.

7.6. DAY-NRLM Support Organizations

DAY-NRLM is building partnerships with various stakeholders for improving effectiveness of the implementation of the livelihood interventions. The partners are emerging as sector support organizations in diversified livelihood subsectors. These organizations are in a position to support the SRLMs in project formulation, providing implementation support and in training and capacity building of SRLM staff, CRP and community.

Table 3: DAY-NRLM Support Organizations

Sector	Organization	Key Support areas
Livelihoods	PRADAN	Knowledge management, Identifying successful replicable models, capacity building
TASAR Value Chain Development	Central Silk Board	Developing pro poor Tasar value chain up to pre cocoon stage
Dairy Value Chain Development	NDDDB Dairy Services	Developing Dairy value chain through promotion of Producers' Company
Livelihoods	Digital Green	Developing ICT based Training and Capacity building architecture
Tasar Value Chain development	Tasar Development Foundation	Developing pro poor Tasar value chain up to pre-cocoon stage
Value Chain	Foundation for development of value chain (FDRVC)	Value chain initiatives
Natural Farming	RySS	Supporting states in Natural Farming

7.7. Partnership

The partnership with following organization has been undertaken for strengthening of farm livelihoods initiative under DAY-NRLM:

1. **FAO:** As part of MoU with FAO, it has been planned to take their support in preparation of training material on organic farming certification process, Agri-nutri garden and development of best practice document and CRP success stories.
2. **NSPDT:** An MoU has been signed with National Small Holder Poultry Development Trust for supporting poultry intervention
3. **TRIF (Transforming rural India Foundation) :** TRIF supported by Tata trust has provided human resource to Farm LH team to implement Farm LH intervention in more coordinated and defined manner.

7.8. Convergence

1. **Ministry of Animal Husbandry:** An MoU has been signed with DAHD on 1st September, 2021 for implementation of schemes of DAHD by delivering it at ground level through the community resource person promoted under DAY-NRLM.
2. **Ministry of Tribal Affairs:** An MoU has been signed with TRIFED for promoting NTFP based interventions

3. **Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) :** An MoU has been signed with MoA for providing technical support in implementation of Integrated farming Cluster promoted under DAY-NRLM.
4. An MoU has been signed with NAFED for supporting DAY-NRLM
5. An MoU has been signed with IIMR for supporting DAY-NRLM in millet interventions.

7.9 Farm Livelihoods MIS

The Livelihoods MIS has a robust structure and is being adopted by the SRLMs to track the livelihoods interventions and its impact. The mobile application version is under development to enable the SRLMs to collect data over mobile phones or tablets.

7.10 Other initiatives

Issue of Advisories: Following advisories have been issued by the Ministry for supporting states in implementation of farm livelihoods interventions in year 2021

1. Guideline on backyard Pig rearing
2. Guidelines on SRP policy
3. Master CRP guidelines
4. NRETP - EMF advisory
5. Guidelines on backyard duck rearing
6. Advisory on IFC proposal
7. Guidelines on Lakhpati SHG household model
8. Guidelines on area-based feed for animals
9. Guidelines on moringa as animal feed
10. Guidelines on millet intervention

7.11. SUCCESS STORY #1

Ruhee Begum

Type of CRP:	Krishi Sakhi
Address:	Village: Channaudi, Block: Burhar; District: Shahdol; Madhya Pradesh
SHG:	Nihal SHG
Experience:	5 years
Trainings:	23 days
Qualification:	MSW (Pursuing)
HHs Coverage:	510
Practices adopted:	• Bhu-NADEP • Organic manure (Ghanjeevamrut, Mud Pot manure, Beejamrit) • Red-gram production by using Dharwad method. • SRI method in Paddy • Azolla Production



Champa Singh

A different identity in her society

(Ruhi Begum is an exception in her community, she formed the SHG in her village, kept books of accounts, then selected as a Krishi Sakhi, and then as a master CRP. She took a loan from SHG for the purchase of seeds, then took a second instalment and installed an

irrigation system and converted her entire land into irrigated one. She received training on agro-ecology and applied those in her field, produced chemical-free vegetables, and increased her income to Rs 2.9 lakh from just Rs 60,000 per annum before joining in SHG.



She supports 510 SHG members in the adoption of new practices, also provides on-field supports to farmers of UP, Haryana, and Punjab, she is now pursuing her MSW)

“NRLM is a boon for poor household, and it is a way of making women's self identity in society,” said Ruhi Begum, born in a poor agrarian family in Budhar block of Shahdol district (MP) with only 3 acres of cultivable land (out of 5 acres of total land).

Her family was always supportive, she formed Nihal Self Help Group on 5th June 2013 with 11 members, including herself, and she was book-keeper of her SHG. From the beginning, she was interested in agriculture; later she was selected as Krishi Sakhi. She has received training in multiple doses on various agro ecological practices.

She took her first loan of Rs 5,000 from her SHG for purchase of improved seeds and later took Rs 40,000 for installing an irrigation system to make her entire land irrigated.

After receiving trainings, she adopted various agro-ecological practices like Bhu-NADEP, bio-pesticides, Dharwad method of Redgram cultivation, SRI method of rice cultivation, use of Azolla for rice cultivation in her field. Now she grows chemical free vegetables and

sells them for about Rs. 35,000 per year. Besides, she earns Rs. 90,000 from paddy and Rs. 50,000 from selling of Sesame seeds annually.

She also procures NTFP and sells in the nearby market and earn Rs.1,20,000 annually. Her total annual income has increased by 383% to Rs. 2.90 Lac which was just about Rs 60,000 when she joined in the SHG. Currently, she is pursuing a Masters in Social Work (MSW).

She experienced that farmers cultivating cereals, pulses, and vegetable with conventional chemical based agricultural practices have a high cost of cultivation. These practices not only reducing the production of crops and soil fertility, but also causing serious health problems, which is contrary to those who have adopted agro ecological practices and getting more produces with a reduced cost of cultivation.

Recently her performance, knowledge, and experiences helped her to get selected as Master CRP (m-CRP). This has provided her with opportunities to help her fellow SHG members (farmers) in other states like Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, and Punjab to switch from conventional practices to agro-ecological practices.

Before joining SHGs, she was dependent on her family, but after joining the SHGs, she is now well established independent member of the society.

Pramila Oraon

Type of CRP	Krishi Sakhi (Jaivik)	
Address	C/O: Prameshwar Oraon Udhrangi village, Bhandra PO, Jharkhand	
SHG	Sarai Phool Aajivika Swaym Sahayata Samuh	
Experience	3 Years	
Trainings	18 Days - Community managed sustainable agricultural practices - PoP for various crops cultivated in Kharif, Rabi and summer seasons - Book and record keeping	
Qualification	10 th Standard	
HHs Coverage	95	

Practices adopted	- Nursery raising in tray - SRI - Preparation of organic manures - Preparation of organic pesticides and botanical extracts - Package of Practices for various crops - Preparation of tonics for plant growth - Crop planning - Plant spacing - Machhan Kheti (Trellis method)	
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Overcoming poverty through Organic farming.....

Mrs. Pramila was married at an age of 15 in a poor family. Her family has 7 members including 3 children. Although her family owns 1 acre of land, the produce is not adequate enough to meet her family round the year need. This situation compelled her husband to migrate to Assam to work as a labour in the tea garden to sustain his family. In order to produce more from this her land she applied chemical fertilizers and pesticides in her farm but to little avail. Despite of application of chemical inputs with high investment, she couldn't get a better yield from her land.

She joined the SHG in her village in the year 2016. Looking after her interest and passion for organic method of cultivation, the VO of her village select her as AKM (Krishi Sakhi). Through DAY-NRLM she got various trainings like Community Managed Sustainable Agriculture (CMSA) practices, Season wise crop PoP, SCI, SRI, preparation of organic manures, bio-

pesticides, botanical extracts, plant spacing, nursery raising, trellis method, seed treatment, soil health management, crop planning etc.



pesticides, botanical extracts, plant spacing, nursery raising, trellis method, seed treatment, soil health management, crop planning etc. Son after the training was imparted to her, she decided to adopt sustainable agricultural practices in her own land first. She took up bitter gourd cultivation in an organic way through an investment of Rs. 7900 in 50 decimals of her own land. In her field she has utilized 3000 kg of Farm Yard Manure and has applied 200 litres of Dravya-Jeevamrut and has adopted Machan Method with a height of 4 ft. She has maintained optimal spacing of plant to plant of 60 cm and Row to Row of 60 cm and has planted 2800 saplings. She harvested 15 times and got a yield of 5220 kg of bitter gourd. The produces are sold in the local market with little bit higher price and she earned Rs. 78300 and earned a net profit of Rs.704000 within a span of four months.



Looking after the success of her own farm, she started mobilizing other women farmers from her villages to take up non-chemical method of cultivation through showing them her own demonstration field. She has developed a skill of preparation of Ghan-Jeevamrut in a different way than the recommended method of preparation.

So far, with the support and training by SRLM, she has mobilized 33 women farmers to adopt organic cultivation of rice and vegetables covering an area of 9.9 acres spreading over four patches of land. Now, Mrs. Oraon is working on certification of these 9.9 acres of land under PGS-India Organic certification process. Currently, she is earning Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 50,000 per year as profit from her small patch of land.

Ranjana Bapurao Kamadi

Type of CRP:	Pashu Sakhi
Address:	Village: Koli; District: Yavatmal Maharashtra.
SHG:	Gajanan Maharaj SHG
Experience:	7 years
Trainings:	43 days
Qualification:	9 th
HHs Coverage:	46
Practices adopted:	Goat rearing, Memna Nursery



Agricultural labourer to livestock entrepreneur

(Ranjana had only one acre of non-cultivable land, thus she was a daily wage labourer, she became a member of the SHG, then Pashu Sakhi got 43 days of training on

goat rearing, purchased her first goat, taking loans from SHG that has increased now to 5 goats and 20 kids; established a 'Memna Nursery' for 10 kids and earned Rs 1,14,200 this year. She has trained 46 fellow SHG members and brought down goat mortality from 30% to zero; increased their income from goat to about Rs 36,000 per annum).

Ranjana got married at a tender age of ten years in a joint family. After six years of her marriage, her in-laws' joint family had broken, and her husband got only one-acre non-agricultural land. To cope with the growing financial needs, she started working as an agricultural labourer. She had to leave her home early in the morning till evening for work. Though her husband was not in favour of her hardships, she had to continue for her child's education and future. In spite of such hard work of both Ranjana and her husband, they were barely able



to manage their household expenses; even Ranjana's weekly saving in her SHG for Rs 20 became difficult for them.

Ranjana studied till 9th standard and was desperately searching for opportunities to enhance her income. Listening to the experiences of goat rearing from one of the fellow SHG members, Ranjana got elated and bought a pregnant she-goat with Rs. 7000, taking loans from her SHG and putting her savings together. She got training from UMED on goat rearing. The challenge has increased manifold, as now she has to look after the goat as well, in addition to work as a daily wage labourer. Her diligence and hard work paid off; gradually, the size of her herd increased, and so did her confidence in goat rearing. The journey was not smooth, in 2012, there was flooding in her village due to heavy rain, and most of her fellow SHG members had lost their livestock due to after-flood diseases in livestock. Her trainings paid off, and she could save her herd except two of the goats.

In 2015, seeing her performance as goat rearer, the Village Organisation (VO) nominated her name as Pashu Sakhi. Ranjana who never travelled beyond the border of Yavatmal district, when learnt that she had to travel to various places outside her state for training, she faced initial challenges to convince her family to work as Pashu Sakhi, but later she could convince and go for a long residential training in the Goat Trust, Lucknow. The experience of staying outside her village for long days and learning many new things had energized her with confidence in technology as well as speaking with people. Buoyant Ranjana, just after the training she did everything that was assigned to do after training. She got a total of 43 days of various trainings. Bringing in the change in practices of others as Pashu Sakhi was difficult for her as she was new in goat rearing compared to others in her village. With UMED's intervention, she was accepted in her village as Pashu Sakhi and gradually, with her expertise and experience, she became famous in her village and supported 46 goat rearers as Pashu Sakhi. Now she earns about Rs 10,200 per annum from her service charge (de-worming, vaccination) and sale of value-added products like

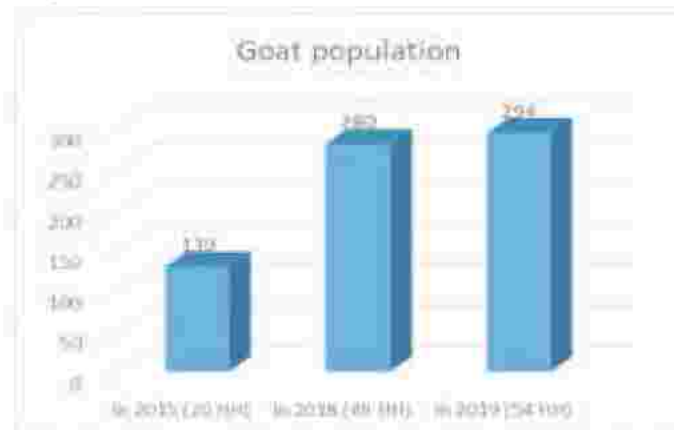
danamishran, pashuchaat, masala bolus in her village as well as adjoining villages. In addition to these, she also helps goat rearers and earns about Rs 3,000 for every goat sold which has now gone about Rs. 6,000 per goat.

Her confidence as Pashu Sakhi has increased manifold and now she has taken Rs 45,000 as a loan from UMED from the special livelihood project. She established "Memna Nursery" in which she keeps ten kids for six months, which earns her a profit of Rs 18,000 per year. In addition to this, she has earned Rs 80,000 from the sale of 20 kids and five goats of her own. This year her total earning has reached to Rs 1,14,200. She is now planning to set up a full-fledged goatery unit.

With her dedication and perseverance, in May 2015 she supported 20 SHG members (goat rearers) with 130 goats which have increased to 54 rearers with 294 goats in just four years (2019). Mortality of goats has come down to zero from earlier as high as 30%. Her service helped to increase income per goat rearer by Rs 36,206 annually.

Now she is a well-known trainer for the new goat rearers, keeps full records of the number of kids, goat and their health. On 12th July 2018, she got an opportunity of interacting with Honourable Prime Minister of India in Ranchi.

Ranjana feels proud of sharing her journey from daily wage labourer to well-known Pashu Sakhi to run her



family comfortably to her interaction with the Prime Minister. She is now not worried about her child's future.

Roseline Perti
Lakhpatti through tamarind

Type of CRP	Van Sakhi
Address	Bajigama village, Murhu Block, Khunti district, Jharkhand
SHG	Lili Mahila Jagriti Mandal
Experience	5 years
Trainings	9 (45 days)
Qualification	Bachelor degree / graduation
HHs Coverage	540
Practices adopted	Meetings with PG members, PG wise procurement, collectivization at RSC, Processing and Marketing



Roseline Perti was in shock in 2013 after her husband passed away suddenly, as he was the sole earning member of the family. The entire family's financial burden fallen on Roseline. She has four daughters and after the death of her husband, she was completely distressed thinking about her daughter's future. Roseline involved herself in the MKSP activities under DAY-

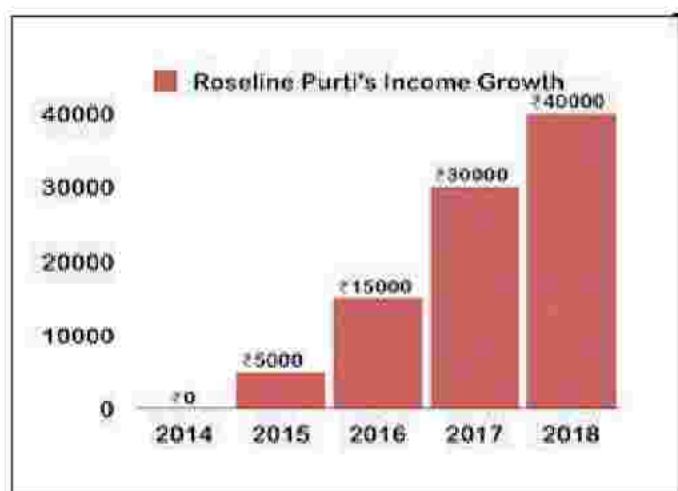


NRLM in the year 2014 and got exposed to business of tamarind. She knew that she had to work hard to support her family financially. She established her business in 2015 after undergoing 45 days of skill training provided by two trainers from Hyderabad.

She motivated her SHG members in Tamarind business by offering space on her campus. Tamarind procurement, grading, sorting, and then marketing was being done. Then she has again provided space in her land to host the Rural Service Centre (RSC) Namely Imli Prasanskaran Ikai, Gajgaon. She brought together 540 households from 17 PG's (Producer Groups) from 17 Villages and involved them in Tamarind Value-Chain Business. Once in a week, a truck departs from the RSC and goes for collection from the 17 Villages. Once the Tamarind is collected, the best quality tamarinds are separated for processing, this includes; deseeding, brick-making, packaging and branding, which is sold at a higher price.

Some Tamarind pulps are separated to be sold for a marked-up price. Her involvement has proved beneficial to these households as their additional incremental income each is around Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 6,000 in one cycle (3 months). The RSC is now doing Tamarind business independently and their transaction is close to Rs. 70 lakh to Rs. 80 lakh per cycle.

For the RSC, she has mobilized one Amsi Churn (Dried Mango Powder) Machine and Rs. 12 lakh for processing house from JHAMKOFED. Tamarind de-seeding, brick making and packaging machine as well as fund support to start the Tamarind value chain business from DAY-NRLM through JSLPS.



Through liaisoning with various line departments, she has created few assets for her, which includes land labeling for agricultural land, a cow shed, a poultry shed, a dug well, a mango plantation from MGNREGS. She also has availed one Indira Awas house from the Rural Development department and a toilet from



Swatch Bharat Mission, one 100m x 150m size dam for irrigation from the Watershed Department, 25 Ducklings received from the Johar Project of JSLPS. The RSC members are happy with their 3 months Tamarind value chain business. They want to scale up this business. Every cycle is a learning event from them. They are quite satisfied with their performance. RSC has institutional visit charges Rs. 2,000 per visit. They have earned around Rs. 20,000 since last 3 years from different institutions and government and share it among themselves and purchase some items for the Unit.

8. Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme

Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP), the sub-scheme under DAY-NRLM has the objective of helping SHG and their family members to set-up small enterprises in the non-farm sector. SVEP aims to support rural entrepreneurs by developing an eco-system for supporting small businesses in rural areas. The eco-system comprises of a cadre of Community Resource Persons-Enterprise Promotion (CRP-EP) who will provide business support services to entrepreneurs. This support consists of identifying business ideas, preparation of business plans, accessing loans, marketing of products and services, maintaining accounts and inputs for taking business decisions. Other components of the eco-system comprise of training and capacity building of entrepreneurs, seed capital for enterprises through a dedicated Community Enterprise Fund (CEF), marketing support for products and services and setting up a Block Resource Centre (BRC), the dedicated centre at the block level for supporting enterprise promotion.

SVEP has been designed to leverage the Community Based Organizations (CBOs) like SHGs, Village Organizations (VOs), Cluster Level Federations (CLFs) and Block Level Federations (BLFs) setup in the blocks. These institutions have a role in creating awareness, identification of potential entrepreneurs, vetting of business plans and monitoring of various activities. SVEP implementation relies on creating a dedicated



structure of resources besides utilizing the existing NRLM structure. An exclusive team comprising of block anchors, mentors and Block Programme Managers (BPM)-SVEP at the block level with a clear understanding of business dynamics and entrepreneurship helps in implementing SVEP. The cadre of CRP-EPs to support the entrepreneurs is also placed at the village level. SVEP adopts a saturated approach for enterprise formation and activities are focused in a geographical area of a block.

Proposals are approved under SVEP in two steps. SRLMs identify the potential blocks based on factors like extent of poverty, presence of CBOs, performance in financial intermediation etc. and submit supplementary Annual Action Plans (AAPs) which are approved by the EC of MoRD. Subsequently, a Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the block is prepared that clearly identifies the potential sectors for enterprise development, number of enterprises, and requirement of CRP-EPs etc. DPR guides the implementation of the project in the block.

The scheme was approved on 6th May, 2015 and the proposals were invited from the state governments during 2015-16. DPRs preparation, approvals and fund release started in 2016-17. The enterprise formation started during 2017-18. As on 31st December, 2021, 238 project proposals and 164 DPRs have been approved covering 29 States and Union Territories. Of the 2.64 lakh enterprises to be formed from the 164 approved DPRs; 1.86 lakh enterprises have been formed till date.

An amount of Rs 866.28 Cr has been sanctioned for the 238 proposals where the GoI share is Rs 543.27 Cr and Rs 323.01 Cr as State Share. GoI share amounting to Rs 365.37 Cr has been released to the States.

Table 4: State wise Enterprise formation under SVEP

No	State	Total Enterprises formed on 31 October 2021
1	Andhra Pradesh	16,428
2	Assam	1,902
3	Bihar	20,386
4	Chhattisgarh	12,695
5	Gujarat	5,059
6	Haryana	7,589
7	Jammu & Kashmir(UT)	2,262
8	Jharkhand	13,499
9	Kerala	22,365
10	Madhya Pradesh	17,091
11	Maharashtra	4,506

No	State	Total Enterprises formed on 31 October 2021
12	Manipur	716
13	Meghalaya	191
14	Mizoram	651
15	Nagaland	4,025
16	Odisha	12,857
17	Punjab	1,616
18	Rajasthan	7,313
19	Tamil Nadu	3,599
20	Telangana	7,830
21	Uttar Pradesh	14,138
22	Uttarakhand	1,025
23	West Bengal	8,833
	Total	1,86,576

9. Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY)

Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY), the sub-scheme under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) provides safe, affordable and community monitored transport services to rural areas. The vehicles under AGEY are owned and operated by members of Self-Help Group (SHG) networks. It connects remote villages with

services and amenities including access to markets, education and health besides providing livelihood opportunities to SHG members.

The vehicles are funded through the Community Investment Fund (CIF) provided by DAY-NRLM to the Community Based Organization (CBOs) of the SHG network. The CBOs either purchase the vehicle and lease it to the SHG members or provide interest free loans to SHG members for purchasing vehicles. The vehicle could be either e-rickshaw, 3-wheeler or 4-wheeler. The maximum amount that can be supported is Rs.6.50 lakh. In cases where the CBO purchases the vehicle and rents it out to SHGs, an additional amount of Rs.2.00 lakh is provided for insurance and maintenance cost for the entire duration of the project.

The scheme was launched in Aug, 2017 and till 31st December, 2021, a total of 1,811 vehicles are operational across 26 States/UT. The state-wise details are given below:



S.No.	State	No. of Vehicles operational as on 31 st December, 2021
1	Andhra Pradesh	16
2	Arunachal Pradesh	21
3	Assam	112
4	Bihar	102
5	Chhattisgarh	482
6	Gujarat	131
7	Haryana	29
8	Jharkhand	5
9	Karnataka	5
10	Kerala	3
11	Madhya Pradesh	176
12	Maharashtra	44
13	Manipur	24
14	Meghalaya	2
16	Mizoram	48
16	Nagaland	29
17	Odisha	17
18	Puducherry	6
19	Punjab	10
20	Rajasthan	28
21	Sikkim	23
22	Telangana	84
23	Tripura	20
24	Uttar Pradesh	261
25	Uttarakhand	46
26	West Bengal	87
Total		1811

9.1 The SARAS Collection @ GeM

The SARAS Collection covering an exclusive exquisitely handcrafted collection has been launched on Government e-Market (GeM). This unique initiative of GeM and NRLM showcases daily utility products made by rural self-help groups [SHG] and aims to provide SHGs in rural areas with market access to Government buyers.

It has the facility for the SHG sellers to list their products in 5 product categories, namely

- Handicrafts

- Handloom textiles
- Office accessories
- Grocery and pantry, and
- Personal hygiene and care.

Status of SHG products on GeM

As on date 1078 products from SHGs from 18 States has been registered to sell their products through GeM. It is targeted to have 3000 products listed over GeM by FY 2023-24 for government procurement giving a wide range of SHG products which in turn will help in direct uplifting the rural economy.

9.2 Prime Minister Formalisation of Micro food processing Enterprises (PM FME)

The Prime Minister Formalisation of Micro food processing Enterprises (PM-FME) launched by MoFPI is being implemented jointly by MoFPI and MoRD through respective SRLMs for its seed capital component. It is targeted to identify and support around 1.5 lakh SHG members running food processing enterprises with seed capital during the scheme implementation. Dedicate MIS module has been developed by NRLM to facilitate the data capturing at block level, review and recommendation at state level and further review and approval at State Nodal Agency (SNA) level.

A total of 32,245 enterprises have been identified and proposals worth Rs 10.7.29 Crores have been approved. Of these 22,724 enterprises have been provided money amounting to Rs 70.40 Crores.

10. MIS and M & E

DAY-NRLM has a comprehensive M&E system to facilitate evidence-based decision making, monitoring, evaluation and learning. The system provides continuous feedback to the Mission management and community institutions on the progress and quality of implementation of all Mission activities and facilitates informed decision making, mid-course corrections and adaptations. The system is also intended to assess the contribution of the Mission to rural poverty reduction, livelihoods promotion, empowerment and quality of life

and well-being of the rural poor.

The comprehensive M&E system of NRLM is posited on three key pillars viz.

- NRLM-MIS;
- Evaluation/assessment comprising baseline and follow-up studies, impact assessment studies; and
- Monitoring which includes regular program monitoring and process monitoring. The M&E unit also facilitates documentation of best practices and creation of incentives for best performing community institutions by assessing their performance.

The modules which are currently available and used in the national MIS are:

- SHG Profile Database Module: It houses about 72.81 lakh SHG profiles in the NRLM MIS.
- VO and CLF Profile Module: The profiles of 3.92 lakh VOs and nearly 30729 CLFs are available on the National MIS.
- Capacity Building and Training Module: This module has been designed to capture information training and capacity building provided to Mission staff, CRPs, trainers, livelihood resource persons, MBKs, BKs and other types of social capital.
- HR Module: The module captures profiles of more than 35,000 staff from across different states.
- Community Cadre Profile Module: This module has been designed to capture profiles of all community cadres engaged by the Mission units as well as the community institutions in the intensive blocks. About 3.5 lakh community cadre profiles are available on the MIS portal.
- Fund Disbursement Module: This module facilitates tracking of information on Mission funds provided to community institutions. This has also been designed to facilitate online

application, sanction and disbursement of funds to the community institutions in a transparent manner.

- Commodity Module: A total of 18654 commodities have been identified across 3259 intensive blocks through this module.
- Monthly Progress Report Module: As design and development of a full-blown transaction-based system is a lengthy process, a monthly progress report module is currently being used to capture progress of the Mission on different parameters at monthly intervals. Information from the community institutions is collected and uploaded at the block level, using this module on a monthly basis. Information collected through this module as well as others are used to generate a series of reports listed below:
 - SHG Profile based reports 'G'-series (14);
 - MPR based reports 'R-series' (10);
 - Exception Reports (6);
 - Fund disbursement Reports (19);
 - Federation Report (3);
 - HR reports (4);
 - Capacity Building and training report (3);
 - Community Cadre Profile Module (4);
 - Commodity Module (6);
 - Insurance Report (6);
 - Convergence Report (5); and
 - GeM report (2)

All these reports are automatically generated at monthly intervals and can be accessed from the Mission portal (nrlm.gov.in).

Evaluation/Assessment Studies

Process Monitoring of NRETP: Sambodhi has been entrusted with the task of undertaking a rigorous process monitoring of identified key intervention processes

under NRETP. The overall objective of the assignment is to identify critical deviations in the project implementation, factors responsible for this, and facilitate feedback and information flow to the project management for appropriate decision-making and course correction as required. The first round of process monitoring is being conducted in 6 out of the 13 NRETP states and is expected to be completed by January'22.

Monitoring and Review

Performance Review of the State Missions: The MoRD conducts quarterly review of the performance of the State Missions. The review is based on the progress of each SRLM in different components. The progress data required for the review is collected from the MIS. The quarterly performance is assessed against the targets set in the approved Annual Action Plan of the states. The quarterly review of performance helps in the identification of gaps in implementation and facilitates provision of support required to the states.

The Scheme of National Awards for Best Performing VOs and SHGs

The Mission confers National Awards for best performing SHGs and VOs selected through a rigorous process. SHGs and VOs selected for the award are given cash prize and citation. Each SHG selected for the National Award is given a citation and a cash award of Rs.100,000. Each VO selected is given a cash award of Rs.2,00,000 in addition to the citation. 30 SHGs and 10 VOs were awarded in an event held on 8th March'2021 in Delhi.

Knowledge Management and Communications: The objective of knowledge management and communications (KMC) activities in DAY-NRLM is to create and manage the systems that will provide project staff and communities with relevant, timely information and facilitate the exchange of knowledge throughout the project system to support. It is planned to utilize digital tools and techniques optimally in line with Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of Digital India.

11 Social Inclusion and Social Development

11.1 Gender mainstreaming in DAY-NRLM

DAY-NRLM believes that gender mainstreaming should feature in its framework, systems, institutions and processes to achieve sustainable social, economic and political goals that have direct/indirect impact on the quality of life indicators of the community. DAY-NRLM mobilizes poor women in general and undertakes special mobilization efforts for reaching women in exploitative situations/occupations in particular (like single women, divorced, separated, survivors of violence, trafficked women, Devdasi, HIV+ve women, etc.). Activities undertaken for gender mainstreaming are:

- DAY-NRLM has developed gender protocols, manuals and modules and circulated to all state missions for adoption.
- A pool of 11 National Resource Persons (NRPs) was empaneled, oriented and allocated to the all the states. The state missions have developed the resource person pool at different levels viz., state, district and block and trained them on the concepts of gender, integration of gender in DAY-NRLM, institutional mechanisms to be developed, preparation of gender action plan and its integration in vulnerability reduction plan etc.
- DAY-NRLM has developed gender protocols, manuals and modules and circulated to all state missions for adoption. Currently 28 state missions have initiated implementation of gender interventions.
- Twenty-eight states have developed state specific gender strategy and decided to mainly focus on enrolment and retention of children in schools, prevention of early marriages, asset creation in the names of women, prevention of violence against women and children, access to rights and entitlements and focus on food and nutrition with gender lens. Also, they have formed and trained state level gender core group to provide guidance and direction to the state on a continuous basis. Currently 28 state missions have initiated implementation of gender interventions.

- Twenty-nine states have initiated training to SMMU, DMMU and BMMU staff. A total of 20535 mission staff have been trained on gender concepts and intervention on gender issues through institutional mechanisms.
- A total of 20535 mission staff have been trained which includes. The states have initiated formation and trainings of VO social action committees. Of the 21, 389 VO SACs formed, around 21870 VO SACs have been trained so far. Also, the states have trained 1720 VOs. As per the plan Gender Point Persons (GPPs) have been selected and trained 229916 GPPs. Approximately 1009 Gender forums have been formed. The GPPs have initiated gender agenda and gender pledge in SHG, VO and CLF meetings. Around 267730 SHGs have been trained on gender issues.
- Some of the gender issues taken up by SRLMs are Witch Hunting Prevention Campaign, Anti Human Trafficking Campaign, education, low literacy, health, nutrition, sanitation, wage disparity, efforts at inclusion of disabled and elderly, immunization drive, pensions for the elderly, school inspection, monitoring, mid-day meals, primary and school staff attendance, checking on illegal sale of alcohol under the theme of dry village and assisting anganwadi workers in distribution of food to children etc.
- Gender interventions have been undertaken through capacity building of institutional mechanisms like Cluster level federation and Village organization Social Action Committee, Gender point person at Self- Help group level and Gender-Forum at panchayat level including all Elected representatives and frontline workers.
- To pilot different strategies/models for mainstreaming and integrating gender, DAY-NRLM has initiated four pilot projects in Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Bihar with the technical support of IWWAGE, Anandi, ICRW, Pradhan, Jagori, Chaitanya, TISS, Kudumbashree, PCI and C3. Gender Justice

Centre and Gender Resource Centre are being developed to access entitlements and rights for the marginalized communities and intervening in gender-based violence.

Special projects have been undertaken under the Innovation Fund of NRLM. Two gender special projects were initiated viz., Garima by JSLPs in Jharkhand and GRC by Kerala under the innovation fund of NRLM.

Two gender special projects were initiated viz., Garima by JSLPs in Jharkhand and GRC by Kerala under the innovation fund of NRLM.

Garima: Project at a glance

Goal: To make Jharkhand free from Witch Hunting and branding practices. The project period is for 3 years

- The Project Area: 2,068 revenue villages, 342 GPs 25 blocks, 7 districts
- Total estimated survivors to be benefitted: 5,000
- Total Project Cost estimated: Rs. 15 Crore

Output

- 589 survivors identified and registered in the MIS
- 266 VOs having trained protection committee
- 281 survivors having individual vulnerable plan and livelihood plan
- 91 cases reported to police station and 149 provided legal counselling and 400 provided psychological counselling
- 2543 VO SAC have been oriented to address their issue

GRC in Kerala

Progress of Gender Projects under Innovation Fund of DAY-NRLM Model Gender Resource Centers

Objectives of the project: Developing 140 model gender resource centers across the state as a holistic center for support and care for women and children

Coverage - 14 districts, 140 LSGIs

Districts - 14

Panchayats - 140

No. of GRCs - 140

Objectives

- Enhancing the participation of women in governance process
- Engender Panchayaths by bringing women in local economic development and governance
- To act as a catalyst for making community safe for women through social legal and economic empowerment
- Prevention of violence against women & children and community participation or convergent actions.
- To impart skill for specific trades and to provide forward and backward linkages enabling women to be a part of productive work force
- Developing a system that is facilitating Women Component Plan of Grama Panchayat
- Identifying the vulnerabilities existing in the community and address them through convergent actions of GPs

Progress

- 140 GRCS set up
- 1400 Resource person trained
- Situational Analysis in 140 GPs

11.2 Food, Nutrition, Health, Sanitation and WASH (FNHW) interventions:

The State Missions have incorporated Food, Nutrition, Health and WASH (FNHW) interventions in the State Annual Action Plan FY 2021-22 and have developed their state operational strategy. During the COVID-19 outbreak, State Missions have also conducted awareness generation activities on COVID-19 related aspects upto the SHG level, other COVID related initiatives and are mobilizing SHG household members for vaccination. Under convergence with Ministry of Women & Child Development (M/oWCD) for POSHAN Abhiyaan, State Missions conducted activities during POSHAN Maah in September, 2021.

Advisories on national strategy for implementation of FNHW interventions, development of state operational strategy and integration of Social and Behaviour

Change Communication (SBCC) for improving FNHW outcomes has been issued to the State Missions. Advisories on addressing issues like awareness generation on COVID-19 appropriate behaviours, vaccination emerged due to COVID-19 outbreak were also issued. Advisories on conducting POSHAN Maah activities during September, 2021 were issued highlighting identified themes for conducting activities involving members of the SHG.

The focus of implementation of FNHW interventions through SHGs and their federations is to generate awareness on FNHW related issues and creation of demand for related services that have an impact on health and nutrition status of the members and their families. The key strategies are system strengthening, convergence, SBCC and promotion of FNHW enterprises. The following resource materials have been developed

- A resource material package comprising flipbooks on identified FNHW issues including first 1000 days, anemia, menstrual hygiene, hand washing, usage of toilet etc for rolling out in SHG meetings and standard operating procedures for conducting community-based events;
- A module on promotion of health seeking behaviour and immunity building has also been developed and shared with the State Missions for rolling out at the SHG level; and
- Two compendiums titled "Rising Together: Stories of Resilience and State Initiatives from Rural India during COVID 2021" on state initiatives and stories of resilience by SHG members and "Jan Andolan for Prioritizing Nutrition – initiatives of Self-Help Groups during POSHAN Maah 2020" were released in July, 2021.

An online national level discourse on COVID-19 initiatives taken by the State Missions was conducted in July, 2021. Online orientation of all SRLMs on national strategy and development of state operational strategy have been conducted by the national team.

JEEViKA, Bihar, as the National Resource Organization (NRO) for FNHW, has initiated support to Himanchal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur and MoU is being finalized. Technical partners i.e Roshni Centre, Lady Irwin College supported by UNICEF and TA to NRLM supported by BMGF are continuing support at the national level and State Missions of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand. 3 National Resource Persons have been identified who are supporting the State Missions of Karnataka, Haryana, Punjab, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Jammu & Kashmir and Goa.

The state operational strategy has been developed by 29 State Missions and activities have been initiated including orientation of staff on operational strategy, adaptation of resource material for rolling out in SHG meeting, training of trainers, engagement with partners i.e NRO, technical agency, identification and training of resource persons and community resource persons (CRP) etc. "Swabhimaan" programme is being implemented in three states namely Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Odisha with support from UNICEF focusing on integration of FNHW interventions on SHG, VO and CLF level. Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Odisha have incorporated learning from this programme in their state operational strategy. Mizoram, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Meghalaya are in advanced discussion with the NRO for technical support on implementation of FNHW intervention. Orientation staff on operational strategy, adaptation of resource material for rolling out in SHG meeting and training of trainers has been completed in Manipur, Meghalaya, Sikkim and Mizoram. Tripura has engaged with Project Concern International (PCI) as technical partner for FNHW interventions, training of trainers has been completed and module on 1000 days is being rolled out.

Under Amrit Mahotsava, promotion of Health Seeking Behaviour and Immunity Building measures has been done through rolling out of SHG training module on the mentioned theme during April-June, 2021 across all the State Missions. An online training was conducted from the national level for the identified resource persons up

to the Block level and these trained resource persons imparted training to CRPs and SHG members.

Innovation projects namely Self-Reliant Institutions for Sanitation and Health Transformation Initiatives (SRISHTI) and Joint Action for Sustainable Health and Nutrition (JASHN) have been sanctioned to Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand, State Missions respectively. The focus of the projects is on improving health and nutrition outcomes of pregnant women, lactating mothers and children below 2 years of age through convergence and community action.

Due to COVID-19 outbreak, training in cascade manner was conducted on COVID appropriate behaviours, vaccination, management of mild and asymptomatic COVID cases at home, health seeking behaviours and immunity building measures. Advisories on management of mild and asymptomatic cases at home, COVID vaccination support to D/o Health have been issued. During June-August, 2020; 20,065 Mission staff were trained online on preventive measures against COVID-19, who in turn trained 5.10 lakhs CRPs; Training imparted by CRPs to 5.1 crore SHG Members in 3.24 lakh villages on prevention of COVID-19.

During April-June, 2021; 14,000 mission staff were trained online on COVID-19 appropriate behaviours, vaccination, health seeking behaviours and immunity building measures and management of mild and asymptomatic cases at home etc who in turn trained 4.6 lakh CRPs and community cadre/CBO staff. Training imparted by CRPs to 5.5 crore SHG members in 3.9 lakh villages on the mentioned topics. A national level discourse on COVID related initiatives taken by the State Missions in July, 2021. A compendium titled "Rising Together Stories of Resilience and State Initiatives from Rural India during COVID 2021" was released in July, 2021

POSHAN Maah was observed across all the State Missions during September, 2021 under POSHAN Abhiyaan. State missions conducted activities involving Self-Help Group (SHG) and their federations under the themes communicated by the National Mission through an advisory. The themes were also

shared by the Ministry of Women and Child Development (M/oWCD) for POSHAN Maah. The focus was given on reiteration of COVID-19 appropriate behaviours in lieu of upcoming festival season, COVID-19 vaccination, promotion of health seeking behaviours, diet diversity and traditional foods (including millets) and nutrition gardens (focusing Moringa tree plantation).

State Missions organized food festivals/displays and recipe competition including Fish Food Festival by Andaman & Nicobar Islands, demonstration of traditional recipes by elderly SHG members, POSHAN Mela (POSHAN palki, bhoj for women and children and discussion of nutrition) and recipe competition for men by Madhya Pradesh to focus gender equality in family nutrition behaviours, indigenous Food show by Nagaland in convergence with Department of Social welfare, indigenous food displays (millets, grains, fruits

and vegetables) by Puducherry and demonstration of Nutri-recipe especially variety of Moringa recipes by Uttar Pradesh.

Necessary advisories detailing themes, activities and data entry in Jan Andolan portal, etc. were issued to the state missions. State teams have participated in the series of webinars organized by the MWCD as well as formal launch event in convergence with department of WCD and organized workshops/video conferences for briefing/orienting district and block teams. As per Jan Andolan portal, 21.2 lakh activities were conducted in which 9.18 crore women, men and children participated (As per Jan Andolan portal, Nov, 2021). A compendium titled "Jan Andolan for Prioritizing Nutrition – initiatives of Self Help Groups during POSHAN Maah 2020" has been released in July, 2021. Relevant photographs are placed below:



Yoga session with SHG members, HPSRLM





Sensitization of SHGs on Moringa plantation and tomato processing techniques by KVK experts, Maharashtra SRLM



Health Talks by experts for SHG members, Madhya Pradesh SRLM



Fish Food Festival, Andaman & Nicobar Island SRLM

12 Procurement

12.1 Procurement Division provides technical assistance to various State Missions and the National Mission Management Unit to manage all procurements for the Society. The procurement division also trains and builds the capacities of state procurement teams. The procurement division supports all procurement under the National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP), a World Bank funded project at both National and State level. Empanelment of Technical Support Agencies (TSAs) has assisted various State Missions to engage agencies quickly. State Missions have been utilising these empanelled agencies on the panel (also known as Call Down List) for various assignments under various components such as Value Chain and Market Linkages, Organic Farming and Certification support and Business Development Support Services. Similarly, the Call Down List for HR Recruitment and related services is being utilised by various States. Such Call Down Lists /empanelment of TSAs has reduced the procurement time and resource cost for the State Missions. Procurement division also supports NIRD PR in procurement required for the SARAS melas.

Procurement Operations of the Society

12.2. During the FY 2020-21, the procurement division has completed the procurement process to engage the Statutory Auditor for next five years.

12.3. Provision of Technical Assistance in Procurement: NRLPS has been providing technical assistance to various State Missions in the finalization of terms of reference and to customize the standard bidding documents such as expression of interest, request for proposal, national competitive bidding document for procurement of goods etc. Further, NRLPS has been guiding the State Missions in the contract management. The Society is also providing technical support in the prior review approval of various procurement proposals submitted by State Missions and coordinating with the World Bank. The Procurement Unit has been facilitating the State Missions and the National Mission to complete the Post Procurement Review.

12.4. Capacity Building of State Missions: The society provides targeted, and demand driven training and capacity building inputs & technical advice to various State Missions in the procurement management, finalization of bidding documents, technical evaluation and contract management etc.

12.5. NRETP Project: The Ministry has received a loan from the World Bank for the National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP). Procurement Division is managing various procurements under the project, such as procurement of various Technical Support Agencies (TSAs) such as Financial Management, Digital Finance, Organic Farming and Knowledge & Communication Management, Support to Cluster Level Federations, PMU for Value Chain Linkages, Process Monitoring, etc.

13 Support to North-East SRLMs

Under special package NE SRLMs (except Assam) received budget approvals of Rs.823.93crores during FY 2021-22. The higher allocations have facilitated formation and strengthening of Primary Level Federations, initiating promotion of Secondary Level Federations, expansion of pool of thematic master trainers and community cadres, initiating farm as non-farm livelihoods promotion, CIF, VRF disbursal, partnerships with NROs, MKSP PIAs and other technical support agencies for livelihoods, value chain interventions and convergence support etc.

As of December, 2021, 42.38 lakh women have been mobilized into 4.04 lakh SHGs in 542 blocks in the 8 North East States. 24,922 Village Organisations (VOs) or Primary Level Federations (PLFs) and 854 CLFs have also been promoted so far in the 8 states of Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh.

Under DAY-NRLM so far, a total of Rs.1599.04 crore community investment fund has been received by SHGs as RF and CIF for meeting their consumption needs and for investing in their existing livelihoods. As of December 2021, a total of 74,921 SHGs under NRLM in NER have accessed bank credit to the tune of Rs.

1037.41 crore for FY 2021-22. About 3173 SHG members have been deployed as Business Correspondent Agents (BCAs) to provide last mile

financial services including deposit, credit, remittance, disbursement of pensions & scholarships, payment of MGNREGA wages, and enrolment under insurance and pension schemes.

Table 5: Financial Performance of DAY-NRLM in NE: 2021-22

State	Central Allocation	Central release	Expenditure
Arunachal	8289.42	2072.36	3233.49
Assam	34298.66	25724.00	24881.61
Manipur	10273.53	2568.38	3253.11
Meghalaya	14375.43	3593.86	4727.81
Mizoram	10540.55	0.00	2909.26
Nagaland	17118.28	0.00	4427.37
Sikkim	4431.85	1079.84	865.21
Tripura	17364.21	4341.05	3852.50
Total (NE)	116691.93	39379.48	48150.36

Note: Total available funds include Central Releases, State share, Misc. Receipts under NRLM and unspent balance of SGSY

Table 6: Physical Performance of NRLM: 2021-22

As on December, 2021

State	Districts	Resource, intensive blocks	SHG	VO	RF to SHG	RF Amount (lakhs)	CIF to SHG	CIF Amount (lakhs)
Assam	33	219	303364	18262	224066	43236.49	142257	71945.41
Arunachal	22	60	4234	326	3447	516.95	919	675.16
Manipur	8	27	3228	177	2344	351.6	1464	1572.16
Meghalaya	11	46	36875	2687	28003	4194.89	6521	5491.73
Mizoram	11	26	7285	564	6745	966.45	5691	6259.5
Nagaland	11	74	12403	1033	11223	1756.4	6746	3524.43
Sikkim	4	32	5233	482	4844	876.46	4026	3925.72
Tripura	8	58	31460	1391	14619	1729.05	9312	12882.36
Total:	108	542	404082	24922	295291	53628.29	176936	106276.50

Key Activities During 2021-22:

- **Dedicated Support Structure:** All NE State Missions have dedicated teams at state, district and block levels. Additionally, as per the state progress and plans, new positions are being created and filled for deepening interventions in the areas of livelihoods, and financial inclusion at the district and block levels and for Social inclusion & Social development at state and district levels.
- **Human Resource Development:** A total of 3544 staff in position at State, district and block level of Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura and all staff have undergone a standard and intensive induction of 15-day intensive immersion programme at National Resource Organization (NRO) followed by state level capacity building programmes for new staff. Continuous capacity building programmes have been conducted through NIRDPR, Guwahati and NRPs including regional level thematic workshops, exposure visits, induction and thematic trainings for state and district staff on Model CLF, VO management, VRP preparation, financial inclusion, livelihoods, gender, social inclusion, MIS, financial management. The pool of NRPs has been further augmented to meet the emerging requirements of NE states to include different thematic experts with relevant experience in livelihoods, financial inclusion, gender, social inclusion, FNHW, convergence and IBCB. These NRPs are now made available to NE-SRLMs for period ranging up to 100 days in a year.
- **Saturation and Expansion:** All districts, including the NERLP districts, have been entered by 6 NE states of Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim and Meghalaya. Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh, which are late starters, shall saturate district entry other than NERCORMP districts by 2021-22 while block saturation will be done by 2023-24 as per their phasing plan. NERCORMP districts and blocks which shall be

taken over by DAY-NRLM after the completion of the project tenure in the 2 states. Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Sikkim, Meghalaya and Tripura SRLMs have saturated block entry in all districts which includes the erstwhile NERLP blocks. Resource Blocks have been saturated with more than 80% target households. All intensive blocks shall be saturated by 2022-23 in NE SRLMs. Block entry has been completed in 13 out of 14 Aspirational Districts in 8 North Eastern states have been entered by DAY-NRLM. One remaining district, is being saturated by NERCORMP in Manipur.

- **Primary Level Federations:** 24922 VOs have been promoted in the 8 NE states up to December, 2021. These are being nurtured to become strong, vibrant self-sustainable community-based institutions. VO strengthening modules on concept seeding, leadership, fund management, cadre management, MCP appraisal, SHG monitoring, sub committees' functions etc., developed as per VO road map with NRP support have been rolled out by most NE states. Internal CRPs and community service providers are also housed in these PLFs who are now also being developed for VO/CLF SOP, SHG and VO audits, revised MCP processes, Gender, FNHW, PRI CBO convergence, elderly SHGs, SHG transaction based MIS etc. Identification of vulnerable persons and preparation of Vulnerability Reduction Plans have also begun in the matured VOs in Tripura, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Sikkim.

Special Initiatives in 2021-22**Institution Building and Capacity Building Initiatives:**

- **Development of Model CLFs:** A total of 835 cluster level federations (CLFs) or secondary level federations have been promoted so far across all 8 states out of which 128 CLFs are being developed as Model CLFs under Model CLF strategy wherein onsite long-term technical

support is being provided to SRLMs by NMMU, NRPs and resource agencies. As on Dec. 2021, this includes 41 in Assam, 34 in Tripura, 24 in Nagaland, 16 in Mizoram, 12 in Meghalaya, 10 in Manipur, 8 in Sikkim and 3 in Arunachal Pradesh. These Model CLFs will be developed as training-cum-demonstration sites for the states in NER which are following this strategy.

- A good progress has been made in 3 year old MCLFs with offices been set up, vision document and annual business plans of the CLFs developed, SOPs operationalized, CLF EC trained on byelaws and SOPs, accountants and managers employed by the CLFs and registration completed in Tripura and Assam.
- A two-phase ToT on financial Management for staff supporting Model CLF was provided to all the States.
- Till date there are 8 Community Managed Training Centres established at 4 States (Assam-4, Meghalaya-1, Nagaland-1 and Tripura-2).
- 20 MCLFs in Assam have been provided Viability Gap Fund and 4 MCLFs have got CMTC infrastructure fund under NRETP.
- SISD interventions including PRI-CBO convergence, FNHW, Gender and social inclusion of vulnerable and poorest of poor especially the disabled and elderly have also been initiated in selected MCLFs.

Social Inclusion & Social Development (SISD) Initiatives

Social Inclusion: All NE states have planned to undertake interventions in at least 2 blocks for piloting inclusion of PwDs and elderly among other vulnerable groups [NI] under DAY-NRLM. The states have identified the state specific issues and vulnerable communities they would work with and an online orientation of mission staff and resource persons has been completed with support of NRPs and NRO-Tamil Nadu SRLM and HelpAge India. Meghalaya, Nagaland, Assam and Mizoram have initiated the mobilization of PwD and elderly into the special SHGs

after initial orientation of the mission staff. The CRPs from selected blocks of Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Assam, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh have received immersion training in the Helpage immersion sites of Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. Action Groups aimed at Social Reconstruction (AGRSAR) programme is being implemented by MOSJE and MORD and SRLMs of Assam and Tripura and financial assistance has been released to groups. The programme focuses on inclusion of the elderly with special focus on livelihoods and social development.

Vulnerability Reduction Plans have been prepared by most of the mature VOs of Tripura, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur, Sikkim and Assam which led to identification of poorest and vulnerable households in their villages and draw plan to support them through inclusion in SHGs, convergence for accessing entitlements. Identified vulnerable members in these states have also been provided support of a through Vulnerability Reduction Fund (VRF) through the VOs to support their immediate needs as well as livelihoods investment needs, especially during the pandemic this year.

• *Gender and FNHW initiatives:*

All 8 NE states have finalized their gender operational strategy and completed their staff training last year. A field roll out of action plan also initiated in Tripura, Nagaland and Assam after initial training of Gender point persons and VOs. A series of online gender workshops and orientation training for the rest of the mission staff at all levels have been organized on gender mainstreaming with NIRD-NRPs and NMMU. The cadres training and training of institutional mechanisms like VO and CLF SACs and GPPs in SHG is being conducted. The states are developing immersion sites in 2 to 4 blocks with functional institutional mechanisms to ensure intervention and action on social development issues.

All NE states have developed their state specific operational strategy for implementation of intensive Food, Nutrition, Health and WASH (FNHW) thematic interventions. Mizoram, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh,

Manipur and Meghalaya are in advanced discussion with National Resource Organization (NRO) for FNHW i.e. JEEViKA, Bihar for technical support on implementation of FNHW intervention. Orientation staff on operational strategy, sharing of resource material i.e 3 modules for rolling out in SHG meeting and training of trainers has been completed in Manipur, Meghalaya, Sikkim and Mizoram. Tripura has engaged with Project Concern International (PCI) as technical partner for FNHW interventions. Nagaland has conducted orientation of staff on state operational strategy. Along with NRO, Arunachal Pradesh is in process of developing the detailed plan for implementation of the interventions.

All SRLMs have conducted training upto the SHG level on COVID-19 appropriate behaviours, management of mild and asymptomatic COVID cases at home, COVID vaccination, health seeking behaviours and immunity building measures etc during June-August, 2020 and April-June, 2021. The state teams are focusing on mobilizing SHG members for COVID vaccination. Under extensive strategy, states observed PoshanMaah in September, 2021 under POSHAN Abhiyaan and promoted issues for improving health and nutrition status.

PRI-CBO convergence initiatives: PRI CBO convergence project so far has been implemented with partnership support from NRO Kudumbashree in 4 NE states of Assam, Tripura, Manipur and Mizoram till March 2020. In 2021-22, 3 out of 4 states continued to take support for expansion and deepening of the project activities and building internal capital for state to take up expansion to rest of the blocks. The project got over in Tripura and has been further expanded to another 6 blocks this year through their internal mentors developed in the pilot areas.

Assam, Tripura and Manipur have gone for further expansion in this year with NRO support. Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya have also initiated the intensive pilots in their states. Nagaland and Sikkim have also planned to begin the pilots in last quarter of 2021-22. Through the project, the VOs, Internal mentors and local

resource groups have been trained to prepare Village Poverty Reduction plan in an intensive manner for submission to Gram Panchayats and Village Councils which are to be integrated with annual GPDP.

In addition to these pilot project areas, in 2021-22, in continuation since last year, mission staff and resource persons of all intensive blocks have been trained to facilitate VPRP preparation and presenting in Gram Sabhas for integration in GPDP with NRO support in the month of August and September this year. These trained resource persons have further trained community cadre (2 CRPs per VO) to prepare the VPRP in a more intensive and structured manner.

All SHGs and VOs in 542 blocks across NER have initiated the VPRP preparation for presentation in GPDP Gram Sabhas from 2nd October to 31st January as part of People's Plan campaign of FY 2021-22.

Financial Inclusion Initiatives

Financial Inclusion is the process of ensuring access to appropriate financial products and services needed by all sections of the society and vulnerable groups such as weaker sections and low-income groups in particular at an affordable cost in a fair and transparent manner by mainstream institutional players. In advance economies, Financial Inclusion is more about the knowledge of fair and transparent financial products and a focus on financial literacy. In emerging economies, it is a question of both access to financial products and knowledge about their fairness and transparency.

Key areas covered under Financial Inclusion in NRLM are

1. SHG Bank Linkage
2. Digital Finance
3. Financial Literacy
4. Insurance & Pension

1. SHG Bank Linkage

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), a flagship

programme of Ministry of Rural Development aims at eliminating rural poverty through mobilizing poor women into community institutions like Self Help Groups (SHGs) and strengthening their livelihood base by borrowing from banks. During the FY 2021-22, 32.00 lakhs SHGs were provided credit by banks to the extent of Rs 81,737 Crores up to December, 2021 and total credit accessed by the women SHGs is more than Rs.4.45 lakh crores since inception of the Mission in April, 2013 to make adequate investment in productive enterprises. The outstanding balance is of more than Rs. 1,39,509.71 crores with just 2.55% NPA. The Mission is using Community Based Repayment Mechanism (CBRM) which is community managed where by a committee with representatives drawn from various SHGs or their federations take responsibility of monitoring SHG banks linkage and also ensure prompt repayment by SHG to banks by enforcing rules and social pressure. Bank Sakhi is part of the CBRM who acts as a link between the Banker and SHGs. She helps in completing documentation formalities for account opening, loan application and related documentation, in opening of individual accounts of members in the bank, in assisting SHGs in seeking other financial services from the bank and acts as a liaison between the SHGs and the bank and resolve all issues affecting the SHGs.

33,051 Bank Sakhi are positioned in different branches of the Banks in rural areas. Unique programme for elimination of poverty from rural areas by providing timely credit to the rural poor women.

2. *Digital Finance*

Providing banking services in the far-flung areas of the country at reasonable cost is a part of the financial inclusion. The mission has taken this initiative to provide door step banking to the rural masses in general and to SHGs & their members in particular. SHG women in the rural areas are identified, trained and engaged as Business Correspondents (B C Sakhi) by banks and other agencies. Over 60,016 women Business Correspondents (B C Sakhi) are providing door step banking facilities in rural areas across 26 states without any cost to the beneficiaries.

The Mission is in the process of having a pool of trained and IIBF certified 1.25 lakhs such B C Sakhi by 2023-24 with the concept of "One BC one GP" under which one B C Sakhi is proposed to be engaged in every Gram Panchayat to provide banking services in the rural areas. To make less cash economy and digitise the transactions of the SHGs, Ministry of Finance and Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the Banks to make banking services available to SHGs at B C Points. For this purpose, dual authentication process to make transactions by the SHGs at B C point is being implemented and almost all the Public Sector Banks have enabled this dual authentication facility available at their BC points.

3. *Financial Literacy*

Financial literacy is a primary step for financial inclusion since introspection changes behaviour which in turn makes people seek and receive financial services and products. Undoubtedly, people living in rural areas do not have access to the financial literacy which can play a vital role to promote the financial inclusion. Govt. of India, R B I and many other organisations are in the process of promoting financial literacy but in the absence of proper infrastructure, implementation is a huge task. The mission has its reach in almost all the villages of the country and therefore it has taken the role of implementing FL in the rural areas with the co-ordination of Banks through their financial literacy centres and our community resource persons which are drawn from the women SHGs known as Financial Literacy Resource Persons. Training to trainers for each district is provided at National Academy of R Setis Bangalore and in turn train the FL CRPs in each block. These trained FL CRPs goes in each village and train SHGs, their members and other households in the rural areas. So far more than 29,815 trained FL CRPs have provided financial literacy to 50.60 lakhs rural households in 26 states covering 405 districts.

4. *Insurance*

Rural poor households are more vulnerable to the risks of death and accidents and as such they require security from these risks. Further, elders in the society face the

issue of regular income in the old age and this is more prone in rural areas due limited available source of income. Risk coverage of SHGs' households in the rural area has thus become crucial for meaningful poverty elimination under DAY-NRLM. The Mission aims to address these issues through facilitating access of appropriate insurance and pension schemes/ products to SHG households.

Claim settlement is also one of the areas of concern in the rural due to no/limited knowledge about the procedure to be followed in case of death or accident of the insurer. DAY - NRLM has taken the initiative of claim settlement through BimaSakhi and have facilitated claim settlement of Rs. 165.36 crore to 8,268 SHG households till December, 2021.

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MKSP (Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana):

Under MKSP, till date 7 (seven) projects have been sanctioned to Assam (2), Meghalaya (1), Mizoram (2), Nagaland (1) and Arunachal Pradesh (1) for farm livelihoods interventions through promotion of sustainable agriculture & better livestock management practices by covering around 50,000 Mahila Kisan households in 20 blocks of 17 districts. A total of Rs.59.39 crores have been approved for these projects. Out of these three projects one project in Assam is being implemented by NEDC (North East Development Consortium) as Project Implementing Agency (PIA) and rest projects are being implemented by SRLMs.

Organic Cluster promotion:

For organic cluster promotion in North East, six States have targeted for organic farming in 105 numbers of clusters. This includes Arunachal Pradesh (58), Assam (6), Manipur (4), Meghalaya (7) and Mizoram (12) and Nagaland (18). One project has been sanctioned under MKSP AAP for development of organic village clusters in Arunachal Pradesh in Sep 2018. Till date more than 600 Local Groups have been formed under organic interventions.

Creation of Comprehensive Capacity Building Architecture:

Under Capacity Building initiative, 585 no. of SRPs (State Resource Persons), 280 in Sustainable Agriculture and 305 in Livestock have been developed in six States namely Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim and Nagaland. These SRPs are trained by the National Resource Person through 8 days training modules & graded by NIRDPR, Hyderabad. A total of 3,012 Krishi Sakhi (Agriculture CRP) and 2,537 Pashu Sakhi (Livestock CRP) promoted by SRLMs have been trained by the enlisted SRPs.

Non-Farm Livelihoods

Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP), the sub-scheme under DAY-NRLM supports the SHG and their family members to set-up small enterprises in the non-farm sector. SVEP develops an eco-system for enterprise development in the rural areas which consists of Community Enterprise Fund (CEF) for enterprise financing, Cadre of Community Resource Persons-Enterprise Promotion (CRP-EP) for providing Business Support Services comprising of preparation of business plans, trainings, market linkages etc., dedicated Block Resource Centre (BRC) for providing all necessary information to entrepreneurs. The Block is the unit of implementation.

No	States	No of Proposals approved	No. of proposals where Detailed Project Report (DPR) approved	No of Proposals where enterprise promotion started	No of Enterprises formed	Central Share released (Rs Lakhs)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	27.00
2	Assam	8	3	3	1,902	1,094.56
3	Manipur	2	1	1	716	267.92
4	Meghalaya	1	1	1	191	99.98
5	Mizoram	4	2	2	651	243.01
6	Nagaland	4	2	2	4,025	1,005.09
7	Sikkim	1	0	0	0	27.00
8	Tripura	3	1	0	0	81.00
	Total	24	10	9	7,485	2,845.56

Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY), a sub-scheme under Mission seeks to provide safe, affordable and community monitored transport services to interior rural areas. The State wise vehicles operational as on 31 Dec, 2021 is given in the table below:

No.	State	Total
1	Arunachal Pradesh	35
2	Assam	112
3	Manipur	24
4	Meghalaya	2
5	Mizoram	48
6	Nagaland	30
7	Sikkim	23
8	Tripura	20
		294

14. Special Project in Jammu and Kashmir

The Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM), a centrally sponsored programme of the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, has been implemented by the State of Jammu & Kashmir from

FY 2012-13. The programme is known as UMEED in Jammu & Kashmir.

Based on the special requirements of the State, Government of India approved, a special financial package of Rs.755 Crore to enable the State to mobilize two-thirds rural households (about 9 Lakh) into SHGs

(and their federations) and undertake sustainable improvement in their livelihoods, over a period of 5 years (FY 2013-14 to FY 2017-18). Out of this outlay, 90% of funding would be from the Government of India and 10% would be the state share. The special package was intended to enable the State to claim Central assistance on demand (instead of inter se poverty ratio-based allocation) through the instrument of Annual Action Plans.

The erstwhile Jammu and Kashmir State, through Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019, has been bifurcated into two union territories, one being the UT of Jammu and Kashmir, and the other UT of Ladakh, on 31 October 2019.

Phased implementation approach was adopted to cover all the 143 blocks and 4,098 Gram Panchayats in 5 years. As of October 2019, the mission footprint was in 100 blocks covering all the 22 districts of the erstwhile J&K state (presently UT of J&K and UT of Ladakh). Presently 20 districts are covered under the UT of J&K covering 111 intensive blocks and 2 districts under UT of Ladakh reaching out to 4 blocks.

As of December, 2021, cumulatively the Mission has mobilised around 4.75 lakh women into 56233 SHGs in the UT of J&K and 2537 HHs have been mobilised into 414 SHGs in the UT of Ladakh. The Mission has formed 4660 Village Organizations and 470 Cluster Level Federations in the UT of J&K. It has formed 43 VOs and 3 CLFs in the UT of Ladakh. A unique feature of this programme is the role played by Community Resource Persons (CRPs), women activists, book keepers in taking the program forward. The J&K Mission has provided Revolving Fund support to around 42683 SHGs in the UT of J&K and 257 SHGs in the UT Ladakh in the tune of Rs.6400.79 Lakh in the UT of J&K and 38.55 lakh in the UT of Ladakh respectively. Community Investment Fund support has reached to around 35521 SHGs in the J&K UT and 178 SHGs in the UT of Ladakh, amounting to Rs.14206.44 lakhs in the UT of J&K and 71.20 lakh in the UT Ladakh respectively. In the current financial year 20221-22, till December, in the UT of J&K, 79123 households have

been mobilised into 10502 SHGs and 500 VOs and 29 CLFs have been formed. During this financial year, 4720 SHGs have received RF amounting to Rs.708.00 lakhs and 9675 SHGs have received CIF amounting to Rs.3864.07 lakhs. No data has been furnished this year from the UT of Ladakh.

Due to the sustained efforts made by the Mission, the loan accessed by SHGs has increased from **Rs. 2.69 crores in FY 2013-14 to Rs 161.05 crore (Mar'20)**. Cumulatively, Rs. 442.47 crore worth of bank credit has been leveraged by the SHGs since FY 2013-14 in JK & Ladakh.

The number of SHGs applying for fresh and repeat loans have also increased manifolds over the years. In J&K (including Ladakh), **it grew from 261 in 2013 to 8590 in 2019-20**.

In the current financial year, 2021-22 till date 11581 SHGs have been credit linked with an amount of Rs.229.24 Crore and total outstanding amount of Rs 316.48 Crore in the UT of J&K, while in the UT of Ladakh, the corresponding figures are 5 SHGs, bank linked with a total amount of Rs 15.00 lakhs and having an outstanding amount of Rs 132.98 lakh.

Due to various reasons, the state could not fully utilise the financial support under the special package or achieve the physical targets under the same. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir requested a further extension of the special project for a period of 5 years till FY 2022-23. The Govt. of J&K's request for extension of special dispensation for next five years was considered by the Government of India and the cabinet approved the extension for FY 2018-19 and gave directions to assess the impacts of Special Package in the State of J&K before further extension could be granted.

Accordingly, an independent assessment of DAY-NRLM in Jammu & Kashmir was conducted by Institute of Rural Management, Anand during January 2019-April 2019. The study sampled 2317 households (1180 treatment and 1137 control households) spread across 200 villages.

The study has found that the average household income of DAY-NRLM interventions HHs was 16% higher and the income was spent more on education and health as compared to non-intervention households. One important finding is that NRLM had a positive impact on peaceful resolution of community level issues. The Mission has contributed to a) transparency in selection of beneficiaries for the government programmes (ii) accountability of local officials and (iii) mutual help, particularly in matters of health.

The Evaluation indicates that coverage of beneficiaries (3.49 lakh women up to March 2019 constituted 39% of the special package target (9.00 lakh women), and this is commensurate with the expenditure of Rs.287.00 crore up to March, 2019 (38% of the total approved amount of Rs.755.00 crore). Hence, the expenditure incurred up to March 2019 and outcomes achieved indicate that the Special package has been cost effective.

The study has recommended continuance of special package on the following grounds

- (i) The Mission has generated huge social capital to expand, sustain, and nurture the community institutions
- (ii) The Mission State Mission has created implementation architecture, financial management systems and climate conducive for architecture, financial management systems and acclimate conducive to CBOs
- (iii) The recruitment of required staff at the state level is likely to scale up programmes, provided sufficient financial resources are availed the through Special Package for five more years
- (iv) Further, the study recommends that MoRD may explore the possibility of Central assistance directly to state mission to avoid prolonged delays in the transfer of fund from state treasury

The Union Cabinet has approved a special package worth Rs. 520 crores for Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh for a period of five years till 2023-24. The declaration on the Special Package was made on 14th October, 2020.

Under the Special project the project targets will be phased over the years and total targets by 2023-24 are (a)73 blocks (b) 2897 villages, (c) 2443 GPs (d) 650500 HHs, (e) 65000 SHGs (f) 5070 VOs and (g) 190080 HHs having 2 livelihoods options by 2023-24.

National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP)

The National Rural Livelihoods Project (NRLP), implemented from July 2011 to June 2018, was successful in establishing DAY-NRLM's "proof-of-concept" in 13 high poverty states. The project helped the State Missions in setting up implementation systems, social mobilisation, capacity building, initial capitalisation and credit linkage of community institutions.

Considering the emerging priorities of the Mission, the Ministry of Rural Development has now initiated the implementation of the next phase of the project, viz. National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP) in the same 13 high poverty States. Some of the key activities proposed under NRETP are indicated below:

- Establishing 600 Cluster Level Federations as Model CLFs
- Promotion of 40 large scale Farmer Producer Enterprises (average membership of 10000-12000 households) and 12000 Farmers Producer Groups covering an additional 5 lakh farmers;
- Supporting 47250 individual and 5250 group non-farm enterprises;
- Promotion of 40 Clusters to support rural artisans/enterprises with a minimum of 100 members per cluster;
- Expanding the network of Business Correspondents for last mile delivery of financial services by deploying 5000 additional BCAs;
- Extending social protection to
 - 24 lakh SHG members under life and accident insurance cover;
 - 20 lakh SHG member households under health insurance scheme;

- 4 lakh SHG members under pension scheme;
- 6 lakh SHG members under insurance cover to assets financed through credit; and
- Support SRLMs in setting up Migration Support Centers and placement and Industry Partnership Cell to be set up at the National Level

During 2021-22, an amount Rs.643.89 crore has been allocated under NRETP (main) to 13 high poverty States based on the approval of Annual Action Plan and an amount of Rs. 246.64 crore has been released against this till 31st December, 2021. State-wise release of funds is annexed at **Annexure-III**.

Under NRETP, till December 2021, 805 Model CLFs were formed out of which baseline data entry is completed for 805 Model CLFs. Till December 2021, Viability gap fund (Tranche-1) of Rs. 26.957 Cr was given to 726 MCLFs, Viability gap fund (Tranche-2&3) of Rs. 4.44 Cr was given to 113 MCLFs and Rs.25.91 Cr of Infrastructure Fund has been given to 819 MCLFs. Community Managed Training Centers were assisted in 140 MCLFs with Infrastructure Fund to the tune of Rs. 10.96 Cr.

Farm Livelihood

NRETP is the new project to be implemented under DAY-NRLM with an objective to establish efficient and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor to enable them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements, and improved access to financial and selected public services. The farm livelihoods component of it will focus on the promotion of producers' collectives, viz. producers' groups and producers' enterprises to enable the small and marginal women farmers to access markets for their produce at a remunerative price. The Producers Groups are information organization to support the small & marginal producers at village level through aggregation and marketing in nearby market and the producers enterprises are formal organizations who supports for aggregation, processing, value additional and forward marketing. The institutional structure would be based on the opportunities and existing gaps in the value chain.

The project is going to be implemented in 13 earlier NRLP State. Under farm livelihoods component, it has been envisaged to promote Producers Groups, Producers Enterprises & organic farming clusters and development of community-based livelihoods extension service.

Under the farm livelihoods component of NRETP, a total of 10,862 number of Producer Groups have been promoted by the SRLMs. To promote large sized producers' enterprises, thirteen value chain development projects with a total outlay of Rs.255.79 Crores have been sanctioned to six SRLMs of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra & Uttar Pradesh states. These thirteen projects have the target to cover 2.54 lakh members into 13 large sized women owned Producers Enterprises in next three to four years time period.

Under Farm livelihoods component, 400 Integrated Farming Clusters are also being promoted consisting of 2-3 villages having 250-300 families with aim to improve 3-4 livelihoods of every household with strong backward and forward linkage. Out of targeted 400 Integrated Farming Cluster Proposals, proposals for 346 clusters of 13 NRETP states have been approved.

Non Farm Livelihood

The non-farm component under NRETP builds upon the experience of SVEP that demonstrated a need for significant handholding as the micro-enterprises grew in size. Though there are government schemes and institutions rendering services to these enterprises, there is a felt need for support to enterprises on a high-growth track. NRETP acknowledges this situation and proposes a different strategy for enterprises at different stages. The implementation will be supported by technology-based business development processes and monitoring, advisory and data-driven analytics and dedicated human resources.

NRETP enterprise development component focuses on women-owned / women-led enterprises through three key pillars:

1. Setting up One-Stop Facility centres for

enterprises with an annual turnover of less than INR 12 lakh.

2. Providing customized and dedicated support through professional incubators to enterprises with a turnover of more than INR 12 lakh.
3. Promoting artisan and sectoral clusters to tap into existing and potential market opportunities.

The enterprises with an annual turnover of INR 6-12 lakhs are supported through One-Stop Facility (OSF) Centres at a sub-district level. The OSF offers rural entrepreneurs and enterprises a range of services, including business ideation, training to set up and run an enterprise, preparation of the business plan, facilitation support to access commercial finance, technology and skills; ensure adherence to regulatory compliances; market intelligence, information, and linkages; and regular handholding and mentoring. The OSFs are being run by community professionals called Business Development Support Providers, trained to provide higher-order support services to businesses. The BDSPs also seek support from existing entrepreneurs in the district and experts like chartered accountants, food technicians, lawyers, representatives from local skill training institutes, retired bankers, etc. Currently, 303 out of 357 blocks have started the implementation of OSF and BDSP selection and training is underway. Rs 42.5 Crores have been transferred as CEF for these OSFs to support the growth enterprises in the particular blocks.

For enterprises that have achieved a specific scale (annual turnover more than INR 12 lakh), the project envisages providing specialized support services through expert agencies or incubators. The incubator will support the top 150 women-owned/ women-led growth-oriented micro-enterprises and provide them with a conducive ecosystem to scale up and create rural jobs. The incubator will assist in identifying and selecting high-growth micro-enterprises, providing high intensity and specialized mentoring support, securing financial linkages, developing market linkages, providing strategic business development support, and facilitating necessary registrations

certifications and licenses. Discussions and consultations with various prominent incubators are underway, and implementation of this component will start shortly.

In addition to the above two strategies, NRETP identifies cluster development as a critical approach for combining efforts, using synergies, and pooling resources to increase competitive advantage while sharing market risk. While several states have made significant progress in promoting agricultural clusters, there is a vast untapped opportunity in the non-farm space. NRETP recognizes this potential and seeks to support clusters in artisan and other sectoral domains with market potential. Each cluster supported under the project will be supported by a Technical Support Agency (TSA) to support the cluster in developing business plans, nurturing forward and backward linkages, securing commercial finance and facilitating access to technology and market-oriented skills. Forty-one clusters are planned under the NRETP project - 41 Scoping Studies have been approved.

Currently, 26 Detailed Study Reports (DSR) are being developed with the help of technical agencies of national repute for implementation of these pro-poor clusters across the 13 NRETP states. Two DSRs, one each from Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh, have been approved.

During 2021-22, an amount Rs.643.89 crore has been allocated under NRETP (main) to 13 high poverty States based on the approval of Annual Action Plan and an amount of Rs. 246.64 crore has been released against this till 31st December, 2021.

State-wise release of funds is annexed at **Annexure-VIII**. A statement indicating financial allocation under DAY-NRLM during 2021-22 is furnished at **Annexure VI**. A statement indicating financial progress under DAY-NRLM during 2021-22 (up to December, 2021) is given at **Annexure VII**. A statement indicating releases of funds to NRETP States is given at **Annexure VIII**. The physical progress under DAY-NRLM during 2021-22 upto December, 2021 **Annexure IX**.

Chapter - 4**Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)**

With an ambitious agenda to benchmark wage placement-linked programs to global standards, Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) revamped the Placement linked skill development program under National Rural Livelihood Mission as Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) on the 25th September, 2014. In doing so the Ministry has used its knowledge gained over 15 years of experience in implementing skill training programs.

Since April 1999, the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) has been implementing skills and placement initiatives, starting with the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) as a placement linked wage and self-employment program. It was then redesigned and launched as 'Aajeevika Skills' in September 2013, with revised focus on placement driven wage employment for the rural youth in the age of 18-35 entailing an assured minimum placement of 70% and a salary not lower than the minimum wages. The focus was now more on retention and career progression than garnering new candidates for training, it promoted higher numbers of retained employees hence pushing forth the dreams of countless rural youth.

DDU-GKY is a critical component of the National Skill Development Policy with a unique focus on the rural poor youth. It is now a demand driven placement-linked skilling initiative of Government of India. It seeks to enable poor rural youth to benefit from international opportunities arising due to a global deficit in the working population, thereby making rural India, the preferred skilled resource pool for the world.

DDU-GKY has evolved out of a need to diversify incomes of the rural poor and to cater to the occupational aspirations of rural youth. The skilling courses are undertaken by Project Implementing Agency (PIA) in a

PPP mode. It is mandatory for every PIA to give placement to 70% of the trained candidates. DDU-GKY projects are funded by Central and State Government in the ratio of 60:40 in all States, excepting North-East states and Himalayan states where the funding ratio is 90:10. Himayat-a special scheme for Jammu and Kashmir provides for 100% funding by Central Government.

DDU-GKY is a nationwide placement-linked skill training program funded by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India (GOI). It aims to contribute to the Prime Minister's 'Make in India' campaign to position India as the globally preferred manufacturing hub, while dovetailing its efforts to significantly contribute in other flagship programs of the nation.

DDU-GKY is critical to the national skill agenda and to the 430 million (Census 2011) young people in the country in the age group of 15-35 years, close to 70% of whom live in rural areas. DDU-GKY has great potential to transforming the nation's demographic surplus to the much needed "demographic dividend" through building the productive capabilities of the rural youth.

Mission

To reduce poverty by enabling the poor households to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots institutions of the poor.

Guiding Principles

Poor have a strong desire to come out of poverty, and they have innate capabilities.

Social mobilization and building strong institutions of the poor is critical for unleashing the innate capabilities of the poor.

An external dedicated and sensitive support structure is required to induce the social mobilization, institution building and empowerment process.

Values

Inclusion of the poorest, and meaningful role to the poorest in all the processes.

Transparency and accountability of all processes and institutions.

Ownership and key role of the poor and their institutions in all stages-planning, implementation, and, monitoring.

Facilitating knowledge dissemination, skill building, access to credit, access to marketing, and access to other livelihoods services underpins this upward mobility.

Key Features of DDU-GKY

- Market-led, placement-linked training programme for rural youth undertaken in a PPP mode.
- Mandatory assured placement to 70% of the trained candidates.
- Focus on rural youth from poor families in the age group of 15 to 35 years belonging to:
 - o MGNREGA worker household if any person from the household has completed 15 days of work,
 - o RSBY household,
 - o Antyodaya Anna Yojana card household,
 - o BPL PDS card households,
 - o NRLM-SHG household
 - o households covered under auto inclusion parameters of SECC 2011.
 - o Social inclusion of candidates through mandatory coverage of socially disadvantaged groups, i.e for SC/ST-50%, Minorities- 15%, and Women 33%)
- Salary to the placed candidates is given as per the Minimum wages or above
- Post-placement support to candidates.
- Career progression support to training partners.
- In allocation of skills projects, primacy given to Training Partners who can train and support overseas placement and captive placements.
- Partnership with Ministry of Shipping for providing skill development in coastal & port areas through SAGARMALA initiative.
- Regional inclusion of candidates is enabled through:
 - A special sub-scheme for the youth of Jammu & Kashmir called Himayat : It was launched in Srinagar on 21st August 2011 for giving training and placement to one lakh youth in Jammu & Kashmir over a period of 5 years. Taking into account the successful implementation of wage-employment linked skilling courses in J&K, the Government has increased the outlay for Himayat, with a demand based allocation and target, and to continue with 100% Central funding for the program.
 - A special initiative for the rural youth of poor families in 27 most-affected Left-wing Extremist (LWE) districts across nine States called Roshni: It was launched by Ministry of Rural Development on 10th June 2013 in a bid to further reach out to rural youth in the country's 27 most critical Left-Wing-Extremism-affected districts.

DDU-GKY and National Scope

DDU-GKY is applicable to the entire country. DDU-GKY is currently being implemented in 27 States and 4 Union Territories. As on 30th Sept 2021, DDU-GKY has over 2369 Training Centres in partnership with over 877 Project Implementing Agencies conducting training through 1891 Projects across 57 sectors and over 616 job-roles. By training holistic, job-ready candidates to simultaneously meet our objectives of economic growth

and poverty alleviation under the DDU-GKY strategy, helping industries prosper and grow, not just nationally but on a global level.

- Transparency and accountability through :
 - o Geo-tagged, time-stamped, biometric attendance based on unique ID for trainers and trainees.
 - o Online check of inventory available for training in every Training Centre.
 - o CCTV and audio recording of all classroom and lab sessions.
 - o Mapping of Project Implementing Agencies on the Public Financial Management System for tracking payments.
 - o Reporting of performance on real-time basis.
 - o Concurrent monitoring process for reliability and validity of the monitoring process.
 - o Independent mechanisms for project appraisal and project monitoring, apart from State level monitoring, through designated Technical Support Agencies, i.e. the National Institute of Rural Development and the NABCONS.

Implementation Architecture

DDU-GKY follows a 3-tier implementation model. The DDU-GKY National Unit (NU) at MoRD functions as the policy-making, technical support and, funding and facilitation agency. The DDU-GKY State Skill Missions (DDU-GKY SSMs) provide co-funding and implementation support. Various Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) implement the programme by undertaking skilling and placement projects.

Currently, all the States (Twenty-Seven states) except Goa have achieved status of Action Plan States (APS) as they have the capacity to implement the DDU-GKY targets for the state independently, based on the approval of their Action Plans by MoRD.

DDU-GKY promotes a decentralized approach by providing a pivotal role to the states in its implementation framework. It also enables choice for and accountability to the rural youth through multiple PIAs and a focus on placement outcomes for the youth.

The States Governments prepare and submit Action Plans to MoRD. These are then considered by the Empowered Committee of National Rural Livelihood Mission in the Ministry, and if approved, funds are released to the State Government through PFMS. The State Government, are required to sanction and manage the program implementation, including fund releases to PIAs on the basis of performance of the PIAs evaluated through a standard operating procedure.

The process for sanction of DDU-GKY projects is as follows:

- (i) All Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) are required to register themselves online at DDU-GKY website (<http://ddugky.gov.in>).
- (ii) All registered PIAs may then apply for a skilling project through an online application form (with in-built validations) available in the DDU-GKY website. All DDU-GKY Project applications, including Roshni projects, are required to be filed online (at <http://ddugky.gov.in>). The application form allows for a process to shortlist applications based on inter-se priority based on category of applicant and proposed project design (upto to a maximum score of 1400) and technical criteria (upto a maximum score of 99 marks).
- (iii) The proposal follows the four stage appraisal process as mentioned below:-

Stage no .	Stages in Appraisal process	To be undertaken by
I	Initial Screening of project applications	SRLMs/State Skill Mission or their designated Technical Support Agency
II	Qualitative Appraisal	SRLMs/State Skill Mission or their designated Technical Support Agency
III	CTSA feedback	CTSAs designated
IV	Consideration and disposal of application by Competent Authority	Project Approval Committee in State Government concerned

- (iv) In case projects are approved by the EC or PAC, sanction is issued for fund release on the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) to the Project Implementing Agency (PIA) only after executing a MoU between State Skills Mission and PIA.
- (v) The PIA is required to undertake a Training Centre inspection by its internal Quality Team (Q-Team) and file the report with State Skill Mission and the CTSA before commencing mobilization of candidates for the project. This step marks the commencement of the skilling project.
- (vi) Subsequent to commencement, the project is concurrently monitored by the Q-Team of PIA, State Skills Mission, and the CTSA. Based on performance further funds are released or recovered, as the case may be till project closure.

DDU-GKY follows a three-tier level of monitoring. At the first level, every PIA is required to set up an internal Quality Team (Q-Team) for monitoring of each Training Center for physical performance as well as quality of training. At the second level, based on the reports of the Q-Team of the PIA, the State Government shall undertake monitoring of the outputs of the projects (this is critical for further fund release to the PIA). At the third level, the Central Technical Support Agencies shall monitor the project implementation relying on the State reports and data available through MIS. This system shall be supplemented through on-ground inspections by Q-Team, State Government and the CTSA.

Programmatic Funding

DDU-GKY is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) and follows the funding pattern as given below:

All States (Excluding North -East & Himalayan states)	Central Share – 60%	State Share – 40%
For all North East States including Sikkim	Central Share – 90%	State Share – 10%
For Himalayan states (Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand)	Central Share – 90%	State Share – 10%
Jammu & Kashmir & UTs	Central Share – 100%	State Share - Nil

PIAs and DDU-GKY Project Implementation

DDU-GKY is implemented in PPP mode with the help of a Project Implementing Agency (PIA). At present, an organization that is a registered legal entity in India can partner with DDU-GKY as a Project Implementing

Agency (PIA), subject to other essential conditions of eligibility. These include:

- (i) Entities registered under the Companies Act of India 2013 (including Section 25 companies), the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, Societies Registration Act, 1860, the Cooperative

Societies Act, 1912, State Cooperative Societies Acts, State Trust Acts, State Societies Acts, Multi-State Cooperatives Act 2002, Limited Liability Partnership Act 2008 and Government agencies.

- (ii) Existence as an operational legal entity, in India, for more than three years at the time of application under DDU-GKY (this condition is not applicable to NSDC partners).
- (iii) Positive net worth in at least two of the last three years (this condition is not applicable to NSDC Partners)
- (iv) Average three years turnover that is at least 25% of the size of the project cost
- (v) Consortium of two PIAs can apply subject to conditions

Pia Assessment Criteria

Priority:

- Overseas Placement of Poor Rural Youth
- Projects for Captive Employment
- Projects by 'Champion Employers'
- Educational Institution of High Repute

Mandatory:

- Alignment of organisational values with DDU-GKY

- Prior relevant skilling and placement experience
- Inability to place a minimum of 70% of the trained candidates at a minimum remuneration of Rs. 6000 or minimum wages whichever is higher on placement will lead to refund of funding support.
- Organizations' leadership and team capacity
- Proposed plan and readiness to implement the project
- Financial strength of the agency
- Capacity of the organization for effective, transparent and accountable management of the projects

DDU-GKY provides funding support for placement linked skilling projects ranging from Rs. 40,088 per person to over Rs. 1.91 lakhs, depending on the duration of the project and whether the project is residential or non-residential. The Ministry has aligned to Common Cost Norms for Skill Development schemes issued by Government vide Notification no. 25/2016. DDU-GKY funds projects of different duration, ranging from 576 hours to 2304 hours and allows for On-the-Job Training (OJT) subject to ceiling. Funding components include support for training costs, boarding and lodging (residential programmes), transportation costs, post-placement support costs, career progression and retention support costs.

Table: Project grant for Skilling and placement #

SL No.	Item	3 months (576 hr)	6 months (1152 hr)	9 month (1728 hr)	12 month (2304 hr)
	Common Costs for Residential / Non Residential courses				
I	Total Training Cost per candidate				
A	Category I @ Rs. 49.00 per hour	28,224.00	56,448.00	84,672.00	1,12,896.00
B	Category II @ Rs. 42.00 per hour	24,192.00	48,384.00	72,576.00	96,768.00
C	Category III @ Rs. 35.10 per hour	20,217.60	40,435.20	60,652.80	80,870.40

Sl. No.	Item	3 months (576 hr)	6 months (1152 hr)	9 month (1728 hr)	12 month (2304 hr)
2	Special Area allowances @ additional 10% of S. No. 1, in case training centre is located in Special Areas.				
	Special Areas is defined as:				
	(i) North - Eastern states (Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura,				
	(ii) Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand				
	(iii) Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep Islands				
	(iv) Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE) as identified by M/o Home Affairs for Integrated Action Plan				
A	Category I @ Rs. 49.00 per hour	2,822.40	5,644.80	8,467.20	11,289.60
B	Category II @ Rs. 42.00 per hour	2,419.20	4,838.40	7,257.60	9,676.80
C	Category III @ Rs. 35.10 per hour	2,021.76	4,043.52	6,065.28	8,087.04
3	Uniform (1 set for trainings less than or equal to 6 months and 2 sets for more months)	1,270	1,270	2,540	2,540
4	Post Placement Support (provided to Candidates through PIAs)				
A	Within District of Domicile (Rs 1270 per month for 2 months)	2,540	2,540	2,540	2,540
B	Within State of Domicile (Rs 1270 per month for 3 months)	3,810	3,810	3,810	3,810
C	Outside State of Domicile (Rs 1270 per month for 6 months)	7,620	7,620	7,620	7,620
5	Boarding & Lodging cost for Residential Courses				
A	X category cities @ Rs.375 per day	33,750	67,500	1,01,250	1,35,000
B	Y category cities @ Rs.315 per day	28,350	56,700	85,050	1,13,400
C	Z category cities @ Rs.250 per day	22,500	45,000	67,500	90,000
D	Other places (includes all Rural areas) @ Rs.220 per day	19,800	39,600	59,400	79,200
6	Food and Transport cost per candidate for Non Residential Courses	11,700	23,400	35,100	46,800
7	One-time Travel Cost upto a maximum Rs.4500 per candidate or as per actual, whichever is lower.	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500

Sl. No.	Item	3 months (576 hr)	6 months (1152 hr)	9 month (1728 hr)	12 month (2304 hr)
8	Additional incentives to PIA				
A	Retention support (for every candidate employed continuously for 365 days with a break of maximum 60 days)	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
B	Career Progression (for every candidate who gets Rs 15,000 per month and holds the job for 3 months within 1 year of training)	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
C	Counselling support including medical check-up for candidates placed in Foreign countries (per candidate)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
9	Incentive for placement				
A	for placements between 70% - 85%	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
B	for placements above 85%	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
10	Assessment & Certification	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
11	Mobile tracking	600	600	600	600
Summary of DDU - GKY Funding Components					
For Residential	(i) Minimum Cost per candidate (1c+3+4a+5d+ 10+11)	45,928	85,945	1,27,233	1,67,250
	(ii) Maximum Cost per candidate including additional incentives to PIA (1a+2a+3+4c+5a+7+8a+8b+8c+9b+10+11)	1,03,286	1,68,083	2,34,149	2,98,946
For Non - Residential	(iii) Minimum Cost per candidate (1c+3+4a+6+ 10+11)	37,828	69,745	1,02,933	1,34,850
	(iv) Maximum Cost per candidate including additional incentives to PIA (1a+2a+3+4c+6+7+8a+8b+8c+9b+10+11)	81,236	1,23,983	1,67,999	2,10,746
Minimum Remuneration for Placements					
1	Minimum Remuneration per candidate per month within India	6,000	8,000	12,000	15,000
2	Minimum Remuneration per candidate per month abroad	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000

Grant-in-Aid for industry internships

S.no	Items	Total
1	Boarding & Lodging cost (Rs 11,250 per month for a period of one year)	1,35,000
2	One-time Travel Cost	5000

Fund release to PIAs under DDU-GKY is scheduled in four installments as follows:

Installment	Value	When sanctioned
1 st installment	25% of project cost	On signing of MoU and Identification of Training Center.
2 nd installment	25% of project cost	- On Spending 60% fund disbursed as 1st installment as visible on website; - Achieving 20% of Training target completion & Assessment and with 7 % verified Placement. - Submitting Audited expenditure statement like P&L Statement, balance sheet etc, with respect of previous year for cases after 30th September.
3 rd installment	25% of project cost	- On Spending 90% fund disbursed as 1st& 2nd Installments as visible in website. - Achieving 60% of training targets competition and assessment and with 25% verified placement. - Submitting Audited expenditure statement like P&L Statement, balance sheet etc, with respect of previous year for cases after 30th September.
4 th installment	25% of project cost	- On Achieving 100% of training targets competition and assessment (inclusive of sub-targets such as SC/ST, Minorities etc) and with 70% verified placement. - Submission of Project Closure documents as well as signed check list.

Training, Quality Assurance & Certification of the Beneficiary

DDU-GKY mandates two types of training in every course (i) Generic Training on Soft Skills, English and Information Technology (ii) Trade Specific Skill training for different durations ranging from 576 hours to 2304 hours. The training plan may also provide for on-the-job training (OJT) as part of the training module.

The training content is currently required to be aligned with earlier National Council for Vocational Education & Training (NCVET) or Sector Skill Council (SSC) Standards or Non-NCVET/SSC i.e own certification in cases of established brands can be used provided it has been approved by MoRD in advance.

Initiatives taken to achieve quality in Training courses include:

- Online Inspection of Training centers for all round quality assurance.
- Skilling curriculum aligned to NSQF only.
- Pioneering in delivering dedicated courses for imparting soft skills, English and foundation in IT.
- Emphasis on standards-led infrastructure in terms of Training Centre, Computer Labs, e-learning and Residential facilities.
- Provision of a tablet for every learner.
- Sets aspirational norms for skills in the society and amongst stakeholders.

Assessment and Certification

DDU-GKY mandates independent third party certification of every trainee to assess the skill, knowledge and attitude of each trainee. Such third party certification shall be undertaken by the PIAs only through those agencies empaneled by NCVET or Sector Skill Councils

DDU-GKY and Employer Engagement

DDU-GKY is a strategic partner in many industries, in designing and planning their HR strategy for sustainable HRM practices through access to skilled labour as well as funding support by DDU-GKY that adds value to recruitment and training for workforce for corporates.

DDU-GKY also envisions a large and important role for industries through diverse opportunities: as skilling and placement partners, industry internships, in providing decent work opportunities to trainees of DDU-GKY including opportunities for career progression.

Captive Employment under DDU GKY:

To train trainees in such a way that they are industry ready from day one, it is inevitable to develop/utilize a model in which training too is provided by the skilled labour absorbing enterprise, which provides the Captive employment to the skilled manpower.

Since every effort is made to skill the candidates as per the industry standards, the absorption rate of candidates trained by PIA is still low in the market, as each industry/employment has different level of needs and that too changes over a period of time. The skilling for performing a particular job requires trainees to accustom with relevant job operations being conducted at actual locations. Also, it becomes quite challenging for the industry, which requires large number of human resource to set up separate skilling infrastructure other than industry as per standards of govt. schemes, when they already have the readily available infrastructure for providing skilling candidates which in-turn also provide them real work life environment to learn skills on the job.

In order to encourage the participation of Industry and tailor made the candidates as per the industry requirement, DDU-GKY facilitating Captive Employment model of skilling. This Ministry vide Notification No. 18/2020 dated 6th October 2020 issued the 'Captive Employment Guidelines under DDU GKY'. The model will allow industry to source trainees as per their requirement with active support from states and train them as per the requirement of their own organizational/industry/subsidiaries/operational need and provide candidates assured placement.

Industry Internships

DDU-GKY looks at the Industry Internship Program as a valuable approach promoting employability and providing a valuable future ready work force, and occupies a place of pride under Category 'A' PIAs. Under the Industry Internship program, a potential PIA is eligible for:

1. Grant-in-aid to support the cost of boarding & lodging of interns at the rate of Rs. 9000 per candidate for a period of one year.
2. A one-time travel cost for candidate from the residence to the internship training center on actual basis with a cap of Rs. 5000
3. The PIA shall pay a stipend of Rs. 3000 per month to each candidate during the period of internship.
4. The PIA shall also be required to give captive placement in a job with a salary of minimum Rs. 10000 per month after completion of internship.
5. Industry Internships can continue for over a year but the Grant-in-aid support from MoRD shall be limited to a period of one year.

Key Performance Highlights

So far, from the year 2014-15 till 31st December 2021:

- (i) A total of 11.35 lakh candidates have been trained and a total of 7.14 lakh candidates have been given placement.
- (ii) In North Eastern States a total of 69,861 candidates have been trained and a total of 41,380 candidates have been placed.

- (iii) In Jammu & Kashmir (under Himayat Program which commenced in 2011), a total of 95,941 candidates have been trained and 64,558 candidates are placed till 30th September 2021.
- (iv) In LWE areas (under Roshni initiative which started in 2013), a total of 60,013 candidates are trained and 33,042 candidates are placed.

Category-wise details of candidates is given below:

Break up of categories:-

Category	Trained
Women	533448
SC	343212
ST	193393
Minorities	174674

Key Achievements of DDU-GKY in FY 2021-22 in DDU-GKY are given below;

- Against the revised annual target of training of 65,694 candidates during the Financial Year 2020-21, a total of 38,289 candidates have been trained and a total of 49,563 candidates have been placed in regular jobs till 31.03.2021. During Jan-Dec 2021 a total of 53,268 candidates have been trained and a total of 35,576 candidates have been placed and Rs. 5.835 crores have been released to States this year till 31st December 2021
- Currently DDUGY projects are being implemented by 877 PIAs under 1891 projects in 2369 training centre across the country.
- A total of Rs.1076.667 Cr. has been released for implementation of projects under DDU-GKY during 2020-21.
- All states projects details are available on KAUSHALPRAGATI (MPR) system.
- Public Financial Management System (PFMS) has been implemented in DDU-GKY for financial monitoring. All States have been registered on PFMS.

KAUSHAL PANJEE system has been upgraded with new features like candidates dashboards to edit, update profile, employer registration etc.



Candidates from DDU-GKY training centre in Ara, Bihar, participated in India Skills Programme, organised at Gyan Bhawan in Patna, Bihar



Health check-up camp organised by candidates undergoing training in GDA for healthcare sector

Inputs for Annual Report 2021-22 as on 31.10.2021 (for RSETIs)

Skill development through Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs), which provide skilling, thereby enabling the trainees to take bank credit and start their own Micro-enterprise. Some of such trainees may also seek regular salaried jobs. There was no training under RSETI during 2021-22 till August, 2021 due to COVID 19 pandemic. A total of 2,02,009 youths have been trained during 2021-22 as on 31.10.2021.

Establishment of RSETIs in each district of the country in collaboration with the banks and the state governments to provide training to the rural youth from the poor households, is another key component of DAY-NRLM. RSETIs provide short term residential training with long term handholding support to the youth. Some RSETIs also offer off-site training to the youth depending upon the ground situation and feasibility. There are **588** RSETIs in the Country conducting training.

Training programs organized

At present, RSETIs offer training in 64 vocations classified under four major areas viz. agriculture, processing, product manufacture and general entrepreneurship development program. Since inception till 31.10.2021) the RSETIs have trained 39.58 lakh youth, of whom 27.80 lakh have been settled. At present, post training handholding support is provided to the RSETI trained candidates for a period of two years after completion of the training. Also, Alumni Associations are established by the past trainees in the name as ASARE (Association of Successful Alumni of RUDSETI Trained Entrepreneurs) in many Centers and similar Associations are being proposed in other RSETIs also.

Structure of RSETIs

Each RSETI is headed by a Director on deputation from Sponsor Bank having rural banking exposure with a flair for training. Every RSETI has to have two Faculty Members and support staff. The Director / Faculty Members are exposed to intensive Trainers' Training Program (TTP) organized by NAR and are enabled to discharge their functions effectively.

Eligibility of candidates for training under RSETI

Any unemployed youth in the age group of **18-45** years, irrespective of Caste, Creed, Religion, Gender and Economic Status, having aptitude to take up self-employment or wage employment and having some basic knowledge in the related field can undergo training in RSETI.

ASARE (Association of Successful Alumni of RUDSETI Trained Entrepreneurs)

ASARE provides continuous guidance and support to the trained entrepreneurs for their development and instill confidence and provide a forum for resolving common problems besides enhancing the competencies of members through education and training.

Support from States and Central Government to RSETIs

Each Sponsor Bank having Lead Bank responsibility is provided a grant of **Rs. 1.00 crore** for construction of building of one RSETI in a district, besides reimbursing cost of training of rural poor youth (BPL/SECC Covered) by MoRD. The State Governments provide land, free of cost with nominal registration expenses and support in mobilization of trainees. This grant of **Rs.1.00 crore** is released in two equal installments of **Rs. 50 Lakh** in each. In addition, some of the Banks have also received grant assistance for construction of RSETI building although they were not the Lead Banks but were the first to establish an RSETI in such districts.

Grading of RSETIs

The grading of RSETIs for the performance made by them during the **financial year 2020-21**, took place during the year **2021-22**.

The Gradings obtained by the RSETIs for their performance during 2020-21 is as under:

Category: I- RSETIs which are less than three years old.			
Grade	No. of RSETIs		Remarks
AA	1		Nil
A	0		Nil

B	0	Nil	
C	0	Nil	
D	0	Nil	
Category II: RSETIs which are more than three years old.			
AA	540	Nil	
AB	12	Nil	
BA	17	Nil	
BB	8	Nil	
AC	0	Nil	
AD	0	Nil	
BC	2	Nil	
BD	0	Nil	
CA	0	Nil	
CB	1	Nil	
CC	0	Nil	
CD	0	Nil	
DB	0	Nil	
DC	0	Nil	
DD	0	Nil	
Non-graded RSETIs.	4	RSETI	who have not conducted minimum prescribed no. of training programmes & candidates.
TOTAL	585		

Grading of RSETIs for the performance made by them during the **financial year 2020-21** was commenced on 15th July 2021 and completed on 26th August 2021.

Training Programs organized by RSETIs

Training programs organized by RSETIs cover a wide variety of topics/ activities which include General EDP, Process EDP, Product EDP and Agriculture EDP. The type of training program to be organized is decided by the RSETIs based on the local requirement / demand. Standard curriculum is devised after a thorough study and getting inputs from various quarters, which after approval is uniformly adopted by all the RSETIs. As and when demand scenario changes, new courses/ new modules are introduced and circulated to the RSETIs.

Development of Softskill is an integral part of all the training programs organized by RSETIs. MoRD has undertaken the exercise of aligning the RSETI courses with Common Norms for Skill Development schemes as notified by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship and at present 59 approved training modules are aligned with NSQC and 5 modules approved by MoRD, thus taking the total number of training modules to 64.

Achievement in training and settlement under Annual Action Plan :

Total number of training programs organized and candidates trained in the last about **Ten Years** including Financial Year **2021-22 (up to 31-10-2021)**.

Sl. No.	Year	No. of candidates to be trained (Targets)	Training Achievement	
			No. of Programs organized	No. of candidates trained
1	2011-12	0	7,750	2,22,454
2	2012-13	2,10,300	10,828	3,20,637
3	2013-14	2,92,050	12,062	3,35,904
4	2014-15	3,52,950	14,156	3,92,206
5	2015-16	3,75,000	15,911	4,36,385
6	2016-17	3,99,973	16,246	4,45,143
7	2017-18	3,97,688	16,280	4,23,343
8	2018-19	3,95,194	14,623	4,03,672
9	2019-20	3,86,129	13,863	3,84,025
10	2020-21	2,42,040	9,797	2,65,141
11	2021-22 (As on 31-10-2021)	3,90,265	7,514	2,02,009

Total number of candidates trained by RSETIs and settled since inception till FY 2021-22 (up to 31.10.2021) is given below:

Since inception (As on 31.12.2021)	No of Programs Organized	No. of Candidates Trained	No. of Candidates Settled	No. of Candidates Credit Linked
	1,43,868	39,57,920	27,79,890	8,30,150



Union Rural Development Minister, Sh. Giriraj Singh ji, visited different RSETIs and interacted with trainees

Chapter - 5**Rural Connectivity****Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)****1. Background and Introduction of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)**

1.1 With more than 70% of the 1.3 billion of India's population living in rural areas, the economic growth and development of the country hinges on the development of rural areas to a large extent. The access of rural populations to the drivers of development is severely limited in the absence of proper rural connectivity. Rural roads not only provide physical connectivity to villages but also open up enormous possibilities by increasing access to economic growth, healthcare, education and other drivers of development. Thus, Rural Connectivity is a key factor in ensuring sustainable poverty reduction and integration of rural areas into the mainstream economic growth and development.

1.2 The Government of India, as a part of the poverty reduction strategy, launched the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY-I) on 25th December 2000 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to assist the states, though "Rural Roads" is in the State List under the Constitution.

1.3 The primary objective of the PMGSY is to provide connectivity, by way of an all-weather road with necessary culverts and cross-drainage structures, which is operable throughout the year, to eligible unconnected habitations in rural areas. Habitations with a population of 500+ in plain areas and 250+ in North-Eastern and Himalayan states/ UTs, Desert areas, Tribal (Schedule V) areas and selected tribal and backward districts as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission as per Census, 2001 were to be covered under the scheme, so that these habitations can have

access to basic health services, education and markets for their produce. In the critical Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected blocks (as identified by MHA), additional relaxation has been given to connect habitations with population of 100+ (Census 2001). The PMGSY-I had also an element of upgradation of existing rural roads in districts where all the eligible habitations of the designated population size have been saturated with all weather road connectivity, though this objective was not central to the scheme (PMGSY-I).

1.4 Against 1,78,184 eligible habitations of 250+ and 500+ population size identified for coverage under the scheme, 16,085 habitations have been provided connectivity by the States out of their own resources and 4,723 habitations have either been dropped or have not been found feasible. Out of the balance 1,57,376 habitations sanctioned for providing connectivity under the PMGSY, 1,55,552 have already been covered. Thus, as on 31st December 2021, 1,824 habitations remain to be saturated. The state-wise details of habitations provided all-weather road connectivity is given at *Annexure XV*.

1.5 Under 100-249 population category (LWE areas), 6,260 habitations have been sanctioned for providing all-weather road connectivity, out of which 5,823 habitations have been saturated till 31st December 2021, as per the state-wise details given at *Annexure XVI*.

1.6 A total of 6,45,599 km road length has been sanctioned under new connectivity and upgradation components under PMGSY-I, out of which 6,10,994 km road length has been completed till 31st December 2021 as per details given at *Annexure XVII*.

1.7 As the programme unfolded, a need was felt for consolidation of the existing Rural Road Network to improve its efficiency not only as a provider of transportation services, but also as a vehicle of social and economic development. Accordingly, in the year 2013, PMGSY-II was launched for upgradation of selected Through Routes and Major Rural Links (MRLs) with a target to upgrade 50,000 Km in various states and Union Territories.

Subsequently, in 2016, Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Affected Areas (RCPLWEA) for construction/upgradation of strategically important roads was launched as a separate vertical under PMGSY. In the year 2019, Government launched PMGSY-III for consolidation of 1,25,000 Km Through Routes and Major Rural Links connecting habitations, inter-alia, to Gramin Agricultural Markets, Higher Secondary Schools and Hospitals.

PMGSY-II

1.8 PMGSY-II was launched in May 2013 and envisages consolidation of the existing Rural Road Network to improve its overall efficiency as a provider of transportation services for people, goods and services. A total of 50,000 km road length has been targeted for upgradation under PMGSY-II. A total of 49,885 km road length has been sanctioned under the Scheme and 45,875 km completed as on 31st December 2021 as per the details given in *Annexure XVIII*.

Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Areas (RCPLWEA)

1.9 RCPLWEA was launched in the year 2016 with the approval of the CCEA with an aim to improve the road connectivity in 44 worst affected LWE districts and some adjoining districts in 9 States, viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh. The scheme has twin objectives of enabling smooth and seamless anti-LWE operations by the security forces and also ensuring socio-economic

development of the area. The duration for the implementation of the project was 4 years from 2016-17 to 2019-20.

1.10 Against the originally envisaged allocated length of 5,411.81 km, total feasible length of 5,149 km (345 roads and 226 Long Span Bridges) was sanctioned at the cost of Rs 5,344 crore in the first phase, leading to a saving of Rs 6,380 crore. On account of the savings, Ministry of Home Affairs further recommended 6,043 km at a tentative cost of Rs.6,849 crore in December 2018, against which 4,118 km (549 roads and 165 LSBs) have been sanctioned at the cost of Rs 3,549 crore. Additional proposal of 348 roads of 2,023 km length and 28 LSBs were recommended by MHA on 5th June 2020 for 4 states. Out of which 136 roads of 963 km length and 72 LSBs have been sanctioned in respect of Bihar & Jharkhand. Proposals in respect of Chhattisgarh and Telangana in the process of being sanctioned. Thus, a total of 1,030 roads of 10,231 km length and 463 LSBs have been sanctioned to the nine implementing States at an outlay of Rs 9822.19 crore under Phase-I, Phase-II & Phase-III, against which 4,817 km road length has been completed till 31st December 2021, as per State-wise details given in *Annexure XIX*. The Ministry of Home Affairs has in the month of October 2021 recommended additional proposals of 149 roads of 1023 km length and 24 LSBs for the States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh. Proposals of these states are at advanced stage of sanction.

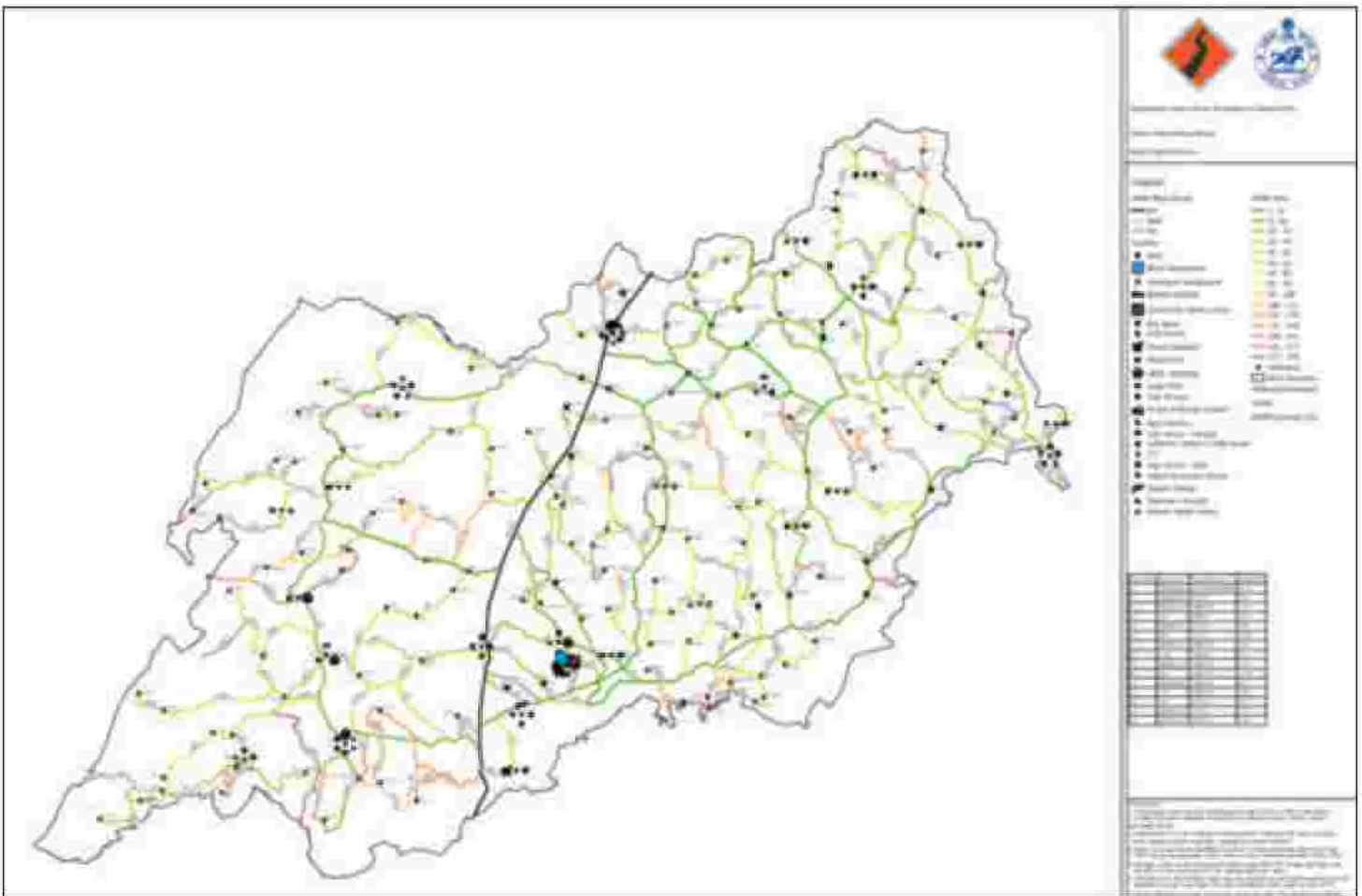
PMGSY-III

1.11 The Government approved PMGSY-III in July 2019 for consolidation of 1,25,000 km Through Routes and Major Rural Links connecting habitations, inter-alia, to Gramin Agricultural Markets, Higher Secondary Schools and Hospitals. The implementation period of the Scheme is upto March 2025. The State-wise allocation of targets is at *Annexure XX*. A total of 72,881 Km road length has already been sanctioned to 17 States and 21,490 km road length completed till 31st December 2021, as per the details given in *Annexure XXI*.

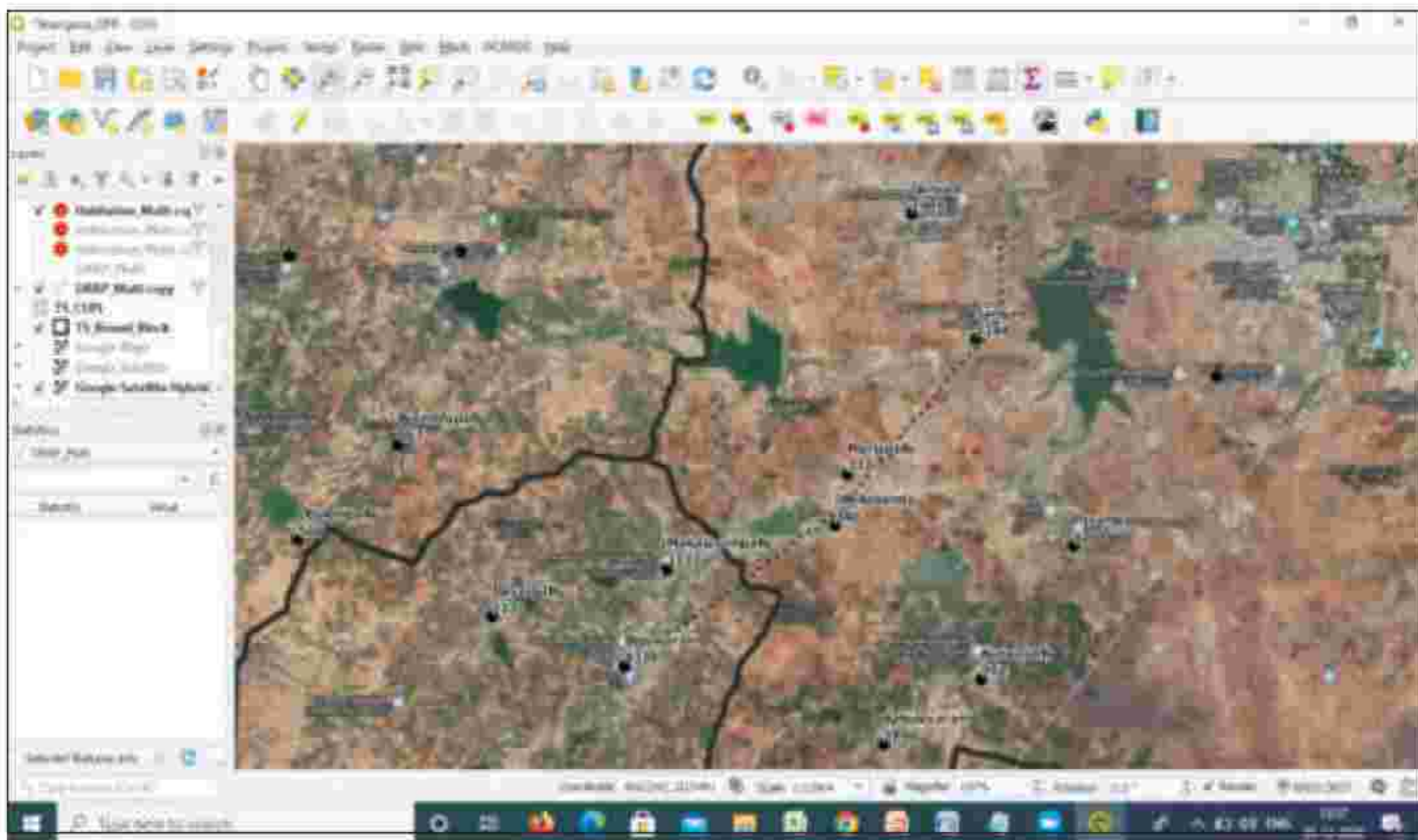
1.12 PMGSY-III heavily relies on technology for planning and selection of roads. The initial survey of rural facilities is conducted through the GEO-PMGSY app where geo-tagged photographs of facilities such as schools, hospitals are captured. The facilities data combined with the GIS based DRRP is then used to create “Trace Maps” which highlight routes which are commonly used by villages to access their basic necessities of agriculture, health, education and administration. “Trace Maps” is a custom algorithm developed by NRIDA which traces the shortest paths

from each village to its nearest rural facilities. The algorithm utilizes existing GIS data, facility data and open source tools such as QGIS & GRASS. These maps are to be used as a suggestive tool for the District PIUs to identify the most suitable roads for upgradation in PMGSY-III.

A trace map of Kusumi block of Mayurbhanj district in the state of Odisha used for planning of PMGSY-III proposals is given below as an example.



An image showing planning Audit of Proposals using Satellite Imagery in QGIS for the state of Telangana is given below.



Overall progress of the Scheme

1.13 Since inception till 31st December, 2021, 1,55,552 habitations of 250+, 500+ and 1000+ population categories and 5,823 habitations in 100-249 population category have been provided all-weather road connectivity and a total of 6,83,177 km road length has been completed under various interventions/verticals of the Scheme with an expenditure of Rs. 2,66,758 crores, including the State share.

2. Funding of the Scheme

2.1 The PMGSY was launched as 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. However, subsequently, on the basis of the recommendations of the Sub-Group of Chief Ministers on Rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes the fund sharing pattern of PMGSY was changed in the ratio of 60:40 between the Centre and States for all States except for 8 North Eastern and 3

Himalayan States for which it is 90:10 with effect from 2015-16.

2.2 The source of funding for the Programme has been as under:

- Cess on High Speed Diesel (HSD)
- Budgetary Support
- Asian Development Bank (ADB) Loan
- World Bank Loan

2.2.3 The position of release of funds for the Programme to the States since the inception of the scheme from various source of funding is at **Annexure XXII**. The expenditure incurred for implementation of the programme since 2015-16 is given at **Annexure XXIII**. The Statement of Release of Funds to the States, State/UT-wise since 2015-16 and current year upto 31st December 2021 is given at **Annexure XXIV**.

3. Salient Features of PMGSY

3.1 Decentralized Planning: The Programme draws upon the model of decentralized network planning for rural roads. The District Rural Roads Plans (DRRPs) have been developed for all the districts of the country and Core Network has been drawn out of the DRRP to provide for at least a single connectivity to each target habitation under PMGSY. For prioritization of the annual project proposals, the Comprehensive New Connectivity Priority List (CNCPL) and Comprehensive Upgradation Priority List (CUPL) are used. The CNCPL and CUPL have been developed from the Core Network data. This planning exercise has been carried out with full involvement of the three-tier Panchayati Raj Institutions, as well as Members of Legislative Assemblies and Parliament.

3.2 Standards and Specifications: As envisaged in the Programme guidelines, a Manual on Geometric Standards, Design, Construction and Maintenance of Rural Roads was published by the Indian Roads Congress (IRC) at the special intervention of Ministry of Rural Development as Rural Roads Manual IRC SP: 20. Subsequently, IRC has prepared and published the following codes, which help in design of low volume rural roads:

- i. Guidelines for the Design and Construction of Cement Concrete Pavement for Rural Roads (IRC:SP:62-2014),
- ii. Guidelines for the Use of Interlocking Concrete Block Pavement (IRC:SP:63-2004),
- iii. Guidelines for Construction of Roller Compacted Concrete Pavements (IRC:SP:68-2005),
- iv. Guidelines for the Design of Flexible Pavements for Low Volume Rural Roads (IRC:SP: 72-2015), and
- v. Manual for Design Construction & Maintenance of Gravel Roads (IRC: SP:77-2008).

- vi. Guidelines on Tree Plantation Along Rural Roads (IRC: SP: 103-2014),
- vii. Guidelines for the use of Waste Plastic in Hot Bituminous Mixes (Dry Process) in Wearing courses (IRC:SP:98-2013),
- viii. Use of Cold Mix Technology in Construction and Maintenance of Roads using Bitumen Emulsion (IRC: SP:100-2014).

3.2.1 A Standard Data Book to enable the States to prepare Schedules of Rates based on specifications has also been developed by IRC. The specifications form the part of the contract agreement and the Schedule of Rates developed by States on the basis of prescribed Standard Data Book is being used for preparation of bill of quantities in a uniform manner.

3.2.2 The road geometrics in hill states as well as plain and rolling terrains has been finalized on the basis of the recommendations made by the Expert Committee constituted to review the Standards, Specifications and Design of Rural Roads under PMGSY and communicated to all the States.

3.3 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) and Scrutiny: As an important step to achieve quality output for each road under the Programme, proper survey and adequate investigations are stipulated. A Detailed Project Report (DPR) is a pre-requisite for project clearance. Independent scrutiny of the project proposals to ensure that the project has been formulated as per the guidelines is carried out by the prominent institutions of Engineering and Technology in the country, identified as State Technical Agencies (STAs). Ministry has also identified reputed Technical and Research Institutions such as the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) as Principal Technical Agency (PTAs) for various groups of States, which scrutinizes at least 10% of the STA scrutinized proposals on sample basis.

3.3.1 The proposals are thereafter scrutinized by the technical experts in NRIDA. The proposals are then submitted for scrutiny in a Pre-Empowered Committee

Meeting chaired by the Director General, NRIDA and attended by representatives of the State Government. In case all required documents are complete and there is no major capacity or institutional deficiency, and data in OMMAS has been found to be satisfactory, the proposal is placed before the Empowered Committee chaired by the Secretary, Department of Rural Development. The recommendations of the Empowered Committee are submitted to the Minister of Rural Development and in case the proposals meet the programme requirements, the same is sanctioned.

3.3.2 Thus, the proposals submitted by the State Government are scrutinized at every level with due diligence and only those proposals, which are technically correct and meet the programme requirements are sanctioned.

3.4 Institutional Arrangements: Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) is the Nodal Ministry for implementation of the scheme (PMGSY) at Central level. National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA) has been constituted to provide technical and managerial support for implementation of the programme at the central level. The State Governments have identified State Nodal Departments and State Rural Roads Development Agencies (SRRDAs) have been constituted for the programme implementation at the State level. Depending upon the workload, Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) are constituted by the States.

3.5 Procurement Process: Based on best national and international practices, a Standard Bidding Document (SBD) has been developed for procurement of works under the PMGSY. All the works under the Programme are being procured and managed on the basis of provisions of the SBD. To ensure transparency and harness various advantages of electronic tendering, entire bidding for procurement of works under the programme is being carried out only through e-procurement process. The states are advised to use www.pmgstyenders.gov.in (GePNIC website) to streamline and create a single database for tendering of

all PMGSY works. Revision of Specifications for Rural Roads and Standard Data-book for Analysis of Rates has also been accomplished by IRC.

3.6 Online Monitoring, Management and Accounting System (OMMAS): To make the programme transparent and also to ensure ease of access for monitoring the programme in terms of planning/implementation a web based Online Monitoring, Management and Accounting System (OMMAS) has been developed. Data on OMMAS is also available in public domain.

3.7 Operations Manual and Programme Monitoring: Programme guidelines have been issued separately for all the ongoing interventions/verticals of the scheme. All the operations under the programme have been systematically laid down in the "Operations Manual" which was published in the year 2005. Operational Manual is intended for day to day use as a comprehensive supplement to the PMGSY Guidelines on procedural aspects of the programme. This manual provides for details of all the processes encompassing Institutional Structures, Planning, Design, Project Preparation, Procurement, Quality, Technical Agencies, Monitoring, Management of Maintenance, Road Safety, Implementation Responsibility etc.

4. Role of Public Representative in Planning and Selection of roads

4.1. PMGSY Guidelines provides key role to the public representatives and Hon'ble Members of Parliament in the implementation of the programme including selection and construction of roads. Consultation with Members of Parliament is provisioned at both the DRRP finalization and Annual Proposals stages. In addition, at the stage of preparing DPRs, the DPIU conducts a transect walk along the road alignment, involving the local panchayat. State Governments are required to arrange joint inspection of ongoing as well as completed works under PMGSY by Hon'ble MPs, Hon'ble MLAs and representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions.

4.2. Some important provisions of PMGSY-III guidelines, which provide detailed procedure for consultation with the Members of Parliament during the process of planning and selection of roads, are detailed below:

Para 3.6. The suggestions given by the Members of Parliament are to be given full consideration while finalizing the District Rural Roads Plan (DRRP).

Para 5.5. The Annual proposals will be based on the CUCPL following the Order of Priority (subject to PCI). However, it is possible that there are inadvertent errors or omissions, particularly in the selection of Through Routes. Accordingly, it is desirable to also associate public representatives while finalizing the selection of road works in the annual proposals. The proposals of the Members of Parliament are required to be given full consideration, for this purpose:

- (i) The CUCPL should be sent to concerned MPs with the request that their proposals on the selection of works out of the CUCPL should be sent to the District Panchayat. It is suggested that at least 15 clear days may be given for the purpose.
- (ii) In order to ensure that the prioritization has some reference to the funding available, the size of proposals expected may also be indicated to the Members of Parliament while forwarding the CUCPL list to them. District wise allocation may be indicated to enable choice with the requisite geographical spread. It is expected that such proposals of Members of Parliament which adhere to the Order of Priority would be invariably accepted subject to consideration of equitable allocation of funds and need for upgradation.
- (iii) The proposals received from the Members of Parliament by the stipulated date would be given full consideration in the District

Panchayat which would record the reason in each case of non-inclusion. Such proposals that cannot be included would be communicated in writing to the Members of Parliament with reasons for non-inclusion of such proposals in each case. It would be preferable if the communication is issued from the Nodal Department at a senior level.

Para 7.1: After approval by the District Panchayat, the proposals would be forwarded by the PIU to the SRRDA. The PIU will at that time prepare the details of proposals forwarded by the Members of Parliament, and action taken thereon, in Proforma MP-I and MP-II and send it along with the proposals. In all cases where the proposal of an MP has not been included, cogent reasons shall be given based on the reasons given by the District Panchayat.

Para 7.3 The State Level Standing Committee (SLSC) would scrutinize the proposals to see that they are in accordance with the Guidelines and that the proposals of the Members of Parliament have been given full consideration.

4.3 In order to ensure that the State Government give due attention towards this aspect of the guidelines while submitting the proposals to the Ministry of Rural Development for sanction, the Ministry has issued a fresh advisory to the States on 2nd June, 2020. The State Governments have been advised, inter-alia, to communicate the final list of proposals in the order of priority to the Member of Parliament with the reasons for non-inclusion of certain roads in the proposals and incorporate their recommendations with the proposals sent to NRIDA/Ministry for approval.

5. Outcome Targets and Achievements: -

5.1 In year 2005-06, Outcome Budget laid down targets in terms of numbers of habitations connected and road length (in km) completed. The Year-wise targets and achievements since then are given below:

Year	Target		Achievement	
	No. of Habitations to be connected	Road length (km)	No. of Habitations connected	Road length (km)
2005-06	7895	17454	8202	22891
2006-07	9435	27250	10801	30710
2007-08	12100	39500	11336	41231
2008-09	18100	64440	14475	52405
2009-10	13000	55000	7877	60117
2010-11	4000	34090	7584	45109
2011-12	4000	30566	6537	30995
2012-13	4000	30000	6864	24161
2013-14	3500	27000	6560	25316
2014-15	4688	21775	10799	36337
2015-16	10177	33649	7658	36449
2016-17	15000	48812	11980	47447
2017-18	15000	51000	11546	48719
2018-19	15000	57700	10482	49042
2019-20	9721	500097	4156	27302
2020-21	3273	46164	2588	36674
2021-22 (31.12.2021)	2025	50000	726	20891

6. Quality Management Mechanism under PMGSY

6.1 PMGSY envisages a **three tier Quality Assurance Mechanism** to ensure quality of road works during construction. The first two tiers of the structure are the responsibility of the respective State Governments and under the third tier, NRIDA engages independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs) for inspections at random, of the road works under the programme.

6.2 Ensuring the quality of road works is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments who are implementing the programme. NRIDA has issued general guidelines and prescribed quality assurance handbooks to regulate the quality control process at

works level. Guidelines have also been issued for inspections of works by independent monitors under the second and third tier of the quality assurance mechanism. To make the inspections trustworthy, it is being ensured that independent monitors at the second and the third tier take at least 10 digital photographs including one of the field laboratories, for each work and upload it on OMMAS website to facilitate public viewing of quality of road works executed under the programme. Based on the experience gained, these guidelines have been reviewed and revised from time to time.

6.3 Under the **1st tier of quality control** mechanism, the quality standards are enforced through in-house mechanism by establishing field laboratories and carrying out mandatory tests. In addition, to augment

the field laboratories for non-frequent tests, state and district laboratories have been promoted in all States. As per the Programme Guidelines, a site quality control laboratory has to be set up by the contractor for each package. Payments are not made to the contractors unless quality control laboratory has been set up.

6.4 Under the **second tier**, independent monitoring of quality at the State level has been prescribed under the control of SRRDA. The SRRDA is required to monitor the quality of works by deploying State Quality Monitors (SQMs), independent of the implementing units and upload the abstract of quality grading along with photographs in OMMAS. These quality monitors check the establishment of field laboratories also. As per guidelines, each road work is inspected by the State Quality Monitors at three different stages. The first two inspections of every work should be carried out during the execution of work spaced at least three months apart and the last inspection should be carried out on the completion of every work, as soon as possible but preferably within 4 months of completion of the work as per the details given in *Annexure XXV*.

6.5 The **third tier** of the quality mechanism is an independent monitoring system at the central level. Under this tier, retired senior engineers termed as National Quality Monitors (NQMs) are engaged for inspections of road works. Works for inspection are selected at random. The basic objective of this tier is to identify generic issues in quality assurance mechanism of the State. Also, these provide on-site guidance to field staff for better understanding of specifications and good construction practices.

6.6 The NQM grades the work inspected in three categories viz. Satisfactory(S), Satisfactory Requiring Improvement (SRI) and Unsatisfactory (U). The States are required to send Action Taken Reports (ATRs) in respect of works graded as 'Satisfactory Requiring Improvement' and 'Unsatisfactory' by the NQMs during their field inspections. These ATRs are further processed at NRIDA and a decision about grade

improvement is taken based on documentary proof including photographs of road work and recommendation of the SRRDA. The entire exercise of submission of ATRs by the States and taking of action on these ATRs has now been facilitated in the form of an "online process" on OMMAS as per the details given in *Annexure XXVI and XXVII*.

7. Allocation of Schedule to NQMs

System generated inspection schedule is allocated to NQMs based on availability of NQMs for inspection and Number of NQMs to be sent to a State, in a month. Based on these two inputs, number of works not inspected even once, taking into account the earlier deployment history of NQM in the district and excluding the Cadre State of NQM (State where NQM served while in service), two adjacent districts are allocated to NQM. Assignment of works to a NQM, is also done by the System. The selection of NQM and choice of his visiting State/ Districts would be completely system based. In addition to random selection of State and pair of adjoining districts to be visited by each NQM, the system would also generate bank of 20 roads (10 for each district) from which the NQM has to select the road for inspection. The process of selection of roads is random selection of On-Going or Completed Works not inspected even once. This selection is not final. Roads can manually be assigned to NQM by CQC/SQC. SQC has to finalize the assignment of roads. Once Finalized, the work allocation activity is Complete. The only input required in OMMAS would be the number of NQMs to be deployed in the State, in that the particular month.

Steps to Generate a Schedule

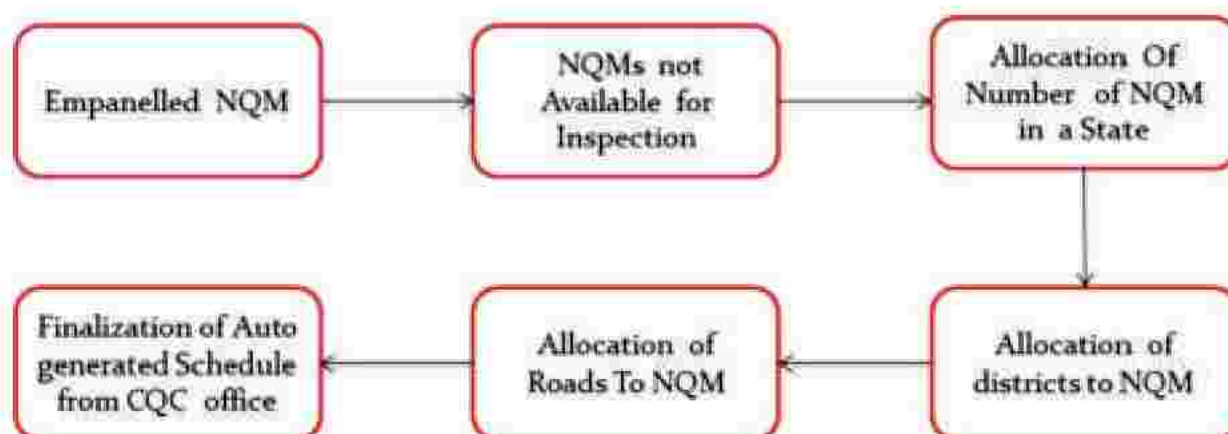
- 1) Number of NQM to be allocated to a State in a month is entered by CQC office.
- 2) List of NQM not available for Inspection in a month is entered by CQC office.
- 3) Allocation of Districts to NQMs: CQC office

has to click on Allocate District to allocate NQM for a state. System will assign 2 districts to each NQM. In this case two NQMs will be assigned to PUNJAB and each NQM will get two districts for Inspection. Allocated districts are based on number of works not inspected even once in the districts of PUNJAB. The assigned Districts are also nearby districts. While assigning Districts to NQMs, it is also considered that in the same district, the same NQM has not visited in last one Year.

- 4) Allocation of roads to NQM: Roads will be assigned to NQMs for the allocated district and month. Priority will be given to in-Progress or

Completed works not inspected even once. The Finalization of Roads/LSB will be done by SQC. Apart from assignment of Roads by System provision has been given to CQC and SQC office to assign roads to NQM.

After completion of the activity Finalization of Auto Schedule activity is done. Once Auto Schedule is finalized, only CQC can modify the district allocated to NQM. The District is finalized and system generated mails are sent to SQC and NQMs. A copy of the mail also sent to NRIDA. SQC/CQC can also add the works for inspection. SQC has to finalize the works. After finalization of works the schedule can be downloaded by NQM.



Maintenance Management of Rural Roads

8.1 At present the main features inbuilt in PMGSY for maintenance are as follows:

- i. All PMGSY roads are covered by 5-year maintenance contracts, to be entered into along with the construction contract with the same contractor in accordance with the Standard Bidding Document (SBD). Maintenance funds to service the contract is to be budgeted by State Government and placed at the disposal of the SRRDA in a separate Maintenance Account.
- ii. On expiry of 5-year post-construction maintenance period, these roads are to be placed under Zonal maintenance contracts consisting of 5-year maintenance including renewal as per cycle.
- iii. A web based digital eMarg platform National e-MARG has been implemented for monitoring of performance-based maintenance contract of roads under DLP.
- iv. State Governments are stipulated to take steps to build up capacity in the District Panchayats and endeavour to devolve funds and functionaries

onto these Panchayats in order to enable them to manage maintenance contracts for rural roads.

- v. Till such time as District Panchayats take over maintenance functions, the PIUs will continue to be responsible for administration of post-construction and zonal maintenance contracts of PMGSY roads

(b) Dedicated Maintenance Funds and their Management:

The States are expected to set up dedicated funds for maintenance by transferring funds from various sources - Government budget, grants recommended by the Finance Commission, any additional levies like cess on agricultural produce, mining, additional sales tax on petrol and high speed diesel, etc.

(c) Planning of maintenance works

A simplified maintenance planning and management system is to be instituted by each State for carrying out inventory and visual condition surveys of the entire rural road network. Database is available on OMMAS and to be shifted on GIS platform also. The concept of Pavement Condition Index (PCI) and annual recording of PCI values has already been introduced for PMGSY roads.

(d) Maintenance Management System and Maintenance Policy

NRIDA in collaboration with ILO has prepared a Policy Framework for the development of rural roads maintenance policy. The Policy Framework along with a Guidance Note for the States has been shared with the States since Rural Roads Maintenance Policy needs to get adopted and notified at state level.

The policy and guidance note would be helpful for the road agencies of the States to have a clear understanding about expectations for rural road maintenance and intentions of States to sustain the created network of rural roads. All the States except UTs have notified Rural Road Maintenance Policy.

(e) Road Maintenance through Women Self Help Groups

Under PMGSY initiatives have been taken to promote community contracting for routine maintenance of roads as a tool for women empowerment. It is also helpful to undertake road maintenance by mobilizing households living along the roadsides into functionally effective community Self Help Groups (SHGs). The executing department in the State signs a contract directly with the community representatives or a registered contractor receives a contract from the Department in which he is obliged to sub-contract the more labour intensive parts of the work to the local Community. In some States like Uttarakhand, small enterprises in the form of Mahila Mandal Dals (MMDs) are already formed and registered with the Registrar of Societies. Presently women SHGs are doing "Off-Carriageway Maintenance" on many rural roads in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab.

9. National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA)

The National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (erstwhile National Rural Roads Development Agency) was set up on 14th January, 2002 under the Society's Registration Act, 1860 (Act XXI of 1860) as an Autonomous Body under the aegis of the Ministry of Rural Development. The Agency is fully funded by the Government of India. The basic objective of the Agency is to extend technical and managerial support to the Government of India in implementation of Central Sector Schemes; namely Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin), NRIDA contribution to PMGSY Scheme through giving advice on technical specifications, projects appraisal, appointment of part time quality control monitors, management of monitoring systems and submission of periodic reports to the Ministry of Rural Development. It is a compact, professional and multi-disciplinary body. NRIDA is

governed by its Memorandum of Association, Rules & Regulations and Bye - Laws. Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development is the Chairperson of the General Body of NRIDA. NRIDA is a purely technical organization as mentioned above having personnel from various specialized fields like Engineering, Accounting, quality control etc. Various technical institutes like IITs are also assisting in implementation of PMGSY as PTA/STAs.

9.1. Some of the important objectives of NRIDA, as per its MoA are as under:

(I) For Rural Roads:

- a) To discuss with different Technical Agencies and arrive at appropriate Designs and Specifications of Rural Roads and, thereafter, to assist the Ministry of Rural Development in prescribing the Designs and Specifications of Rural Roads, including Bridges and Culverts.
- b) To determine the tasks to be performed by the Principal Technical Agencies and State Technical Agencies.
- c) To appoint reputed Technical Institutions as Principal Technical Agencies and State Technical Agencies to perform the tasks to be entrusted to them.
- d) To render assistance to States or Union Territories in preparing District Rural Roads Plans.
- e) To scrutinize or arrange to scrutinize the proposals received from States and Union Territories for consideration by the Ministry of Rural Development.

(II) For Rural Housing:

- a) To act as Special purpose Vehicle for receiving financial assistance from NABARD and distributing it to the states based on the fund gap vis-à-vis the target communicated by the Ministry.

- b) Assist States in development of Annual Action Plan and follow-up on the decisions taken during the meeting of Empowered Committee to finalize the Annual Action Plan.
- c) Working with agencies such as UNDP, IIT, etc. and also assist States for the development of state wise housing design typologies including Plan, Elevation, and Estimates appropriate to different regions.
- d) Assist the centre and states in implementing masons' training programme.
- e) Support the States in identifying State technical Support agencies and conduct orientation and refresher training for state Technical Support Agencies and other state level technical personnel.

9.2. PMAY -G funding and multilateral funding for PMGSY

NRIDA is also the Nodal agency on behalf of the MoRD to avail loan from NABARD under PMAY-G as per the approval of Union Cabinet. In addition, NRIDA is MoRD's vehicle for availing funding from multilateral bodies like Asian Development Bank and World Bank for the purpose of funding the PMGSY programme.

9.3. PMGSY Project monitoring:

NRIDA has the extensive technical role in implementation of PMGSY scheme across the country. It provides technical support, rural roads technology development, R&D in roads construction, selection and use of environmental friendly road construction technology, sustainability of rural road technical design etc. NRIDA is closely involved in monitoring thousands of road works sanctioned through various IT tools like GIS, development/updation of rural core network and various activities. Such technical solutions and development requires a dedicated agency at apex level. While sanctioning road works and bridges, NRIDA team consisting of engineers analyzes proposals in detail and, as can be seen from the past

records, NRIDA team with due technical diligence contributed immensely in saving crores of rupees by rationalizing the design as well as selecting roads as per technical evaluation of traffic, importance of facilities connected, the importance of road in terms of facilities it is connecting etc. This has been possible with the team NRIDA dedicatedly working for such IT solutions in consultation with states and giving each states extensive training and knowledge for such solutions.

9.4. Capacity Building:

NRIDA has role in capacity building across states and at national level, for which NRIDA is continuously engaged with Educational institutions, technical bodies like IRC, CRRI, IITs, NITs, other engineering colleges etc. The extensive training support on technical designs, Project management, contracting, contract management has resulted in to optimizing efforts at all levels, ensuring standardization across the country and development of technical expertise.

9.5. Quality monitoring:

NRIDA has role in monitoring third tier of Quality control through National Quality Monitors. The first tier of quality control and second tier of State Quality monitoring by states is overseen by NRIDA to ensure that the quality control mechanism is working at site and quality assurance system is established.

9.6. Data Management:

NRIDA has been involved in data management of PMGSY and the data of PMGSY including GIS is readily available on omms.nic.in. It is worth mentioning that the data of rural roads in overall network of roads in the country in a consolidated form, on GIS is not available with any agency in the country.

10. Executing Machinery:-

The projects under the Programme are executed by the State Governments through their agencies i.e. SRRDA for monitoring, financial management and coordination

at the State Level and PIUs for programme implementation at the district level. Further, in five States viz. Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal and Tripura, Nominated Executing Agencies (NEAs) were also engaged to augment the execution capacity of the States. However, the Government of Bihar, with the approval of the State Cabinet decided to take over the construction as well as maintenance of the balance pending road works/ongoing maintenance constructed/maintained by NEAs. The details of institutional arrangements as envisaged in the Programme Guidelines are as under:-

- i. A SRRDA or similar body with distinct legal status, to receive PMGSY funds and act as nodal point for rural road sector policy and management.
- ii. Implementation arrangements overseen at State Level by officers of the SRRDA including Chief Executive Officer (CEO), State Quality Coordinator (SQC), Financial Controller, Empowered Officer, Information Technology Nodal Officer (ITNO), etc.
- iii. PIUs at Division/District Level for Managing the Programme are accountable to the SRRDA.
- iv. Arrangements for effective management includes:-
 - Online Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS)
 - Quality Management
 - Transparent tendering using Standard Bidding Document
- v. Single Nodal Bank Account (SNBA) for 'Programme', 'Administrative' and Maintenance (incentive money only), to be managed centrally by the agency and operated by the PIUs. A separate bank account for Maintenance (except incentive) is to be operated.
- vi. State Level Standing Committee including all the main stakeholders of the Programme viz.,

Secretaries of the Departments of Rural Development, Panchayat, PWD, Forests, Finance, Revenue and Transport, State Technical Agencies, State Informatics Officer etc. to monitor progress, quality etc.

11. Training

For capacity building of personnel implementing PMGSY, various training programs have been organized by NRIDA at National Level Institutions like IAHE, Noida, Central Road Research Institute (CRRI),

New Delhi, National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR), Hyderabad, Engineering Staff College of India (ESCI), Hyderabad, Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad, National Institute of Construction Management and Research (NICMAR), Pune and also at Indian Institute of Technology (IITs)/ National Institute of Technology (NITs) and other state level institutions. In 2021-22, 790 officers involved in PMGSY have been provided training as per the details given below:-

Training programmes conducted and PMGSY officers trained during 2021-22

Sl No.	Programme	No. of Officers trained in programme 2021-22 (Upto December, 2021)
i.	Online training on Mechanized Surface dressing, Panelled Cement Concrete, preparation of DPRs and Quality related issues for PIUs/SQMs/STA	790
	Total	790

12. Monitoring Mechanism under PMGSY

12.1 On-Line Management, Monitoring and Accounting System

In order to effectively monitor the entire Programme and bring about greater efficiency, accountability and transparency in implementation, a modern web based On-line Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS) has been set up for PMGSY. The main Application Software Modules include Rural Road Plan & Core Network, Proposals, Tendering & Contracting, Execution (Physical and Financial Progress), Quality Monitoring, Funds Flow and Receipt & Payment Accounts (work accounts). The web site is www.omms.nic.in. e-Payment and e-Procurement are the new dimensions being integrated to it.

12.2 Citizen information boards

Citizen Information Boards and Work Information Boards are displayed in local language at prominent

locations on PMGSY roads, in the benefited habitations indicating details of work and volume of materials used in each layer of the pavement. A new development is the provision of a "Maintenance Board" providing necessary information to the citizens about the provisions of 5 year maintenance of PMGSY roads.

12.3. Inspection of PMGSY works by public representatives

State Governments have been advised to arrange joint inspection of ongoing as well as completed works under PMGSY by Hon'ble MPs, Hon'ble MLAs and representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions.

12.4. Monitoring through Review Meetings, etc

The progress of implementation of PMGSY is regularly reviewed by way of Review Meetings, Performance Review Committee (PRC) Meetings & Pre-Empowered/Empowered Committee Meetings with the States. In Review Meetings, aspects relating to

Planning, Project Preparation and Scrutiny, Procurement and Contract Management are discussed in detail. The aspects of quality receive the topmost priority for monitoring and separate sessions are organized to discuss these issues. The meetings of Empowered Committee chaired by the Secretary (RD) are also utilized as a forum for detailed review of the programme implementation in various States. The Minister (RD) reviews the programme at regular intervals encompassing planning, progress of implementation, quality, maintenance, funds availability etc. In addition to this, special review meetings/ monthly review meetings are also held by Secretary/ Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development with Chief Secretaries/Additional Chief Secretaries/Principal Secretaries/Chief Executive Officer-SRRDAs of the States.

12.5. Successful transition of PMGSY to Receipts Expenditure Advance and Transfer (REAT) module of Public Financial Management System.

The Public Financial Management System of the Ministry of Finance, Government of India (GoI) was implemented in the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) from August 2018 onwards. It is a transparent and financially efficient system of making e- payments out of the grants given by the GoI and ensures that real time information of the fund position available with the project implementing agencies is available with the GoI for monitoring and MIS purposes. It also keeps a track of the beneficiaries of the GoI funds upto the last mile. Initially, PMGSY was utilising the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) module of PFMS for making payments. Subsequently, after development of the REAT module of PFMS, NRIDA was asked by the Ministry of Rural Development to plan a migration of all States from the existing DBT module of PFMS to the REAT module, for the purpose of better accounting and reflection of the correct position of the funds actually available with the States. The DBT module is more useful in so far as the question of direct fund transfer to the beneficiaries of

various GoI schemes is concerned, as the entire amount of the monetary benefit is transferred without affecting any recoveries from it. However, in PMGSY, the payments were being made to the contractors executing projects of rural road construction and therefore, in line with the statutory guidelines, taxes and other recoveries like security deposit were being deducted from these payments. But, the problem arose as there was no provision of accounting of these recoveries in the DBT module and therefore a correct picture of the payments as well as the available unspent balances with the states was not being reflected in the PFMS reports. The project towards successful migration from the DBT to REAT module of PFMS required much planning, careful execution and above all teamwork. A trial of REAT module was initiated in Chhattisgarh in May 2020. After its successful implementation in Chhattisgarh, all the remaining states have been migrated to the REAT module in a 3 phased process by 30th September 2020.

13. New Technology initiatives under PMGSY

13.1 Integration of OMMAS & GePNIC

The PMGSY guidelines mandate the states to invite e-bids under PMGSY. For this purpose, the states are advised to use www.pmgsytenders.gov.in (GePNIC website) to streamline and create a single database for tendering of all PMGSY works. This portal helps the states in tender publication, uploading and monitoring of status of tenders, keeping a record of each activity and monitoring delays, if any. As of now, all States are using GePNIC portal for bidding of PMGSY works.

13.2 Application of Space Technology in Rural Road Projects under PMGSY (Use of Satellite imageries in the monitoring of PMGSY):

13.2.1 The project “Use of Geo-informatics in Rural Roads Project under PMGSY” focuses on using identify and verify the length of the roads constructed under PMGSY scheme and the habitations connected thereof. NRIDA, MoRD has signed an agreement for carrying

out this project with National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), ISRO, Department of Space, Government of India, Hyderabad and Center for Geo-Informatics Application in Rural Development (CGARD), School of Science, Technology & Knowledge System, National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (NIRD & PR), Hyderabad, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. Initially, the timeline of the project was 2 years (upto March, 2019), the project has been extended upto 31st March, 2021 as per MoU amended in September, 2020.

13.2.2 NRSC and CGARD are showing good progress with the works in all the states. CGARD, NIRD & PR has been assigned a target of 1.70 lakhs km across 15

States. Similarly, NRSC has been assigned a target of 2.65 lakhs km across 13 States and 2 Union Territories. As on 31.12.2021, CGARD, NIRD & PR has completed mapping and ground truthing for the length of 1,71,243 km (100%+). Similarly, NRSC has completed mapping ground truthing for the length of 2,69,510 kms (100%+). The states have started providing replies on BHUVAN portal against the road works having length and/or habitation error. The state of Haryana and Kerala has provided 100% replies and partial replies have been received from other states. Some changes were suggested in BHUVAN portal related to Data Entry Screen and Auto-generation of report and the development of the modules is in progress.



Verification of completed length and connected habitation of PMGSY Roads through satellite imagery

14. Use of New and Green Technology

14.1 In order to promote cost-effective and fast construction technologies in the construction of rural roads, using New materials/Waste materials/Locally available materials, NRIDA has issued 'Guidelines on Technology Initiatives', in May 2013. The States have been asked to propose at least 10% of the length of annual proposals using any of the new technologies, for which specifications of Indian Roads Congress (IRC) are already available and an additional length of 5% of annual proposals with any of the new technologies for which specifications of Indian Roads Congress are not available, including materials accredited by IRC.

14.2 Since inception till 31st December 2021, 1,01,689 km road length has been sanctioned for construction using new and green technologies, out of which 64,346 km road length has been built.

14.3 Under PMGSY-III, the States and UTs have been asked to mandatorily construct roads by also using waste plastic within the minimum 15% of road length prescribed for new technologies.

14.4 With a view to achieve optimal use of non-conventional materials and cost effective environment friendly "Green Technologies" in the construction of PMGSY roads, the Ministry has fixed States specific targets for use of new Technologies in construction of PMGSY roads. A total 15,000 km target has been set to be constructed under R&D for the year 2021-22. The progress till 31st December 2021 is 11,113 kms and balance works are in progress.

14.5 The prominent new technologies in construction of rural roads have been use of waste plastic and cold mix. Till 31st December 2021, 38,990 km of roads have been sanctioned under PMGSY using Waste Plastic and 23,054 km of rural roads constructed across the country. About 8,968 Tonne of waste plastic has been consumed in construction of PMGSY roads.

14.6 Cold Mix technology is field application of

bituminous surfacing course using cold mix binders with the available IRC Specifications. In this technology heating of bitumen is not required resulting in saving in fuel and thereby saving of environment. By this process the construction activity will be faster. Till 31st December 2021, 25,678 km of roads have been sanctioned under PMGSY using Cold Mix Technology and 16,357 km of rural roads constructed across the country.

14.7 To create awareness and to encourage field engineers and contractors to adopt these technologies, two training films have been made and are being disseminated among the States. Similarly, four numbers of "Do It Yourself" booklets on implementing these technologies in the field have also been prepared and have been distributed to the States. Two Do It Yourself booklet on Construction of Rural Roads using Fly Ash and Do it Yourself, Construction of Cement Stabilized sub-base/ base have also been translated in Hindi and circulated to states.

14.8 MoRD has introduced this year in the state of Uttar Pradesh, one of the latest methodologies in the field of road construction called as Full Depth Reclamation (FDR). FDR involves recycling existing bituminous pavement and its underlying layers into a new base layer through a prescribed process which is pulverizing existing pavement (wearing course, base, and sub-base), blending with cementitious agent, water, corrective aggregates (if needed) as per mix design to produce a cementitious stabilized base. It is a sustainable technology for pavement rehabilitation, least cost alternative, and thinner surface course. It increases the structural capacity of new pavement by providing a stronger and more consistent base. In FY 2021-22, Ministry has sanctioned 695 roads of 5396 km length to the state of Uttar Pradesh under FDR.

15. New initiatives on Financial aspects of PMGSY

15.1 Financial initiatives: With effect from the

financial year 2016-17, financial incentives are given to best performing States, which show higher achievement on the basis of set-parameters. The funds released as financial incentives are used for periodic maintenance

of rural roads already constructed under PMGSY. Financial incentives given to best performing during the years 2016-17, 2017-18 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22 (upto 31.12.2021) are given below:-

Year	Amount of Financial incentive (Rs. in crore)
2016-17	1076.490
2017-18	842.500
2018-19	804.190
2019-20	738.05
2020-21	662.13
2021-22 (upto 31.12.2021)	Nil

15.1.2 Construction of roads under PMGSY-I and II are nearing completion. As such, it is imperative that sufficient attention be given to maintenance of these roads which have been constructed by investing huge national resources. In order to ensure that the State Governments give due attention towards the maintenance of roads, Ministry has revised the parameters and weight for assessing the States for incentive to make it more inclined towards maintenance aspects.

the States have been successfully migrated to REAT module and have started making PMGSY contractor's payments through REAT.

15.2.2 Online collection & refund of Bid Security (EMD) and Bid Fee (Tender Fee) in PMGSY Tenders.

Consequent upon introduction of online tendering in PMGSY works through pmgsytenders.gov.in, online mode of deposit of Bid Security (EMD) and tender fee has been initiated by NRIDA. Online collection / refund of EMD in PMGSY tenders follows a technology driven and transparent process in line with the GoI policy on intensive use of technology in Government Schemes.

15.2.3 Regular verification of the amount of interest credited by Banks

As per the operation manual of PMGSY, all funds over and above Rs. 50 lakhs lying in the Programme and Administrative Expenses Funds of SRRDAs bank accounts must be converted to MoD/CLTD at an interest rate not below that of 91 days treasury bills.

However, it was observed that SRRDAs were not verifying the amount of interest being credited by banks in the saving bank accounts as well as on Corporate Liquid Terms Deposit (CLTDs) despite the auditor's

15.2 Achievements of F&A Division

15.2.1 Integration of PFMS with OMMAS:

Payment to the contractors of PMGSY was initially being done using Cheque/e-payment through OMMAS, however with effect from August 2018 it was decided to route all the payments through PFMS so that the payments released to various states under PMGSY in order to ensure better transparency and management. OMMAS was integrated with DBT module of Public Financial Management system (PFMS). Later on it was found that DBT module of PFMS had certain accounting limitations like it does not differentiate between expenditure, advance, deductions and transfer instead treats all transactions as expenditure. To overcome the issue, OMMAS was integrated with REAT module of PFMS. As on 31st December 2021, all

comments in this regard, which resulted in loss of interest to GoI.

In 2020, NRIDA issued instructions to all the SRRDAs to verify the interest earned in the bank accounts of Programme, Administrative Expenses and Maintenance Fund regularly on a quarterly basis. This matter was vigorously pursued by NRIDA and as a result a short interest of Rs. 403.02 Crore was detected by States/UTs (completed verification is under process) out of which Rs. 94.46 Crore has already been recovered by States/UTs from various banks managing their PMGSY funds (upto 31.12.2021).

16. Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) in Rural Roads

16.1 "Meri Sadak" App for grievance redressal:

16.1.1 With the view to achieve the objectives of e-Governance and Digital India, a new Mobile App for PMGSY roads, "Meri Sadak" was launched on 20th July 2015 and integrated into OMMAS for user friendly and transparent Citizen Feedback and complaint redressal system. The citizens, with the use of this application, can express their concerns related to slow pace, abandoned work or bad quality of PMGSY works. The citizens can attach up to 3 photographs of the road as well as complaint / feedback with maximum of 1000 characters. This application can be downloaded free of cost from Google Play Store and the OMMAS website (<http://omms.nic.in>).

16.1.2 The State Quality Coordinators (SQC) of the respective States have been designated as the Nodal Officer to handle and redress such grievances. The Nodal Officers are required to provide an interim reply to the citizen within 7 days from the receipt of the feedbacks. A final Action Taken Report is required to be submitted by PIU within 60 days, which sent to the citizen only after verification of the concerned SQC.

16.1.3 Meri Sadak mobile application has been localized in Indian Languages and available in Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Odiya, Punjabi, Tamil and Telugu.

16.2. Centralized Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS)

16.2.1 Centralized Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS), which is accessible through <http://pgportal.gov.in> is an important tool of Government to strengthen the two-way communication with citizens for effective and time-bound monitoring and implementation of programme & schemes at the ground level.

16.2.2 The status of grievances received on CPGRAMS Portal is regularly reviewed and forwarded to NRIDA/ concerned SRRDA for necessary action at their end and furnishing action taken report. It is also ensured that the grievances are disposed in time bound manner without compromising on quality aspects. Citizens are welcome to use this portal to express their concerns related to programme / schemes and administrative activities.

16.2.3 At the start of the financial year 2021-22, 63 grievances were pending and during 2021-22 (up to 31.12.2021), 1127 grievances were received through CPGRAMS portal. Out of a total of 1190 grievances, 1103 were disposed of till 31.12.2021 on the basis of action taken reports (ATRs) received from the respective States.

17. Impact Evaluation Studies

17.1. Impact Evaluation of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, 2018 by World Bank

17.1.1. A study was conducted to assess impact evaluation of PMGSY using a difference-in-difference approach and panel data from the states of Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan by World bank.

17.1.2 PMGSY improved accessibility, particularly in hilly areas: On average, people travelled to their destinations, particularly work, in shorter time, thanks to improved connectivity, but they did not change the distance travelled. Reductions in travel time were greater in hilly areas. Households' transport costs did not seem to have changed after PMGSY roads were built, possibly because people switched from walking and public transport to bicycles and private motorized vehicles. Thanks to improved connectivity, people in hilly areas made more trips to work per week; in flat areas they made fewer weekly trips to work. Patterns on trips to local markets were similar.

17.1.3 PMGSY increased access to economic opportunities, triggering a change in the structure of employment in rural India. The improved accessibility provided by PMGSY roads triggered a shift from farm to nonfarm employment, particularly nonfarm employment outside the habitation. As a consequence of PMGSY roads, the rate of primary employment in the nonfarm sector increased by about 12 percentage points in the habitations studied. This increase represents a 33 percent increase over the average share of nonfarm primary employment in 2009 in habitations that were connected after 2009. The share of people with primary employment outside their habitation increased by 8 percentage points. This increase represents a 35 percent increase relative to the average share of primary employment outside the habitation in 2009 in habitations that were connected after 2009. Most workers who switched to nonfarm employment were men. Women stepped in to take care of the farm after road connectivity was improved. The entrance of women into the workforce was the main force behind the 5.5 percent increase in employment in connected habitations.

The impact on employment was correlated with distance from urban areas. In habitations 10 kilometres farther away from the nearest urban agglomeration than the average habitation, employment increased by 6 percentage points more than in the average habitation.

More isolated habitations also experienced larger increases in the shares of students and wives getting part-time jobs. The shift to employment outside the habitation, particularly nonfarm employment, was more pronounced in hilly areas than in flat land, a finding that is consistent with people making more weekly trips to work in those areas.

17.1.4. PMGSY improved farm-to-market connectivity, but it had limited impact on farming practices. PMGSY roads yielded an 8percentage point increase in the share of crops transported to markets for sale, a tripling over levels observed before PMGSY roads were built. The increase in the share of crops sold at market was larger in hillier areas than in flatter ones. Farmers selling food grains travelled 8.9 kilometres farther after the PMGSY roads were built, which suggests that farmers were travelling to locations where prices for their crops were higher. The cost to carry the crops did not seem to have changed as a result of improved connectivity. Hence the results suggest improvement in rural road connectivity allowed farmers to take advantage of more favourable market conditions.

17.1.5 Increased access to markets had some effects on farming practices, but they were smaller than expected, potentially hinting at the need for complementary interventions to support the development of agriculture value chains. The average land area under cultivation did not change after road construction, except in hilly areas, where it decreased. Rural roads had a positive impact on food grain yields in habitations farther away from urban agglomerations and in hilly areas, which could be driven by less productive land being taken out of cultivation.

17.1.6. PMGSY roads had a positive impact on human capital formation in rural India, with boys and girls benefiting equally. Improved rural connectivity provides a long-term and sustained boost in the living standards of rural populations if it allows households to accumulate wealth and human capital. In the habitations studied, rural roads had a positive but small effect on the

average wealth of households, equivalent to adding a small appliance (like a pressure cooker) to the household's assets. The estimated impact on wealth is statistically significant only under certain specifications. On average, children who were in middle or high school at the time their habitation was connected had 0.7 more years of schooling in 2017 as a result of PMGSY roads that were built in the previous three years. The analysis found no overall impact on primary schooling, although years of primary schooling rose in hilly areas. The share of babies delivered at home decreased by 30 percent in connected habitations, and the reduction was even larger in habitations farther away from urban agglomerations. Young children in connected habitations were also less likely to fall sick, possibly because vaccination take-up among children under the age of four increased by 15 percentage points, with boys and girls benefiting equally.

17.2 Findings of Third Party Evaluation done by NITI Aayog, 2020

An evaluation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Rural Development Sector, including Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana was carried out by the Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO) of NITI Aayog. The reference period of the study is from 2015-16 to 2018-19. The main findings of the evaluation report are as under:-

- i. The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is relevant for the Country considering the massive unavailability of all-weather roads in rural areas.
- ii. The scheme is well aligned with India's international goals and is seen to contribute to SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) 2 & 9 as it address the issues of poverty, hunger and infrastructure for growth.
- iii. PMGSY is also aligned to DoRD's vision and mission of providing infrastructure in rural areas.
- iv. PMGSY has a bottom-up approach in terms of the proposals regarding connecting new habitations or up gradation of existing networks. These are all prepared at the Block level followed by District Panchayat. It has well defined roles for implementing agencies. The scheme in its planning as well implementation has lots of checks and balances in terms of evaluating the proposals at multiple levels.
- v. The scheme has a dedicated staff with well-defined roles and responsibilities. The HR mix has people from the PRIs, government officials, and technical experts from outside the department. All the functionaries are provided timely capacity building trainings for better performance. Further, detailed capacity building plans on green technology pave the way for higher adoption of new technologies.
- vi. PMGSY has developed a dedicated MIS called OMMAS for monitoring of work. It has its dedicated fund management system which runs on PFMS platform by DoRD.
- vii. In addition, the scheme uses GIS-based platforms for geo-tagging of roads and spatial planning such as GRIMMS, GRISS and Geo-PMGSY. The 'Remote Sensing Project' for verification of PMGSY-I completed works on satellite imagery is also a notable development. Other applications like e-MARG and Meri Sadak exemplify the inroads of technology in scheme implementation and maintenance.
- viii. The scheme guidelines provide pathways of inclusion of the community at the level of Transect walk and Gram Sabha.
- ix. PMGSY roads are observed to create positive impacts at both at level of the household and the community. The roads have been observed to increase access to market and livelihood opportunities, health and education facilities.
- x. According to the household survey results - at

lower income levels, having easy access to the main town and market was seen to be the biggest advantage of having PMGSY roads while at higher income levels, easy access to education facilities was seen as most advantageous.

- xi. PMGSY's clear focus on environmental sustainability is evident from its impetus to green technology (which is associated with economic and environmental benefits), and the clear frameworks instituted by development partners (ADB and World Bank) which lay down guidelines to construct roads in an ecologically compatible manner.
- xii. The practice of the Environmental Audit (on the roads funded by ADB and World Bank) provides pathways to monitor compliance with

environmental standards, thus ensuring the continuity of sustainable practices.

- xiii. PMGSY roads intend to bring equity to all stakeholders of the society. PMGSY is noted to build the foundations for long-lasting poverty reduction in rural India. Improved rural connectivity provides a long-term and sustained boost in the living standards of rural populations as it allows households to accumulate wealth and human capital.
- xiv. Speed gains have helped to bridge the rural-urban divide.
- xv. PMGSY creates an infrastructure which is available to all the strata of the communities. Its access as well as utility is taken up by all.



18. North-Eastern States- Special Considerations

18.1 This Ministry has taken a number of initiatives under PMGSY to take into account special concerns of the North-Eastern States. Following dispensations have been provided to the North-Eastern States: -

- (i) As against project cost sharing of 60:40 between centre and states in plain areas, the sharing pattern is 90:10 for states of North-Eastern region.
- (ii) On road portions subjected to heavy snow fall or landslides, where regular snow or debris

clearance is done over long period to keep the road open to traffic, roadway width may be increased by 1.5 m upto 7.5 m.

- (iii) States have been allowed to provide adequate length of cement concrete drains along slopes to reduce the damage to roads.
- (iv) States have been allowed to provide requisite number of protection structures and CD works keeping in view the terrain, snow fall and deposition of snow in high altitudes areas.
- (v) The Ministry has agreed to share the cost of bridges upto 100 mtrs length, as against 75 m in plain areas. Under PMGSY-III, the limit has been extended to 200 m, against 150 m for plain areas.

18.2 Further, in the blocks bordering international

boundary in the hill States, a special dispensation has been made to all Hilly States that all habitations within a path distance of 10 km in the blocks bordering international boundary in the hill States (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs) may be treated as a cluster for this purpose. A special dispensation has been given to Arunachal Pradesh for extending the facility to International Border Districts. In order to improve the execution capacity in the State of Tripura, Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) such as Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd (HSCL) and National Buildings Construction Corporation (NBCC) Ltd were engaged under a tripartite agreement with the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of Tripura and the Agency concerned. The details of habitations connected, road length completed and expenditure made since the year 2015-16 is given below:

Detail of achievements in North Eastern States

Year	Habitation connected	Length constructed (km)	Expenditure (Rs. in Cr.)
2015-16	372	2,689.57	1764.18
2016-17	396	5,490.87	1406.83
2017-18	492	4,687.00	1591.98
2018-19	1,898	7,674.00	4424.17
2019-20	1,772	7,093.03	6305.65
2020-21	975	6,646.39	5808.95
2021-22 (31.12.2021)	126	2406.71	3948.43

19. Gender and SC/ST budgeting under PMGSY

PMGSY is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the objective to provide single all-weather road connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations including the habitations inhabited by Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes existing in the Core Network in rural areas of the country. The programme envisages

connecting habitations with a population of 250 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) in Special Category States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand), Tribal (Schedule-V) areas, the Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and in Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission).

20. Rainwater conservation initiative: Provision of Bridge-cum-Bandhara

The Ministry has issued a circular wherein the States have been encouraged to design the bridges so as to serve as Bridge-cum-Bandhara for conserving the rainwater.

21. Tree plantation along completed PMGSY roads

Roadside tree plantation on PMGSY roads is being done in convergence with under MGNREGA. This will not only create productive assets but will also check the deterioration of roads and will continue to strengthen

ecological balance and reduce global warming. Under PMGSY-III, planting of fruit bearing and other suitable trees, on both sides of the road has been made mandatory to be taken up by the State Government/Union Territories by using funds under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and other Central and State Schemes. Guidelines on Tree Plantation along Rural Roads (IRC: SP:103-2014), published by Indian Roads Congress should be followed for plantation of trees along the roads constructed under PMGSY-III. The States have been requested to take follow up action for plantation of trees on the flanks of PMGSY roads in consultation with Gram Panchayat/ZilaPanchayat and MGNREGA officers.

Chapter - 6

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)

(A) Overview of Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)

The erstwhile rural housing scheme, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) had been re-structured into Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G) in view of Government's commitment to provide “Housing for All” by 2024 and to address the gaps in the previous housing schemes. The re-structured scheme Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G) came into effect from 1st April 2016. The aim of PMAY-G is to provide a pucca house with basic amenities to all houseless and households living in kutcha/ dilapidated houses in rural areas of the country.

To achieve the objective of “Housing for All” the target number of houses to be constructed under the schemes is 2.95 crore. The target set is to be achieved in phases and in the 1st phase 1.00 crore houses and in the 2nd phase 1.95 crore houses are being taken up for construction.

Under PMAY-G, identification of beneficiaries is based on the housing deprivation parameters as per Socio-Economic Caste Census – 2011. Accordingly, under PMAY-G all rural houseless and households living in zero, one or two room kucha houses, subject to the exclusion criteria as per SECC and duly verified by Gram Sabha are provided assistance for construction of houses. Under PMAY-G, assistance of Rs.1,20,000/- in plains and Rs.1,30,000/- in hilly states, difficult areas and IAP districts is provided for construction of the house. The assistance includes Rs.12,000/- for construction of toilet under Swachh Bharat Mission (G), MGNREGA or any other dedicated financing source and support of 90 person days in plain areas and 95 person-days in hilly states, difficult areas and IAP districts

under MGNREGA through convergence.

The PMAY-G envisages transparency in implementation of the scheme through identification of beneficiaries on the basis of objective parameters from the Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC), direct transfer of assistance electronically to beneficiaries bank accounts through the AwaasSoft-PFMS platform and evidence based monitoring of construction of the house through capture Geo-referenced, date and time-stamped photographs of the houses before, during and after construction.

Robust monitoring mechanism has been incorporated into the scheme of PMAY-G with special emphasis on quality and timely completion of construction. The physical and financial progress is monitored closely both electronically viz., MIS-AwaasSoft and physically through visits by National Level Monitors, Area Officers of Ministry and officials of the Project Management Unit set up at the State, District and Block Level. Social Audit had also been introduced involving a mandatory review of all aspects of the scheme.

One of the main objectives and focus areas of PMAY-G is construction of durable and disaster resilient house. Accordingly, special emphasis had been made under PMAY-G for Rural Mason Training and certification. This not only ensured that the houses constructed under PMAY-G are of good quality but also provided livelihood opportunities to the persons who had undergone training. Further, the beneficiaries of PMAY-G are to be provided bouquet of options of house designs and appropriate technology suitable to the region of their residence. In this direction, Ministry of Rural Development, in collaboration with UNDP and IIT,

Delhi had identified different house designs that are suitable for different housing for different States in the country.

One of the major constraints in quality house construction is an insufficient number of skilled masons. To address this, the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) has launched the Rural Mason Training (RMT) program under the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G). The initiative not only avails livelihood opportunities for the rural workforce but also contributes towards the availability of a skilled workforce for the construction of rural

infrastructure under different schemes. The MoRD has partnered with the Construction Skill Development Council of India (CSDCI) and National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) in the implementation of the RMT program.

In so far as achievement under Rural Mason Training is concerned, as on 2nd January, 2022 a total of 2,17,972 candidates have been **enrolled** for mason training out of which 1,85,190 have been **assessed** and 1,36,633 have been **certified** under Rural Mason Training (RMT) programme..

(B) Achievements of the Programme (as on 16th November, 2021)

i. Physical Achievement

Parameter	Cumulative	PMAY-G Phase I achievement	PMAY-G Achievement (2019-20)	PMAY-G Achievement (2020-21)	PMAY-G Achievement (2021-22)
Target allocated	26289083	9899902	5862199	4424610	6102372
Sanctions	21552547	9846911	5638128	4134955	1933346
1st instalment	20267812	9794014	5504506	3801609	1167684
2nd instalment	18264618	9534453	5113826	3177636	438704
3rd instalment	16705435	933433	4670125	2501286	200592
Completed	16989235	8290559	2128862	3400006	3049150

Source: As per AwaasSoft as on 31.12.2021

ii. Guidelines for Construction of Demo Houses

In order to promote use of region-specific appropriate construction technologies in the construction of PMAY-G houses and for proper understanding to the beneficiaries on house design typologies, MoRD has issued Guidelines from Construction of Demo Houses in States/UTs across the country. These demonstration houses built using the defined typologies are made available to be seen by the beneficiaries for better understanding and visualization of their new PMAY-G house to be constructed.

iii. PWL Cleaning Process

The existing process for removal of ineligible beneficiaries through remand module from PMAY-G PWL was bit challenging due to multiple to and for steps required in the approval of the remand cases. Therefore, a new approach for remand was designed by rationalizing a few steps to make the remand process simpler for all the levels. This would facilitate the States/UTs to remove the ineligible beneficiaries within the given timelines which will lead to timely allocation of fresh targets from Awaas+ list.

iv. Allocation of Targets from Awaas+

Though comprehensive process had been followed in identification of eligible households for inclusion in the permanent waitlist of Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G), the States and UTs represented about exclusion errors, i.e. the names of poor households living in kutchha houses could not find place in the Permanent Wait List (PWL) of PMAY-G. Considering this, the Ministry decided to identify such households through the State Governments for inclusion in the PWL. Accordingly, a module was developed to capture such data on MIS AwaasSoft and a mobile application Awaas+ was developed to capture such households who though eligible but could not be included in the PWL of PMAY-G. Once the existing PWL is completely exhausted by the State/UT, the State is eligible to receive targets from Awaas+ if the target for house construction is not met. So far, the Ministry had allocated Awaas+ target of 51.07 lakh to eligible States/UTs from Awaas+ survey list.

v. Rural Housing Interest Subsidy Scheme (RHIS)

The Ministry of Rural Development launched Rural Housing Interest Subsidy Scheme (RHIS) with effect from 19th June, 2017 to provide interest subsidy to eligible households who avails housing loans for construction or modification of house in rural areas. The universe of beneficiaries of RHIS includes all rural households who are not featuring in the Permanent Wait List (PWL) of PMAY-G. Under the scheme, the interest subsidy is provided at the rate of 3.0 percent on the principal amount of the loan and the subsidy is admissible for a maximum loan amount of first Rs. 2.00 lakh, irrespective of the quantum of housing loan, for 20 years or full period of loan whichever is less.

The National Housing Bank (NHB) is the central Nodal Agency (CNA) to channelize the subsidy to the lending institutions and to monitor the scheme implementation.

Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs) for RHIS include Scheduled Commercial Banks, Housing Finance Companies, Regional Rural Banks, State Cooperative Banks, Urban Cooperative banks, Small Finance banks, Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFC) or any other institution identified by the Ministry. The Ministry of Rural Development has released Rs.48.54 crores as advance to the NHB for implementation of the scheme.

vi. Social Audit

The guidelines for Social Audit in PMAY-G have been prepared in consultation with National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR). The guidelines were launched on 13th November 2019. As per the Framework for Implementation for PMAY-G, Social Audit Units (SAUs), set up by the State/UT Government under MGNREGA, to be roped in to facilitate conduct of Social Audit of PMAY-G. Resource persons identified by the SAU at different levels are to be involved with the Gram Sabha in conducting social audit. The resource persons can be drawn from primary stakeholders, civil society organizations or individuals, having knowledge and experience in working for the rights of the people. SAU should ensure that Social Audit of PMAY-G is conducted in every Gram Panchayat once in a year and accordingly prepare the annual calendar.

National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR) along with State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs) is the training partner for capacity building and training of the social audit resource persons.

In FY 2019-20, social audit was conducted in 46,300 GPs. In the Annual Action Plan for FY 2020-21, the States/UTs proposed to conduct social audit in approximate 1.22 lakh Gram Panchayats.

vii. Findings of the evaluation study “Evaluation of CSS Scheme – Rural Development Sector” in respect of PMAY-G by NITI Aayog

Under the evaluation study sponsored by Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO) of NITI Aayog, a detailed scheme level analysis of the 6 selected CSS - MGNREGA, PMAY-G, NSAP, DAY-NRLM, PMGSY and SPMRM has been done. Each of these schemes have been evaluated using the REESI+E framework against the Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Sustainability, Impact and Equity. Under the study, performance of PMAY-G has been assessed on cross sectional themes like accountability and transparency, gender mainstreaming, use of IT, reforms and regulations etc.

Main findings of the report are provided as under:

- a. PMAY-G evolved as a reform of IAY and brought relevant impact in the processes of identification of beneficiaries, use of IT and fund flow. These reforms were beneficial to the success of PMAY-G. New experiences led to better reforms generating more benefits from the scheme.
- b. PMAY-G has been able to ensure efficient use of technology for smooth implementation of scheme. With Geo-tagging of houses, house quality review module, tech-savvy financial modules the scheme is leveraging quite well on technology.
- c. Use of AwaasApp & AwaasSoft has led to timely disbursement of funds directly to beneficiary accounts. PMAY-G has a robust monitoring mechanism. The dashboard keeps track of all physical & financial progress by recording data at beneficiary level. All the data is updated regularly & is available in public domain thus ensuring transparency within the scheme.
- d. PMAY-G has adopted various creative & innovative practices like- Use of AwaasApp&AwaasSoft in timely disbursement of funds, helping old & disabled people to build houses via rural masons training, use of Awaas+ to include the genuine cases of excluded beneficiaries and so on. This shows the commitment of PMAY-G in using out of the box solution for different problems.
- e. Gender Mainstreaming is actively encouraged under PMAY-G. Providing house in the name of female beneficiaries, allocation of house to transgender people, capacity building of women to become Awaas Mitras contribute towards gender mainstreaming within the scheme.
- f. Satisfaction of beneficiaries towards the application process was positive, with significant assistance and support provided. Challenges include transport and documentation related costs, both in terms of time and money.
- g. The fund disbursement rate from Centre to State is satisfactory especially in the initial stages of instalment. At the beneficiary level, 60 percent respondents received instalment within 7 days of issue of sanction order.
- h. Ease of living of beneficiaries is enhanced due to construction of the house. The same is confirmed by both primary and secondary sources. 88 percent of respondents confirmed improvements in standard of living with construction of house.
- i. DoRD has taken account of the climate change by suggesting PAHAL designs- Climate resilient technologies for house construction. However, proper implementation and encouraging beneficiaries to adopt these designs needs to be ensured.

viii. Progress of PMAY-G under Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyan (GKRA)

The Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan (GKRA) is an Abhiyan launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 20th June, 2020 with a mission to address the issues of returnee migrant workers and similarly affected rural population by Covid-19 pandemic through a multi-pronged strategy of providing immediate employment & livelihood opportunities to the distressed, to saturate the villages with public infrastructure and creation of livelihood assets to boost the income generation activities and enhance long term livelihood opportunities. Under the program, out of target sanction of 14,98,534 houses, 7,70,522 houses have been sanctioned. Further, out of target completion set of 2,83,944 houses, 4,81,210 houses have been completed. Out of total target for expenditure of Rs. 10300.04 crore, Rs. 5,618.19 crore have been released with respect to the targets given under GKRA.

(C) Empowerment of Women

In PMAY-G, allotment of house is made jointly in the name of husband and wife except in the case of a widow/unmarried /separated person. The scheme allows the State to also choose to allot it solely in the name of the woman. Owning the PMAY-G house partially or completely ensures their economic stability. As on 31st December, 2021, a total of **56,43,303 sanctions** have been made in the name of female beneficiaries, out of which a total of **45,57,231 houses** have been recorded completed. A total of **90,37,721 sanctions** have been made jointly to Wife and Husband, out of which **67,19,870** have been recorded completed.

Out of 2,15,52,540 total houses sanctioned, 1,46,81,024 houses have been sanctioned in solely or jointly in the name of female i.e **68.12% of total sanction**. Out of 1,68,68,040 total houses completed, 1,12,77,101 houses have been completed in solely or jointly in the name of female i.e. **66.85 % of total houses completed**.

While preparation of Permanent Wait List (PWL), households are prioritized based on socio-economic deprivation parameters. The criterion includes female headed households with no adult male members between the age 16 to 59.

Self Help Groups (SHGs) accredited to NRLM involves mostly women of that area. PMAY-G defines the role of SHGs as:

- SHGs should be involved in creating awareness among the beneficiaries of PMAY-G, about construction of durable houses, sources of procurement of materials, availability of skilled masons and benefits deliverable from other schemes implemented by the States/UTs and the Central Government.
- The SHGs need to be involved in the construction / completion of houses sanctioned to the beneficiaries.
- SHG members should be trained as certified social auditors to undertake social audit of the PMAY-Gramin.
- Production of building materials by the SHGs, where feasible, should be taken up for supply of the same to the beneficiaries of PMAY-G at a reasonable cost, thereby benefiting both the SHGs and the beneficiaries.

(D) Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Under the PMAY-G, minimum 60% of the target at the national level is earmarked for SC/ST households. To maintain this, 60% of the target allocated to each State / UT is earmarked for SC/STs subject to availability of eligible PMAY (G) beneficiaries in the Permanent Wait List (PWL). Within earmarked targets the proportion of SC/ST is to be decided from time to time by the respective States/UTs. Under the scheme, there was no

separate allocation made for the SCs/STs up to 2010-11. From the year 2011-12 funds are earmarked for Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe Sub Plan. As of 31st December, 2021 out of the total 2,15,52,547 houses sanctioned, **48,34,809** houses were sanctioned for SCs and **47,44,145** sanctioned for STs across the country. Further, out of total **168,68,040** houses completed, **38,96,524** houses were completed for SCs and **36,16,143** completed for STs across the country.

(E) Welfare of Minorities

As far as possible, upto 15% of the total fund would be earmarked for Minorities at the National Level. The allocation of targets for Minorities among the States/UTs would be on the basis of number of Minority households included in the Permanent Wait List of PMAY-G. Minorities notified under Section 2(c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 are to be considered eligible for receiving benefits against Minority earmarks.

As on 31st December, 2021 out of the total **2,15,52,547** houses sanctioned, **27,63,089** houses were sanctioned for Minorities and **21,70,285** got completed across the country since the inception of this scheme.

(F) Caring for Divyang

The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, provides for social security for persons with disabilities. Accordingly, in the scheme of PMAY-G while deciding the inter-se priority among the beneficiaries who are to be provided assistance, households with any disabled member and no able bodied adult member have been accorded additional deprivation score so that such households are given priority while allotting the houses. Keeping this in view State should ensure that at least 5% of beneficiaries are from among persons with disabilities.

In cases where the beneficiary is old or infirm or a person with disability and is therefore not able to get the

house constructed on his / her own, such houses are taken up as a part of the Rural Mason Training (RMT) programme. In case there are still some beneficiaries left out, the State /UT Governments ensure that such beneficiaries are assisted through the Gram Panchayats or a ground level programme functionary to get their house constructed.

As on 31st December, 2021, a total of **32,099** houses have been sanctioned for the physically and mentally disabled and out of which **26,669** houses have been completed.

(G) Strengthening of PRIs

Under PMAY-G Gram Panchayats have the following role:-

- a. The Gram Panchayats, through Gram Sabhas, select, prioritize and finalise the Permanent Wait List of eligible beneficiaries prepared on the basis of SECC-2011, and prepare a list of households not included in the system generated priority list, but otherwise found eligible.
- b. The Gram Panchayats facilitate orientation of beneficiaries on different aspects of the scheme.
- c. The Gram Panchayats identify the families who are unable to construct houses on their own and help in getting the houses of these families taken up for construction as a part of the mason training program. In case there are still some beneficiaries left out, the Gram Panchayats shall help to get their house constructed.
- d. The Gram Panchayats assist in identifying common land available for allotment to the landless beneficiaries.
- e. The Gram Panchayats facilitate beneficiaries in accessing materials required for construction at reasonable rates and help in identification of trained masons.

- f. The Gram Panchayats facilitate beneficiaries in availing benefits of other schemes of the Centre and State Government through convergence.
- g. The Gram Panchayats discuss the progress of the scheme in their scheduled meetings and help resolve the problems being faced by the beneficiaries. The Gram Panchayats should also proactively assist the social audit teams to conduct Social Audit
- h. The Gram Panchayat assist in identifying the local level functionary to be tagged with each PMAY-G house for ensuring their timely completion.
- i. Gram Panchayats will prioritize the households of the Awaas+ data through Gram Sabha.
- j. The Gram Panchayats facilitate / encourage / motivate the Self-Help Groups (SHG) to undertake production of quality building materials for supplying the same to the beneficiaries of PMAY-G at reasonable rates.
- k. The Gram Panchayats facilitate beneficiaries in availing benefits of other schemes of the Centre and State Government through convergence.

H. Progress in NE States:

Arunachal Pradesh

Years	Target (in units)	Completion (in units)	Fund Allocated (in lakhs)	Fund Released (in lakhs)
2016 - 2017	9034	0	10993.12	5412.3
2017 - 2018	2187	0	2661.14	1210.97
2018 - 2019	0	85	0	0
2019 - 2020	7500	747	8775	0
2020 - 2021	13279	2417	17925.57	0
2021 - 2022	9596	600	6909.12	0
Total	41596	3849	47263.95	6623.27

Source: As per AwaasSoft as on 31.12.2021

Assam

Years	Target (in units)	Completion (in units)	Fund Allocated (in lakhs)	Fund Released (in lakhs)
2016 - 2017	219695	4	267324.75	132197.89
2017 - 2018	40119	26059	48816.8008	166961.67
2018 - 2019	0	159017	0	24408.40
2019 - 2020	256043	84009	304663.0052	143397.40
2020 - 2021	365976	130879	304742.7279	150342.50
2021 - 2022	700000	55342	832923	32785.15
Total	1581833	455310	1758470.284	650093.02

Source: As per AwaasSoft as on 31.12.2021

Manipur

Years	Target (in units)	Completion (in units)	Fund Allocated (in lakhs)	Fund Released (in lakhs)
2016 - 2017	9740	0	11851.13	5767.41
2017 - 2018	0	66	0	5855.29
2018 - 2019	0	7655	0	429.98
2019 - 2020	8900	1151	10590.02	658.90
2020 - 2021	15842	2379	18850.24	10139.71
2021 - 2022	11684	2259	13902.67	2100.98
Total	46166	13510	55194.06	24952.27

Source: As per AwaasSoft as on 31.12.2021

Mizoram

Years	Target (in units)	Completion (in units)	Fund Allocated (in lakhs)	Fund Released (in lakhs)
2016 - 2017	4806	0	5847.67	2482.98
2017 - 2018	1794	1333	2182.938	644.25
2018 - 2019	0	900	0	2923.83
2019 - 2020	1500	997	1755	0
2020 - 2021	5438	1123	13549.769	1616.21
2021 - 2022	6980	1043	5025.6	0
Total	20518	5396	28360.977	7667.28

Source: As per AwaasSoft as on 31.12.2021

Meghalaya

Years	Target (in units)	Completion (in units)	Fund Allocated (in lakhs)	Fund Released (in lakhs)
2016 - 2017	17030	0	20722.1	8078.23
2017 - 2018	3715	260	4520.41	4273.762
2018 - 2019	0	11329	0	12621.22
2019 - 2020	17200	4995	20124	2260.20
2020 - 2021	25732	5016	30106.43	19108.13
2021 - 2022	18000	4830	12960	9012.52
Total	81677	26430	88432.94	55354.07

Source: As per AwaasSoft as on 31.12.2021

Tripura

Years	Target (in units)	Completion (in units)	Fund Allocated (in lakhs)	Fund Released (in lakhs)
2016-2017	23730	0	28875.1	13455.45
2017-2018	1259	3333	1531.95	18316.45
2018-2019	0 20690		0	765.98
2019-2020	28838	6155	33740.46	22952.36
2020-2021	0 15462		0	11361.68
2021-2022	159913	913	1870098.203	46129.95
Total	213740	46553	1934245.713	112981.87

Source: As per AwaasSoft as on 31.12.2021

Nagaland

Years	Target (in units)	Completion (in units)	Fund Allocated (in lakhs)	Fund Released (in lakhs)
2016-2017	4239	0	5158.02	4676.21
2017-2018	0	0	0	832.99
2018-2019	0	17	0	0
2019-2020	5900	3687	7020.35	0
2020-2021	10002	535	11901.28	1739.16
2021-2022	4933	0	5869.73	1740.66
Total	25074	4239	29949.38	8989.03

Source: As per AwaasSoft as on 31.12.2021

Sikkim

Years	Target (in units)	Completion (in units)	Fund Allocated (in lakhs)	Fund Released (in lakhs)
2016-2017	1079	0	1312.93	1190.61
2017-2018	0	362	0	0
2018-2019	0	646	0	0
2019-2020	0	34	0	65.03
2020-2021	260	13	309.37	0
2021-2022	70	5	83.29	57.28
Total	1409	1070	1705.59	1312.93

Source: As per AwaasSoft as on 31.12.2021

Chapter - 7

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

1. Background

The Directive Principles of State Policy of the Constitution of India enjoin upon the State to undertake within its means a number of welfare measures, targeting the poor and the destitute in particular. Article 41 of the Constitution of India directs the State to provide public assistance to its citizens in the case of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement as well as in other cases of undeserved wants, within the limit of State's economic capacity and development. Social security, invalid and old age pensions figure as Items 23 and 24 of the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India in the Concurrent List. It is in compliance of these guiding principles, that the Government of India introduced on Independence Day, 1995 the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) as a fully Centrally Sponsored Scheme targeting the destitute, defined as any person who has little or no regular mean of subsistence from his/her own source of income or though financial support from family members or other sources, to be identified by the States and UTs, with the objective of providing a basic level of financial support. The programme has undergone many changes in the composition, eligibility criterion and funding patterns over the years.

2. Components of NSAP

The NSAP at present includes five sub-schemes as its components:-

a. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS):

Under the scheme, assistance is provided to person of 60 years and above and belonging to family living below poverty line as per the criteria prescribed by Government of India. Central assistance of Rs. 200/- per month is provided to person in the age group of 60-79

years and Rs. 500/- per month to persons of 80 years and above.

b. Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS):

Under the scheme, Central assistance @ Rs.300/- per month is provided to widows in the age group of 40-79 years and belonging to family living below poverty line as per the criteria prescribed by Government of India. Central Assistance of Rs. 500/- per month is provided to the beneficiaries of age of 80 years and above.

c. Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS):

Under the scheme, Central assistance @ Rs. 300 per month is provided to persons aged 18-79 years with severe and multiple disabilities and belonging to family living below poverty line as per the criteria prescribed by Government of India. Central Assistance of Rs. 500/- per month is provided to the beneficiaries of age of 80 years and above.

d. National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS):

Under the scheme, BPL household is entitled to a lump sum amount of money on the death of the primary breadwinner aged between 18-59 years. The amount of assistance is Rs. 20,000/-.

e. Annapurna Scheme:

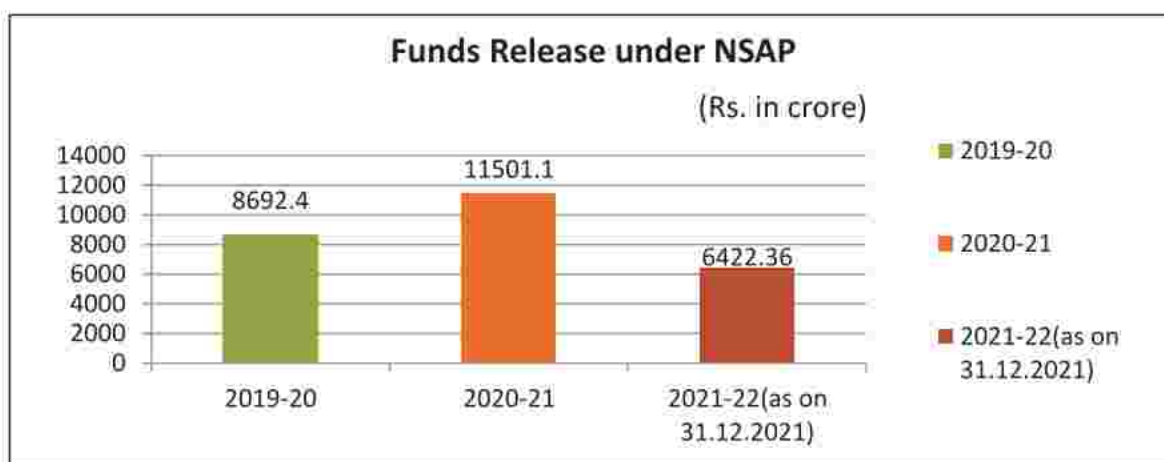
Under the scheme, 10kg of food grains per month are provided free of cost to those senior citizens who, though eligible under IGNOAPS, are not receiving old age pension.

Many States have not only declared the enhanced top up but also extended the welfare schemes to the beneficiaries identified by them as per the criteria fixed by respective State/UT Governments

3. Implementation:

From the year 2014-15, NSAP has been converted into a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) and funds are being released by the Ministry of Rural Development to States /UTs scheme-wise in 06 monthly installments. **In August 2016, the NSAP schemes are declared as “Core of the Core Scheme”.** NSAP is being implemented mainly by Social Welfare Department in the States. In some States, it is being implemented by Rural Development Departments and in a few by Women and Child Development Departments.

During 2020-21, an amount of Rs. 8686.60 crore was released to the States/UTs for the implementation of NSAP schemes. Further, an amount of Rs. 2814.50 crore was also released to States/UTs under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package. Out of a total allocation of Rs. 9200 crore to NSAP schemes for the year 2021-22, *Rs. 6422.36 crore (as on 31.12.2021)* has been released to States/UTs for the implementation of NSAP Schemes. NSAP schemes are implemented by the State Governments and Union Territories.



*including Rs.2814.50 of PMGKP

NSAP has been declared as Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) scheme in the year 2014. Therefore, disbursements of pension are preferred through Bank accounts and post office accounts. Further, guidelines stipulate that disbursement of pensions in cash though not prohibited, it shall be adopted as mode of last resort explaining clearly why disbursement is not being routed through account based mechanism. The objective is that cash disbursement should be done in a transparent manner, and to be adopted if other modes are not implementable. Nevertheless, the guiding principle in this regard has to be the convenience of the beneficiary. Given the physical, social and economic vulnerability of the beneficiaries, States have been advised to ensure monthly disbursement of pensions, and also to ensure that the beneficiaries do not have to travel long distances to receive their pension and disbursement of pension/financial is done at their door step by utilizing the services of bank Sakhis and Self Help Groups (SHG) after required training.

4. Digitization of beneficiaries

With a view to avoid inclusion error in the data-base, first step required was to complete the digitization of all the intended beneficiaries which are either being covered to NSAP or need the eligibility criteria to avail the pension. Till December, 2021, almost 100% data of all potential beneficiaries has been digitized with their names, addresses, option given for the pension disbursement mode, Bank details, Aadhaar numbers and mobile number, wherever it has been provided. Information can be assessed on www.nsap.nic.in.

5. NSAP-PPS:

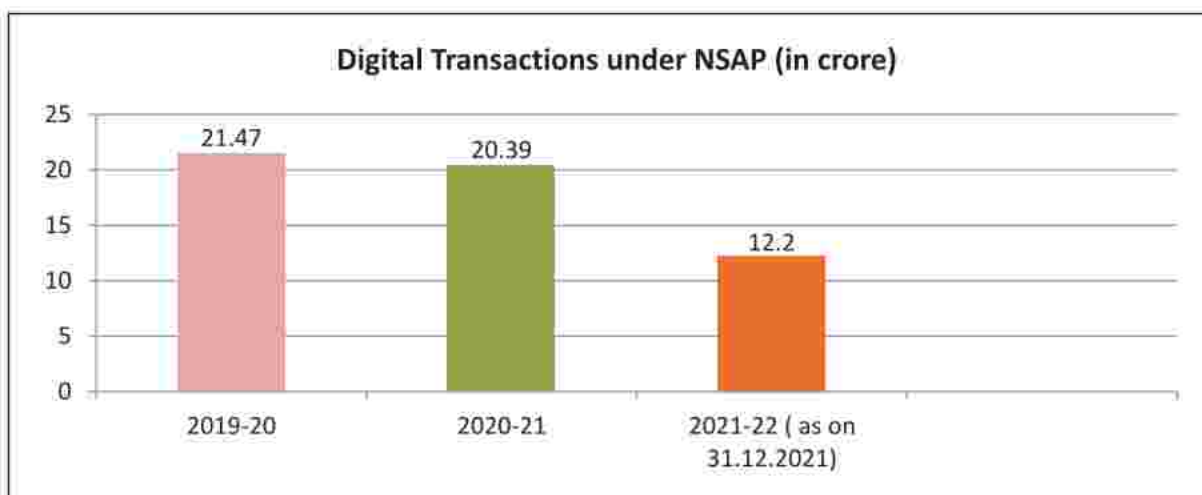
A System developed by the NIC, which provides the details of old age, widow and disabled beneficiaries as well as facilitates end to end transaction from originating point to disbursement point. 14 States/UTs are using NSAP-PPS for end to end disbursement and 12

States are using their own MIS. Apart from access to digitize data to pensioners provided in the NSAP-PPS to maintain transparency, complete list of beneficiaries upto village level can be accessed by all the citizens through a MobileApp developed by MoRD as “Gram Samvad” in which all pensioners registered with NSAP schemes can be viewed at village level/GP level. PFMS platform also provides the facility 'Know Your Payment' through which beneficiary can see the status of movement of pension file leading upto his/her Bank account. Pilot of *E-pramaan* system for addressing the issues, arises due to migration of beneficiaries, done in Tamil Nadu and efforts are being made to implement the same in all the districts of the Country. Based on requirement of basic need of e-Governance services to the citizen under National Social Assistance Programme and to assist socially poor old aged, disabled and Widow person, a citizen centric Mobile-App has been developed by National Informatics Centre, Ministry of Rural Development named “SAMBAL”.

6. Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) for NSAP

To foster transparency and swiftness in transactions,

NSAP pension Schemes were included under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Schemes in December 2014. To meet the objectives of DBT, integrating the scheme with Public Financial Management System (PFMS) serves as important link. NSAP-PPS platform provided to States/UTs, caters to this requirement and can be effectively used for quick disbursal of pension in respective Bank/Postal account of pensioners using PFMS interface. Further, National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) has also been included under DBT and States/UTs have been directed to use the NSAP-PPS for payment of benefit to the beneficiaries and also directed to digitize the data of all eligible beneficiaries. At present, 23 States/UTs are paying pension to 100% beneficiaries through DBT and in 07 States pensions are being disbursed close to 95% beneficiaries through DBT. Cash mode for pension payment is being used only in 2 States which are also being advised to switch over to the DBT mode. Majority of the States/UTs disburse pension on monthly basis while others do so on quarterly basis. All States/UTs have already been advised to adopt monthly system of pension payment. 21.47 crore digital transactions recorded in 2019-20 and 20.39 crore in 2020-21. In FY 2021-22, 12.20 crore digital transactions have been recorded till 31.12.2021.

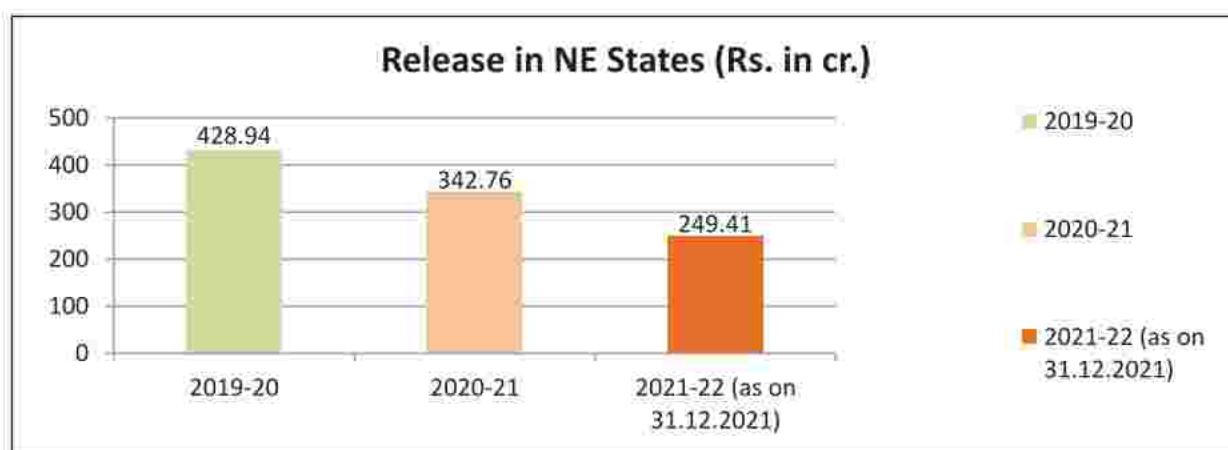


7. Implementation of NSAP in North Eastern States

At present, all the five schemes of NSAP are implemented in the North Eastern States, wherein 10% of the total budget allocation of NSAP schemes is

earmarked to NE States. NSAP schemes in NE States are implemented by the Rural Development Department in Assam and Meghalaya and in the rest of the NE States by Social Welfare Department. An amount of Rs. 920.00 crore has been allocated to NE States for the year 2021-22, out of which Rs. 249.41 crore has been released (as

on 31.12.2021). The total number of NSAP beneficiaries under NSAP in NE States is 12.27 lakh. All the NE States except Nagaland has started Direct Benefit Transfer for payment of benefit under NSAP schemes.



8. Utilization of PFMS Gateway

For effective utilization of PFMS gateway, as per current dispensation, States are required to open State Nodal Account linked with PFMS to minimize the role of State treasury in the process. The PFMS platform strengthens effectiveness and economy in Public Finance Management through better cash management for Government, transparency in public expenditure and real-time information on resource availability and utilization across schemes. Its complete roll-out expected to bring about improved programme administration and management, reduction of float in the system, direct payment to beneficiaries and greater transparency and accountability in the use of public funds.

9. Social Audit

According to Para 6.10.2 of the NSAP guidelines, "Social Audit is to be conducted by the Gram Sabha/Ward Committee. Social Audit under NSAP should be held at least once in every six months. Hence, one of the agenda items of at least two Gram Sabhas/Ward meetings convened by the Gram Panchayat/Municipality during the year needs to be "Conduct of Social Audit for schemes of NSAP". The announcement of the Social Audit should be made by the District Officer at least 30 days in advance. The Gram

Panchayat/Municipality/Block/District Officers shall ensure that all relevant information of beneficiaries, mode of disbursement of pension, amount of pension disbursed etc., are made available to the Social Audit Committee at least 15 days in advance. The Committee can verify the information if it desires to do so, by physically visiting the beneficiaries. The Committee should also review action taken on complaints from the record of the officer designated for grievance redressal."

Work of Pilot Social Audit entrusted to NIRD&PR Hyderabad and pilot in 05 States of Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Maharashtra, Odisha and Tamilnadu has been completed. Whereas, pilot in 10 States of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Telangana, Meghalaya and Mizoram is being carried out. Further, Social Audit Guidelines and SoP to carry out the social audit for NSAP schemes has been released and States/UTs have been advised to adhere the provisions of the guidelines for social audit in NSAP.

10. Empowerment of Women

In February, 2009, the Government approved Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) for the women (widows) under NSAP for BPL households. Under National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS), BPL household is entitled to a lump sum

amount of money on the death of the primary breadwinner aged between 18-59 years. The amount of assistance is Rs. 20,000/-.

Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) is a social security/social welfare programme under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) applicable to widows belonging to below poverty line (BPL) household. Under IGNWPS, central assistance of Rs. 300/- p.m. is provided to the widows in the age group of 40-79 years.

States are advised to simplify the procedure and processes under Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS). The total number of estimated widow pensioners under the schemes is 66 lakh. The total number of beneficiaries under NFBS is 3.58 lakh.

States are also advised to review the Application process. The Application forms should be simple and self-certification may be encouraged. If the documents are not available with the eligible beneficiaries, the States may devise method for certification by

government functionaries, who can be authorized for the same. Advisories have been issued to all States/UTs for devising alternative methods for certification for the convenience of the beneficiaries as follows:-

- For widow-the Revenue Authority could be allowed to certify the death of the spouse.
- Death certificate of married deceased persons must indicate name of his surviving wife to enable sanction of widow pension.
- In the absence of requisite document states may nominate/authorize revenue authority to certify death, medical authority to certify age.

11. Development of SCs/STs:

From the Financial Year 2021-22, provisions have been made for separate budgetary allocation for SCs & STs. In this regard, an amount of Rs.1246.34 crore and Rs.660.62 crore (as on 31.12.2021) has been released to SC & ST beneficiaries respectively under NSAP schemes. Year-wise total number of SC/ST beneficiaries covered under NSAP is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Total no. of Beneficiaries	No. of SC Beneficiaries	Percentage of SC Beneficiaries	No. of ST Beneficiaries	Percentage of ST Beneficiaries
1	2019-20	29307301	5790417	19.76%	3047039	10.40%
2	2020-21	29642865	6003993	20.25%	3169510	10.69%
3	2021-22 (till 10.11.2021)	29834056	5944618	19.93%	3139896	10.52%
	Total	88784222	17739028	19.98%	9356445	10.54%

12. Caring for the Differently-abled

In February, 2009, the Government approved Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) under NSAP for BPL households with severe or multiple disabilities between the age group of 18-64 years with assistance @ 200/- per month per beneficiary. For the purpose of defining severe or multiple disabilities the following legal provisions are followed:

a. As per Section 56(4) of the Persons with

Disabilities Act, 1995 (PWD Act, 95), "persons with severe disability" means a person with 80% or more of one or more disabilities.

b. As per Section 2(h) of the National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 (National Trust Act, 1999), "Multiple Disabilities" means combination of 2 or more disabilities.

- c. Steps are being taken to implement the Rights of Persons with Disability Act 2016 for the NSAP schemes.

Consequent upon the lowering of age under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), the upper age limit under IGNDPS has been lowered from 64 years to 59 years. With effect from 1.10.2012, the amount of pension under IGNDPS has been increased to Rs. 300/- per month and upper age limit has been increased to 79 years. After attaining the age of 80 years, the beneficiary would be shifted to IGNOAPS for getting pension of Rs. 500/-. The total number of beneficiaries under the scheme is 10.58 lakh.

13. Coverage of minorities under NSAP:

NSAP has universal coverage of beneficiaries belonging to Below Poverty Line Households (BPL) across all over India in rural as well as urban areas. It consists of a sizable number of SC/ST, women and minorities beneficiaries.

14. Role of PRIs in implementation of NSAP:

NSAP Schemes are implemented by States/UTs, wherein identification of beneficiaries and sanction/disbursement of benefit is also done by States/UTs. Panchayats are playing pivotal role in the implementation of NSAP schemes. Following work has been entrusted to Panchayats in the implementation of NSAP schemes:-

- Awareness generation about NSAP schemes
- Identification of new beneficiaries
- Selection of beneficiaries
- Verification of new applications
- Discussion in Gram/Ward Sabha on eligibility of the new beneficiaries
- Monitoring and necessary follow-up in sanctions and disbursement

15. Monitoring & Evaluation

The States/UTs have to designate a Nodal Secretary at the State level to report the progress of implementation by coordinating with different departments concerned with the implementation of the schemes. The progress of implementation of the schemes is to be reported online by the State Nodal Department in a given monitoring format, every month. Non reporting of the physical and financial progress reports is construed as lack of progress and therefore, may result in the non-release of central assistance.

At the central level the scheme is monitored through Performance Review Committee (PRC) meetings, Nodal Officers Meetings, Visits of Area Officer and regular and special monitoring by the National Level Monitors (NLM).

States/UTs have to furnish Annual Verification reports regularly. States/UTs have been directed to conduct Social Audit at village level (twice in a year) and submit its report to the Ministry on regular basis. Separate guidelines of Social Audit have also been provided to States/UTs. To foster transparency and swiftness in transactions, NSAP pension Schemes has been included under the purview of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).

16. Rural Development Activities in Special Areas

NSAP is a social security/social welfare programme applicable to old aged, widows, disabled persons and bereaved families on death of primary bread winner, belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) household. The schemes under NSAP are implemented in rural as well urban areas in the Country. States/UTs have been advised to carry out following activities for the well being of the NSAP beneficiaries during the celebration of India @75- Azadi ka Amrut Mahotsava Campaign.

Month/Week	Activities
June, 2021	
Week 21 st – 27 th	Involving beneficiaries of Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) in different activities under MoRD schemes during the week of International Widows' Day (21 st June)
October, 2021	
Week 04 th - 10 th	Felicitation of above 80 years old beneficiaries under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme(IGNOAPS) during the week of International Senior Citizen Day on 01 st October
December, 2021	
Week 29 th – 05 th	Giving prominence to beneficiaries of Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) in activities planned under different schemes of MoRD during week of International Day for Persons with Disabilities (03 rd December)



Chapter - 8**Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)**

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) is a unique scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development wherein, for the first time, the leadership, capacity, commitment and energy of the Members of Parliament are being leveraged directly for development at the Gram Panchayat level. Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) was launched on 11 October 2014 with the aim of creating holistically developed model Gram Panchayats across the country. Primarily, the goal is to develop three Adarsh Grams by March 2019, of which one would be achieved by 2016. Thereafter, five such Adarsh Grams (one per year) will be selected and developed by 2024. These 'Adarsh Grams' serve as 'nucleus of health, cleanliness, greenery and cordiality' within the village community and, becoming schools of local development and governance, inspiring neighboring Gram Panchayats.

The role of Members of Parliament is that of a catalyst. They identify the Gram Panchayat to be developed into Adarsh Gram Panchayat, engage with the community, help propagate the values of the scheme, enable the initiation of start-up activities to build up the right environment and facilitate the planning process. The District Collector is the nodal officer for implementing SAGY. The District collectors conduct a monthly review meeting with representatives of the participating line departments. The Hon'ble Members of Parliament concerned chair the review meetings. The heads of the Gram Panchayats concerned also are invited for these monthly meetings.

Approach

SAGY is guided by the following approach;

- Leveraging the leadership, capacity, commitment and energy of the Members of Parliament (MP) to develop model Gram Panchayats.

- Engaging with and mobilizing the community for participatory local level development.
- Converging different government programmes and private and voluntary initiatives to achieve comprehensive development in tune with people's aspirations and local potential.
- Building partnerships with voluntary - organisations, co-operatives and academic and research institutions.
- Focusing on outcomes and sustainability

Identification of Gram Panchayat:

A Gram Panchayat would be the basic unit. It will have a population of 3,000-5,000 in plain areas and 1,000-3,000 in hilly, tribal and difficult districts. In districts where the average unit size is larger, Gram Panchayats approximating the desirable population size may be chosen. Further for districts having GPs where average unit size is smaller, two to three neighboring Gram Panchayats approximating the desirable population can be adopted as one unit.

- The MP would be free to identify a suitable Gram Panchayat for being developed as Adarsh Gram, other than his/her own village or that of his/her spouse.
- Lok Sabha MP has to choose a Gram Panchayat from within his/her constituency
- Rajya Sabha MP may choose Gram Panchayat from the rural area of a district of his/her choice in the State from which he/she is elected.
- Nominated MPs may choose a Gram Panchayat from the rural area of any district in the country.
- In the case of urban constituencies (where there are no Gram Panchayats), the MP will identify a Gram Panchayat from a nearby rural constituency.

Values of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana

Ensuring the involvement of all sections of society in all aspects related to the life of village, especially in decision-making related to governance

- Adhering to Antyodaya - enabling the “poorest and the weakest person” in the village to achieve well-being
- Affirming gender equality and ensuring respect for women
- Guaranteeing social justice
- Instilling dignity of labour and the spirit of community service and voluntarism
- Promoting a culture of cleanliness
- Living in consonance with nature - ensuring a balance between development and ecology
- Preserving and promoting local cultural heritage
- Inculcating mutual cooperation, self-help and self-reliance and fostering peace and harmony in the village community
- Bringing about transparency, accountability and probity in public life and nurturing local self-governance

Key Aspects of Development: -

- **Personal Development:** Moral Values, hygienic behavior, daily exercises, free from alcoholism, dignity of labour and promoting volunteerism, respect for women,
- **Human Development:** universal access to health, balanced sex ratio, no malnutrition, IT enabled classrooms, e-Libraries, e literacy,
- **Social development:** Volunteerism, honoring village elders, village freedom fighters, violence and crime free village, integrating socially excluded groups like SC/ST
- **Economic development:** diversified agriculture, dairy and livestock, organic farming, soil health cards, micro-irrigation

- **Environment sustainability:** tree plantation, rainwater harvesting, watershed development, toilet in each household
- **Basic Amenities:** piped clean drinking water, road connectivity to main road, electricity connection to all homes with 24/7 power, broadband connectivity, mini-bank with ATM
- **Social Security:** Pensions for all eligible families- old age, disability and widow, Insurance schemes like Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana & Health insurance- RSBY
- **Good Governance:** e-governance, online certificates.

Monitoring

In order to ensure that the programme benefits reach the rural poor in full measure and the objectives of the scheme are achieved, the Ministry has evolved a comprehensive multilevel and multi-tool system of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of its programmes at various levels. Concurrent monitoring mechanism includes the progress updated by States/Districts through SAGY website regarding identification of the Gram Panchayats, progress tracking of Village Development Plans and the progress reported for Panchayat Darpan indicators.

Under SAGY, monthly reviews over Video Conferences with all the States are conducted under the chairmanship of Joint Secretary. The relative progress of the States are also brought to the notice of the concerned Principal Secretaries through monthly DO letters from the Joint Secretary.

Achievements

1. Identification of Gram Panchayats

The Hon'ble MPs adopted 1012 Gram Panchayats under SAGY-II (2019-24). In addition, 703 Gram Panchayats across the country under Phase-I of SAGY. Further, 502 Gram Panchayats have been taken up under the Phase-II and 305 Gram Panchayats under Phase-III for development under SAGY as on 31st December 2021.

**Table: Phase-wise status of identification of GPs under SAGY,
based on information available on the SAGY portal as on 31st December 2021**

Sl. No.	Year	No. of SAGY GPs
1	Phase - I(2014-16)	703
2	Phase - II(2016-19)	502
3	Phase - III(2017-19)	305
4	Phase - IV(2019-20)	453
5	Phase - V(2020-21)	253
6	Phase-VI(2021-22)	154
7	Phase-VII(2022-23)	84
8	Phase-VIII(2023-24)	68

2. Village Development Plan

Towards holistic development, the Gram Panchayats under the guidance of Hon'ble MPs, follow a structured process of environment creation, social mobilisation, resource mapping and participatory development planning. The Gram Panchayats adopted under SAGY prepare Village Development Plans (VDP) containing

prioritised time-bound activities to achieve holistic progress of the village, through convergence of resources. Till Phase-VI (2021-22), VDPs have been prepared by 1,836 Gram Panchayats containing 85,716 activities of which implementation of 55,027 (64%) activities have already been completed and 6,767 projects are in progress in these Gram Panchayats. The phase wise progress of SAGY GPs are given below.

Sl. No.	Phase	No. of SAGY GPs	No. of GPs that uploaded VDP	No. of projects planned	No. of projects completed	No. of projects in-progress	No. of projects yet to start
1	Phase - I(2014-16)	703	689	41101	27949	3289	9863
2	Phase - II(2016-19)	502	431	21646	15730	1199	4717
3	Phase - III(2017-19)	305	245	9049	6454	661	1934
4	Phase - IV(2019-20)	453	297	9053	3877	1080	4096
5	Phase - V(2020-21)	253	124	3794	934	372	2488
6	Phase-VI(2021-22)	154	50	1073	83	166	824
	Total	2370	1836	85716	55027	6767	23922

3. SAGY implementation is largely dependent on convergence of existing Government schemes and programmes. To ensure convergence, 26 schemes of various Departments of the Government of India have been amended / appropriate advisories have been issued to accord priority to SAGY in respective schemes. The details are available on the scheme portal.

4. The SAGY website has been revamped with more pertinent information related to the scheme for comprehensive view by the public. The website contains detailed information, extensive reports, graphs and maps on the progress of the scheme. Also, the portal is linked with Mission Antyodaya website wherein the status of each of the adopted SAGY Gram Panchayats with respect to infrastructure facility and public service delivery along with ranking and gap is available.

5. An MP Dashboard has been developed on SAGY website wherein MP centrality is more visible. The Hon'ble MPs can log in and check the progress of the selected GP, and review it. The Hon'ble MPs are able to access the MA score to assess the progress. Further, the concerns/views given in the comments section by the user from the GPs are visible to the Hon'ble MP, District Collector, Charge officer for necessary action.

6. The success stories from SAGY Gram Panchayats have been documented and published for wider dissemination by Rajya Sabha TV and DD News. Similar success stories from more SAGY Gram Panchayats have been documented by the State Governments and made available on the SAGY website

7. The Ministry has organised training programmes on preparation of Village Development Plan through participatory planning in related areas of SAGY across India. The Ministry has trained around 1500 SAGY functionaries including State Team of Trainers, State Nodal Officers, Charge Officers and other stakeholders in 2019-22. The programme was attended by State Nodal Officers, Charge Officers and GP representatives from across the country.

8. The Ministry has conducted a two-day orientation workshop for the representatives of Members of Parliament on 20th-21st December 2021 to

leverage the active involvement of the Members of Parliament.



Glimpse from the Orientation Workshop for representatives of Hon'ble MPs for implementation of SAGY programme



International Yoga Day celebration-
Edumalai Gram Panchayat, Trichy District, Tamil Nadu



Paved Road at Deoli Gram Panchayat, Himachal Pradesh,
Bilaspur District, Himachal Pradesh

Overview of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

The Hon'ble Prime Minister launched the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) on 11 October 2014. This was aimed at holistic development of selected Gram Panchayats (GPs) through the convergence of programmes under the overall guidance of Hon'ble Members of Parliament. The Yojana is about improving access to public services and community action for social and economic development so that these villages become role models worthy of emulation by neighbouring Gram Panchayats. The Hon'ble MPs adopted 2,329 Gram Panchayats under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) across the country till 11th November 2021. Towards holistic development, the Gram Panchayats under the guidance of Hon'ble MPs, follow a structured process of environment creation, social mobilisation, resource mapping and participatory development planning. They prepare Village Development Plans (VDP) containing prioritised time-bound projects to achieve holistic progress of the village, through the convergence of resources. So far, VDPs have been prepared by 1,836 Gram Panchayats containing 85,716 activities of which implementation of 55,027 (63%) activities have already been completed.

The GPs could achieve this implementation without dedicated funds through efficient convergence of government Schemes, mobilisation of community resources and leveraging assistance of CSR. The identification of GPs for 2019-24 and preparation of their VDPs is currently under progress.

Various steps taken by the Government for expediting selection of Saansad Adarsh Grams include letters from Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development to Hon'ble Chief Ministers of all States and Hon'ble MPs requesting to organising orientation programme on SAGY for the newly elected Hon'ble MPs, oversee the SAGY implementation and to identify GPs under SAGY. Considering the COVID-19 pandemic, the

Department of Rural Development (DoRD) has organised capacity building programmes on SAGY through webinars for the Charge Officers and other stakeholders of SAGY GPs during 2021-22. The DoRD is also encouraging and handholding all the State/UT administrations to organise similar orientation workshops for Hon'ble MPs, Charge Officers and other stakeholders. State-level workshops have also been organised in Uttarakhand, Lakshadweep, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Pondicherry and Kerala.

Inputs from SAGY on the progress of implementation of SAGY in North Eastern States

In the North-East region, the Hon'ble MPs have identified 119 Gram Panchayats under SAGY upto Phase VI (2021-22). Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) has been a pioneering approach in rural development where a national programme focused on bringing convergence and saturation across governments. Accordingly, as many as 26 central schemes have amended their guidelines or enabled priority for the SAGY Gram Panchayats. Based on the principles of convergence and saturation within a specified timeline, the Yojana aims to empower the villagers to make choices and provide them with opportunities to exercise those choices. Recognising the fact that development goes beyond infrastructure, the Yojana aims to generate value chain through value change.

The villagers of these GPs through a democratic process have articulated their aspirations towards 'Adarsh Gram' by formulating Village Development Plans (VDP) that are befitting for their villages. Till Phase VI (2021-22), the SAGY Gram Panchayats of North-East region planned for 5,453 projects in their VDPs, out of which 2,090 (39%) projects have been completed as on 31st December 2021. The table below shows the State/UT-wise progress of implementation of Village Development Plans.

Sl. No.	State / UT	No. of SAGY GPs	No. of GPs that uploaded VDP	No. of projects planned	No. of projects completed	No. of projects in-progress
1	Arunachal Pradesh	7	3	216	37	27
2	Assam	45	29	2431	603	464
3	Manipur	22	20	1130	675	213
4	Meghalaya	9	6	338	87	87
5	Mizoram	9	6	570	378	45
6	Nagaland	8	3	134	44	24
7	Sikkim	9	9	375	180	61
8	Tripura	10	7	259	86	16
	Total	119	83	5453	2090	937

Chapter - 9**Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)**

The Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission was launched by the Honourable Prime Minister on February 21st, 2016 with an outlay of Rs. 5142.08 crores. This is a unique programme, designed to deliver catalytic interventions to rural areas on the threshold of growth. 300 Rurban clusters with thematic economic growth points, are being developed across the country under this Mission, with a funding support of up to 30% of the estimated investment for each Rurban cluster, given as Critical Gap Funding (CGF), while 70% of the funds is mobilized by the States through convergence with synergic State and Central programmes as well as private investment and institutional funding. Upon being re-classified as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the CGF is now shared between the Centre and the State in a ratio of 60:40 for Plain area States and 90:10 for Himalayan and NE States. The following points which reflect the progress of the Mission, is being highlighted for your understanding:

Progress of the Mission at the National Level

- The Mission has progressed at a fast pace since the launch in 2016, with Rs. 2,196.85 crore of Central Share of CGF, Rs. 1183.21 crore as corresponding State share of CGF and Rs. 103.60 crore of Administrative Funding, released to 28 States and 6 Union Territories over the last five financial years
- Till date, of the mandated 300 clusters, 299 clusters have been identified and approved across the country. Further, through intense engagements with the States, 291 Integrated Cluster Action Plans (ICAPs), which are the blue prints of investment for each cluster, have been approved for 28 States and 6 UTs
- Rs. 27,714 crore of investment has been estimated in the approved 291 ICAPs, to be met by the funds mobilized through Convergence as well as the Central and State share of CGF. The reported expenditure on works grounded till date is Rs. 15260.17 crore, out of which the CGF is the tune of Rs. 2529.18 crore and Rs. 12,730.99 crore is under Convergence
- Of the total investment proposed, nearly 79% is targeted towards saturation of Economic and Basic Amenities. Various Thematic Areas have been identified for saturation of Economic Amenities, such as Agri Services and Processing, followed by Skill development to promote Small and Medium Scale Enterprises and Tourism activities

Key activities undertaken to expedite the implementation of the Mission:**1. Spatial Planning:**

- A. Spatial planning is an activity aimed at integration of the spatial dimensions of the sectoral plan through land- based strategies, regulations on land use. Planned development leads to efficient land use and natural resource management. Spatial planning under SPMRM would ensure that the rurban clusters / rural areas develop as well planned clusters and these plans to be integrated with District Plans/ Master Plans.
- B. 258 planning area notifications have been done. Out of these, 126 clusters have been notified under the Panchayati Raj Act. States/UTs have been asked to explore the notification through Panchayati Raj Act for all the Clusters instead of

the Town and Country Planning Acts. When planning is done within the ambit of the Panchayati Raj Acts in the 73rd constitutional amendment it would result in devolution of power to the PRI members.

- C. Under SPMRM Spatial plan evaluation criteria is being framed. It is intended that spatial plan be evaluated through regional committees formed by State/UTs having experts from all spheres of Rural Development and planning.
- D. A concept note detailing out the approach and methodology for plan preparation, stakeholders roles and responsibility, its implementation and cost estimation has been prepared. Proof of Concept is being prepared by Bhaskaracharya National Institute for Space Applications and Geo-informatics (BISAG – N) for Shamlaji cluster in Gujarat.
- E. Spatial Planning platform is being developed in collaboration with BISAG – N. Spatial plan of Nirbhoypur cluster in Tripura and Singarayakonda in Andhra Pradesh are being prepared as pilot using spatial planning platform. It is being prepared in collaboration with Mentor institution and BISAG – N.
- F. Plan preparation requires experts from various fields like rural & regional planners, Rural Management experts, GIS specialist, Convergence specialist etc. Hence 'Mentor Institutes' like IIT's, NIT's, Institutes of National repute etc having expertise in planning, architecture, engineering etc. are being on boarded for each State. These institutions would provide technical support in spatial plan preparation and 31 State/UT's have nominated their mentor institution.
- G. Emphasis is being laid down for plan preparation through local Acts such that its implementation becomes acceptable.
- H. A spatial planning expert sub - committee shall be constituted under the chairpersonship of Secretary, Rural development, involving mentor

institutions and other experts. The committee shall guide the entire spatial planning process.

- I. Spatial planning for 20 clusters has been initiated and States like Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Kerala, Manipur, Tamil Nadu and Tripura are in various stages of planning. Andhra Pradesh has prepared draft spatial plan for 5 clusters and are in process of adopting zonal regulations for rural areas.
- J. Plan preparation and its implementation requires extensive training of stakeholders including the Panchayati Raj Institution members and other users and stakeholders. In this regard Knowledge Platform is being developed to strengthen capacities of the stakeholders
- K. Concept Note on spatial plan preparation has been prepared and Mentor institute for each State/UT's is being on boarded who would provide for technical support to State/UT's in plan preparation. BISAG-N in coordination with Gujarat State and Ministry is preparing proof of concept for three clusters of Gujarat

2. RurbanSoft- PFMS Integration and Geo-Rurban

App: Real time progress is being captured under the Mission through RurbanSoft (a MIS platform under SPMRM). RurbanSoft has been integrated with PFMS to capture real time financial progress.

- a. All States/UTs are targeted for onboarding PFMS Integration and as per current status, **32 States/UTs** have already on-boarded payment through RurbanSoft-PFMS integration.
- b. **Geo-Rurban App:** An app for Geo-Tagging of all the assets being constructed under the Mission has been launched in February 2020. Usage of mobile application is leading to geo-tag of all assets created under the Mission and further helping the Ministry to monitor the physical monitoring of the assets created in the Mission, as well as ensure increased transparency.

3. Dynamic ranking of Rurban clusters have been initiated on the basis of performance based indicators

on RurbanSoft portal. This will enhance the spirit of competition among the States/UTs.

4. To strengthen the financial management system, fund pooling mechanism at State/UT level is being implemented to reduce parking of funds at State Nodal accounts and also the progressive clusters need not to wait for Ministry level fund releases

5. Regular review and follow up with States/UTs on engagement of resource at State Project Management Unit, District Project Management Unit /Cluster Development Management Unit professionals for Mission implementation.

6. Capacity building under Rurban Mission:

A. Regular trainings are organised by the Program Division for all the key officials and professionals at the State and District levels. In this year, trainings have included topics such as experience sharing and peer learning by the States/Clusters, as well as multiple trainings and hand-holding sessions/workshops for the purpose of onboarding the RurbanSoft platform, PFMS integration etc.

- B. Organized development of clusters by rural community and efficient handholding of these clusters by Rurban functionaries is a key aspiration of SPMRM. Dedicated support on spatial planning, Strengthening bottom-up institutions and need for research and innovation for Rurban are amongst the principle learning from NITI Aayog's evaluation. Specifically, the need for Capacity Building revolves around spatial planning as well as comprehensive aspects pertaining to Rurban Mission to all stakeholders, from bottom-up.
- C. A Knowledge Platform and collaborative ecosystem development for providing clusters stakeholders with capacity building, leadership development and technical support is planned through setting up a dedicated Rurban specific Centre at NIRD&PR, Delhi. The platform will ensure that the support and guidance to Clusters is provided through virtual and in-person interface in the appropriate regional language. Further, this platform shall also provide a regular platform for citizens of the Clusters to participate in the Mission's implementation through community feedback on various services and initiatives.

Works on ground in Rurban clusters



Fish cage culture in Gauriya Karma cluster in Hazaribagh district of Jharkhand



Community Bio – Gas Plant in Vaniyangudi Cluster, Sivagangai District of Tamil Nadu



Warehouses Hub: Agricultural Godowns with drying platforms in Jukkal cluster,
Kamareddy District, Telangana



Solid Waste Management Shed, Jetha cluster,
Janjgir Champa Dist., Chhattisgarh



Multipurpose Community Training Center,
Mirguda cluster, Raigarh Dist., Chhattisgarh

Details of SPMRM - North-East

SPMRM is an attempt to make the selected rural and tribal areas socially, economically and physically sustainable regions and strives to strengthen by providing economic, social and infrastructure amenities, thus leading to sustainable and balanced regional development in the country. 300 Rurban clusters with thematic economic growth points are being developed across the country under this mission. Government of India with a funding support of up to 30% of the estimated investment for each Rurban cluster, given as Critical Gap Funding (CGF), while 70% of the funds is mobilized by the States through convergence with synergic State and Central programmes. The funding pattern for NE States is in the ratio of 90:10 borne by Central and State Government as their share of CGF respectively.

Overview:

- The mission is being implemented in all 8 States in North Eastern region. Out of the total approved 37 Clusters, the Integrated Cluster Action Plans (ICAP) of 36 Clusters has been prepared and subsequently DPRs of 36 Clusters has been approved by respective SLECs. An investment of Rs. 2,868.79 crore is to be mobilised as Convergence and CGF in these clusters and as on date Rs. 1051.06 crore of expenditure has been made, Rs. 786.04 core under Convergence and Rs. 265.02 crore under CGF
- Total of Rs. 12.60 crore of funds has been released as Administrative funding and Rs. 306.65 crore of Central Share of Critical Gap Funds (CGF) has been released to the 8 NE states so far.

1. Physical Progress :

S.No	Name of the State	Clusters approved				ICAPs Approved				DPRs approved			
		Phase 1	Ph- 2	Ph-3	Total	Ph 1	Phase 2	Ph- 3	Total	Ph 1	Ph 2	Ph 3	Total
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	4
2	Assam	NA	5	4	9	NA	5	4	9	NA	5	4	9
3	Manipur	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
4	Meghalaya	1	2	1	4	1	2	1	4	1	2	1	4
5	Mizoram	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	4
6	Nagaland	1	NA	1	2	1	NA	1	2	1	NA	1	2
7	Sikkim	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
8	Tripura	2	3	2	7	2	3	2	7	2	3	2	7
	Total	8	14	15	37	8	14	14	36	8	14	14	36

2. Financial Progress :

S. No	Name of the State	Total no. of clusters	Central Share of Admin fund & CGF released (Rs. in crore)	
			Admin fund	Central Share of CGF released
1	Arunachal Pradesh	4	1.4	18.9
2	Assam	9	3.15	52.65
3	Manipur	4	1.05	41.85
4	Meghalaya	4	1.4	29.03
5	Mizoram	4	1.4	45.42
6	Nagaland	2	0.7	12.15
7	Sikkim	3	1.05	25.65
8	Tripura	7	2.45	81
	TOTAL	37	12.6	306.65

Works on ground in Rurban clusters



Mizoram Orchid Centre in Aibawk Cluster,
Aizawl District, Mizoram



Overhead Water Tank in Khangabok cluster,
Thoubal District, Manipur

Annexure-I

Representations of SCs, STs and OBCs (Rurban Division)

Group	No. of Employees				No. of Appointments made during the previous calendar year										
					By direct recruitments				By promotion			By other			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	Total	SC	ST	OBC	Total	SC	ST	OBC	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	
Group -A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Group -B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Group - C (Excluding Safai Karamchhari)	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Group - C (Safai Karamchhari)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Annexure-II

Representations of Persons with Disabilities

					Direct Recruitment								Promotion					
					No. of vacancies reserved								No. of appointment made			No. of vacancies reserved		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Total	VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH
Group -A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group -B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group - C (Excluding Safai Karamchari)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group - C (Safai Karamchari)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Chapter - 10

District Rural Development Agency (DRDA)

District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) Administration

The DRDA has traditionally been an important organ at the District level to oversee the implementation of different anti-poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. Initially, the administrative costs of the DRDAs were met by way of setting apart a certain percentage of the allocation for each programme. A new Centrally Sponsored Scheme for strengthening the DRDAs was introduced w.e.f. 1st April, 1999. The scheme has been brought under the umbrella of DAY-NRLM since 2014-15.

Overview

The primary objective of the scheme of DRDA Administration is to professionalise the DRDAs, so that they are able to effectively enhance the quality of implementation of anti-poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. The DRDAs are also expected to co-ordinate effectively with the line departments, the Panchayati Raj Institutions, the Banks and other financial institutions, the NGOs as well as the technical institutions with a view to gather support and resources required for poverty reduction effort in the district.

Organizational Structure

- The DRDA would be headed by a project Director, who should be of the rank of an Additional District Magistrate. In respect of such States where DRDAs have been merged into Zila Parishads and do not have a separate identity, a cell will be

created in the Zila Parishad to maintain separate account, so that these are capable of being audited separately. No new DRDAs are now allowed to be created under the scheme of DRDA Administration as per the decision taken in 2018.

- Role of DRDA will be to facilitate the implementation of the programmes, to supervise/oversee and monitor the progress, to receive and send progress reports and maintaining accounts of funds received for various rural development programmes.
- DRDAs also need to develop synergies among different agencies for the most effective results.
- The DRDAs are expected to deal only with the anti-poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. If DRDAs are entrusted with programmes of other Ministries or those of the State Governments, it should be ensured that these have a definite anti-poverty focus.
- The Chairman, Zila Parishad would be the Chairman of the Governing Body of the DRDA. The DRDA shall also have an Executive Committee.

Staffing Pattern

The Staffing structure of the DRDA includes positions for planning for poverty alleviation, project formulation, social organization and capacity building, gender concerns, engineering supervision and quality control, project monitoring, accounting and audit functions as well as evaluation and impact studies.

Personnel Policy

- The DRDA should not have any permanent staff and should not resort to direct recruitment.
- Employees should be taken on deputation for specific periods or engaged on contract basis to ensure better choice of staff and flexibility in staffing pattern.
- The post of Project Directors, Project Officers, APO and all technical posts should be manned by officers with proven capability and motivation selected in an objective manner by Selection Committees.

Funding pattern

Funding under this scheme was earlier shared between the Centre and States in the ratio 75:25 (90:10 in the case of North Eastern States). From the year 2015-16 funding pattern has been changed to 60:40 (90:10 in the case of North Eastern States, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal

Pradesh and Uttarakhand). In the case of UTs, the Centre provides entire (100%) funds under the scheme. However, in case of less budgetary allocation, funds are allocated to the States proportionately. Any expenditure over and above the funds released by the Central Government is to be met by the concerned State Government/UT from its own budget/resources, as per the revised guidelines.

Achievement

Being a staffing scheme, no physical targets are fixed. During 2021-22, Rs. 245.00 crore have been allocated for DRDA Administration Scheme, out of which an amount of Rs. 83.68 crore has been released till 31.12.2021.

Major Decision regarding discontinuation of DRDA

The Government has now decided to discontinue District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) Administration scheme with effect from 01.04.2022.

North Eastern Region.

Under the Scheme of DRDA Administration, administrative cost of DRDAs is shared by Centre and NE States on 90:10 basis. However, in case of lesser budgetary allocation, funds are allocated to the States proportionately. Any expenditure over and above the funds released by the Central Government is to be met by the concerned State Government/UT from its own budget/resources. Being staffing scheme no physical targets are set. A statement of release of funds to North Eastern States during 2021-22 up-to 31.12.2021 is given in the table below:

State-wise release to NE States under DRDA Administration Scheme during 2021-22 (upto 31.12.2021)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	States/UTs	Total Released
1	2	3
1	Arunachal Pradesh	454.67
2	Assam	333.33
3	Meghalaya	118.15
4	Manipur	0.00

Sr. No.	States/UTs	Total Released
1	2	3
5	Nagaland	246.13
6	Mizoram	82.36
7	Sikkim	12.75
8	Tripura	189.27
	Total	1436.665

Chapter - 11

Rural Development Activities in Special Areas

The following are summaries of the performance of major rural development programmes implemented by the Department of Rural Development in the NE Region.

I. DRDA

Under the Scheme of DRDA Administration, administrative cost of DRDAs is shared by Centre and NE States on 90:10 basis. However, in case of lesser

budgetary allocation, funds are allocated to the States proportionately. Any expenditure over and above the funds released by the Central Government is to be met by the concerned State Government/UT from its own budget/resources. Being staffing scheme no physical targets are set. A statement of release of funds to North Eastern States during 2021-22 up-to 31.12.2021 is given in the table below:

State-wise release to NE States under DRDA Administration Scheme during 2021-21 (upto 31.12.2021)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	States/UTs	Total Released
1	2	3
1	Arunachal Pradesh	454.67
2	Assam	333.33
3	Meghalaya	118.15
4	Manipur	0.00
5	Nagaland	246.13
6	Mizoram	82.36
7	Sikkim	12.75
8	Tripura	189.27
	Total	1436.665

Mahatma Gandhi NREGA

Physical and Financial Performance of North Eastern States (as on 31.12.2021)

Physical performance (FY 2021-22 as on 31.12.2021):

Sl No	States	Households issued Job cards (in lakh)	Households Provided Employment (in lakh)	Persondays generated (in lakh)					Families Completed 100 Days of employment (in lakh)
				SCs	STs	Others	Total	Women	
1	Arunachal Pradesh	2.78	2.33	0.00	87.20	6.46	93.66	41.05	0.008
2	Assam	55.47	21.39	24.44	88.69	471.72	584.85	274.09	0.171
3	Manipur	5.91	5.50	7.41	117.72	142.02	267.15	138.73	0.002

Sl No	States	Households issued Job cards (in lakh)	Households Provided Employment (in lakh)	Persondays generated (in lakh)					Families Completed 100 Days of employment (in lakh)
				SCs	STs	Others	Total	Women	
4	Meghalaya	6.26	4.83	1.52	211.67	17.98	231.18	113.56	0.262
5	Mizoram	2.08	2.10	0.03	174.00	1.29	175.32	107.09	0
6	Nagaland	4.49	4.00	0.01	110.55	5.10	115.65	44.34	0
7	Sikkim	0.87	0.60	1.29	10.85	13.72	25.86	13.35	0.018
8	Tripura	6.54	5.79	45.57	160.34	106.83	312.74	148.54	0.421
	Total (NE States)	84.39	46.54	80.27	961.02	765.11	1806.39	880.75	0.88

Financial performance (FY 2021-22 as on 31.12.2021):

S No.	States	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)				
		Unskilled Wage	Material	Admin	Other Expenditure	Total Expenditure
1	Arunachal Pradesh	20329.62	14983.63	903.18	1.64	36218.07
2	Assam	130809.74	21961.15	5841.17	0.02	158612.08
3	Manipur	49726.59	18393.91	1096.49	0	69216.99
4	Meghalaya	53110.34	23091.04	2324.14	0	78525.52
5	Mizoram	40612.83	2664.85	648.21	0	43925.89
6	Nagaland	13191.30	4335.31	96.28	0	17622.89
7	Sikkim	5751.40	1788.24	230.19	0.01	7769.84
8	Tripura	59092.18	18432.07	4342.94	0.03	81867.22
	Total (NE States)	372624.00	105650.20	15482.60	1.70	493758.50

III. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G)

Progress in NE States:

Arunachal Pradesh

Years	Target (in units)	Completion (in units)	Fund Allocated (in lakhs)	Fund Released (in lakhs)
2016 - 2017	9034	0	10993.12	5412.3
2017 - 2018	2187	0	2661.14	1210.97
2018 - 2019	0	85	0	0
2019 - 2020	7500	747	8775	0
2020 - 2021	13279	2417	17925.57	0
2021 - 2022	9596	600	6909.12	0
Total	41596	3849	47263.95	6623.27

Source: As per AwaasSoft as on 31.12.2021

Assam

Years	Target (in units)	Completion (in units)	Fund Allocated (in lakhs)	Fund Released (in lakhs)
2016 - 2017	219695	4	267324.75	132197.89
2017 - 2018	40119	26059	48816.8008	166961.67
2018 - 2019	0	159017	0	24408.40
2019 - 2020	256043	84009	304663.0052	143397.40
2020 - 2021	365976	130879	304742.7279	150342.50
2021 - 2022	700000	55342	832923	32785.15
Total	1581833	455310	1758470.284	650093.02

Source: As per AwaasSoft on 31.12.2021

Manipur

Years	Target (in units)	Completion (in units)	Fund Allocated (in lakhs)	Fund Released (in lakhs)
2016 - 2017	9740	0	11851.13	5767.41
2017 - 2018	0	66	0	5855.29
2018 - 2019	0	7655	0	429.98
2019 - 2020	8900	1151	10590.02	658.90
2020 - 2021	15842	2379	18850.24	10139.71
2021 - 2022	11684	2259	13902.67	2100.98
Total	46166	13510	55194.06	24952.27

Source: As per AwaasSoft as on 31.12.2021

Mizoram

Years	Target (in units)	Completion (in units)	Fund Allocated (in lakhs)	Fund Released (in lakhs)
2016 - 2017	4806	0	5847.67	2482.98
2017 - 2018	1794	1333	2182.938	644.25
2018 - 2019	0	900	0	2923.83
2019 - 2020	1500	997	1755	0
2020 - 2021	5438	1123	13549.769	1616.21
2021 - 2022	6980	1043	5025.6	0
Total	20518	5396	28360.977	7667.28

Source: As per AwaasSoft as on 31.12.2021

Meghalaya

Years	Target (in units)	Completion (in units)	Fund Allocated (in lakhs)	Fund Released (in lakhs)
2016 - 2017	17030	0	20722.1	8078.23
2017 - 2018	3715	260	4520.41	4273.762
2018 - 2019	0	11329	0	12621.22
2019 - 2020	17200	4995	20124	2260.20
2020 - 2021	25732	5016	30106.43	19108.13
2021 - 2022	18000	4830	12960	9012.52
Total	81677	26430	88432.94	55354.07

Source: As per AwaasSoft on 31.12.2021

Tripura

Years	Target (in units)	Completion (in units)	Fund Allocated (in lakhs)	Fund Released (in lakhs)
2016 - 2017	23730	0	28875.1	13455.45
2017 - 2018	1259	3333	1531.95	18316.45
2018 - 2019	0	20690	0	765.98
2019 - 2020	28838	6155	33740.46	22952.36
2020 - 2021	0	15462	0	11361.68
2021 - 2022	159913	913	1870098.203	46129.95
Total	213740	46553	1934245.713	112981.87

Source: As per AwaasSoft on 31.12.2021

Nagaland

Years	Target (in units)	Completion (in units)	Fund Allocated (in lakhs)	Fund Released (in lakhs)
2016 - 2017	4239	0	5158.02	4676.21
2017 - 2018	0	0	0	832.99
2018 - 2019	0	17	0	0
2019 - 2020	5900	3687	7020.35	0
2020 - 2021	10002	535	11901.28	1739.16
2021 - 2022	4933	0	5869.73	1740.66
Total	25074	4239	29949.38	8989.03

Source: As per AwaasSoft on 31.12.2021

Meghalaya

Years	Target (in units)	Completion (in units)	Fund Allocated (in lakhs)	Fund Released (in lakhs)
2016-2017	1079	0	1312.93	1190.61
2017-2018	0	362	0	0
2018-2019	0	646	0	0
2019-2020	0	34	0	65.03
2020-2021	260	13	309.37	0
2021-2022	70	5	83.29	57.28
Total	1409	1070	1705.59	1312.93

Source: As per AwaasSoft on 31.12.2021

IV. DAY-NRLM

Support to North-East SRLMs

Under special package NE SRLMs (except Assam) received budget approvals of Rs.823.93crores during FY 2021-22. The higher allocations have facilitated formation and strengthening of Primary Level Federations, initiating promotion of Secondary Level Federations, expansion of pool of thematic master trainers and community cadres, initiating farm as non-farm livelihoods promotion, CIF, VRF disbursal, partnerships with NROs, MKSP PIAs and other technical support agencies for livelihoods, value chain interventions and convergence support etc.

As of December, 2021, 42.38 lakh women have been mobilized into 4.04 lakh SHGs in 542 blocks in the 8 North East States. 24,922 Village Organisations (VOs)

or Primary Level Federations (PLFs) and 854 CLFs have also been promoted so far in the 8 states of Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh.

Under DAY-NRLM so far, a total of Rs.1599.04 crore Community Investment Fund has been received by SHGs as RF and CIF for meeting their consumption needs and for investing in their existing livelihoods. As of December 2021, a total of 74,921 SHGs under NRLM in NER have accessed bank credit to the tune of Rs.1037.41 crore for FY 2021-22. About 3173 SHG members have been deployed as Business Correspondent Agents (BCAs) to provide last mile financial services including deposit, credit, remittance, disbursement of pensions & scholarships, payment of MGNREGA wages, and enrolment under insurance and pension schemes.

Table: Financial Performance of DAY-NRLM in NE: 2021-22

Rs. in Lakh; as on December, 2021

State	Central Allocation	Central release	Expenditure
Arunachal Pradesh	8289.42	2072.36	3233.49
Assam	34298.66	25724.00	24881.61
Manipur	10273.53	2568.38	3253.11
Meghalaya	14375.43	3593.86	4727.81
Mizoram	10540.55	0.00	2909.26
Nagaland	17118.28	0.00	4427.37
Sikkim	4431.85	1079.84	865.21
Tripura	17364.21	4341.05	3852.50
Total (NE)	116691.93	39379.48	48150.36

Note: Total available funds include Central Releases, State share, Misc. Receipts under NRLM and unspent balance of SGSY

Table: Physical Performance of NRLM: 2021-22

As on December, 2021

State	Districts	Resource, intensive blocks	SHG	VO	RF to SHG	RF Amount (lakhs)	CIF to SHG	CIF Amount (lakhs)
Assam	33	219	303364	18262	224066	43236.49	142257	71945.41
Arunachal	22	60	4234	326	3447	516.95	919	675.16
Manipur	8	27	3228	177	2344	351.6	1464	1572.16
Meghalaya	11	46	36875	2687	28003	4194.89	6521	5491.73
Mizoram	11	26	7285	564	6745	966.45	5691	6259.5
Nagaland	11	74	12403	1033	11223	1756.4	6746	3524.43
Sikkim	4	32	5233	482	4844	876.46	4026	3925.72
Tripura	8	58	31460	1391	14619	1729.05	9312	12882.36
Total:	108	542	404082	24922	295291	53628.29	176936	106276.50

Key Activities During 2021-22:

- **Dedicated Support Structure:** All NE State Missions have dedicated teams at state, district and block levels. Additionally, as per the state progress and plans, new positions are being created and filled for deepening interventions in the areas of livelihoods, and financial inclusion at the district and block levels and for Social inclusion & Social development at state and district levels.
- **Human Resource Development:** A total of 3544 staff in position at State, district and block level of Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura and all staff have undergone a standard and intensive induction of 15-day intensive immersion programme at National Resource Organization (NRO) followed by state level capacity building programmes for new staff. Continuous capacity building programmes have been conducted through NIRDPR, Guwahati and NRPs including regional level thematic workshops, exposure visits, induction and thematic trainings for state and district staff on Model CLF, VO management, VRP preparation, financial inclusion, livelihoods, gender, social inclusion, MIS, financial

management. The pool of NRPs has been further augmented to meet the emerging requirements of NE states to include different thematic experts with relevant experience in livelihoods, financial inclusion, gender, social inclusion, FNHW, convergence and IBCB. These NRPs are now made available to NE-SRLMs for period ranging up to 100 days in a year.

- **Saturation and Expansion:** All districts, including the NERLP districts, have been entered by 6 NE states of Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim and Meghalaya. Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh, which are late starters, shall saturate district entry other than NERCORMP districts by 2021-22 while block saturation will be done by 2023-24 as per their phasing plan. NERCORMP districts and blocks which shall be taken over by DAY-NRLM after the completion of the project tenure in the 2 states. Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Sikkim, Meghalaya and Tripura SRLMs have saturated block entry in all districts which includes the erstwhile NERLP blocks. Resource Blocks have been saturated with more than 80% target households. All intensive blocks shall be saturated by 2022-23 in NE SRLMs. Block

entry has been completed in 13 out of 14 Aspirational Districts in 8 North Eastern states have been entered by DAY-NRLM. One remaining district, is being saturated by NERCORMP in Manipur.

- **Primary Level Federations:** 24922 VOs have been promoted in the 8 NE states up to December, 2021. These are being nurtured to become strong, vibrant self-sustainable community-based institutions. VO strengthening modules on concept seeding, leadership, fund management, cadre management, MCP appraisal, SHG monitoring, sub committees' functions etc., developed as per VO road map with NRP support have been rolled out by most NE states. Internal CRPs and community service providers are also housed in these PLFs who are now also being developed for VO/CLF SOP, SHG and VO audits, revised MCP processes, Gender, FNHW, PRI CBO convergence, elderly SHGs, SHG transaction based MIS etc. Identification of vulnerable persons and preparation of Vulnerability Reduction Plans have also begun in the matured VOs in Tripura, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Sikkim.

Special Initiatives in 2021-22

Institution Building and Capacity Building Initiatives:

- **Development of Model CLFs:** A total of 835 cluster level federations (CLFs) or secondary level federations have been promoted so far across all 8 states out of which 128 CLFs are being developed as Model CLFs under Model CLF strategy wherein onsite long-term technical support is being provided to SRLMs by NMMU, NRPs and resource agencies. As on December 2021, this includes 41 in Assam, 34 in Tripura, 24 in Nagaland, 16 in Mizoram, 12 in Meghalaya, 10 in Manipur, 8 in Sikkim and 3 in Arunachal Pradesh. These Model CLFs will be developed as training-cum-demonstration sites

for the states in NER which are following this strategy.

- A good progress has been made in 3 year old MCLFs with offices been set up, vision document and annual business plans of the CLFs developed, SOPs operationalized, CLF EC trained on byelaws and SOPs, accountants and managers employed by the CLFs and registration completed in Tripura and Assam.
- A two-phase ToT on financial Management for staff supporting Model CLF was provided to all the States.
- Till date there are 8 Community Managed Training Centres established at 4 States (Assam-4, Meghalaya-1, Nagaland-1 and Tripura-2).
- 20 MCLFs in Assam have been provided Viability Gap Fund and 4 MCLFs have got CMTC infrastructure fund under NRETP.
- SISD interventions including PRI-CBO convergence, FNHW, Gender and social inclusion of vulnerable and poorest of poor especially the disabled and elderly have also been initiated in selected MCLFs.

Social Inclusion & Social Development (SISD) Initiatives

- **Social Inclusion:** All NE states have planned to undertake interventions in at least 2 blocks for piloting inclusion of PwDs and elderly among other vulnerable groups [N1] under DAY-NRLM. The states have identified the state specific issues and vulnerable communities they would work with and an online orientation of mission staff and resource persons has been completed with support of NRPs and NRO-Tamil Nadu SRLM and HelpAge India. Meghalaya, Nagaland, Assam and Mizoram have initiated the mobilization of PwD and elderly into the special SHGs after initial orientation of the mission staff. The CRPs from selected blocks of Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Assam, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh have received immersion training in the Helpage

immersion sites of Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. Action Groups aimed at Social Reconstruction (AGRSAR) programme is being implemented by MOSJE and MORD and SRLMs of Assam and Tripura and financial assistance has been released to groups. The programme focuses on inclusion of the elderly with special focus on livelihoods and social development.

Vulnerability Reduction Plans have been prepared by most of the mature VOs of Tripura, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur, Sikkim and Assam which led to identification of poorest and vulnerable households in their villages and draw plan to support them through inclusion in SHGs, convergence for accessing entitlements. Identified vulnerable members in these states have also been provided support of a through Vulnerability Reduction Fund (VRF) through the VOs to support their immediate needs as well as livelihoods investment needs, especially during the pandemic this year.

- **Gender and FNHW initiatives:** All 8 NE states have finalized their gender operational strategy and completed their staff training last year. A field roll out of action plan also initiated in Tripura, Nagaland and Assam after initial training of Gender point persons and VOs. A series of online gender workshops and orientation training for the rest of the mission staff at all levels have been organized on gender mainstreaming with NIRD-NRPs and NMMU. The cadres training and training of institutional mechanisms like VO and CLF SACs and GPPs in SHG is being conducted. The states are developing immersion sites in 2 to 4 blocks with functional institutional mechanisms to ensure intervention and action on social development issues.

All NE states have developed their state specific operational strategy for implementation of intensive Food, Nutrition, Health and WASH (FNHW) thematic interventions. Mizoram, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Meghalaya are in advanced discussion

with National Resource Organization (NRO) for FNHW i.e. JEEViKA, Bihar for technical support on implementation of FNHW intervention. Orientation staff on operational strategy, sharing of resource material i.e 3 modules for rolling out in SHG meeting and training of trainers has been completed in Manipur, Meghalaya, Sikkim and Mizoram. Tripura has engaged with Project Concern International (PCI) as technical partner for FNHW interventions. Nagaland has conducted orientation of staff on state operational strategy. Along with NRO, Arunachal Pradesh is in process of developing the detailed plan for implementation of the interventions.

All SRLMs have conducted training upto the SHG level on COVID-19 appropriate behaviours, management of mild and asymptomatic COVID cases at home, COVID vaccination, health seeking behaviours and immunity building measures etc during June-August, 2020 and April-June, 2021. The state teams are focusing on mobilizing SHG members for COVID vaccination. Under extensive strategy, states observed PoshanMaah in September, 2021 under POSHAN Abhiyaan and promoted issues for improving health and nutrition status.

- **PRI-CBO convergence initiatives:** PRI CBO convergence project so far has been implemented with partnership support from NRO Kudumbashree in 4 NE states of Assam, Tripura, Manipur and Mizoram till March 2020. In 2021-22, 3 out of 4 states continued to take support for expansion and deepening of the project activities and building internal capital for state to take up expansion to rest of the blocks. The project got over in Tripura and has been further expanded to another 6 blocks this year through their internal mentors developed in the pilot areas.

Assam, Tripura and Manipur have gone for further expansion in this year with NRO support. Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya have also initiated the intensive pilots in their states. Nagaland and Sikkim have also planned to begin the pilots in last quarter of 2021-22. Through the project, the VOs, Internal mentors and

local resource groups have been trained to prepare Village Poverty Reduction plan in an intensive manner for submission to Gram Panchayats and Village Councils which are to be integrated with annual GPDP.

In addition to these pilot project areas, in 2021-22, in continuation since last year, mission staff and resource persons of all intensive blocks have been trained to facilitate VPRP preparation and presenting in Gram Sabhas for integration in GPDP with NRO support in the month of August and September this year. These trained resource persons have further trained community cadre (2 CRPs per VO) to prepare the VPRP in a more intensive and structured manner.

All SHGs and VOs in 542 blocks across NER have initiated the VPRP preparation for presentation in GPDP Gram Sabhas from 2nd October to 31st January as part of People's Plan campaign of FY 2021-22.

Financial Inclusion Initiatives

Financial Inclusion is the process of ensuring access to appropriate financial products and services needed by all sections of the society and vulnerable groups such as weaker sections and low-income groups in particular at an affordable cost in a fair and transparent manner by mainstream institutional players. In advance economies, Financial Inclusion is more about the knowledge of fair and transparent financial products and a focus on financial literacy. In emerging economies, it is a question of both access to financial products and knowledge about their fairness and transparency.

Key areas covered under Financial Inclusion in NRLM are

1. SHG Bank Linkage
2. Digital Finance
3. Financial Literacy
4. Insurance & Pension

1. SHG Bank Linkage

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), a flagship programme of Ministry of Rural Development aims at

eliminating rural poverty through mobilizing poor women into community institutions like Self Help Groups (SHGs) and strengthening their livelihood base by borrowing from banks. During the FY 2021-22, 64,587 SHGs were provided credit by banks to the extent of Rs906.40 Crores up to December, 2021 in NE region and total credit accessed by the women SHGs pan India is more than Rs.4.45 lakh crores since inception of the Mission in April, 2013 to make adequate investment in productive enterprises. The outstanding balance is of more than Rs. 1,39,509.71 crores with just 2.55% NPA. The Mission is using Community Based Repayment Mechanism (CBRM) which is community managed where by a committee with representatives drawn from various SHGs or their federations take responsibility of monitoring SHG banks linkage and also ensure prompt repayment by SHG to banks by enforcing rules and social pressure. Bank Sakhi is part of the CBRM who acts as a link between the Banker and SHGs. She helps in completing documentation formalities for account opening, loan application and related documentation, in opening of individual accounts of members in the bank, in assisting SHGs in seeking other financial services from the bank and acts as a liaison between the SHGs and the bank and resolve all issues affecting the SHGs.

33,051 Bank Sakhi are positioned in different branches of the Banks in rural areas. Unique programme for elimination of poverty from rural areas by providing timely credit to the rural poor women.

2. Digital Finance

Providing banking services in the far-flung areas of the country at reasonable cost is a part of the financial inclusion. The mission has taken this initiative to provide door step banking to the rural masses in general and to SHGs & their members in particular. SHG women in the rural areas are identified, trained and engaged as Business Correspondents (B C Sakhi) by banks and other agencies. Over 60,016 women Business Correspondents (B C Sakhi) are providing door step banking facilities in rural areas across 26 states without any cost to the beneficiaries.

The Mission is in the process of having a pool of trained and IIBF certified 1.25 lakhs such B C Sakhi by 2023-24 with the concept of "One BC one GP" under which one B C Sakhi is proposed to be engaged in every Gram Panchayat to provide banking services in the rural areas. To make less cash economy and digitise the transactions of the SHGs, Ministry of Finance and Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the Banks to make banking services available to SHGs at B C Points. For this purpose, dual authentication process to make transactions by the SHGs at B C point is being implemented and almost all the Public Sector Banks have enabled this dual authentication facility available at their BC points.

3. Financial Literacy

Financial literacy is a primary step for financial inclusion since introspection changes behaviour which in turn makes people seek and receive financial services and products. Undoubtedly, people living in rural areas do not have access to the financial literacy which can play a vital role to promote the financial inclusion. Govt. of India, RBI and many other organisations are in the process of promoting financial literacy but in the absence of proper infrastructure, implementation is a huge task. The mission has its reach in almost all the villages of the country and therefore it has taken the role of implementing FL in the rural areas with the co-ordination of Banks through their financial literacy centres and our community resource persons which are drawn from the women SHGs known as Financial Literacy Resource Persons. Training to trainers for each district is provided at National Academy of RSETIs Bangalore and in turn train the FL CRPs in each block. These trained FL CRPs goes in each village and train SHGs, their members and other households in the rural areas. So far more than 29,815 trained FL CRPs have provided financial literacy to 50.60 lakhs rural households in 26 states covering 405 districts.

4. Insurance

Rural poor households are more vulnerable to the risks of death and accidents and as such they require security

from these risks. Further, elders in the society face the issue of regular income in the old age and this is more prone in rural areas due limited available source of income. Risk coverage of SHGs' households in the rural area has thus become crucial for meaningful poverty elimination under DAY-NRLM. The Mission aims to address these issues through facilitating access of appropriate insurance and pension schemes/ products to SHG households.

Claim settlement is also one of the areas of concern in the rural due to no/limited knowledge about the procedure to be followed in case of death or accident of the insurer. DAY – NRLM has taken the initiative of claim settlement through BimaSakhi and have facilitated claim settlement of Rs. 165.36 crore to 8,268 SHG households till December, 2021.

MKSP (Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana):

Under MKSP, till date 7 (seven) projects have been sanctioned to Assam (2), Meghalaya (1), Mizoram (2), Nagaland (1) and Arunachal Pradesh (1) for farm livelihoods interventions through promotion of sustainable agriculture & better livestock management practices by covering around 50,000 MahilaKisan households in 20 blocks of 17 districts. A total of Rs.59.39 crores have been approved for these projects. Out of these three projects one project in Assam is being implemented by NEDC (North East Development Consortium) as Project Implementing Agency (PIA) and rest projects are being implemented by SRLMs.

Organic Cluster promotion:

For organic cluster promotion in North East, six States have targeted for organic farming in 105 numbers of clusters. This includes Arunachal Pradesh (58), Assam (6), Manipur (4), Meghalaya (7) and Mizoram (12) and Nagaland (18). One project has been sanctioned under MKSP AAP for development of organic village clusters in Arunachal Pradesh in Sep 2018. Till date more than 600 Local Groups have been formed under organic interventions.

Creation of Comprehensive Capacity Building Architecture:

Under Capacity Building initiative, 585 no. of SRPs (State Resource Persons), 280 in Sustainable Agriculture and 305 in Livestock have been developed in six States namely Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim and Nagaland. These SRPs are trained by the National Resource Person through 8 days training modules & graded by NIRDPR, Hyderabad. A total of 3,012 Krishi Sakhi (Agriculture CRP) and 2,537 Pashu Sakhi (Livestock CRP) promoted by SRLMs have been trained by the enlisted SRPs.

Non-Farm Livelihoods:

Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP), the sub-scheme under DAY-NRLM supports the SHG and their family members to set-up small enterprises in the non-farm sector. SVEP develops an eco-system for enterprise development in the rural areas which consists of Community Enterprise Fund (CEF) for enterprise financing, Cadre of Community Resource Persons-Enterprise Promotion (CRP-EP) for providing Business Support Services comprising of preparation of business plans, trainings, market linkages etc., dedicated Block Resource Centre (BRC) for providing all necessary information to entrepreneurs. The Block is the unit of implementation.

S.No	States	No of Proposals approved	No. of proposals where Detailed Project Report (DPR) approved	No of Proposals where enterprise promotion started	No of Enterprises formed	Central Share released (Rs Lakhs)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	27.00
2	Assam	8	3	3	1,902	1,094.56
3	Manipur	2	1	1	716	267.92
4	Meghalaya	1	1	1	191	99.98
5	Mizoram	4	2	2	651	243.01
6	Nagaland	4	2	2	4,025	1,005.09
7	Sikkim	1	0	0	0	27.00
8	Tripura	3	1	0	0	81.00
	Total	24	10	9	7,485	2,845.56

Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY), a sub-scheme under Mission seeks to provide safe, affordable and community monitored transport services to interior rural areas. The State wise vehicles operational as on 31 Dec, 2021 is given in the table below:

S.No.	State	Total
1	Arunachal Pradesh	35
2	Assam	112
3	Manipur	24
4	Meghalaya	2
5	Mizoram	48
6	Nagaland	30
7	Sikkim	23
8	Tripura	20
	Total	294

V. Ease of Living (EoL) Survey

Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) data based - 'Ease of Living' status survey is a framework to know the saturation level under Mission Antyodaya, which had covered nationwide survey from 20th January 2020 on status and efficiency of basic services being delivered under different flagship schemes of the Government targeted to 'deprived' and 'automatically included' households captured under SECC (2011). For the first time, this survey has been carried out for knowing the implication of flagship scheme in removing Individual Deprivation. DoRD has completed its first EoL Survey on the basis of 16 parameters having 36 questionnaires with regard to delivery of services under Government flagship schemes.

The universe for the Ease of Living survey comprises 8.87 crore households (45 Crore Rural Population approx.), approx., out of 17.97 crore of total rural households in the country. Survey procedure includes collection of Household information on Mobile App and directly uploading to central server with a display platform/portal(<https://eol.nic.in>).

The anticipated outcomes of the survey are:

- Evidence based approach for strengthening need-based intervention and augmentation of budget allocation
- Catalyze development interventions, building inter connections with various Ministries and Departments for optimum convergence
- Monitor output-outcomes aligned with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- Identification of household poverty and poverty of geography through updation of SECC (2011) data.
- Use of data analytics to identify the gaps for strengthening policy and development intervention to achieve the goal of INDIA @2022.
- Use of EoL data and analytics on GIS platform for preparation of Village Poverty Reduction Plan (VPRP), Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) and for Mission Antyodaya.

Field work of the EoL survey was commenced on 20th January 2020 and it has been completed on 31st October 2021.

Details of the Ease of Living (EoL) Survey in the North Eastern States is as under:-

S. No.	State	GP wise Status		Village wise status	
		Total GPs	GPs Completed	Total Villages	Villages Completed
1	Arunachal Pradesh	2008	452(22.50 %)	4520	1105(24.45%)
2	Assam	2710	2665(98.33%)	24907	24617 (98.83%)
3	Manipur	2060	141 (6.84%)	2322	394 (16.96%)
4	Meghalaya	6236	5392(86.46%)	6237	5393(86.46%)
5	Mizoram	590	590 (100%)	608	608 (100%)
6	Nagaland	1045	1023 (97.89%)	1045	1023(97.89%)
7	Sikkim	185	176(95.13%)	403	389(96.52%)
ALL INDIA		263955	217594 (82.43%)	596418	475117 (79.66%)

Source: eol.nic.in (Data as on 24.01.2022)

VI. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna

Rural Connectivity

North Eastern States- Special Considerations

This Ministry has taken a number of initiatives to take into account special concerns of the North Eastern States under PMGSY. The following dispensations have been provided to the North-Eastern States:-

- (i) As against project cost sharing of 60:40 between centre and states in plain areas, the sharing pattern is 90:10 for states of North-Eastern region.
- (ii) On road portions subjected to heavy snow fall or landslides, where regular snow or debris clearance is done over long period to keep the road open to traffic, roadway width may be increased by 1.5 m upto 7.5 m.
- (iii) States have been allowed to provide adequate length of cement concrete drains along slopes to reduce the damage to roads.
- (iv) States have been allowed to provide requisite number of protection structures and CD works keeping in view the terrain, snow fall and deposition of snow in high altitudes areas.
- (v) The Ministry has agreed to share the cost of bridges upto 100 mtrs length, as against 75 m in

plain areas. Under PMGSY-III, the limit has been extended to 200 m, against 150 m for plain areas.

- (vi) As against criteria of unconnected population of 500+ for the plain areas, the criteria for North-Eastern region is 250+ for connecting the habitations.

2. Further, in the blocks bordering international boundary in the hill States, a special dispensation has been made to all Hilly States that all habitations within a path distance of 10 km in the blocks bordering international boundary in the hill States (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs) may be treated as a cluster for this purpose. A special dispensation has been given to Arunachal Pradesh for extending the facility to International Border Districts. In order to improve the execution capacity in the State of Tripura, Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) such as Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd (HSCL) and National Buildings Construction Corporation (NBCC) Ltd were engaged under a tripartite agreement with the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of Tripura and the Agency concerned. The details of habitations connected, road length completed and expenditure incurred during last five years and current year is given below:

Details of habitation connectivity, road length constructed and expenditure incurred

Year	Habitation connected	Length constructed (km)	Expenditure (Rs. in cr.)
2016-17	396	5,491	1,406.83
2017-18	492	4,687	1,591.98
2018-19	1898	7,674	4,424.17
2019-20	1772	7,093	6,305.65
2020-21	975	6,646	5,808.95
2021-22 (upto 31.12.2021)	126	2,407	3,948.43

VII. Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)

Details of SPMRM - North-East

SPMRM is an attempt to make the selected rural and tribal areas socially, economically and physically sustainable regions and strives to strengthen by providing economic, social and infrastructure amenities, thus leading to sustainable and balanced regional development in the country. 300 Rurban clusters with thematic economic growth points are being developed across the country under this mission. Government of India with a funding support of up to 30% of the estimated investment for each Rurban cluster, given as Critical Gap Funding (CGF), while 70% of the funds is mobilized by the States through convergence with synergic State and Central programmes. The funding pattern for NE States is in the ratio of 90:10 borne by Central and State Government as their share of CGF respectively.

Overview:

- The mission is being implemented in all 8 States in North Eastern region. Out of the total approved 37 Clusters, the Integrated Cluster Action Plans (ICAP) of 36 Clusters has been prepared and subsequently DPRs of 35 Clusters has been approved by respective SLECs. An investment of Rs. 2,868.79 crore is to be mobilised as Convergence and CGF in these clusters and as on date Rs. 1024.03 crore of expenditure has been made, Rs. 772.35 crore under Convergence and Rs. 251.68 crore under CGF
- Total of Rs. 12.60 crore of funds has been released as Administrative funding and Rs. 306.65 crore of Central Share of Critical Gap Funds (CGF) has been released to the 8 NE states so far.

1. Physical Progress:

S.No	Name of the State	Clusters approved				ICAPs Approved				DPRs approved			
		Phase 1	Ph - 2	Ph -3	Total	Ph 1	Phase 2	Ph - 3	Total	Ph 1	Ph 2	Ph 3	Total
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	3
2	Assam	NA	5	4	9	NA	5	4	9	NA	5	4	9
3	Manipur	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
4	Meghalaya	1	2	1	4	1	2	1	4	1	2	1	4
5	Mizoram	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	4
6	Nagaland	1	NA	1	2	1	NA	1	2	1	NA	1	2
7	Sikkim	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
8	Tripura	2	3	2	7	2	3	2	7	2	3	2	7
	Total	8	14	15	37	8	14	14	36	8	14	13	35

2. Physical Progress:

S. No	Name of the State	Total no. of clusters	Central Share of Admin fund & CGF released (Rs. in crore)	
			Admin fund	Central Share of CGF released
1	Arunachal Pradesh	4	1.4	18.9
2	Assam	9	3.15	52.65
3	Manipur	4	1.05	41.85
4	Meghalaya	4	1.4	29.03
5	Mizoram	4	1.4	45.42
6	Nagaland	2	0.7	12.15
7	Sikkim	3	1.05	25.65
8	Tripura	7	2.45	81
	TOTAL	37	12.6	306.65

Works on ground in Rurban clusters



Mizoram Orchid Centre in Aibawk Cluster,
Aizawl District, Mizoram



Overhead Water Tank in Khangabok cluster,
Thoubal District, Manipur

VIII. Rural skills

A. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU GKY) is a placement-linked skill development programme of the Ministry of Rural Development. Evolved out of the need for poverty alleviation by diversifying incomes of the rural poor and to cater to the occupational aspirations of their youth, it is uniquely placed to empower rural poor youth with employable skills and facilitate their participation in regular labour markets. DDU-GKY aims to skill rural youth and provide them with jobs having regular monthly wages at or above the minimum wages.

Implementation of DDU-GKY is done by the State Rural Livelihood Missions (SRLMs)/Skill

Development Missions (SSDMs) through Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs). The Ministry of Rural Development with the support of Central Technical Support Agencies (CTSA's) monitors overall implementation of the programme.

In the North east region, National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (NIRD PR) is the CTSA for five states (Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura and Sikkim), whereas NABCONS (Nabard Consultancy Services) is the CTSA for 3 states (, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland).

The State-wise performance under the DDU-GKY program for Action Plan 2016-2019 and 2019 -2022 for the 8 State of North East states of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Tripura, is being summarised below:

Cumulative performance of NE States under DDUGKY from 2014-15 till 31 st December 2021				
Sl. No.	State	Cumulative performance		Fund Release
		Trained	Placed	(Rs Cr)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	112	43	27.96
2	Assam	53833	33126	443.45
3	Manipur	2899	1049	72.29
4	Meghalaya	2633	1197	53.27
5	Mizoram	783	461	27.04
6	Nagaland	2051	901	67.45
7	Sikkim	920	414	28.04
8	Tripura	6630	4189	94.58

B. Rural Self Employment Training Institutions

Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) are a Bank lead- MoRD funded training institutions established by the Sponsor Banks in their Lead Districts, to provide training for Skill and Entrepreneurship Development. MoRD extends financial support for the constructions of the RSETI building and also bears the cost of training the Rural Poor candidates. Handholding of the trained candidates is provided for a period of one year in order to help them get settled. RSETIs also

facilitate credit linkage of the trained candidates by closely coordinating with the concerned Bank branches. Any unemployed youth in the age group of 18-45 years, irrespective of caste, religion, having an aptitude to take up self-employment or wage employment and having some basic knowledge in the related field can undergo training at RSETI. Some of the trained candidates may also seek regular salaried jobs / wage employment. RSETIs undertake different types of training programmes which include General EDP, Process EDP, Product EDP and Agriculture EDP.

There are total 41 functional RSETIs in 8 North East States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Mizoram, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura and Manipur. The performance of RSETIs of NE States have been summarized as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of functional RSETIs	Candidates trained (since inception 31 st Dec, 2021)	Candidates Settled (since inception till 31 st Dec, 2021)	Fund released (Rs, Cr) (Since inception till 31 st Dec, 2021)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1	2084	991	Nil*
2	Assam	26	114120	72524	11.04
3	Manipur	2	3184	1784	0.29
4	Meghalaya	5	13958	7107	1.41
5	Mizoram	1	4289	3521	0.39
6	Nagaland	1	2872	1775	0.55
7	Sikkim	1	3326	2388	0.09
8	Tripura	5	27567	17095	2.48

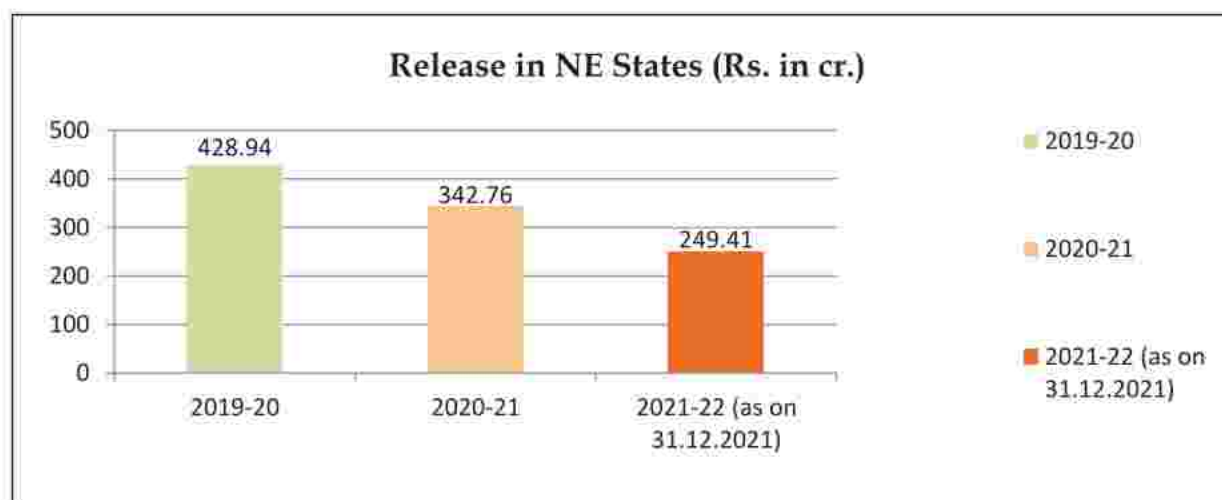
*No payment released till date to any AP RSETIs due to grading below B

IX. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

1. Implementation of NSAP in North Eastern States

At present, all the five schemes of NSAP are implemented in the North Eastern States, wherein 10% of the total budget allocation of NSAP schemes is earmarked to NE States. NSAP schemes in NE States

are implemented by the Rural Development Department in Assam and Meghalaya and in the rest of the NE States by Social Welfare Department. An amount of Rs. 920.00 crore has been allocated to NE States for the year 2021-22, out of which Rs.249.41 crore has been released (as on 31.12.2021). The total number of NSAP beneficiaries under NSAP in NE States is 12.27 lakh. All the NE States except Nagaland has started Direct Benefit Transfer for payment of benefit under NSAP schemes.



X. Progress in implementation of SAGY in North Eastern States

In the North-East region, the Hon'ble MPs have identified 119 Gram Panchayats under SAGY upto Phase VI (2021-22). Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) has been a pioneering approach in rural development where a national programme focused on bringing convergence and saturation across governments. Accordingly, as many as 26 central schemes have amended their guidelines or enabled priority for the SAGY Gram Panchayats. Based on the principles of convergence and saturation within a specified timeline, the Yojana aims to empower the villagers to make choices and provide them with

opportunities to exercise those choices. Recognising the fact that development goes beyond infrastructure, the Yojana aims to generate value chain through value change.

The villagers of these GPs through a democratic process have articulated their aspirations towards 'Adarsh Gram' by formulating Village Development Plans (VDP) that are befitting for their villages. Till Phase VI (2021-22), the SAGY Gram Panchayats of North-East region planned for 5,453 projects in their VDPs, out of which 2,090 (39%) projects have been completed as on 31st December 2021. The table below shows the State/UT-wise progress of implementation of Village Development Plans.

Sl	State / UT	No. of SAGY GPs	No. of GPs that uploaded VDP	No. of projects planned	No. of projects completed	No. of projects in- progress
1	Arunachal Pradesh	7	3	216	37	27
2	Assam	45	29	2431	603	464
3	Manipur	22	20	1130	675	213
4	Meghalaya	9	6	338	87	87
5	Mizoram	9	6	570	378	45
6	Nagaland	8	3	134	44	24
7	Sikkim	9	9	375	180	61
8	Tripura	10	7	259	86	16
	Total	119	83	5453	2090	937

XI. Training

An Overview Capacity building through training of Rural Development functionaries, elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and other concerned is a priority of the Ministry. Capacity building is carried out through a network of Training Institutes namely National Institute of Rural

Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR) at Hyderabad and its North Eastern Regional Centre (NERC) at Guwahati, 29 State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs) and 87 Extension Training Centres (ETCs). During the year 2021-22 as on 31-12-2021, the Institute organized 998 training programmes across the country.

Chapter - 12

Empowerment of Women

1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) accords priority for empowerment of women and categorically states that while providing employment, priority shall be given to women in such a way that at least one-third of the beneficiaries shall be women who have registered and requested for work under the Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, Schedule II, para 15).

Mahatma Gandhi NREGA operational guidelines 2013, has the following provisions to encourage women participation:

- Women (especially single women) and older persons should be given preference to work on worksites nearer to their residence.
- Equal wages for men and women.
- If more than five children under the age of six years are present, childcare facilities should also be provided at the worksite.
- In several States, the worksite supervision (as detailed above) has been assigned to women SHGs. This facilitates increase in women participation in Mahatma Gandhi NREGA and at the same time, supports SHGs financially.
- In the recruitment process of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA functionaries, the reservation policy of the State for contractual employment should be followed. The Mahatma Gandhi NREGS staff should be adequately represented by women, SCs, STS, disabled etc.

- For helping the Gram Rozgar Sahayak in managing worksite facilities including taking attendance of the workers, a mate should be appointed for each work. Preference in appointment of mates should be given to women workers or differently abled persons who are adequately trained for performing the duties expected of mates.
- Special awareness and outreach activities should be conducted to ensure that all wage-seekers (including women) are able to handle bank procedures, especially in areas where they are unfamiliar with the banking system.
- Widowed women, deserted women and destitute women are highly vulnerable and require special attention. The GP should identify such women and ensure that they are provided 100 days of work. Pregnant women and lactating mothers (at least upto 8 months before delivery and 10 months after delivery) should also be treated as a special category. Special works which require less effort and are close to their house should be identified and implemented for them.

Additionally, to increase women participation in the scheme, states have been suggested to open individual bank/post office accounts for all women workers, identify and provide Job cards of distinct colour to widowed, deserted and destitute women, who qualify as a house hold under the Act.

As per the information uploaded by the States/UTs in Management Information System (MIS), during the year 2021-22 (till 31 December, 2021), out of the total 272.13 crore person days generated, 147.63 crore were women person-days which is 54.25% of total person days generated under this programme.

2. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) focusses on reducing rural poverty through building institutions of the poor women (Self Help Groups to Village Organizations to Cluster Level Federations) and enabling them to access a range of financial, livelihoods and convergence services. Mission makes extensive use of community resources (social capital) for building and sustaining the community institutions and promotion of livelihoods. The Mission also provides technical support to improve livelihoods and quality of life.

Universal social mobilization is a key feature of DAY-NRLM, which aims that at least one female adult member from each identified rural poor household (using SECC and PIP process) is brought under SHGs and its federated institutions in a time bound manner. The mission especially focusses on the identified poorest of the poor and most vulnerable communities such as manual scavengers, victims of human trafficking, people with disabilities (PwDs) and particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PVTGs) etc. The Mission has evolved protocols, policy and strategies to reach out to these vulnerable sections of the community and support them to come out of poverty through providing them an institutional space, provide services (savings, credit, technical assistance for livelihoods promotion), strengthen and support them for sustainable livelihoods solutions.

The Mission envisages that mature community institution (SHG and their federations) would demand transparent, efficient and quality public services for accessing schemes and national social security assistance programmes. Linkages with mainstream institutions such as banks, local governance bodies, and government departments help them to address multiple dimensions of poverty and deprivation. These activities would enable women to improve their access to entitlements, rights, resources and livelihood opportunities and gradually come out of poverty.

Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP)-Engendering Farming

MKSP a sub scheme implemented by the MoRD aims to empower **women in agriculture** by strengthening the community institutions of poor women farmers and leverage their strength to promote sustainable agriculture practices. MKSP recognizes women farmers, a hitherto unrecognized category, even though most of the farming activities are handled by the women. MKSP also seeks to reduce drudgery for women farmers. MKSP recognizes the centrality of women in agriculture and therefore aims to provide direct and indirect support to enable them to achieve sustainable agriculture production. It envisages initiating learning cycle through which women are enabled to learn and adopt appropriate technologies in farming.

Under MKSP, the work is largely carried out in two major domains- Sustainable Agriculture and NTFP activities while livestock is envisaged as the universal intervention in both the domains. DAY-NRLM, under farm livelihoods is also focusing on value chain development interventions for establishing market linkages, which could help MKSP farmers. Under the Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP), which is a sub-component of the DAY-NRLM, cumulative more than 38.5 Lakh mahila kisan have been covered. A total of 87 MKSP projects spread over across 26 States, 291 districts, 1403 blocks, and 32,701 villages. With the learning of MKSP the interventions have been expanded to other areas of the country and till date 1.47 mahila kisan (including 38.5 under MKSP) have been covered under DAY-NRLM.

2.1 DeenDayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

Skill training projects under DDU-GKY requires a mandatory coverage of 33% women candidates. In the year 2021-22 (upto 31.12.2021) 35183 candidates have been trained out of which 19545 trained candidates are women.

2.2 Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs)

Under RSETIs, during the year 2021-22 (upto 31.12.2021) 2,02,009 candidates have been trained out of which 1,65,252 trained candidates are women.

3. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)

In PMAY-G, allotment of house is made jointly in the name of husband and wife except in the case of a widow/unmarried/separated person. The scheme allows the State to also choose to allot it solely in the name of the woman. Owning the PMAY-G house partially or completely ensures their economic stability. As on 31st December, 2021, a total of **56,43,303 sanctions** have been made in the name of female beneficiaries, out of which a total of **45,57,231 houses** have been recorded **completed**. A total of **90,37,721** sanctions have been made **jointly** to Wife and Husband, out of which **67,19,870** have been recorded completed.

Out of 2,15,52,540 total houses sanctioned, 1,46,81,024 houses have been sanctioned in solely or jointly in the name of female i.e **68.12 % of total sanction**. Out of 1,68,68,040 total houses completed, 1,12,77,101 houses have been completed in solely or jointly in the name of female i.e. **66.85 % of total houses completed**.

While preparation of Permanent Wait List (PWL), households are prioritized based on socio-economic deprivation parameters. The criterion includes female headed households with no adult male members between the age 16 to 59.

Self Help Groups (SHGs) accredited to NRLM involves mostly women of that area. PMAY-G defines the role of SHGs as:

- SHGs should be involved in creating awareness among the beneficiaries of PMAY-G, about construction of durable houses, sources of procurement of materials, availability of skilled masons and benefits deliverable from other schemes implemented by the States/UTs and the Central Government.

- The SHGs need to be involved in the construction / completion of houses sanctioned to the beneficiaries.
- SHG members should be trained as certified social auditors to undertake social audit of the PMAY-Gramin.
- Production of building materials by the SHGs, where feasible, should be taken up for supply of the same to the beneficiaries of PMAY-G at a reasonable cost, thereby benefiting both the SHGs and the beneficiaries.

4. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) has significant impact on the living conditions of the rural women in terms of providing rural roads, enhancing the opportunities for the girl child to have an access to educational facilities, better access to health and marketing hubs.

A progressive step has been taken under PMGSY by engaging women from the Panchayati Raj Institutions and representatives from SHGs along with Junior Engineer, Panchayat Pradhan, local patwari in the transect walk to prepare Detailed Project Report (DPR). The objective of the transect walk is to determine the most suitable alignment, sort out issues of land availability and to moderate any adverse social and environmental impact, eliciting participation of the community in the programme. After transect walk, minutes are placed before the Gram Sabha for the approval. Women are also involved in planning of the rural road network.

Another initiative under PMGSY has been the involvement of women Self Help Groups in the off carriage way maintenance of PMGSY works in Uttarakhand and Madhya Pradesh. This ensures quicker response time and ownership of assets besides economically empowering the women Self Help Groups.

5. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

In February, 2009, the Government approved Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) for the women (widows) under NSAP for BPL households. Under National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS), BPL household is entitled to a lumpsum amount of money on the death of the primary breadwinner aged between 18-59 years. The amount of assistance is Rs.20,000/-.

Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) is a social security/social welfare programme under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) applicable to widows belonging to below poverty line (BPL) household. Under IGNWPS, central assistance of Rs.300/- p.m. is provided to the widows in the age group of 40-79 years.

States are advised to simplify the procedure and processes under Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS). The total number of estimated widow pensioners under the schemes is 66 lakh. The total number of beneficiaries under NFBS is 3.58 lakh.

States are also advised to review the Application process. The Application forms should be simple and self-certification may be encouraged. If the documents are not available with the eligible beneficiaries, the States may devise method for certification by government functionaries, who can be authorized for the same. Advisories have been issued to all States/UTs for devising alternative methods for certification for the convenience of the beneficiaries as follows:-

- i. For widow-the Revenue Authority could be allowed to certify the death of the spouse.
- ii. Death certificate of married deceased persons must indicate name of his surviving wife to enable sanction of widow pension.
- iii. In the absence of requisite document states may nominate/authorize revenue authority to certify death, medical authority to certify age.

Gender Budget Cell (GBC): Gender Budget Cell (GBC) has been constituted in each Ministry to ensure that public resources are allocated in an equitable way to tackle gender imbalances and promote gender equality by identifying the pressing gender needs or concerns. In March, 2013 Department of Rural Development has constituted the GBC.

Chapter - 13

Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is a demand driven scheme with universal coverage. However from FY 2021-22 separate budgetary provision for SC and ST Category have been made Special Component for Schedule Caste (SCP) and Tribal Area Sub Plan (STP) respectively. It may be seen that Mahatma Gandhi NREGA programme is self-targeting in nature and it has increased the outreach to the poor and the marginalized.

Para 5 of Schedule 1 of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, 2005 envisages that works creating individual assets shall be prioritized on land or homestead owned by households belonging to Schedule Castes (SCs), Schedule Tribes (STs), nomadic tribes, denotified tribes etc.

As per the information uploaded by the States/UTs in

Management information System (MIS), during the year 2021-22 (till 31st December, 2021), out of total employment generation of 272.13 crore person days, employment generated for SCs stood at 53.29 crore persondays (19.58%) and for the STs, this figure stood at 49.19 crore persondays (18.08%). Thus, 37.66% of the total person days of employment generated in current financial year were for the SCs/STs households.

2. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)

Ministry of Rural Development has been earmarking funds for Scheduled Caste Special Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) from 2013-14 onwards. The details of the funds earmarked for SCSP and TSP under DAY-NRLM are follows:

Table: DAY-NRLM Scheme

(Rs.in Crore)

Year	Total	SCSP	TSP
2013-14 (R.E)	2600.00	438.22	317.33
2014-15 (B.E)	4000.00	599.26	434.24
2015-16 (B.E)	2505.00	327.54	237.19
2016-17 (B.E)	3000.00	320.76	231.73
2017-18(BE)	4500.00	848.29	613.41
2018-19 (B.E)	5750.00	1212.53	877.17
2019-20 (B.E)	9024.00	1671.93	1207.27
2020-21 (B.E)	9210.04	2305.00	1613.02
2021-22 (BE)	13677.61	3419.42	2393.84

The DAY-NRLM stipulates that at least 50% of the women beneficiaries shall be members of the SCs/STs. The State Missions have been advised to prioritize

Integrated Action Plan (IAP) Districts (which also have high ST population) for DAY-NRLM intensive activities. The Social Management Framework (SMF)

for DAY-NRLM has been prepared and disclosed. The SMF focuses on social inclusion, social accountability and social safeguards particularly focusing on marginalized and vulnerable social groups including the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and the Scheduled Tribes (STs) and the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). Every State has been directed to prepare a social

inclusion plan to guide their efforts to mobilize vulnerable groups including the SCs and the STs into SHGs and promote their financial and economic inclusion to ensure better livelihoods. The details regarding inclusion and capitalization of SC & ST SHGs are as follows:

Table: Inclusion and capitalization of SC & ST SHGs

December, 2021

S.No	Particular	Total	FY 2021-22
1	No. of SC-SHG formed	1599113	134368
2	No. of SC-SHG received RF	774258	101205
3	Amount of RF provided to SC-SHG (In lakh)	111454.05	14917.82
4	No. of SC-SHG received CIF	563278	104618
5	Amount of CIF provided to SC- SHGs (In lakh)	323834.69	67170.91
6	No. of ST-SHG formed	1010649	70311
7	No. of ST-SHG received RF	582241	61759
8	Amount of RF provided to ST-SHG (In lakh)	80900.34	9209.58
9	No. of ST-SHG received CIF	349303	62903
10	Amount of CIF provided to ST- SHGs (In lakh)	211726.49	36864.75

As per the social inclusion protocol, the state missions need to initiate social mobilization work within a hamlet dominated by SC/ST and other vulnerable households on priority. Further the state missions need to prioritize positioning SC and ST in the SHG, VO and CLF leadership roles and also in MKSP and SVEP and AGEY. This strategy has successfully provided an edge to these communities in acquiring leadership roles and play a critical role in the functioning of community institutions. DAY-NRLM also gives priority to the SC and the ST SHGs in the provision of Revolving Fund and Community Investment Fund.

Special projects for PVTG communities

Special projects have been undertaken for PVTG communities under the innovation fund of NRLM for focused work on the comprehensive development of PVTG communities. The work was initiated in Attappady, Palakad district, Kerala and presently upscaled to Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh.

Attappady comprehensive tribal and PVTG development project was approved by Ministry, based on the high rate of infant mortality among tribal communities in Attappady, Kerala. The project was approved in 2014-2015 with an overall allocation of Rs.52.12 crore for seven years. The project is designed in two phases, the first phase from April 2014 to March 2018 with a total allocation of Rs.30.19 crores.

The project aimed to mobilize 10,000 families of Irula, Muduga and Kurumba families and form four tier institutional platforms for creating self-sustaining community institutions of their own. This special project was designed to develop prototype for DAY-NRLM to work with tribal communities in Kerala and across the country

Around 683 SHGs, 134 Village Organizations (Oorusamithis), 4 Panchayat Level Federations including Kurumba Panchayat Samithi have been promoted under the project. A total of Rs.987.85 lakh

has been disbursed to these institutions and out of which Rs. 44.80 lakh was given towards revolving fund, Rs. 1.15 lakh as startup funds, Rs. 145 lakh as Vulnerable Reduction Fund and Rs. 667.75 lakh as Community Investment Fund and Rs. 129.20 lakh as Livelihoods Funds and 63.46 as producer fund. To address the malnourishment among children, the project in convergence with social welfare and tribal welfare departments has promoted 185 community kitchens.

The learning from Attappady intervention has been up-scaled to the tribal communities of Paniya, Kuruma, Vettukuruma, PVTG communities of Kattunayaka and Cholanayaka in Tirunelli, Wyenad, Paniya communities of Aralam in Kannur and Paniya, Arnadan, Kattunayakan and Cholanayakan communities of Nilambur, Malapuram.

Udaan: PVTG development project was undertaken by JSLPS under the innovation fund of NRLM. The achievement are as follows-

- 23250 PVTG households have been mobilised into 2200 SHGs linked with respective VOS.
- 275 potential change makers have been identified through community participation approach and trained by state resource persons.
- Entitlement drive process completed in 1000 PVTG hamlets and 18000 families availed various entitlements
- 18500 families undertaking various livelihood activities
- 435 families availed different pensions
- 200 children enrolled in PVTG paatshala run as bridge courses in the PVTG villages
- 1500 given FNHW training

Bawariya development project was undertaken by UPSRLM under the innovation fund of NRLM. The progress is as follows-

- Formation of 94 SHGs and 7 VOs
- RF provided to 77 SHGs and CIF to 63 SHGs
- Accounts opened for 89 SHGs, CCL to 37 SHGs

- 100 women engaged in sewing and presently making of masks

Special Proposal for Socio-Economic Development of Vantangiya marginalized Community has been undertaken by UPSRLM. The progress is as follows-

- 268 SHGs and 12 VOs formed
- RF provided to 242 SHGs and CIF to 139 SHGs
- Bank account opened for 242 SHGs, CCL to 42 SHGs
- 10 PGS formed, 1000 women involved in vegetable cultivation
- 80 ponds developed through MGNREGA

Uthhan"- Mainstreaming and Livelihood promotion for PVTGs in Chhattisgarh has been approved and is being rolled out by Bihaan

The objectives of the project is to enhance socio-economic status of PVTGs through holistic approach (Institutional promotion & strengthening, livelihoods promotion, Convergence) aimed at improving their quality of life.

Progress

- 9 districts, 14 blocks, 163 GPs, 242 villages
- Community Operational manual has been finalised
- Integrated training module has been finalised
- Resource mapping and social mapping done in 50% villages
- 169 CRPs identified and trained
- Base-line survey of 9169 households completed
- 530 SHGs formed
- 3817 households included

2.1 DeenDayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

The DDU-GKY Guidelines provide for earmarking 50% of fund allocation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe category at national level. In the year

2021-22 (up to 31.12.2021), a total of 10538 Scheduled Caste candidates and 5740 Scheduled Tribe candidates have been trained under DDU-GKY projects.

2.2 Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs)

During the year 2021-22 (up to 31.12.2021), a total of 50,857 Scheduled Caste candidates and 26,157 Scheduled Tribe candidates have been trained under RSETI Scheme.

3. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)

Under the PMAY-G, minimum 60% of the target at the national level is earmarked for SC/ST households. To maintain this, 60% of the target allocated to each State / UT is earmarked for SC/STs subject to availability of eligible PMAY (G) beneficiaries in the Permanent Wait List (PWL). Within earmarked targets the proportion of SC/ST is to be decided from time to time by the respective States/UTs. Under the scheme, there was no separate allocation made for the SCs/STs up to 2010-11. From the year 2011-12 funds are earmarked for Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe Sub Plan.

As of 31st December, 2021 out of the total 2,15,52,547 houses sanctioned, 48,34,809 houses were sanctioned for SCs and 47,44,145 sanctioned for STs across the country. Further, out of total 168,68,040 houses completed, 38,96,524 houses were completed for SCs and 36,16,143 completed for STs across the country.

4. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

PMGSY is an area development programme and the unit of programme is a habitation. PMGSY is not an individual beneficiary oriented scheme and target of the programme is to connect the eligible habitations with roads constructed under it catering to the access needs of the entire population of the target habitation. However, relaxation has been provided to the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and the erstwhile Planning Commission), and unconnected habitations in these areas with a population of 250 persons and above in the Core Network as per Census 2001 are eligible for connectivity under the scheme.

No separate allocation of funds is made for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes under PMGSY.

5. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

From the Financial Year 2021-22, provisions have been made for separate budgetary allocation for SCs & STs. In this regard, an amount of Rs. 1246.34 crore and Rs. 660.62 crore (as on 31.12.2021) has been released to SC & ST beneficiaries respectively under NSAP schemes. Year-wise total number of SC/ST beneficiaries covered under NSAP is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Total no. of Beneficiaries	No. of SC Beneficiaries	Percentage of SC Beneficiaries	No. of ST Beneficiaries	Percentage of ST Beneficiaries
1	2019-20	29307301	5790417	19.76%	3047039	10.40%
2	2020-21	29642865	6003993	20.25%	3169510	10.69%
3	2021-22 (till 31.12.2022)	29834056	5944618	19.93%	3139896	10.52%
	Total	88784222	17739028	19.98%	9356445	10.54%

Chapter - 14

Caring for Persons with Disability

1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Mahatma Gandhi NREGA

Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is a demand driven scheme. Hence, separate earmarking of employment/resources has not been provided for differently abled.

The disabled or differently-abled persons defined under the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (1 of 1996) as persons with disabilities, the severity of which is 40% and above are considered as special category of vulnerable persons for the purposes of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. The disabled persons as defined in the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 (44 of 1999) are also to be considered as disabled for the purpose of inclusion of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA.

To increase participation of Persons with Disabilities (PWD) in the Scheme, some major initiatives are being suggested such as:

- Special schedule of rates for PWDs.

- Identification of suitable works for PWDs.

- Organization of PWDs in groups.

As per the information uploaded by the States/UTs in Management Information System (MIS), during the year 2021-22 (till 31st December, 2021), a total of 5.27 lakh disabled beneficiaries have been provided employment who together generated 1.75 crore person days of work.

2. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)

DAY-NRLM recognizes that poverty and disability are closely linked to each other and therefore it addresses specific needs of individuals as well as families of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). The states undertake participatory vulnerability assessment processes as part of social mobilization. This entry point activity at the village level with a specific focus on identification of households of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) shall ensure greater inclusion of these individuals and families into the DAY-NRLM network. The details regarding inclusion and capitalization of PWDs SHGs are as follows:

Table: Inclusion and Capitalization of PWDs SHGs

December, 2021

S. No.	Particulars	Total	FY 2021-22
1	No. of PWD - SHGs formed	148388	46052
2	No. of PWD - SHGs received RF	55362	11742
3	Amount of RF provided to PWD - SHGs (In Rs. lakh)	8002.24	1747.63
4	No. of PWD - SHGs received CIF	33008	7270
5	Amount of CIF provided to PWD - SHGs (In Rs. lakh)	23703.95	5619.44

About Inclusive development of people with disabilities (PWDs)

Inclusive development of people with disabilities (PWDs) is one of the critical components of DAY-NRLM. This entails implementation of interventions that focus on community-integration of PWDs and their families. Under DAY-NRLM, priority is given to the promotion of exclusive SHGs of differently abled persons and their care givers. The initial social mobilization process lays great stress on including members of differently abled households in the SHG fold. The organization of PWDs into groups has led to increased awareness and accessing of entitlements and rights. DAY-NRLM also seeks to provide financial support in the form of Revolving Fund and Community Investment Fund to these SHGs on a priority basis. DAY-NRLM also provides scope for inclusion of minors through the adult parent or immediate caretaker of the minor as nominee. It also provides 50% more fund allocation to the SHGs of PWD.

A draft advisory for deepening work with elderly and people with disability has been developed and it has been shared with the states. The work is being undertaken with the support of technical support agency HelpAge. States have been supported in incorporating the detailed activities in the plan 21-22 at least in two to four blocks.

- At present, the work is undertaken in states of MP, UP, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Odisha, Assam, Tripura, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, HP, Punjab, Haryana and Uttarakhand in 51 districts and 100 blocks.
- Training of SI anchor at SMMU, DMMU and BMMU from 2 to 4 blocks has taken place.
- Fifty staff from the states have been given training and exposure visit in HelpAge immersion sites in Cuddalore and 136 CRPS provided immersion training in HelpAge immersion sites of Tamilnadu, West Bengal and Bihar.

- The SRLMs would be provided hand-holding support in inclusion of elderly and financial inclusion and livelihood interventions.
- Action Groups aimed at Social Reconstruction (AGRSAR) programme is being implemented by MOSJE and MORD and 15 SRLMs of *Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, MP, Odisha, Sikkim, UP, Tamilnadu, Tripura, West Bengal* and financial assistance has been released to 5000 groups. The programme focusses on inclusion of the elderly

2.1 DeenDayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

As per DDU-GKY guidelines, States have been mandated to ensure that at least 5% of beneficiaries in the skill training courses being implemented in the State are from among persons with disabilities (PwD). In 2021-22 (upto 31.12.2021), 131 PwD candidates have been trained under DDU-GKY projects.

2.2 Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs)

Under RSETIs Scheme, during the year 2021-22 (upto 31.12.2021), 1,038 PwD candidates have been trained.

3. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)

The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, provides for social security for persons with disabilities. Accordingly, in the scheme of PMAY-G while deciding the inter-se priority among the beneficiaries who are to be provided assistance, households with any disabled member and no able bodied adult member have been accorded additional deprivation score so that such households are given priority while allotting the houses. Keeping this in view, State should ensure that at least 5% of beneficiaries are from among persons with disabilities.

In cases where the beneficiary is old or infirm or a person with disability and is therefore not able to get the house constructed on his/her own, such houses are taken up as a part of the Rural Mason Training (RMT) programme. In case there are still some beneficiaries left out, the State/UT Governments ensure that such beneficiaries are assisted through the Gram Panchayats or a ground level programme functionary to get their house constructed. As on 31st December, 2021, a total of **32,099** houses have been sanctioned for the physically and mentally disabled and out of which **26,669** houses have been completed.

4. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

PMGSY is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the objective to provide access to the basic services through construction of all-weather roads to population residing in the rural areas including Differently Abled.

5. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

In February, 2009, the Government approved Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) under NSAP for BPL households with severe or multiple disabilities between the age group of 18-64 years with assistance @ 200/- per month per beneficiary.

For the purpose of defining severe or multiple disabilities the following legal provisions are followed:

- a. As per Section 56(4) of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 (PWD Act, 95), "persons with severe disability" means a person with 80% or more of one or more disabilities.
- b. As per Section 2(h) of the National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 (National Trust Act, 1999), "Multiple Disabilities" means combination of 2 or more disabilities.
- c. Steps are being taken to implement the Rights of Persons with Disability Act 2016 for the NSAP schemes.

Consequent upon the lowering of age under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), the upper age limit under IGNDPS has been lowered from 64 years to 59 years. With effect from 1.10.2012, the amount of pension under IGNDPS has been increased to Rs. 300/- per month and upper age limit has been increased to 79 years. After attaining the age of 80 years, the beneficiary would be shifted to IGNOAPS for getting pension of Rs. 500/-. The total number of beneficiaries under the scheme is 10.58 lakh.

Chapter - 15

Welfare of Minorities

1. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G)

As far as possible, upto 15% of the total fund would be earmarked for Minorities at the National Level. The allocation of targets for **Minorities** among the States/UTs would be on the basis of number of Minority households included in the Permanent Wait List of PMAY-G. Minorities notified under **Section 2(c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992** are to be considered eligible for receiving benefits against Minority earmarks.

As on 31st December, 2021 out of the total **2,15,52,547** houses sanctioned, **27,63,089** houses were sanctioned

for **Minorities** and **21,70,285** got completed across the country since the inception of this scheme.

2. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)

DAY-NRLM has the mandate to ensure adequate coverage of women from the minority groups. The Mission is required to ensure that 15% of the total women members mobilized and supported are from the minority communities. Accordingly, state-wise targets for coverage of minority members have been communicated to the states by DAY-NRLM Division.

The details regarding inclusion and capitalization of Minority- SHGs are as follows:

Table: Inclusion and Capitalization of Minority SHGs*December, 2021*

S. No.	Particular	Total	FY 2021-22
1	No. of Minority - SHGs formed	634848	23925
2	No. of Minority-SHG received RF	353063	84155
3	Amount of RF provided to Minority-SHG (In Rs. lakh)	52312.20	13319.61
4	No. of Minority-SHG received CIF	222140	68682
5	Amount of CIF provided to Minority- SHGs (In Rs. lakh)	104286.72	34147.07

Vulnerability Reduction Plan and Vulnerability Reduction Fund

VRF is part of Community Investment Fund (CIF). VRF is a fund (corpus fund) given to Village Organisations /Primary level federation at Village level to address vulnerabilities faced by the individuals or household(s) or Communities. The purpose of VRF is to address the special needs of the vulnerable households including non-members of the SHGs in the concerned VO

geographical area. It can be given for an individual need or collective action based on the needs identified through vulnerability reduction plan. An amount up to Rs. 1,50,000 per VO can be given as VRF. At present, 54608 village organizations have been disbursed an amount of Rs. 64134.82 lakhs. Vulnerability Reduction Plan training has been provided to states of Assam, UP, Chattisgarh, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and the SRLMs have been undertaking VRP at the VO level for release of VRF.

Special projects for the migrant workers under NRETP

Special projects have been developed under the Innovation Fund of NRETP for the comprehensive development of the migrants in the states of Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh. The projects would be covering 50,000 to one lakh families and would focus on inclusion in institutions, financial inclusion, extend psycho-social support, ensure help-desk/facilitation centre to ensure access to entitlements, labour bank/employment exchange to track skills and connect to existing employment opportunities, livelihood development in farm and non-farm sectors, interlinking with existing farm and SVEP programmes of NRLM. Capacity building would be undertaken on aspects like health, food nutrition, gender, institutions, livelihoods, etc.

Shram Samman, project for migrants in Jharkhand

Objectives

- The returnee migrant families need support to (i) reconnect with lost livelihoods; (ii) access local employment; (iii) get benefits of social protection and health care services
- Sustainable LH is created to earn Rs. 1 lakh per annum/family.
- Basic food & nutritional security and health care is ensured.
- Human and legal labour rights are addressed.
- State Government's policy is substantially influenced for incorporating project experiences.

Progress

- 45844 Migrant labourers registered under Labour department
- 1218 migrant families for whom individual LH plan prepared
- 18 migrant families received VRF
- 117000 Rs VRF released to migrant families as VRF

- 2131 VOs having dedicated BRP-SD in Shram Samman project blocks
- 1703 VOs maintaining Migration tracking register (MTR)

Milaap, project for migrants in Chhattisgarh

Objectives

- Comprehensive development of Migrant Labourers through sustainable livelihood, ensured entitlement and skill development
- Ajivika Sansadhan Kendra (ASK) at block level managed by CLF (Model CLF)
- Institution Building and psycho social support provided
- VO-CLF orientation on Inclusion of Migrant labourers
- Training of community cadre on COVID -19 and livelihood activities
- Priority for access to VRF fund (Community fund)
- CIF support for livelihood
- Integration with Existing Farm and off farm activities
- Focus on Nutri -garden and Integrated farming)

Progress

- 2 districts, 7 blocks, 508 GPs, 601 villages,
- 601 CRPs trained
- Baseline survey of 12,176 households completed

2.1 DeenDayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

DDU-GKY provides for 15% funds allocation at national level for skilling of beneficiaries from among minority groups. During the year 2021-22 (upto 31.12.2021), a total of 6,028 minority candidates have been trained under the DDU-GKY.

2.2 Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs)

Under RSETIs Scheme, during the year 2021-22 (upto 31.12.2021), 22,913 candidates under Minority Category have been trained under RSETI Scheme.

3. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

PMGSY is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the objective to provide access to the basic services through construction of all-weather roads to population residing in the rural areas including Minorities.

4. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

NSAP has universal coverage of beneficiaries belonging to Below Poverty Line Households (BPL) across all over India in rural as well as urban areas. It consists of a sizable number of SC/ST, women and minorities beneficiaries.

Chapter - 16

Autonomous Bodies under the Ministry

National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR)

INTRODUCTION

The National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR) is an autonomous institute of the Ministry of Rural Development conducting research and research-driven capacity building programmes for the government functionaries and elected representatives. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj supports NIRDPR on various research and capacity building programmes related to decentralised governance and Panchayati Raj systems. NIRDPR promotes 'Inclusive and sustainable improvement in the quality of life of the people living in Rural India'. NIRDPR's work is all about being free from poverty and disease, having a long and healthy life, and enjoying freedom and rights. It touches upon access to food, water, energy, shelter, health, education, good social relationships, freedom of choice, equity, cultural identity, material prosperity, spiritual satisfaction, and livelihood security. As a 'think-tank', NIRDPR works on different aspects of quality of life and provides critical inputs for policymaking, programming, and governance in a time-bound manner. Sustainability is the core value that NIRDPR nurtures in its mission to improve the quality of life in rural India. The Institute facilitates rural development through research, knowledge base creation, networking and capacity building of rural development officials and development practitioners working in the non-governmental sector by organising research-driven capacity building programmes, workshops, and seminars.

NIRDPR, with its headquarter is in Hyderabad and three other centres in Delhi, Guwahati and Vaishali are actively engaged in training and capacity building

programmes. NIRDPR has 7 Schools and 17 Centers, three Professional Support Centers and 2 Centres in Delhi Branch to develop professionals for rural development. The pan India nature of the activities of NIRDPR helps in expanding outreach to all sections of the society, including the indigenous and tribal communities. The Institute conducts regular Post Graduate Diploma in Rural Development Management (PGDRDM) and two PG Diploma Programmes in Distance Mode, namely Sustainable Rural Development (PGD-SRD) and Tribal Development Management (PGD-TDM). In the current year (2021-22), NIRDPR could organize 998 training programmes.

Schools and Centres of NIRDPR

The Institute has 07 Schools, 17 Centers and three professional support centres with well-qualified academia specialized in various subjects with national and international exposure. It has well-equipped infrastructure facilities to conduct national and international training programmes. These schools and centres specialise in research, focusing on driving forces of quality of life in rural India. They try to understand the emerging rural development issues and help develop rural development interventions for the emerging issues. NIRDPR disseminates the results of the research studies and recommendations of its various seminars and workshops through its Centre for Development Documentation and Communication (CDC). The Institute brings out a quarterly Journal, 'Journal of Rural Development' (being published since 1982) for promoting study and research in rural development, a monthly newsletter 'Pragati' in English and Hindi covering activities undertaken by the Institute and 'Kaushal Samachar', an English monthly newsletter covering DDU-GKY and RSETI activities. The Institute also brings out publications under research reports, case studies and action research reports series.

The Centre for Geo-informatics Applications in Rural Development (CGARD) was established to design specific customized training programmes in Geo-informatics Technology Applications in areas related to rural development. This Centre's work is applied in planning, monitoring, modeling, and decision support systems on Watershed, MGNREGS, Agriculture Development, Environmental Assessment, Conservation practices, Resources Planning, Infrastructure Development, Village Planning, etc.

The Institute has a Centre for Innovation and Appropriate Technologies (CIAT) for showcasing and transferring various cost-effective, user-friendly rural technologies. The innovative technologies relevant to rural development are demonstrated with the help of successful entrepreneurs. They are called Technology Partners of CIAT located within NIRDPR premises. This Centre provides hand-holding support and necessary physical infrastructure to private partners who operate and run the units. Currently, more than 60 technologies are being displayed and used for training-cum-production facilities. The National Rural Building Centre was established at CIAT to showcase model rural houses constructed with different technologies. The Sanitation Park at CIAT houses key sanitation models.

The Ministry established Resource cells in NIRDPR to facilitate special initiatives for skilling the youth and providing livelihood opportunities. These include Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) Cell, Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Project cell on Rural Self-Employment Training Institute (RSETI). The Institute is one of the Central Technical support agencies for the DDU-GKY programme. The resource cell for DAY-NRLM facilitates capacity building and research activities to promote rural livelihoods. The scheme on RSETIs initiated by the Ministry of Rural Development aims to set up micro-enterprises by the rural youth through skill development and credit facilitation. The RSETI Project Cell of the Institute is the nodal agency for infrastructure creation for RSETIs in the States in collaboration with banking organisations.

National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA)

The National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (erstwhile National Rural Roads Development Agency) was set up on 14th January, 2002 under the Society's Registration Act, 1860 (Act XXI of 1860) as an Autonomous Body under the aegis of the Ministry of Rural Development. The Agency is fully funded by the Government of India. The basic objective of the Agency is to extend technical and managerial support to the Government of India in implementation of Central Sector Schemes; namely Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin) through giving advice on technical specifications, projects appraisal, appointment of part time quality control monitors, management of monitoring systems and submission of periodic reports to the Ministry of Rural Development. It is a compact, professional and multi-disciplinary body. NRIDA is governed by its Memorandum of Association, Rules & Regulations and Bye - Laws. Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development of the Chairperson of the General Body of NRIDA. NRIDA is a purely technical organization as mentioned above having personnel from various specialized fields like Engineering, Accounting, quality control etc. Various technical institutes like IITs are also assisting in implementation of PMGSY as PTA/STAs.

Some of the important objectives of NRIDA, as per its MoA are as under:

(I) For Rural Roads:

- a) To discuss with different Technical Agencies and arrive at appropriate Designs and Specifications of Rural Roads and, thereafter, to assist the Ministry of Rural Development in prescribing the Designs and Specifications of Rural Roads, including Bridges and Culverts.
- b) To determine the tasks to be performed by the Principal Technical Agencies and State Technical Agencies.
- c) To appoint reputed Technical Institutions as Principal Technical Agencies and State

Technical Agencies to perform the tasks to be entrusted to them.

- d) To render assistance to States or Union Territories in preparing District Rural Roads Plans.
- e) To scrutinize or arrange to scrutinize the proposals received from States and Union Territories for consideration by the Ministry of Rural Development.
- f) Guidelines on Technology Initiatives' was issued by NRIDA in May 2013 in order to promote cost-effective and fast construction technologies in the construction of rural roads using New materials/Waste materials/Locally available materials.
- g) NRIDA in collaboration with ILO has prepared a Policy Framework for the development of rural roads maintenance policy. The Policy Framework along with a Guidance Note for the States has been shared with the States since Rural Roads Maintenance Policy needs to get adopted and notified at state level.

(II) For Rural Housing:

- a) To act as Special purpose Vehicle for receiving financial assistance from NABARD and distributing it to the states based on the fund gap vis-a-vis the target communicated by the Ministry.
- b) Assist States in development of Annual Action Plan and follow-up on the decisions taken during the meeting of Empowered Committee to finalize the Annual Action Plan.
- c) Working with agencies such as UNDP, IIT, etc. and also assist States for the development of state wise housing design typologies including Plan, Elevation, and Estimates appropriate to different regions.
- e) Assist the centre and states in implementing masons' training programme.
- f) Support the States in identifying State technical Support agencies and conduct orientation and

refresher training for state Technical Support Agencies and other state level technical personnel.

PMAY-G funding and multilateral funding for PMGSY

NRIDA is also the Nodal agency on behalf of the MoRD to avail loan from NABARD under PMAY-G as per the approval of Union Cabinet. In addition, NRIDA is MoRD's vehicle for availing funding from multilateral bodies like Asian Development Bank and World Bank for the purpose of funding the PMGSY programme.

PMGSY Project monitoring:

NRIDA has the extensive technical role in implementation of PMGSY scheme across the country. It provides technical support, rural roads technology development, R&D in roads construction, selection and use of environmental friendly road construction technology, sustainability of rural road technical design etc. NRIDA is closely involved in monitoring thousands of road works sanctioned through various IT tools like GIS, development/updation of rural core network and various activities. Such technical solutions and development requires a dedicated agency at apex level. While sanctioning road works and bridges, NRIDA team consisting of engineers analyzes proposals in detail and, as can be seen from the past records, NRIDA team with due technical diligence contributed immensely in saving crores of rupees by rationalizing the design as well as selecting roads as per technical evaluation of traffic, importance of facilities connected, the importance of road in terms of facilities it is connecting etc. This has been possible with the team NRIDA dedicatedly working for such IT solutions in consultation with states and giving each states extensive training and knowledge for such solutions.

Apart from this, NRIDA, MoRD has also signed an agreement with National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), ISRO, Department of Space, Government of India, Hyderabad and Center for Geo-Informatics Application in Rural Development (CGARD), School of Science, Technology & Knowledge System, National

Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (NIRD & PR), Hyderabad, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India for carrying out The project "Use of Geo-informatics in Rural Roads Project under PMGSY" which focuses on using identifying and verifying the length of the roads constructed under PMGSY scheme and the habitations connected thereof.

Capacity Building:

NRIDA has role in capacity building across states and at national level, for which NRIDA is continuously engaged with National Level Educational institutions, technical bodies IAHE, Noida, Central Road Research Institute (CRRI), New Delhi, National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR), Hyderabad, Engineering Staff College of India (ESCI), Hyderabad, Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad, National Institute of Construction Management and Research (NICMAR), Pune and also at Indian Institute of Technology (IITs)/National Institute of Technology (NITs) and other state level institutions and training programs have been organized at these Institutions.

The extensive training support on technical designs, Project management, contracting, contract management has resulted in to optimizing efforts at all levels, ensuring standardization across the country and development of technical expertise.

Quality monitoring:

NRIDA has role in monitoring third tier of Quality control through National Quality Monitors. The first tier of quality control and second tier of State Quality monitoring by states is overseen by NRIDA to ensure that the quality control mechanism is working at site and quality assurance system is established. But NRIDA has issued general guidelines and prescribed quality assurance hand books to regulate the quality control process at works level. Guidelines have also been issued for inspections of works by independent monitors under the second and third tier of the quality assurance mechanism. To make the inspections trustworthy, it is being ensured that independent monitors at the second

and the third tier take at least 10 digital photographs including one of the field laboratories, for each work and upload it on OMMAS website to facilitate public viewing of quality of road works executed under the programme. Based on the experience gained, these guidelines have been reviewed and revised from time to time.

Data Management:

In order to effectively monitor the entire Programme and bring about greater efficiency, accountability and transparency in implementation, a modern web based On-line Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS) has been set up for PMGSY. The main Application Software Modules include Rural Road Plan & Core Network, Proposals, Tendering & Contracting, Execution (Physical and Financial Progress), Quality Monitoring, Funds Flow and Receipt & Payment Accounts (work accounts) . NRIDA has been involved in data management of PMGSY and the data of PMGSY including GIS is readily available on web site omms.nic.in. It is worth mentioning that the data of rural roads in overall network of roads in the country in a consolidated form, on GIS is not available with any agency in the country. e-Payment and e-Procurement are the new dimensions being integrated to it.

Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) and Scrutiny:

As an important step to achieve quality output for each road under PMGSY, proper survey and adequate investigations are stipulated. A Detailed Project Report (DPR) is a pre-requisite for project clearance. Independent scrutiny of the project proposals to ensure that the project has been formulated as per the guidelines is carried out by the prominent institutions of Engineering and Technology in the country, identified as State Technical Agencies (STAs). Ministry has also identified reputed Technical and Research Institutions such as the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) as Principal Technical Agency (PTAs) for various groups of States, which scrutinizes at least 10% of the STA scrutinized proposals on sample basis.

At list 15% of proposals are thereafter scrutinized by the technical experts in National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA). The proposals are then submitted for scrutiny in a Pre-Empowered Committee Meeting chaired by the Director General, NRIDA and attended by representatives of the State Government. In case all required documents are complete and there is no major capacity or institutional deficiency, and data in OMMS is found to be satisfactory, the proposal is placed before the Empowered Committee chaired by the Secretary, Department of Rural Development. The recommendations of the Empowered Committee are submitted to the Minister of Rural Development and in case the proposals meet the programme requirements, the same is sanctioned.

Initiatives taken by NRIDA in respect of PMGSY Integration of OMMS & GePNIC (P-I)

The PMGSY guidelines mandate the states to invite e-bids under PMGSY. For this purpose, the states are advised to use www.pmgsytenders.gov.in (GePNIC website) to streamline and create a single database for tendering of all PMGSY works. This portal helps the states in tender publication, uploading and monitoring of status of tenders, keeping a record of each activity and monitoring delays, if any. As of now, all states except Chhattisgarh, Karnataka and Telangana are using GePNIC portal for bidding of PMGSY works.

- This portal helps the states in tender publication, uploading and monitoring of status of tenders, keeping a record of each activity and monitoring delays, if any. As of now, all states are using GePNIC portal for bidding of PMGSY works.

Implementation of eMARG (P-I)

Roads are being constructed, maintained & repaired as per the specification laid down in MoRD Specifications for Roads & Bridges published by IRC 2014. As a measure of further enhancing the focus on maintenance of roads during the defect liability period and also streamlining the delivery of routine maintenance of PMGSY roads, the Ministry has decided to implement

the Electronic Maintenance of Rural Roads under PMGSY (eMARG) in all the states. eMARG, Electronic Maintenance of Rural Roads, came into operation on 1st April, 2020 as a simple yet an extremely effective solution to problems related to maintenance of rural roads. Conceptualized on Performance Based Maintenance Contracts (PBMC), eMARG sets up a blue-print on how maintenance of infrastructure can be solved across government departments with smart IT & Contract Management. PBMC is a type of contract in which payment to the contractor is made based on the minimum condition of road, its cross drainage works and traffic assets that have to be met by him/her. Payments are based on how well the contractor manages to comply with the performance standards or service levels defined in the contract, and not on piece work.

eMARG is a GIS-based e-Governance solution to aid and assist the officials, Contractors, Banks and general public. It is an end-to-end solution, which provides restricted role-based access via internet.

eMARG focuses on upkeep of PMGSY roads in all circumstances, hence entails performance based evaluation of roads for making maintenance related payments of PMGSY roads that are under DLP. So far, all the states are onboard eMARG. eMARG is currently getting utilized by 1,494 district PIUs and 10,275 contractor's all over India to perform inspections, generate and approve single click bills and make payments, thus majorly easing out the manual and tedious tasks. So far, payment of Rs. 514 crore has been made through eMARG up to 31st March, 2021. So far, more than 23,209 road inspections have been carried out through eMARG, 3,42,310 no. bills have been submitted by contractors on eMARG and 1,37,293 no. of bills have been paid smoothly through eMARG, amounting to a total of Rs. 268.30 crore as on 31st December, 2020.

Use of GIS in Planning, Monitoring and Maintenance: PMGSY heavily relies on GIS data for selection of roads in PMGSY-III, verification of proposals and for maintenance. Under PMGSY-III, all rural facilities of interest are initially geo-tagged using the GEOPMGSY

mobile app along with pictures. Thereafter, this information is combined with the GIS based DRRP and Habitation data from the Geospatial Rural Road Information System (GRRIS) which hosts relevant GIS data from all the states. Then, a "Trace Map" is generated which is a custom map which highlights important Through Routes and Major Rural Links based on a simulation of traffic from habitations to their nearest rural facilities. Roads recommended by Trace Map are combined with recommendations from political representatives, local PIU knowledge and other sources. Together these roads are referred as "Candidate Roads". Finally, Comprehensive Upgradation Cum Prioritisation List (CUCPL) is generated through OMMAS based on utility value of each such candidate road. Further, NRIDA uses GIS data and satellite imagery to verify whether road proposals are meeting objectives of PMGSY, their existing surface, available width and surface condition of existing road, etc.

Implementation of Online Bid Security and Tender Fee in PMGSY Tenders

In furtherance of the Digital India Mission and to promote transparency and ease of doing business, it was decided that online mode of deposit of Bid Security and Tender Fee be implemented in PMGSY tenders through the website pmgsytenders.gov.in. An MoU was signed with SBI for online EMD collection on 02.07.2020. As on 31.3.2021 26 States and 3 UTs have been enabled for online collection of EMD and tender fee in PMGSY tenders.

Switching Over to REAT (Receipt, Expenditure, Advance and Transfer) Module of PFMS

Since August 2018 the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) is being utilized for making PMGSY Programme fund payments all across the country. Earlier the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) module of PFMS that was being used for making payments did not differentiate between expenditure, advance, deductions and transfer but instead treats all transactions as expenditure resulting in unclear reporting. To overcome the issue, NRIDA was advised to migrate from DBT to REAT module of PFMS. Accordingly, a trial of REAT

module was started with Chhattisgarh State in May 2020. After successful trial in the State of Chhattisgarh, REAT module has been implemented in all the states in FY 2020-21

NRLPS

National Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (NRLPS)

National Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (NRLPS) was set up in July 2013 as an autonomous and independent body. NRLPS serves as the core/lead technical support agency for NRLM at various levels. The main objective of the Society is to continuously build capacities of the State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLMs) in planning, implementing and monitoring the programme. It also acts as a knowledge resource centre for the SRLMs.

The General Body of the Society is chaired by the Minister of Rural Development and includes representatives of key Government Departments and Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) at the Central and the State levels. NRLPS provides an opportunity for formally involving State Governments in decision-making, by nominating them to the General Body of the Society. The Executive Committee of the Society is chaired by the Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary, dealing with National Rural Livelihoods Mission in the Ministry of Rural Development, who also serves as Chief Executive Officer of NRLPS in an ex-officio capacity, thus maintaining an organic link with the Ministry.

The Society has a team of high quality professionals, consultants and is supported by various institutions of excellence. It uses their services to provide effective, efficient and relevant technical assistance to the States' thematic sub-groups of Social Mobilisation and Institution Building, Social Inclusion, Financial Inclusion, Farm Livelihoods, Placement-linked Skill Development, and Innovative Livelihoods Projects. As part of its technical support, NRLPS would -

- support the SRLMs in developing plans for implementation - State Perspective and

Implementation Plan(SPIP) and Annual Action Plans (AAP), appraising and supporting in implementing them;

- facilitate staff recruitment, induction and capacity building of staff in SRLMs;
- facilitate/support architecture for community institutions, leaders, cadres etc.
- facilitate evolution of various guidance notes and community operational manual(s) for implementation of NRLM in SRLMs;
- provide technical support in establishing systems for monitoring, evaluation and learning at the SRLMs;
- provide trouble shooting support and management support, as per the need from time-to-time;
- facilitate partnerships and convergence with various departments, programs, organizations, community organizations and civil society in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating NRLM processes and results;
- collaborate and liaison with various support agencies at various levels; and
- facilitate/undertake policy advocacy for/on behalf of the SRLMs and the poor

The Ministry of Rural Development had released an amount of Rs.7.07 Crore in 2020-21 against the total approved amount of Rs.14.13 Crore and for 2021-22 an amount of Rs.7.50 Crore was released till 31.10.2021 against an approved amount of Rs.15.00 Crore.

Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation

A. Background

Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF) was set up as an independent society through a Union Cabinet decision in 2013 with the aim of upscaling civil society action in partnership with government. The rationale for setting up of BRLF was:

- to look at a new model of cooperation wherein Government proactively engages with private

philanthropies, public and private sector undertakings (as part of their corporate social responsibility) as well as other stake-holder groups to raise resources to support and scale up proven interventions of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in the priority tribal region.

- Alongside, a competent facilitation mechanism needed to be created so that funds under various flagship programmes could be effectively accessed and utilized by the intended beneficiaries to improve livelihoods, reduce poverty and narrow the development deficit.

B. Thematic Areas of Work

Towards achieving its ends, BRLF works with carefully selected partners in the states. All BRLF projects include work on flagship government programmes including Pradhan Mantri Swachh Bharat Mission, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Prime Minister's Soil Health Card Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jivan Jyoti Bima Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana

The basic value proposition of BRLF lies in:

- Supporting PM's initiatives for livelihood security
- Doubling Farmers' Income
- Taking forward No Pesticide Management (NPM) Agriculture, a form of natural farming in line with the Bharatiya Prakritik Krishi Paddhati program
- Participatory Groundwater Management as envisioned in the Atal Bhujal Yojana
- Reforms in government flagship programmes
- Innovations in improving rural livelihoods
- Value chain development for Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) and crops
- Working in the most neglected regions and with Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups
- Building capacities of rural professionals

- Building capacities of small Community Based Organizations (CBOs)
- Providing states a window for Non-Government Organization (NGO) partnership
- Transparency in support to NGOs

All of BRLF's work is completely aligned with most of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals.

C. Work Done by BRLF

C.1. Grant Support to CSOs

Towards meeting its goals, BRLF has launched several initiatives in this direction since its inception. Total funds disbursed by BRLF since inception as grants to CSOs amounts to Rs.109 crores. In terms of grant support to CSOs, BRLF is currently working with 7.05 lakh households in 9,974 villages of 2,614 Gram Panchayats of 251 blocks of 86 districts across 8 states of the CITB. Of total households impacted by BRLF's interventions, 74% are Scheduled Tribe households. The growth in coverage of households since inception has been around 3 times.

C.2. State Government Partnerships for Large Scale Programs

One of the major achievements of BRLF since 2017 has been special thematic partnerships with state governments and CSOs for large scale projects. Below are highlights of these programs.

- Springshed Rejuvenation and Management:** A spring rejuvenation program was launched in four districts viz., Darjeeling, Allipurduar, Kalimpong and Jalpaiguri of West Bengal for reviving 457 natural springs through implementing partners PRASARI and ACWADAM and financial support of Arghyam, Bangalore.
- The Ushar Mukti Project:** The "Ushar Mukti Project" (A Bengali name meaning liberation from barrenness) was launched across 10,091 villages, 2,080 micro-watersheds, 472 GPs, 55 blocks across 6 districts (Purulia, Bankura, Jhargram, Birbhum, Paschim Medinipur and Paschim Bardhaman). The Ushar Mukti (UM) Project focuses on a water and soil conservation strategy on a ridge-to-valley approach. So far BRLF has leveraged about Rs. 1099 crores of funds and 87,000 families have benefited under this programme. 77,023 schemes have been implemented covering 89,751.90 hectares of land.
- Chhattisgarh Mega Watershed Project:** Under the MoU, the state government has committed to providing Rs1166.4 crores (from MGNREGA) for all treatment measures, while BRLF and Axis Bank Foundation take care of the CSO facilitation costs. Rs. 339.69 crores of MGNREGA funds have been spent under the project
- Odisha Agriculture Production Cluster Project:** This four-year project is a collaborative initiative of the Directorate of Horticulture, Odisha Livelihoods Mission (OLM), BRLF, PRADAN and 16 local CSOs to ensure doubling of income of 100,000 small and marginal farmers especially women by establishing 650 Producer Groups (PG) aggregated to form 30 APCs/Producer Company (PCs) in 40 blocks of 12 highland districts. So far, 101,575 families in 2187 project villages have been brought under the ambit of 932 producer groups (PGs). 30 producer companies (PCs) have been registered.
- Jharkhand MGNREGA Mega-Watershed Project:** BRLF has signed an MoU in August 2020 with the Rural Development Department of Jharkhand (via MGREGA Commissioner) for a mega-watershed project to be implemented across 24 blocks of 6 districts of the state over 4 years.
- Strengthening Civil Society action in the areas of water, clean energy and climate change:** The project, being funded by the European Union, is being implemented in 279

villages of 4 blocks in 3 districts of Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand to transform the lives and livelihoods of the particularly vulnerable tribal groups and dalits of Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand.

C.3. BRLF as Centre of Excellence for Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA),

Government of India: In 2019, BRLF was designated as a Centre of Excellence of MoTA. In this role, BRLF has been mandated to discharge the responsibility of screening of NGOs for MoTA's Grant-in-Aid Scheme. BRLF received 129 proposals of which 50 were recommended for Grant-in-aid after a due diligence process.

D. Capacity Building

Capacity Building is one of the key verticals that BRLF set up in order to fill the capacity gap at the grassroots. The vertical aims to build the capacities of existing and aspiring rural tribal professionals in the country. The following interventions have been taken in this area of work:

- **Certificate Programme in Rural Livelihoods (CPRL)**
- **MBA in Rural Management**
- **Water Science and Policy Programme**
- **JSLPS field thematic coordinators training**

Till March 2021, 6 batches of 174 tribal youth were part of the CPRL cohort. 146 youths successfully completed the course and are working with different CSOs and PRIs at the grassroots. 28 youth were enrolled in the 6th cohort launched on 12th December 2019. However, the batch was put on hold due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

E. Research and Knowledge Management

The Research and Knowledge Management vertical of BRLF aims at becoming a knowledge hub for information on the tribal communities of the CITB.

- **Statistics and Documentation:** The section has been recently added to the organizational

website (See: <https://www.brif.in/brif2/statistics-documents/>) for meeting the data needs of audience across a wide spectrum of stakeholders including, international agencies, Central and State Governments, CSOs, researchers working on issues of sustainable and tribal development, and general citizens.

- **The Tribal Development Report:** BRLF has initiated a Tribal Development Report (TDR) covering different themes on Human Development, Livelihoods, Language and Arts and Craft. In each section, there are series of papers by academic and thematic experts. The report is expected to be published in early 2021 by Routledge.
- **Research Study on Ushar Mukti with MoTA support (ongoing):** This study explores Ushar Mukti and its impact on state, CSO and community capacities for addressing livelihood issues pertaining to tribals and other marginalised groups
- **Evaluation Study of the MoTA Scheme, "Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes." (ongoing):** The Grant-in-Aid Scheme was launched by the Ministry on April 1, 2008, aiming at enhancing the reach of welfare schemes of Government in service deficient tribal areas. Under this study, the Research vertical explore the processes of the scheme and its impact and made recommendations to MoTA, most of which have been accepted by the Ministry

F. Financials

During the financial year 2020-21, total income of BRLF was Rs. 27.66 crore and the total expenditure amounted to Rs.26.45 cr. The excess of income over expenditure of Rs.1.21cr. during the year which was transferred to Reserve & Surplus.

Chapter - 17

Training and Capacity Building

As an apex body of the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) and the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), the NIRDPR play a crucial role as a think tank in creating knowledge, evidence-based policy advocacy, and imparting capacity building programmes for the government functionaries. The Institute also helps MoRD and MoPR in implementing their flagship programmes. NIRDPR undertakes research and action research focusing on policy, strategy and micro planning. The State Institutes of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (SIRDPRs) and Extension Training Centres (ETCs) are also involved in this endeavour under the mentorship of NIRDPR as an apex capacity building organisation in Rural Development and Panchayati Raj. SIRDPRs facilitate and take the NIRDPR capacity building programmes to the grassroots level in cascading mode. In this respect, training programmes in networking mode are conducted in collaboration with SIRDPRs and ETCs. The Non-Governmental sector (NGOs) added to the mandate of

NIRDPR after the merger of the erstwhile Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) with NIRDPR on 1st May 2020. As a result, the NIRDPR extended its capacity-building work to ensure accountability and transparency in the NGO sector. It also promotes development actions in the NGO sector in collaboration with the Government and other stakeholders like corporates and trusts. Public-private partnership in development action with accountability is the primary value nurtured in NIRDPR's approach to the NGO sector.

1. Training Programmes

NIRD&PR organises training programmes for senior and middle-level development functionaries engaged in policy formulation, management and implementation of rural development programmes. The programmes are intended to create knowledge base, develop skills and infuse the right attitudes and values. The training performance from 2017-18 to 2021-22 (up to December 2021) is given below:.



1.1 Themes of Training Programmes

The Institute aims to impart the right skills, competencies, attitudes and values among development professionals and elected representatives. The themes for the training programmes of NIRDPR are decided based on periodical training need assessment (TNA). The recent TNA shows the extent of gaps in knowledge and skill levels of various functionaries of rural development and Panchayati Raj and suggests an approach to improve the quality of training programmes. This assessment shows that the functionaries at different levels need research-driven capacity building and training in administration, accounts, management and ICT skills. It is also evident that there is a gap in programme specific skills for monitoring and evaluation, social audit, capacity building, etc., affecting the performance of functionaries. Therefore, the TNA suggested that NIRDPR needs a theme-specific approach in all training programmes for different cadres of RD functionaries. It also emphasised that NIRDPR needs to adopt a research driven capacity building approach while designing training programmes. Some of the crucial areas that are accordingly being covered are as follows.

i. **Panchayati Raj:** Foundation Training for the Faculty of State Panchayati Raj Resource Centre (SPRC) --Andaman & Nicobar Islands; State Level Master Trainers on e-Gram Swaraj Portal (AP, Telangana, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Lakshadweep); Enhancing the Capabilities of PRIs Functionaries on Effective Utilisation of 15th Finance Commission Grants; Integration of SDGs in Implementation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan; Financial Management in PRIs; Nutritional Governance Through NRLM; Onboarding of Rural Local Bodies on eGram Swaraj - PFMS Interface; Refresher Training of the FES Professionals on the Strategy for the Action Research Project Interventions in FES Clusters; ToT program on Enhancing the Capacity of Elected Women

Representatives (EWRs) on Panchayat Governance; ToT Programs on Effective Utilisation of 15th Finance Commission Grants; Orientation and Training of Ward members as Agents of Change and Sector Enablers; Preparation of Comprehensive Village Development Plan Towards Achieving all-round Development of Gram Panchayat; integrated Panchayat planning; etc.

ii. **Rural Employment:** Convergence of SHGs and FPOs to facilitate Financial Inclusion; community-managed Rural Water Supply System under Jal Jeevan Mission; Agricultural Value Chain Financing; Bio-waste resource management for sustainable agriculture; Integrating Mahatma Gandhi NREGS Labour Budgeting with GPDP/DPDP for Sustainable Rural Development; Mahatma Gandhi NREGS Planning for Inclusive Development (Planning for Vulnerable and Disabled Population); MGNREGA Act & Entitlements; MGNREGS planning & Implementation training for beginners on Act, Guidelines, Master Circulars & Implementation; Setting up & Managing Cluster Level Solid & Liquid Resource Management Units; Community Managed Rural Water Supply System; Integrated WASH Elements in GPDP; Small-scale Wastewater Management Systems for Gram Panchayats; Promoting Women Entrepreneurship through Community Resource Persons (CRPs); Skill Development and Employment Generation in Rural Informal Enterprise Sector; etc.

iii. **Rural Livelihoods:** Value Chain Management and Business Development Planning of FPOs; Bankers' orientation on SHG bank Linkage; Building Robust FPO Ecosystem with Focus on Value Chains; Orientation on modal CLF; training to PRPs on VO & CLF formation process; Sustainable Models on Agriculture-Nutrition Linkages for Better Nutritional Outcomes; Training of CLF Book Keepers;

Value Chain Analysis and Business Development Plan of FPOs; agro-ecological practices for SRPs; Training on SOP governance, HR and Financial Management; Training on Vision Building concepts & AAP preparation; etc.

- iv. **Application of Technology:** Applications of Geo-Spatial Technologies for Planning NRM works under MGNRES; Arch Foundation Techniques for masons and construction workers (Sustainable housing technologies); Aromatic Crop Cultivation and Extraction of Essential Oils; Bio-Pesticides and Fertilizers; Bios and Filter Technology; Cultivation of aromatic crop and extraction of essential oil; Electro Spark Coating for agriculture implements; Hybrid (Wind + Solar) Renewable Energy; Organic Farming and Soil Health; Spatial Planning for Block/Cluster Panchayat Development; Sustainable Bio-Energy solutions; Sustainable Housing Technologies - CSEB Blocks; etc.
- v. **Gender Mainstreaming in Rural Development: Mainstreaming Gender for Rural Development: MGNREGA and NRLM;** Women Empowerment for Rural Development; Revisiting Child Development in the Context of Newly Emerged Vulnerabilities of Post Pandemic Period; Gender Budgeting for Rural Development; ToT on 'Orientation on Covid Appropriate Behaviour' under UNICEF CRU; Gender Integration Training (Focus on VRP); Gender Operational Strategy; etc.
- vi. **Natural Resource Management:** Community Forest Rights and Forest Rights Act; Addressing Pandemic Risks at Gram Panchayat Level through Community Based Disaster Management Approach; Atal Bhujal Yojana: Innovative Approaches for Sustainable Groundwater Management; Integrated Groundwater Management through Water

Security Plans; Livelihood Promotion through Pisciculture Activities under PMMSY; Managing Biodiversity by the Panchayati Raj Institutions; Participatory Management of Natural Resources in Rural Areas; Role of Rural Local Self Governments in Community Based Disaster Management; Sustainable Livelihoods and Adaptation to Climate Change; Sustainable Management of Groundwater; Geospatial Applications for Disaster Risk Management; etc.

- vii. **Other Training Programmes:** Governance Applications and Cashless Financial Transactions for Rural Development; People's Action Programme on Rejuvenating Civil Society Organisations for Rural Development Programs; Financial Inclusion Training for the SRLM staff; Kaushal Bharat Refresher (Inspection Module); Kaushal Bharat Refresher (Placement Module); Kaushal Bharat Refresher (Placement Module); Kaushal Pravesh - Induction Programme on DDU-GKY for New PIAs; Kaushal Salah - Orientation on DDUGKY for Prospective PIAs; Management of Farmer Producer Organisations; Managing the Impact of Covid 19 through Effective Implementation of Public Policy and its Programme in Garib Kaylan Abhiyan; Online Awareness Programme On Cashless Financial Transactions; Rural Development Project Management; Formation and Management of Producer Group (PG); SOP governance, HR and Financial Management; etc.

1.2 Themes of the Workshops and Seminars: Social Accountability Tools and Techniques; Designing Indicators for Performance Monitoring of Rural Development Programmes; PMGSY Inter-State Workshop on Green and New Technology Roads; Gender Responsive Governance - Tools and Techniques; Governance through Community Participation in Rural Development - Tools and Techniques; Role of Panchayat in Menstrual Health

Management; Preparing Research Proposal; Stree Nidhi - A Digital Innovation in Indian Micro-Finance Sector; etc.

1.3 Themes of the International Programmes:

The international programmes' themes include e-Governance strategies and best practices in India Sponsored by MEA under ITEC; and Role of Panchayat in Menstrual Health Management in collaboration with WASH United.

2. Research Studies

As mentioned earlier, NIRDPR research focuses on contemporary issues related to rural development. The research activities of the Institute result in keeping abreast with the present rural development scenario in the country, which will have policy implications besides providing training inputs. The critical feature of the research studies is an emphasis on Action Research and Village Adoption Studies. During the period under reference, 75 studies were taken up and are in progress. Out of these, 32 studies have been completed till December 2021. The broad research areas encompass many vital themes concerning poverty alleviation and rural infrastructure that touch upon access to food, water, energy, shelter, health, education, good social relationships, freedom of choice, equity, cultural identity, material prosperity, and livelihood security. The present research topics are Convergence, Panchayati Raj and Decentralized Planning, Employment, Evaluation of Training Efficiency, Farmer Producer Organisations (Agriculture Sector), Fiscal Decentralisation, Food Security, FPOs, Gender, Geo-informatics, Geo-informatics / Agriculture, Geo-informatics and ICT applications in RD, Good Governance, Governance and Policy Analysis, Human Resource Development, Livelihoods, Time and Motion studies for Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, Nutrition, Reverse Migration and Its Implication Rural Economy and Society, Rural Livelihoods, Rural Roads Plan, Social Accountability, Social Audit, Social Development, Sustainable Rural Livelihoods, Swachh Bharat Mission, Tribal Development, Access to Finance

by MSEs, Agriculture and Marketing, ICT and e-Governance in Local Governance etc.

2.1 Action Research and Collaborative Studies

NIRDPR action research aims to solve grass-root-level problems and design development models based on exposure and experiences. There are five action research studies in progress. Two studies have been completed until November 2021. Collaborative studies are taken up in collaboration with other reputed institutions and State Institutes of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (SIRDPRs) & Extension Training Centres (ETCs). Faculty members of SIRDs / ETCs are encouraged to submit research proposals and pursue the studies under the guidance of the NIRDPR faculty. The NIRDPR also encourages institutions with relevant expertise to undertake specific studies through mutual collaboration.

3. Networking with State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (SIRDPRs) AND Extension Training Centres (ETCs)

3.1 State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (SIRDPRs)

NIRDPR promotes networking with SIRDPRs and ETCs. There are 29 SIRDPRs with 100% Central assistance from the Ministry of Rural Development on non-recurring expenditure. In contrast, the recurring expense is shared equally between the Central and State Governments. In the case of the North-Eastern States and three hilly areas (Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh), the recurring cost is shared in the ratio of 90:10 between Centre and States. Under recurring expenditure, 100% funding support is provided for seven core faculty members of the SIRDPRs. The SIRDs and ETCs aim to improve the knowledge, skills and attitudes of rural development officials and elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions and other functionaries at district and block levels.

3.2 Extension Training Centres (ETCs)

The Extension Training Centres (ETCs) function under the State Governments at the Regional level to impart training to the rural development functionaries and elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions at the village level. At present, there are 87 ETCs in the country. Consequent to the increase in the number of developmental functionaries and the need to provide training to elected members of Panchayati Raj Institutions and CBOs, the ETCs have added importance. Central assistance is provided @ 100% for non-recurring and up to a maximum of Rs. 20 lakh per ETC per annum for recurring expenditure to enable them to cope with the increased training load of RD functionaries and PRI members.

3.3 Physical Progress

During the year (2021-22), SIRDs & ETCs put together have organised 6,148 training programmes and trained about 7 lakh participants through online/offline mode of training at State, District, Block and Gram panchayat levels. The trainees include both RD and PR functionaries and the elected representatives of PRIs. Apart from the regular programmes, the SIRDs have taken unique initiative for Covid-19 Awareness programmes through virtual mode.

3.4 Review Workshop of SIRDs and ETCs

Online Review Workshop of SIRDs and ETCs were organised in three phases to take stock of (i) Training, and Research performance (ii) Status of faculty empanelled trainers and staff (iii) Status of TMP (iv) Best Practices followed in training (v) Grading (vi) Development of Training Modules in local languages etc. The states covered phase-wise are as under:

1st Phase: AP, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Odisha, TN and Telangana during 27-28th October 2021

2nd Phase: Chhattisgarh, Haryana, HP, J&K, Maharashtra, MP, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and UP during 29-30th October 2021

3rd Phase: WB & NE states viz., Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and West Bengal during 01-02nd November 2021

4. New initiatives during the year 2020-21

The Centre for Panchayati Raj, Decentralized Planning and Social Service Delivery (CPRDP&SSD) initiated an innovative project to create 250 model GP clusters across the country with support from MoPR under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) for 2 years (2020-22). The programme aims to achieve holistic and sustainable development through the institutional strengthening of GPs and the enablement of quality GPDP. The unique feature of this programme is the involvement of partner institutions/development accelerators, including UNDP, Mission Samridhi, foundation for Ecological Security. The partner organisations will handhold and support the clusters' planning and implementation of developmental activities. The centre organized capacity building programmes for Elected Representatives and officials to achieve better outcomes from various Rural Development programmes. The centre extended support to the SVAMITVA, a national level scheme to create property records in rural areas using drone technology and developed awareness videos and training modules for this scheme. This scheme helps in - (a) Developing financial stability to the citizens by enabling them to use their property as a financial asset. (b) Determination of property tax and (c) Preparation of better-quality GPDP, and (d) Reduce property-related disputes and legal cases.

In April-May 2020, NIRDPR initiated various activities in building capacities of Gram Panchayats in preventing COVID-19. Nationwide reach through print media: On 31st March 2020, Director General reached out with an article on how Gram Panchayats can monitor migrant workers and prevent COVID 19 spread in their Gram Panchayats. This article was widely published in 14 newspapers across India in English and Hindi. On 16th April 2020, a press release was made to update the

various online training programmes jointly organised by NIRDPR and UNICEF. In addition to this, the Centre for Panchayati Raj, NIRDPR, is continuously developing awareness videos related to Coronavirus prevention and what is the role of Gram Panchayats during the Corona crisis. These videos are being widely published through YouTube, 'NIRDPR Connect' Messaging App, WhatsApp Groups, Gram Swaraj e-Learning Portal and NIRDPR website ensuring timely and maximum reach to Gram Panchayats. Videos so far produced and published include - What can Gram Panchayats do to prevent the Coronavirus and manage the migrant workers? How to make hand sanitiser in Gram Panchayats for bulk use? How to make cloth based masks by SHGs? Relevant information and training modules related to COVID 19 Management at Gram Panchayats level is made available as online course in the NIRDPR e-Learning Platform 'Gram Swaraj'. Total 36 topics have been uploaded today, including best practices adopted by Gram Panchayats. Content in this course is being updated on a daily basis and made available for the public as open access.

4.1 Online Training: Communication Resource Unit of NIRDPR has come out with PRI specific training modules. CRU in collaboration with UNICEF, Hyderabad Field Office, is training over 28.33 lakh Community Leaders through online programmes to practice social behaviors required to control the transmission of COVID-19 cases in villages. This online training program was initiated along the lines of a detailed Risk Communication Plan to build capacities of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI), Self-help Groups (SHG), National Service Scheme (NSS) officials volunteers and Community Radio Stations (CRS) on the role that they can play in preventing the spread of COVID-19 in their groups and village communities. At present, the team is training the officials state-wise with the support of NIRDPR State Link Officers (SLOs).

4.2 NIRDPR Messaging App: Centre for Panchayati Raj succeeded in collecting the contact details (Sarpanch & Panchayat Secretary) of nearly 2.6

lakh Gram Panchayats across India. Around 29000 Sarpanch and Panchayat Secretaries downloaded the App and started receiving information sent from NIRDPR. Messages mainly carried information related to the role of Panchayats in managing COVID 19 crisis and best practices adopted by Panchayat leaders in managing corona outbreak and supporting migrant workers. This App also has an option for 2-way interaction. Sarpanch and Panchayat secretaries are replying with their queries, and NIRDPR faculty are responding with the required information.

4.3 Participation in National level Webinars / Panel discussions: NIRDPR actively participates in national level Webinars being organised by various organisations (Pradhan, PRIA etc.) and clarifies the doubts raised by participants across the states. The main purpose of participating in these panel discussions is to ensure that every panel-list and participant getting updated information on PRI's role in COVID 19 prevention and no wrong information is being carried to the stakeholders.

4.4 Outreach through WhatsApp Groups: Relevant information and content are shared with all PRI related WhatsApp groups. As WhatsApp has limitations in the number of users, attempts are being made to reach out to Gram Panchayats through State-specific groups maintained by SIRDPRs and PR Dept.

4.5 Dissemination through Social Media: NIRDPR's social media team regularly updates the information through Facebook, Twitter and Instagram. The same is being forwarded/tagged further by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and other stakeholders.

5. The DDUGKY cell at NIRDPR initiated the following activities in the year 2020-21:

5.1 Kaushal Aapti: a mobile and web-based application to gauge the skill and job interests of rural youth has been developed by DDU-GKY, NIRDPR and is currently going through testing phase. The App, through a series of pictures based on John Holland Skill

Interest Inventory and questions based on colour recognition, pattern recognition, English language literacy and numeracy, interacts with the user and identifies their attributes and job interests. Based on the user response to Interest Inventory, the App suggests job roles that the user can consider pursuing. The report can be accessed by State Rural Livelihood Mission officials and Counsellors of Project Implementing Partners, who can counsel the youth to select their vocation. The App currently offers multiple language support, including Bangla, Kannada, Gujarati, Malayalam, Telugu, Tamil, Hindi and English.

5.2 Modules on Disaster Management for DDU-GKY Candidates

The division developed a module on Disaster Management for reference of DDU-GKY candidates and made available on gramswaraj.nirdpr.in. The module covers tips and directions on handling situations during disasters like cyclone, earthquake, pandemic,

floods, heatwave, etc. The modules were reviewed by a Disaster Management Specialist. In order to provide emotional support and guidance to youth in villages who have been trained under DDU-GKY or are in the training phase during the lockdown, capacity building by experts was conducted by DDU-GKY Division of NIRDPR for SRLMs and Training Partners on "Telephone Befriending". Telephone befriending is a simple, structured conversation with youth over the phone in order to gauge their wellbeing on the following parameters: financial, familial, physical and emotional. It also gauges the willingness of candidates to return to training or placement after the lockdown. An experiment originally conducted by Rajagiri College of Social Sciences, Kerala, was brought to the notice of MoRD as a best practice.

At the behest of MoRD in order to replicate the practice across the country, NIRDPR undertook capacity building for SRLM officials and Training Partners. Over



Picture: Telephone Befriending sessions being conducted by the SRLM Facilitators to the PIA

108,491 candidates spread across 19 states and 405 projects were attempted contact in May-June 2020. Sample data of the responses of 14,819 male and 14,943 female candidates were analysed, based on which a report on the wellness index of the candidates with recommendations to implement structured and professional counselling for rural youth was submitted to MoRD.

The National Council for Vocational Education and Training has recently approved Qualification Packs (Training Curriculum) for 8 Job Roles in Pest Management. This enables training partners and industry to skill, upskill and recognise existing skills through RPL mode and enable jobs and livelihood in the pest management sector. Engagement with industry and potential training partners has just commenced for guiding them to taking up skilling of youth through different schemes of the government and otherwise.

In February 2020 MoRD released notification no. 02/2020, wherein States/UTs are to ensure that 5% of the beneficiaries at the State level under DDU-GKY are from among the persons with benchmark disabilities with priority to women with benchmark disabilities. In order to provide further momentum to the intended inclusion, on 22nd May, 2020 a webinar on "Road to Inclusion - Sambhavna se Vaastaviktatak: Ek Pahal" (Road to Inclusion - From possibility to reality: An Initiative) was organised by DDU-GKY Division of NIRDPR and conducted by the Skill Council for Persons with Disability (SCPwD) for State Rural Livelihoods Mission (SRLM), Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) and Central Technical Support Agencies (CTSA). The main objectives of the webinar was to Sensitise and create awareness among training partners about inclusion of differently abled into skilling; to provide a brief knowledge on disability, SCPwD and its functioning; to strengthen the working relationship /collaboration between SCPwD & Stakeholders from DDUGKY; to enable inclusive training practices from a disability standpoint; to identify scope for collaboration; to review the existing

processes for more robust action between SCPwD and stakeholders under DDUGKY; to understand the status and way-forward with states having a look at some of the success stories from employers' perspective. In continuation of this webinar and discussions, NIRDPR is also set to conduct an orientation session for training partners and industry partners who are experienced in training and placing differently-abled beneficiaries on taking up DDU-GKY project for the benefit of the differently-abled rural youth.

6. The Centre for Rural Infrastructure (CRI) designed and uploaded an online course on 'Solid Waste Management' in the virtual learning portal of NIRDPR i.e., e-gramswaraj. It contains lessons, additional reading materials, videos, and self-assessment questions for a learner to self-assess progress. As a part of this, the CRI also developed a model by-law for waste management at Gram Panchayat (GP) level. It is a set of rules that Gram Panchayats can customise and adapt for grounding a solid management model at Gram Panchayat level. It's encouraging to notice that this model by-law is translated and used by states in local languages.

7. Center for Agrarian Studies (CAS) initiated the following in the year 2020-21:

Practitioners Guide for Business Development Planning in Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs): Some of the matured FPOs in the country have reached post Institutional Building and Organizational Development stage and are poised to grow exponentially in their businesses. This critical growth stage needs a robust 5-year Business Plan to reach their potential growth trajectory over a period of 5 years. Based on the online training programmes being conducted by NIRDPR on Business Planning of FPOs during this year, a comprehensive technical manual was prepared that helps the FPOs with the step-by-step approach in making Business Plan for FPOs which will be a compass to direct their business.

The Operational Manual on Business Plan is meant to enhance the capacity of the CEOs of FPOs to develop their business plan through an interactive process. The manual has key chapters on Value Chain Indexing, arriving at the key assumptions, preparation of strategic variables in business operations, arriving at the projections for input and procurement businesses, followed by final accounts viz. cash flow and P&L statements and balance sheet. The FPOs of NABARD AP has been using this manual to prepare their Strategic Five-Year Business Plan.

Three common factors identified for the agrarian crisis in the country are high indebtedness with the high cost of non-institutional credit, high incidence of tenant farmers excluded by formal institutional support systems and farmers having the poor economic capacity to absorb market shocks. It was observed that agrarian distress is strongly correlated to the disconnect of SHG and Panchayat Institutions with the crisis. Paradoxically, these institutions are the last resort for forecasting, diagnosing and providing immediate remedial measures to smoothen the affected families. Traditional relief measures for distress families are coming after any incident of farm suicide happens in the household i.e. only after the crisis happens instead of preventing the crisis. There is a need for a rural institution that identifies warning bells of desperation and act as a "first respondent" to those distressed households to insulate them against the crisis.

An Action Research Project of NIRDPR taken up during 2018- 2019 developed strategies for converging the SHG and Panchayat Raj Institutions in identifying distress in agrarian households. These strategies help in diagnosing the specific nature of the crisis and in providing relief mechanisms. Village Organization Social Action Committees (VO-SAC) and Gram Panchayat Social Action Committees (GP-SAC) were formed in the project which were trained on identifying and prioritising the distressed households with the support of a tool called "Agrarian Distress Index ". After the presentation of the Project Report in the study forum

conducted by the Organization during March 2020, a comprehensive manual in the form of Standard Operating Procedures developed during May 2020. There is a scope for replicating this project by training the functionaries of NRLM and Panchayati department, who will become the first respondents in identifying distressed households in a village and in providing initial support.

The Ministry of Rural Development initiated the Time and Motion Studies (TMS) under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS in all States and Union Territories. The primary objective of the TMS study is to estimate the productivity of workers associated with a particular task under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS for estimating the Schedule of Rates (SoR). TMS is a pan India study across twenty-six states and five union territories. The methodology formulated by the Centre for Wage employment and livelihood (CWEL) in NIRDPR in 2019 is widely used for conducting TMS. The study in eleven states and one UT is directly handled by CWEL, NIRDPR. Uttar Pradesh, Telengana and Andhra Pradesh are the first three states to incorporate the revised SoR in their Estimation software (SECURE). The scientific approach followed in the estimation of workers' productivity was helpful in fixing the schedule of rates to an accurate level, which eventually helped the labourers acquire a reasonable amount of payment for the work they were doing.

Activities of North Eastern Regional Centre, Guwahati

The North Eastern Regional Centre of NIRDPR was established in the year 1983 in Guwahati, Assam, mainly to cater to the specific needs of the North Eastern Region, which comprises the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. The Regional Centre has steadily grown since its inception and has now become a premier training and research organisation in the NE Region. During the period April-December 19, 2021-22, a total of 35 online and 4 offline (training /

workshop) programmes including international training programmes / collaborative programmes / workshop have been organised with 2665 participants. Among these, female participation stands at 716 (26.87%). Of the total participants, 1996 (74.90%) are government officials, 39 (1.46%) are ZP and PRI representatives, 211 (7.92%) are Univ./Colleges, and 86 (3.23%) are international participants. The rest 333 (12.50%) are from voluntary organisations/ NGOs/ Banks/PSUs and individuals. The subject area of the programmes conducted include Programmes for Empowerment of Panchayats and Non-Panchayat institutions, Promotion of Rural Livelihoods and Entrepreneurship, Management Development Programmes and Disaster Management Programmes, Geo Spatial Technologies for Planning and Management of Rural Development Programmes and ICT Application. Apart from these programmes conducted by the Regional Centre, the National Rural Livelihoods Mission - RC which has been catering to the capacity building needs of the SRLMs of the North Eastern region during the period April-December 2021 conducted 46 Training Programmes which include Induction and Orientation programmes and Workshops. These covered a total of 1956 participants with 703 (35.94%) female participants. On the other hand, DDU-GKY, NERC

which is a placement-linked skill training scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development besides conducting regular programmes for Capacity Building of SRLM and PIA teams through virtual mode during the period also carried out physical verification of candidates in Assam and Meghalaya for release of instalments to PIAs, regular follow up with SRLM officials and PIAs for updating data in Kaushal Bharat and also has done status assessment of employment scenario post lockdown.

The Regional Centre undertakes research on area-specific problems of North Eastern Region. During the period, the Regional Centre was involved in Research and Consultancy studies in the areas of Time & Motion study under MGNREGA, Home Coming of Migrant Labour: Assessing the Implication on Rural Economy and Society in Case Bihar and Analysis of the Eco-system of Farmers Producer Organisation of NER India.

During the period, the faculty of the Regional Centre also contributed to development and policy level presentations, inputs and literature through representation in important committees and Task Force and by way of publications in the form of journal articles, papers and books.

NIRDPR Delhi Branch

i. Administration and Establishment Division

Post merger of erstwhile CAPART with NIRDPR since May 2020, two units have since been set up in NIRDPR Delhi Branch, namely:

- Centre for Marketing and Promotion of Rural Products
- Centre for CSR, PPP & PA and Research Consultancy

There are altogether 55 employees in the roll of NIRDPR Delhi branch as on 31.12.2021

S. No.	Classification	Staff Strength
1.	Group A	08
2.	Group B	17
3.	Group C (including reclassified Group D)	30
	Total	55

ii. **Centre for Technology Alternatives for Rural Areas (CTARA) – Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) Research & Development Fellowship**

The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) continued to support the CTARA-MoRD Research & Development fellowship programme taken up with IIT-B. The programme is being administered by NIRDPR Delhi branch (erstwhile CAPART), through funds provided by the MoRD.

The core objectives of the programme are as follows:

- To bring new knowledge and resources to national programmes for improving their efficiency and outcomes.
- To formalize the research problems and to open them up for systematic study.
- To illustrate a mechanism for collaboration between Regional Research Institutes and Training Institutes both at the national and state levels.
- To bring about a correction in the role models for young engineers and applied social scientists. The focus will be to highlight the attention of the entrepreneurs and professionals to the core problems of rural development.

The students are selected from M. Tech final year batch of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Bombay and worked on selected topics of Flagship programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) under the supervision of their respective guides at Centre for Technology Alternatives for Rural Areas (CTARA) IIT Bombay. During the second year, the fellows are attached to nodal officers in the relevant department of the MoRD such as MGNREGA, PMGSY, NRLM, NSAP and RURBAN.

CTARA Batch VI (July 2019 – June 2021):

During the reporting year 2021-22, five (5) CTARA-MoRD Fellows of Batch –VI completed their fellowship in June 2021.

An amount of Rs 52,93,600/- was released under the programme for Batch VII during the year to support the work of ten fellows under the programme.

iii. **Rural Marketing**

The Centre for Marketing and Promotion of Rural Products of NIRDPR Delhi Branch is looking after the management of SARAS Gallery situated at Rajiv Gandhi Handicrafts Bhawan, Baba Kharag Singh Marg, New Delhi. Ministry of Rural Development took this space on lease from DC Handicraft, for display and sale of products made by SHGs in order to broaden their marketing base.

The exhibition and sale of their products is held year-round from this prime location, situated in Central Delhi area, and in the close vicinity of Connaught Place, which is an iconic location with a large number of Government Emporia present in its neighborhood.

iv. **Project Divisions**

The Old Schemes Division (OSD) was created to deal with old schemes of CAPART namely Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme (ARWSP), Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP), Development of Women & Child in Rural areas (DWCRA), Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Social Animators Training (SAT) and Technology Mission (TM). Further, sanctioned projects files relating to Nodal NGO/Rural Young Professionals (RYP)/ other related sub-schemes, Watershed Development Programme (WSD), Housing/Innovative Rural Housing (IRH), Jawahar Rojgar Yojna (JRY), Gramin Vikas Andolan (GVA)/ Nirmal Gram Abhiyan (NGA), Vermicomposting and other discontinued schemes have also been transferred to be dealt in OSD in the year 2012.

Besides these, there also other project files under the schemes Rural Technology (RT), Public Cooperation (PC), Organisation of Beneficiaries (OB), and Disability (DAD).

During the year 2020-21 (upto 30.10.2020), all 1128 project files of erstwhile CAPART headquarters were examined, with a view to close files of projects that got terminated.

Table-I: Representation of SCs, STs and OBCs as on December, 2021

Groups	Number of Employees				Number of appointments made during the calendar year 2021									
					By Direct Recruitment				By Promotion			By Other Methods		
	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	Total	SCs	STs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Group - A	74	11	05	14	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
Group -B	45	10	03	09	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Group -C including Re-classified staff	187	52	16	48	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	306	73	24	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: *Total employees include the persons in positions

Table - II Representation of Persons with Disabilities

Group	Number of Employees				DIRECT RECRUITMENT								PROMOTION							
					No. of Vacancies Reserved			No. of Appointments Made					No. of Vacancies Reserved			No. of Appointments Made				
	Total	VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
Group- “A”	74	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	03	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		
Group- “B”	45	Nil	NIL	Nil	Nil	Nil	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		
Group- “C”	187	Nil	NIL	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		
Total	306	-	-	7	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Note: *Total employees include the persons in positions.

(iii) Steps taken by NIRDPR to implement the provisions of reservation for SCs, STs, OBCs and PWDs

(Ans.) The Institute follows reservation norms as per Government of India guidelines both for recruitment and promotion.

Chapter - 18

Information, Education and Communication

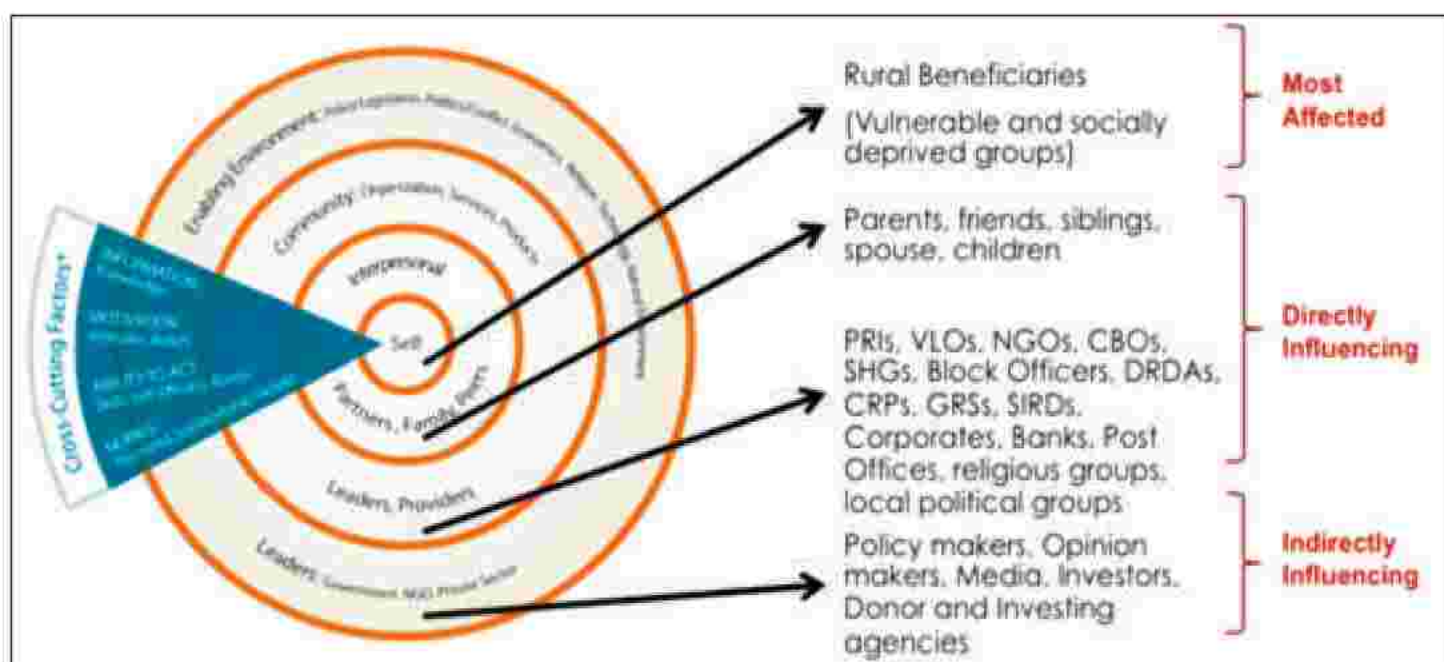
Being the nodal Ministry for most of the development and welfare activities in rural areas, the Ministry of Rural Development plays a pivotal role in the overall development strategy of the country. Ministry of Rural Development aims to reach out to the most disadvantaged sections of the society and to improve quality of life in rural India by correcting the developmental imbalances.

The Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Division plans and executes the IEC activities, to create and sustain awareness about the programmes of the Ministry amongst the beneficiaries and target groups in rural areas. Reaching out to almost 70% of the population in India, which comprises of the rural beneficiaries, the Ministry has been progressively strengthening its IEC activities to disseminate

information through various modes of communication available across media platforms.

MoRD communication strategy over the years has been to formulate 360-degree media campaigns to create targeted awareness regarding the flagship programmes of MoRD (entitlements, procedures to access them, success stories etc.) among beneficiaries as well as maintain a favorable disposition among opinion leaders. Identifying innovative media vehicles with the highest reach to connect emotionally and rationally with all the stakeholders is a priority. Hence, the objective is to strategically design media plans to correspond with important events thereby increasing the demand for the services and alleviating rural poverty.

The chart below gives a broad stakeholder analysis through the socio-ecological model for MoRD:

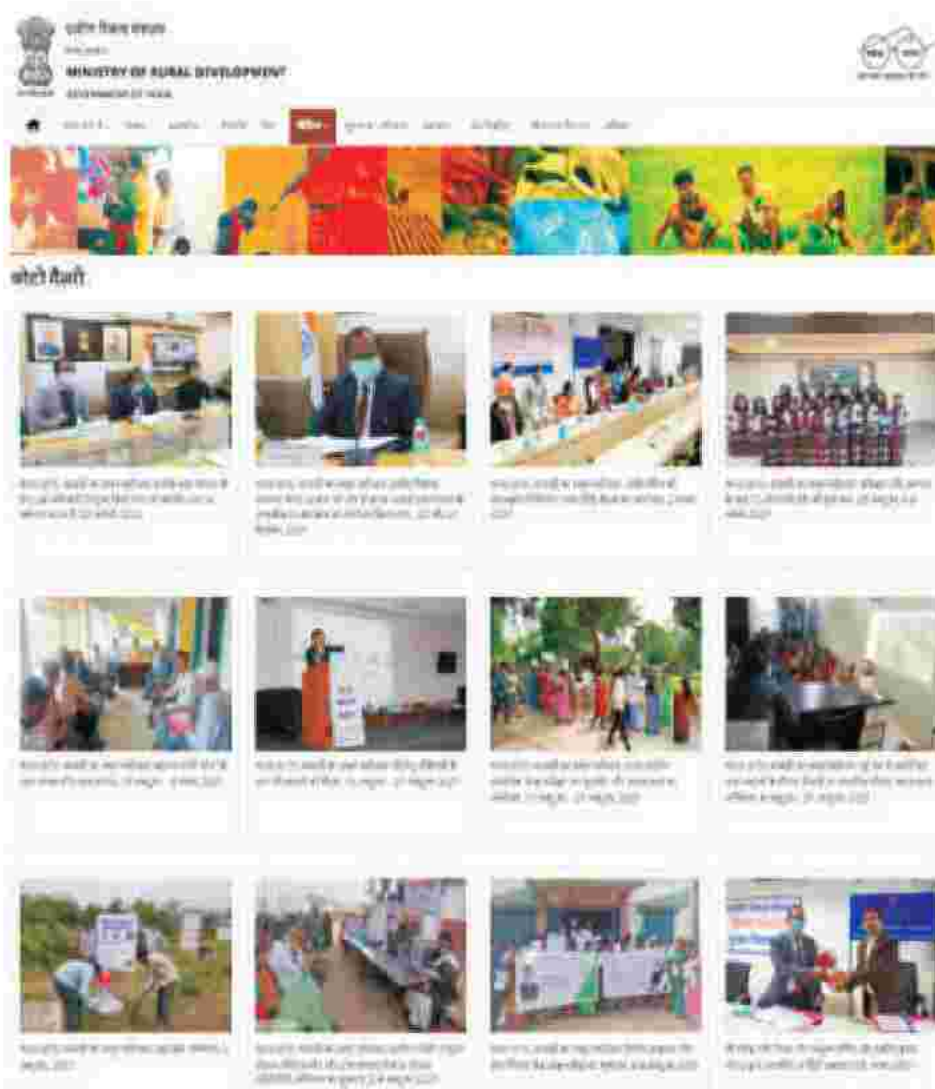


For meeting the expenditure on IEC activities, the IEC Division utilizes budgetary allocation provided under Management Support in Department of Rural Development. In addition, the allocations provided for IEC activities under Rural Housing, MGNREGA, NSAP, DDU-GKY and NRLM etc. are pooled together and utilized for undertaking IEC activities in a holistic manner.

IEC activities of Ministry of Rural Development have been steadily scaled up and following are the major activities rolled out in FY 2021-22:

1) AzadikaAmritMahotsav: The Department of Rural Development has been actively celebrating Azadi

ka Amrit Mahotsav, a 75 weeks long celebration on India's 75th year of Independence which was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 12th March, 2021. The IEC Division in coordination with all DoRD programme Divisions has planned over 80 weekly events at National/ State/ District and GP level till August 2022 while ensuring Jan Bhagidari in majority of the events. The events are publicised over all DoRD social media handles including Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, Koo and YouTube followed by press releases through PIB. The event updates comprising of press releases and event images are regularly uploaded on MoRD's official website ([link: https://rural.nic.in/amrit-mahotsav](https://rural.nic.in/amrit-mahotsav)).



2) Aatmanirbhar Nari Shakti se Samvad: On 12th August 2021, the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Sh. Narendra Modi interacted with selected Self Help Group (SHG) members/community resource persons promoted under DAY-NRLM. The Prime Minister also addressed all the SHG members to applaud their success and motivated them further. The event "*Aatmanirbhar Nari Shakti se Samvad*" was held in a virtual mode. In addition to speaking with the SHG members, the Hon'ble PM also released a compendium of '75

Inspirational Stories of Aatmanirbhar Rural Women'. He also released Rs. 1625 Crore as Capitalization Support to 4.07 Lakh SHGs across 30 States and UTs. In addition, the Hon'ble Prime Minister also released Rs. 25 Crore as Seed Capital to 7500 SHG members under the PMFME Scheme of Ministry of Food Processing Industries and Rs. 4.13 Crore as First Installment for support to 75 Women FPOs. The campaign hashtag #AatmanirbharNariShakti trended at #7 on Twitter with more than 17.5K tweets and garnered over 1.04 Billion impressions.



3) SARAS Aajeevika Mela: SARAS Aajeevika under DAY-NRLM participated in the 40th India International Trade Fair (IITF) from 14th to 27th November 2021. 260 rural women artisans from SHGs across 31 States/UTs had set up 130 stalls for sale of Handicrafts, Handlooms, Natural Food Products and Home Decor products. The IEC Division planned a 360 degree campaign comprising of two newspaper advertisements, four Outdoors displayed on Public utilities, Bus queue shelters, DTC Buses, and Metro display boards and glass panels, two weeks Radio campaign on FM channels in Delhi/NCR and extensive promotion on DoRD social media handles to promote

the products handcrafted by the rural SHGs and attract Delhi/NCR audience to Hall No. 7 (A,B,C) Pragati Maidan where the SARAS Aajeevika Mela was held. #SARASMeinHum social media campaign started on 10th November 2021 to create a pre-buzz and was a huge success. Several videos on SHG women were posted which covered their story and journey. Aesthetic product shoot and videos of different category videos were a hit on social media. Various celebrity influencers from food, travel and entertainment industry including big names like Kailash Kher promoted the Mela on their social media handles, which brought visibility to the rural SHG products.



4) **COVID Appropriate Behaviour & Vaccination Campaign:** The 'Dawaibhi, Kadaibhi' campaign was launched from 8th April 2021 to tackle the second wave in India by Ministry of Health. To create awareness amongst the rural population, MoRD launched COVID Appropriate Behaviour campaign called 'Laparvahi Sahi Nahi, Mahamari Abhi gayi nahi' and a Vaccination campaign called 'TikanahiTaalenge, MahamarinahiPaalenge'. The IEC Division implemented the following activities under the campaign:

a) **Creative Repository:** MoRD developed a range of creatives for Social Media, Outdoors, Videos,

Banners, Posters and IPC materials for the State Teams, which were uploaded on a Google Drive along with the open files for easy adaptation.

b) **Official Letters:** Letter from Union Minister, Rural Development to all State Rural Development Ministers and from Additional Secretary (RD) to all Principal Secretaries of the States/UTs were issued sharing the link of the Creative repository and the communications plan.

c) **Video Appeal by Union Minister, Rural Development:** A video appeal (<http://bit.ly/COVIDPlea>) by Shri Narendra

Singh Tomar, Union Minister (Rural Development) was sent by SMS to **3.7 Cr. rural beneficiaries** mobile numbers.

d) **Outdoor creatives:** Poster and banner creatives on CAB and Vaccination were developed and shared with States with open files for displaying:

- as pop-up banners on all State Department websites
- outside and inside all Block, District and State Office premises
- at DDU-GKY/RSETI training centres (focusing on entrances, dining rooms,

hostels, washrooms, common areas, etc.)

- as Wall writings on Government building constructed under the MGNREGA like GP Bhawan, boundary wall of playgrounds, AWC, SHG buildings, IHHL, school toilets, Community Sanitary complexes etc.
- at MGNREGA, PMAY-G and PMGSY work sites at Rozgar Diwas, Chowks, Auto branding etc., Gram Sabhas, SHG meetings etc.



5) **Social Media Campaigns:** MoRD has an extensive presence on all major social media platforms. As on 2nd February 2022, the social media following is:

- 132,000 on Twitter (https://twitter.com/MoRD_GOI)
- 120,940 on Facebook (<https://www.facebook.com/IndiaRuralDev>)

- c) 65,400 on Instagram (<https://www.instagram.com/indiaruraldev/>)
- d) 124,600 on Koo()
- e) 12,800 on YouTube (www.youtube.com/c/MinistryofRuralDevelopmentGoI)

The Ministry has implemented more than 60 social media campaigns in FY 2021-22 including promotion of the features of MoRD programmes through citizen-centric campaigns, showcasing success stories of MoRD beneficiaries, news articles featuring MoRD programmes across India, running Quiz and interactive campaigns to engage with the audience, regularly sharing Ministry events and important updates along with celebrating special days.

Some of the important social media campaigns included Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav event updates; COVID Appropriate Behaviour & Vaccination Campaign which

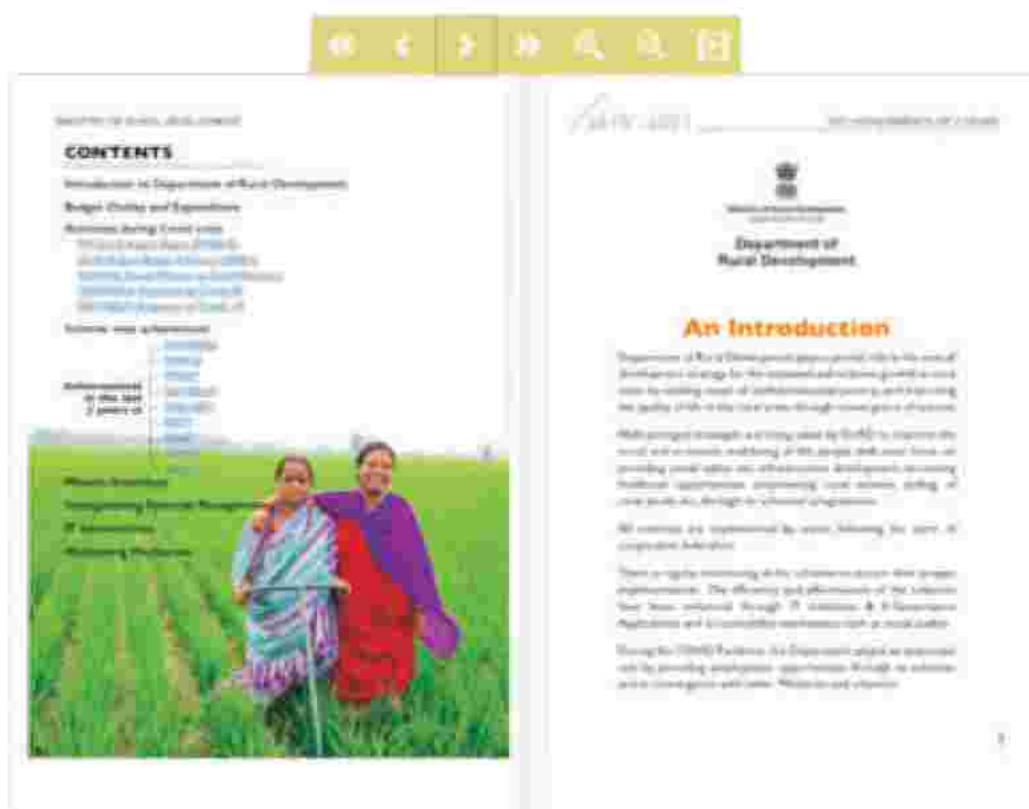
covered important updates, information and behaviours to be followed by the citizens through engaging and insightful memes and creatives; International Day of Yoga Campaign; Indian Handloom Week Campaign; Campaign on SARAS products on GeM; Gender Samwaad; Promotion of Meri Sadak and Kaushal Panjee App; Promotion of Tourism in SPMRM clusters; PMAY-G beneficiary Centric campaign; Celebration of PoshanMaah; SARAS Aajeevika Mela at IITF; Jan Jatiye Diwas campaign; JankariGrameen Bharat Ki Quiz Campaign; 9 pillars video campaign on citizen centric information on the 9 MoRD programmes; Gandhi Jayanti Campaign – BapukaSapna ho rahasakaar; International Rural Women's day campaign – Avsarpayakuchkardikhaya; SARAS Gallery Inauguration and MakarSankranti Sale campaign, Podcast series featuring MoRD beneficiaries called Kamyabi ki BulandAwaaz amongst other campaigns.





6) IEC Division also carries out dissemination of information on various activities of the Ministry through publication of different type of printed material and e-books uploaded on MoRD website like Guidelines, Manuals, Booklets, Review Reports, FAQs, Pocket Books, Achievements and Annual Report of the Ministry.

> Accelerating Rural Development in Age of COVID - Key Achievements of 2019-2021



7) The Ministry brings out a monthly magazine 'Kurukshetra' in Hindi and English, which carries well-researched, informative and in-depth articles by eminent writers on various themes relating to rural development and rural technologies. The magazine is published through the Publications Division, under Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Library

The "Library" of the Ministry of Rural Development acts as an "Information Resource Centre". Established in 1954, the Library collects, selects, processes, organizes, maintains, preserves, retrieves and disseminates information to cater to the information and reference needs of the Ministry and research scholars coming from all over India. At present, the Library has a collection of more than 32,399 books as on 31.12.2021

In 2020 the Library has enriched its collection of books by more than 16 titles on various subjects. It is that

members/officials are for mainly committees, procurement procedure or any other action this year/newly added action/occasions." The books in Hindi Language are procured in terms with Official Language policy. The main subjects covered are Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Water Resources, Land Reforms, History, Economics, Politics, Education, Art, Culture and General reading books. The library also provides good Hindi and English magazines for member readers in the Department. The Library also offers spacious and comfortable study facilities to the readers.

- The Library serves as a "Resource and Service Centre" of nationally and internationally acclaimed published literature on Rural Development, Water Resources and Land Reforms for the Ministry.
- To promote usage of resources among users, by collecting, storing and disseminating information and by offering manual computerized services to the users

- To offer technical guidance to the Officers/Staff on collecting, Storing, sharing and disseminating information.
- To establish/facilitate the establishment of referral and/or research centre and maintain a central computerized union catalogue of books, reports and non-book materials of the library.
- To facilitate and promote delivery of documents manually or mechanically.
- To develop specialized bibliographic database of books, and non-book materials,
- To possess and maintain electronic and mechanical equipment for speedy communication of information and delivery of electronic mail.
- To coordinate with other government libraries for exchange of information and documents.

Chapter - 19

Official Language

Hindi Section of the Ministry of Rural Development has the nodal responsibility for promoting the use of Hindi in the Ministry and its Subordinate Offices/Autonomous Bodies. It is responsible for implementation of Official Language policy of the Union; the Official Languages Act, 1963 (Act No. 19 of 1963); the Official Languages (Use for Official Purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976 (As amended in 1987) made under the Official Languages Act, 1963; Directions/Instructions issued by the Government from time to time regarding the use of Hindi; Annual Programme issued by the Department of Official Language, MHA every year for transacting the official work of the Union in Hindi and Presidential Orders issued on the recommendations of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language constituted under Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for Home Affairs.

2. Hindi Section is also responsible for English to Hindi and vice versa translation of various documents of the Ministry including those to be laid in Parliament such as Cabinet Notes, Parliament Questions, Reports, Assurances, Calling Attention Notices, Private Member Bills, Suo Moto Statements/Speeches by the Hon'ble MRD and MOS(RD), MOUs, Annual Report, Agenda/Minutes/Action Taken Reports of Standing Committees/Consultative Committees, Office Orders, Notifications, Advertisements and Matters relating to Public Accounts Committee etc.

3. Section 3 (3) of the Official Languages Act, 1963 (as amended in 1967) was complied with by Hindi Section in the ministry and all the documents covered under this section were issued bilingually i. e. both in Hindi and English languages. Rule 5 and Rule 7(2) of the Official Languages (Use for official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976 (as amended in 1987) were also complied with and the letters received in Hindi and

representations/appeals signed in Hindi were replied to in Hindi. Successful efforts were made to increase the correspondence in Hindi with the offices of the Central Government, State Governments, UT Administrations and the general public in the Regions 'A', 'B' & 'C'. Support was extended to Officers/Sections in installation of Unicode Hindi Software in their computer systems.

4. A meeting of Kendriya Rajbhasha Karyanvayan Samiti constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary (OL) was held and action is being ensured on the decisions taken therein. NIC section has been directed to make website of the department completely bilingual. An office memorandum was issued by Hindi Section with the approval of Hon'ble Secretary to achieve the target set for Hindi Correspondence wherein directions were given to achieve the set targets and do maximum official works in Hindi. Duly constituted Official Language Implementation Committee (OLIC) under the chairmanship of Joint Secretary (Admn./OL) exists in the Ministry of Rural Development. At present, Joint Secretary (Admn.) is the chairman of this Committee. Joint Director (Official Language) is its Member Secretary and all Officers of the Ministry of the rank of Section Officer and above are its members. Meetings of this committee are held in every quarter to review the status of compliance of the Official Language Policy in the Sections/Divisions of the Ministry.

5. There are 04 Autonomous Bodies under the Ministry. They are—

i.	National Institute for Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR), Hyderabad, Telangana
ii.	National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA), New Delhi
iii.	Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF), New Delhi

iv.	National Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (NRLPS), New Delhi
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Out of these 03 are situated in Region 'A' in New Delhi and 01 autonomous body i.e. National Institute for Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR) is situated in Region 'C' in Hyderabad. No office is situated in Region 'B'.

6. Hindi fortnight was observed from 14th to 28th September, 2021 in the Ministry. In order to promote progressive use of Hindi on 14th September (Hindi Diwas) Hon'ble Secretary through virtual meeting encouraged all officers and employees of the Ministry of Rural Development to work originally in Hindi. Hon'ble Secretary (RD) encouraged the officials of the

Department to maximize the use of Hindi in their daily work and also informed that Hindi can be written in e-office through Roman script. MBE (Member of British Empire), Mr. Tejinder Sharma, an accomplished Hindi Writer and Poet from London, also expressed his views about promoting the use of Hindi Language in this meeting through virtual mode.

During Hindi Pakhwada 2021, 5 Competitions namely Hindi Essay Writing, Noting & Drafting, Hindi Translation, Hindi Typing competitions were held for the officers and the Official of the Department. Winners of these competitions were given cash prizes of Rs. 5000/-, 3000/- and 2000/- and Rs. 1000/- and certificates of appreciation by Secretary (RD) in the prize Distribution Ceremony held to mark the closing of the Pakhawada.

Chapter - 20

International Co-operation

The era of rapid globalization of the world economy has added new dimensions and challenges globally and especially in developing countries in the areas of rural development and poverty alleviation. International co-operation in these areas has, therefore, gained added significance and impetus in the changed social, economic and political scenario of the world. India, the largest democracy in the world, is always in the forefront as a global partner. The Ministry of Rural Development is taking this initiative forward through cooperation and exchange of experience, knowledge and expertise in the field of rural development and poverty alleviation with other countries bilaterally or through multilateral platform.

Our visionary leaders anticipated the significance of South-South Cooperation much before globalization and had recognized the need for cooperation among the developing countries for better appreciation of each others' problems. India has been a founder member of many international forums such as African-Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO), Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral and Technical Cooperation (BIMSTEC), Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP), Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) etc.

The mandate of International Co-operation of this Department is to foster mutually beneficial partnerships with other countries of the world in a multilateral as well as bilateral format. The Government of India recognizes the multilateral approach in International relations and the need for the inter-country, inter & intra-regional cooperation to find solutions to common problems. The Ministry of Rural Development is the nodal Ministry with respect to two Inter-Governmental, International Organizations, namely, the African-Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO) and the Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the

Pacific (CIRDAP). Also, this Ministry is the focal Ministry for Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation in respect of BIMSTEC, SAARC etc.

(1) Multilateral Corporation:**(a) African - Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO)**

AARDO formed in 1962, is an autonomous, inter-governmental, intercontinental organization comprising 33 members from Africa and Asia. India is a key founder member and contributed significantly in the conceptualization and formation of AARDO. The Headquarters of AARDO is located in New Delhi. AARDO comprising of 33 members from Africa and Asia (17 member countries from Africa continent, 14 member countries from Asia and 2 Associate members).

This Ministry is the nodal Ministry for all matters relating to AARDO. It has six (6) regional offices located at (i) Seoul for the Far East (ii) Amman for the Middle East (iii) Accra for the Western Africa (iv) Cairo for the North Eastern Africa, (v) Lusaka for the Southern Africa and (vi) Islamabad, Pakistan for South Asia. India contributes the highest annual membership contribution to AARDO amounting to US\$ 155,300.

Human Resource Development (HRD) is one of the main activities of AARDO. Under HRD, a number of programmes are organized by AARDO on regular basis which include training programmes, workshops/seminars, deputation of experts, study visits, research studies, field training etc. relating to agriculture and rural development. During the year, AARDO conducted a number of such programmes in different member countries on various subjects. India offers 70 slots annually for the member countries for training in various Indian Institutes under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) sponsored by the Ministry of External Affairs.

Since the year 2009, India is providing Additional Contribution of US\$ 600,000 to AARDO for each triennium w.e.f 2009-2011 to expand its scale and scope of the Capacity Building Programmes of AARDO for the benefit of Member Countries under which capacity building programmes for AARDO member countries are organized every year during the triennium at various Institutions of Excellence in India such as National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR), institutions governed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Indian Institute of Management (IIM) and others. The Post Graduate Diploma in Rural Development Management Course at NIRD&PR under this scheme is for one year. The MoU for the triennium 2015-2017 was signed by Shri Atal Dulloo, Joint Secretary (IC) on behalf of Govt. of India and H.E. Eng. Wassfi Hassan El-Sreihin, Secretary General (AARDO) on behalf of AARDO on 30th November 2016 at New Delhi. The validity of the MoU was 29.11.2019. All the proposed capacity building training programmes and PGDRDM had been conducted successfully in triennium 2015-17.

On the request of AARDO, Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed on 03rd December, 2021 between Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India and AARDO for an additional contribution of US\$ 600,000 (US Dollar Six Hundred Thousand) for triennium 2021-2023 viz US\$ 200,000 (US Dollar Two Hundred Thousand) per year towards the capacity building programmes by way of organizing short-term training programmes at Institutes of Excellence, PGDRDM programmes at NIRD&PR, Hyderabad, workshops/seminars and study visits to be organized in India for the AARDO member countries sponsored candidates from member countries.

On the request of AARDO, an amount of US\$ 7,50,000 has been given as a grant towards establishment of AARDO's Corpus Funds, which was contributed in two equal installments (US\$ 3,75,000). The first installment (US\$ 3,75,000@current exchange rate) was given during FY 2019-20 and the final installment (US\$ 3,75,000) has been given in FY 2020-21. The same was approved by Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development. The final installment of US\$ 2,92,29,140 had been released during FY 2020-21.

The activities of AARDO undertaken during this year are:

- 77th session of the Liaison Committee Meeting held at Claridges Hotel, Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam Road, New Delhi on 7th October, 2021 which was chaired by Secretary General, AARDO. Deputy Secretary (IC) has attended the Liaison Committee Meeting.
- 72nd Session of Executive Committee meeting of AARDO was held on 24th November & 25th November, 2021 on virtual mode."
- 20th General Session of AARDO Conference was initially chaired by Minister of Rural Development, Government of Malaysia and handed over to Hon'ble Minister of LGD and Rural Development, Government of Republic of Ghana on 8th & 9th December, 2021
- 73rd and 74th Sessions of Executive Committee (on virtual/hybrid mode) was chaired by Secretary General, MoRD, Govt. of Malaysia on 6th & 7th December, 2021 and 10th December, 2021 respectively

(b) The Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia & the Pacific (CIRDAP):

CIRDAP, a Regional Organization, with its Headquarters at Dhaka, Bangladesh was established in 1979. The Centre is broadly mandated to facilitate the provision of services that will influence policy formulation and programme action towards rural development in its member countries. At present, CIRDAP has a total strength of fifteen (15) member countries from Asia and the Pacific. The Sub-Regional Office of CIRDAP for South-East Asia (SOCSEA) was established in Jakarta, Indonesia in 1997. The CIRDAP has also established its Sub-Regional Office in West Asia in Tehran, Iran and India's annual contribution to CIRDAP is US \$ 94,147.

India is one of the key founder members of CIRDAP. India takes the significant lead in providing capacity building programmes to CIRDAP Member Countries (CMCs). The Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India sponsor Four (4) fully funded CIRDAP-NIRD collaborative training programmes on

various fields including ICT at its Institutes of Excellence or in the Link Institutions of CIRDAP Member Countries (CMCs). With a view to taking CIRDAP to the new frontiers and substantially expand the activities, the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India provides five fully funded slots for one year Post Graduate Diploma Programme in Rural Development Management (PGDRDM) at NIRD&PR, Hyderabad for skill development and capacity building of CMCs. Five (5) candidates from CIRDAP member countries has completed fully funded one year Post Graduate Diploma in Rural Development Management (PGDRDM) course at NIRD&PR, Hyderabad.

Keeping in line with India's policy of cooperation, India has provided financial and technical support to CIRDAP for establishing a Virtual Learning Centre (VLC) and a Centre on Geo-Applications in rural Development (CGARD) at the newly established ICT Centre at the CIRDAP's Headquarters, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

The Centre on Geo-informatics Application for Rural Development has the potential to play a great role in spreading the benefits of ICT applications and its proper uses to the member countries. The Centre will provide technical support and cooperation to CIRDAP Member countries in designing, planning and monitoring of various programmes viz. management, natural resource management, drinking water, rural roads etc. by offering assistance in preparation of Spatial Action plans including development alternatives/scenarios and spatial decision support system for rural applications in the rural development initiatives. CIRDAP CGARD will also help to implement participatory GIS at the micro-level exposure, and skill development to share best and innovative GIS processes, methodologies and practices for extensive use in the development sector.

The activities of CIRDAP undertaken during this year are:

- The matter of filling up the post of Director & Staffs at CIRDAP Centre of NIRD&PR (CCN) has been taken up with NIRD&PR, Hyderabad and the same is under process

(c) Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)

BISTEC or Bangladesh - India, Sri Lanka - Thailand Economic Co-operation was established on 6th June, 1997 in Bangkok. The objective of the sub-regional grouping was to promote economic co-operation. Myanmar joined the grouping in December, 1997. The name was then changed to BIMSTCEC or Bangladesh -India- Myanmar - Sri Lanka - Thailand Economic Co-operation. Bhutan and Nepal joined the grouping in February, 2004. The name of the grouping was changed at the First Summit that was held in Thailand in July, 2004 to BIMSTEC.

BIMSTEC's First Expert Group Meeting on Poverty Alleviation was held in Kathmandu, Nepal on 01st November, 2017 and was attended by Shri Anant Prakash Pandey, Director, MoRD and Shri Dharmvir Jha, Director, MoRD.

The Ministry of Rural Development hosted the 2nd Expert Group Meeting (virtual) on 12th November, 2020 on Poverty Alleviation in India. Secretary (RD) was the Chief Guest of the meeting and Dr. Biswajit Banerjee, JS(IC) chaired the meeting. The objective of this BIMSTEC Meeting was to have experience sharing to enable improvement of regional cooperation towards poverty alleviation, which will definitely accelerate the pace of development."

(d) Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Co-operation in the field of Rural Development:

02 tripartite MoUs shall be entered into, considering the fact that MoRD is Nodal for AARDO & CIRDAP. They are (i) MoRD, NCDC and AARDO and (ii) MoRD, NCDC and CIRDAP. Signing of both the MoUs are under process.

(2) Bilateral Co-operation:

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Co-operation in the field of Rural Development:

During the recent past, India had signed Six (6) MoUs with countries i.e. Afghanistan, Malawi, Lesotho,

Burundi, Mozambique and Mauritius. One (1) MoU was signed with International Organization, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) on Co-operation in the field of Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation and to encourage, develop and strengthen technical co-operation in this field.

A tripartite agreement was signed 30th August, 2017 between Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India and National Institute of Rural Development &

Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR) and the Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP) for establishment of CIRDAP Centre at NIRD&PR, Hyderabad. The same was expired on 30th August, 2020. Further, a fresh agreement in the same matter is under process.

MoU of NIRD&PR with University of Reading, UK for a project on level productivity in public works programme is under process.

Chapter - 21

Accounting Organisation

Functions & Responsibilities of the Accounting Wing:-

The Chief Controller of Accounts, being Head of Department of Accounting wing in the Ministry:

- i. Advises and assists the Ministry of the Union Government on all matters relating to Financial Management, Budget, Management Accounting, Auditing and Personal claims of officers & employees.
- ii. Administers the accounting system by supervising payments through PAOs, including pay and allowances, office contingencies, misc. payments of admissible loans and advances to Government servants etc.
- iii. Is responsible for Public Expenditure Management through compilation and consolidation of Monthly and Annual Receipts & Expenditures of the Ministry and rendering cash flow statements to the CGA for consolidation.
- iv. Exercises the powers of the Head of the Department for the Accounting Organisation and managing the cadre with reference to career counselling, training, transfer, promotion, leave, vigilance and disciplinary matters etc.
- v. Undertakes from time to time the Scheme-wise Financial Appraisal and monitoring of projects & schemes.
- vi. Prepare the Annual Appropriation Accounts, S.C.T (Manual and e-lekha), Finance Accounts and Accounts at a Glance.
- vii. Planning of Internal Audit to be conducted for the year (unit wise & scheme wise).

- viii. Is responsible for all kinds of liaison with the Office of Comptroller and Auditor General of India and Office of Controller General of India.
- ix. Implementation/Roll out of Public Financial Management System in the Ministry and its Organisations.

Public Financial Management System (PFMS):

Public Financial Management System (PFMS) developed and managed by CGA organization is a tool which facilitates the monitoring of fund flow from Consolidated Fund of India (CFI) to the ultimate beneficiaries. The General Financial Rule 232(v) prescribes the release of funds to the State Governments and monitoring utilization of funds through PFMS. With a view to have more effective cash management and bring more efficiency in the public expenditure management and For better monitoring of availability and utilization of funds released to the States under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes(CSS), Ministry of Finance issued new guidelines vide its OM dated 23.03.2021 regarding procedure for release of funds under Centrally Sponsored Scheme and monitoring utilization of fund released. This procedure is required to be followed by all State Governments and Union Territories and Ministries/ Departments of Government of India with effect from 01-07-2021.

Ministry of Rural Development is committed to implement the DoE guidelines dated 23.03.2021 within the stipulated timeline. The Ministry is pioneer in implementation of PFMS. DBT for MGNREGS, PMAY-G and NSAP was already being done through PFMS. For PMGSY and SPMRM applications were interfaced with PFMS. Implementing Agencies under

NRLM were already using PFMS for transactions and monitoring. To follow the new guidelines, Necessary changes have been made in softwares of the PMGSY and SPMRM. Changes in respective softwares are being made for other schemes. Regular follow up is being made for compliance.

To onboard all the scheme of DoRD fully on new SNA model of PFMS, one to one meeting of program divisions and PFMS team was conducted. Till the end of November, 2021 the scheme specific application RurbanSoft of Shyama Prasad Mukharji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) and OMMAS of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) has been fully integrated with PFMS on new SNA model. However, other schemes are following up with the States. The Treasury Single Account (TSA) has been implemented successfully in the National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA) an autonomous body under the scheme Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) of Ministry of Rural Development.

Internal Audit Wing

Ministry of Rural Development is the second largest Ministry in terms of budgetary allocation. It is running key programmes including MGNREGS, PMGSY, NRLM, NSAP, PMAY-G, DDU-GKY, PMKSY. The coverage of these schemes incorporates almost all areas of development of rural India. These schemes have highest budgetary allocation under Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Govt. of India and require proper monitoring. Since these schemes touch the lives of poorest of the poor, it makes them even more sensitive. Also, from the executive point of view, it is essential to keep an eye on the expenditure as well as performance of the schemes. Office of CCA, Ministry of Rural

Development is mandated to handle the internal audit work of MoRD. Internal Audit Wing conducts Internal Audit of implementing agencies (Auditee units) for the schemes of MoRD implemented all over India as per the approved Audit Plan for the Financial Year and also follow up with State and District Authorities for settlement of the Outstanding Internal Audit Paras.

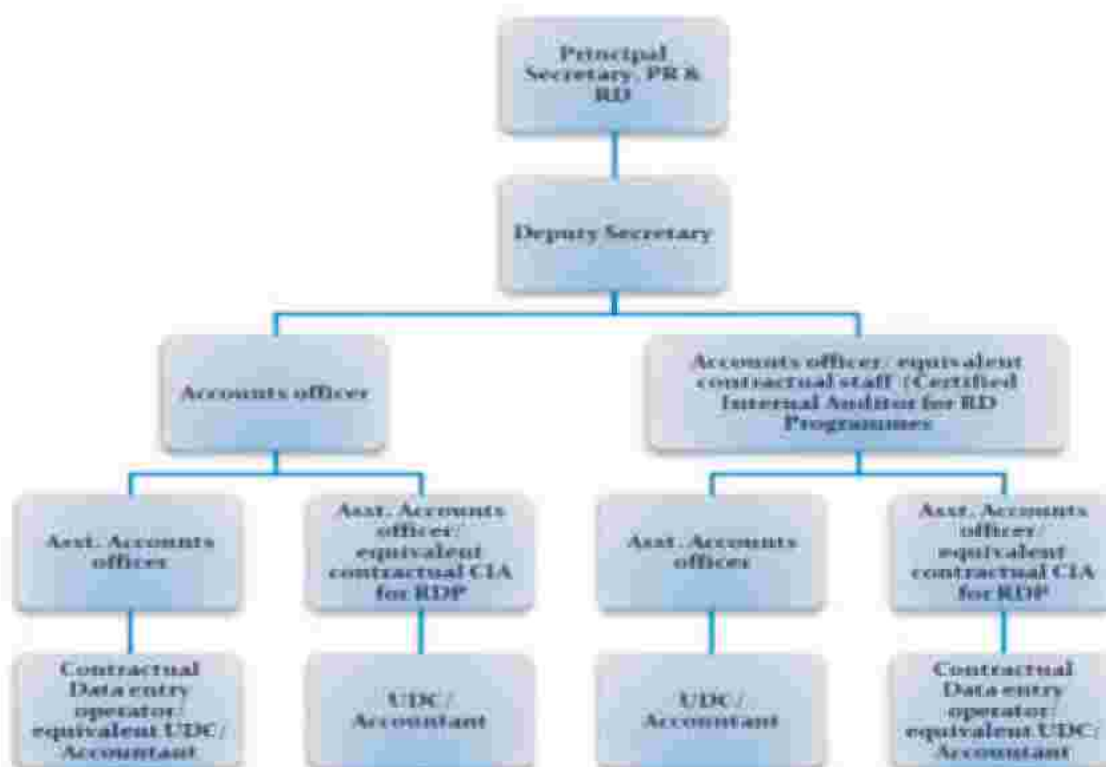
Viewing the limited resources, for improving the control mechanism several innovative steps have been introduced in MoRD. Viewing the limited resources and expertise in Risk based internal Audit, on the recommendation of an Expert Advisory Group, IAW has a target to create a pool of 5000 Certified Internal Auditors who could be used by Central and State Governments to conduct internal Audits for Rural Development Programmes. To accelerate the process of creating Certified Internal Auditors, IAW has issued a Standard Operating Procedure¹ to Institute of Government Accounting and Finance, Arun Jaitley National Institute of Financial Management, identified State Institutes of Rural Development and State Governments in month of October, 2021. The services of experienced retired officers are being taken to create this pool. However, the revised SOP also promotes the involvement of youth and other self sponsored candidates who have experience of implementation of Rural Development and social sector programmes. By December, 2021, around 350 Certified Internal Auditors and more than 100 Master Trainers have been trained.

To strengthen internal audit function, States have been advised to create, strengthen internal audit setup for RD schemes by availing services from a pool of certified auditors empanelled with IAW, MoRD. In this regard, internal audit wing has also issued Guidelines² State Governments.

¹https://rural.nic.in/sites/default/files/SOP_05102021.pdf

²https://rural.nic.in/sites/default/files/StateGuidelines_05102021.pdf

Organogram of Internal Audit Wing at State level:



Centre for Internal Audit of Rural Development

The Expert Advisory Group, in March, 2019, recommended setting up of Centre for Internal Audit of Rural Development (CIARD). CIARD is established as an autonomous centre of the Ministry of Rural Development and provided with all necessary financial and human resources commensurate with challenges. It is located within National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj as an autonomous centre. It is primarily responsible for providing assistance to the Office of the CCA, Internal audit and Programme Divisions of the Ministry for establishing the internal audit function on a firm footing within a time frame to be decided by the Ministry. CIARD serves

as resource centre in the field of Internal Audit and assist MoRD in strengthening the internal audit function. Various activities of CIARD include consultative workshops, development of material like manuals, training modules case studies, training/ capacity building, research, facilitation and liaising with states for taking up of internal audits by MoRD set standards, Collating and analyze the information of various monitoring mechanisms and digitization of control process etc.

CIARD started working since 16th January 2020. Office premises of CIARD was inaugurated by Secretary RD on 27th may, 2021 at NIRDPR, Hyderabad and it has begun its operations to conduct trainings for Certified Internal Auditors.



For improving the delivery mechanism and set the new parameters, a Webinar on “Financial Management of Welfare Schemes of the Government, Focusing on Rural Development” was organised by the initiatives of IAW, O/o CCA, MoRD in Collaboration with the Committee

212



Internal Audit

In spite of constraints of COVID-19 pandemic, during the FY 2021-22 till December, 2021, 37 Audits were been conducted with limited resources. Significant observations have been made. To improve the implementation strategy of RD programmes, the

observations are also analysed by CIARD. Recommendation to Programme Divisions and State Governments are being made. Total 2838 paras were lying outstanding with auditees. To liquidate the paras regular follow up is being made with the concerned Divisions, State Departments and Auditees.



Follow up with State Govt. for liquidating outstanding IA paras at Lucknow



Field Visit- Internal Audit: Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna
Muslam Mohammadpur, Distt. Ambedkar Nagar, UP



Field Visit- Internal Audit: MGNREGS
Haralur, Distt. Tumkuru, Karnataka



Field Visit- Internal Audit: NRLM
Perane, (Haveli) Distt. Pune, Maharashtra

Chapter - 22

Implementation of E-Governance

Introduction

Application of ICT (Information and Communication Technology) is a paradigm shift to the traditional approaches that the government has been using past so many decades. With the use of ICT, government renders services and information to the public using electronic means. With the rising awareness amongst the citizens of rural sector and their better experiences – the demand for better services on the part of government departments became more pronounced. Information and Communication Technology, if used properly can be of great advantage for the development at grass root levels.

To maximize the outcome of Government expenditure on Rural Development, the Department has developed the governance framework of Rural Development programmes which is in line with the Digital India endeavour of the government. The IT strategy of the Department has been prepared keeping rural natives as the focal point in the implementation plan.

The envisaged governance framework includes the use of innovative IT based solutions such as integration with Direct Benefit Transfer (electronic release of funds in bank accounts ensuring timely, accurate and reduced delay in process), Aadhaar based payments which authenticates beneficiaries for receiving the financial assistance directly to their Aadhaar linked bank accounts, Space Technology is being used for geo tagging of the community/ individual assets created under varied schemes of rural development wherein the date, time stamp and their coordinates (longitude/latitude) are being captured at 3-4 construction stages of the assets. GIS asset and mapping including Geofencing (helps in conducting boundary level analysis) and helps visualize information in a more acceptable and user-friendly view as tabular data, plotting on Bhuvan or google map.

Vision w.r.t. IT Initiative

•The department aims to achieve the below goal which has been envisioned through the **SMART** (i.e. Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Timely) criteria.

“To align the ICT initiative with the requirements of rural sector in order to attain a point wherein maximum assistance is provided to the citizens in terms of monetary or in-kind benefits in a single click and within the stipulated timelines”

Current Implementations

Some of the prominent innovations that are being implemented in the department under various rural development programs can be categorized as below:

- Various web based Transactional & Management Information Systems (MIS systems) such as NREGASoft, Awaasoft, RurbanSoft, OMMAS, NSAP PPS have enabled efficient and effective implementation of programs which includes monitoring, allotment, tracking, reporting and transaction processing.
- Mobile Monitoring Apps such as Mobile monitoring system in Mgnrega program for attendance capture, Mission Antyodaya Mobile App, AwaasApp, Awaas+ and other Citizen centric Mobile Apps such as Kaushal Panjee, Gram Samvad, AwaasApp, Janmanrega, Meri Sadak etc. have empowered the rural citizen/beneficiaries to directly access information and enabled a 2-way communication under various programs.
- Integration with PFMS, Aadhar handling & implementation of Direct Benefit Transfer in various programs has streamlined the account verification and electronic funds release process.

- Development of real time state of the art dashboards such as Performance Index Dashboard, e-payment, Payment reconciliation, DBT dashboard and analytical reporting framework have enabled the department to assess the performance of various programs and taking necessary course corrections, if any.
- Several other ICT driven initiatives which were implemented in a periodic manner to establish an efficient service delivery mechanism with time and improve the overall governance of various programs such as DISHA initiative, Mission Antyodaya, Bank Linkages portal, DDUGKY portal etc. which include integration with other external systems such as PFMS, Niti Aayog, PM Dashboard, DBT Mission etc.

The various IT systems developed in respective programmes to facilitate the service delivery in various programs of DoRD are done after detailed consultation with their applicable stakeholders in alignment with the aims and vision of the program and achievement of the desired objectives, outputs and outcomes.

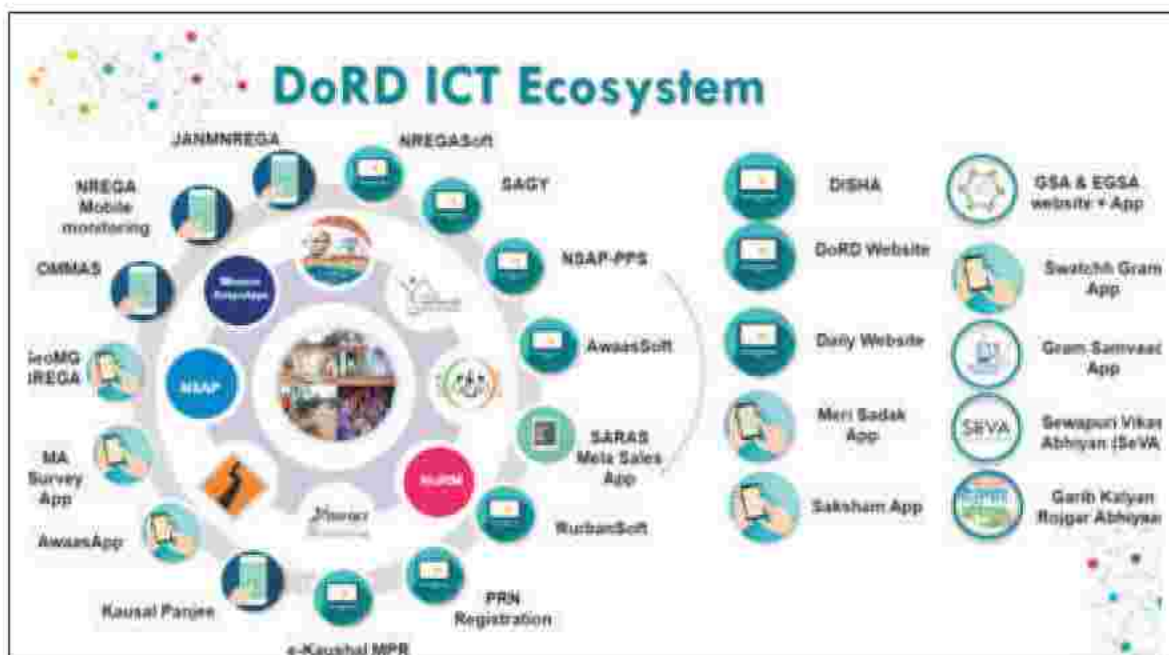
Current Status of IT Portfolio

The Ministry with the support of the National Informatics Centre (NIC) has designed, developed and

implemented various electronic IT driven solutions for its flagship programs viz, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Program (MGNREGA), National Social Assistance Program (NSAP), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G), Deendayal Upadhaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY), and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission and District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (DISHA). The solution for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) has been developed by Centre for Development of Advance Computing (C-DAC).

DoRD has also undertaken a lot of collaboration activities towards application development from the best in class including esteemed institutes such as IIT-Delhi, IIT-KGP, State NIC teams, C-DAC, NISG, NRSC, NSDC, NIRD & PR, MoPR and EDI to name a few towards development of the IT framework and implementation plan in all its major programmes and adopted a consultative approach in its IT strategy

A snapshot of the IT solutions that support the implementation and monitoring of rural development programmes, promote transparency and accountability is detailed below:



Schemes	MGNREGS	PMAY-G	PMGSY	NSAP	DAY-NRLM	SPMRM	DDUCKY	SAGY
ICT Solutions including mobile apps	Janmanrega, Nregasoft, GeoMGNREG A, Mgnrega Mobile Monitoring System, SECURE, Payment Reconciliation Dashboard, DBT Dashboard, E-Saksham, UNNATI Project	AwaasSoft, AwaasApp, GIS Based Dashboard, E-Payment Dashboard, Awaas+	Meri Sadak Mobile App, OMMAS, Aarambh, eMurg	NSAP Pension Processing System, NSAP Mobile App, NSAP Dashboard	MySHG, PRN Registration, Aajeevika.gov.in, NRLM e-Gov Application, Bank Linkage Application, CBO Transaction system, MKSP, SVEP - Start-up Village Entrepreneurship program, NRLM-Dashboard	RurbanSoft, RurbanSoft Mobile App	e-Kaushal Kaushal Panjee App DDUGKY Website Kaushal Bharat DDUGKY Dashboard Geotagging of Training Centres Kaushal Panjee Web	Saanji portal
Description of the software solution	NREGASoft is a web enabled MIS, local language enabled end to end workflow-based Governance system to capture all the activities under MGNREGA at Center/State/District/Block and Panchayat level. It provides a single window platform for all the stakeholders in MGNREGA, be it beneficiaries, field functionaries, officials or any common man interested in	The dedicated website for PMAY-G provides crucial information on all the functional and technical areas such as various stakeholders, guidelines, knowledge network, tutorials, gallery, housing technologies, latest updates, circulars etc. AwaasSoft is an E2E Local language enabled workflow, web based transactional based electronic service delivery	Online Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS) the web portal which acts as an online management, monitoring & accounting system for the program. Meri Sadak is a mobile app to enable users to give their feedback with photographs regarding pace of works, quality of works etc. of PMGSY roads to the concerned	NSAP-PPS is platform provided by Ministry to states for quick disbursement of pension in respective bank account of pensioners using PFMS, India Post NSAP Dashboard provides state wise report for all schemes for a selected financial year	SHG-based transaction application has three variants, tablet application (Android based) (My SHG App), online web-based application; and offline desktop-based application. It has a provision for capturing the transactions of SHG (Attendance, Saving, Lending, Loaning, Repayment, Payment to Members, Micro Credit	This is the formal website and portal for the National Rurban Mission providing information on various aspects of the program such as registered with KP and their monitoring. Also integrated with PRN for PIAs registration Kaushal Panjee App is the Mobile App for registration of rural youth between 18-35 years for skill upgradation under various trade and sector officers for	e-Kaushal Comprehensive MIS integrated with Kaushal Panjee, PRN for ongoing skill development candidates registered with KP and their monitoring. Also integrated with PRN for PIAs registration Kaushal Panjee App is the Mobile App for registration of rural youth between 18-35 years for skill upgradation under various trade and sector officers for	A web-based application that has modules such as District / Panchayat level users, Sector wise VDP Progress Report, District Level data entry and Reports as required by Department/users

Schemes	MGNREGS	PMAY-G	PMGSY	NSAP	DAY-NRLM	SPMRM	DDUGKY	SAGY
	this area of government's work. Janmanrega is a mobile based instrument/App which enables two-way flow of information where a citizen can search for assets and provide feedback on asset. The app can search for nearby assets also based on User's current location GeoMGNREG A is a Geographical Information System (GIS) solution to visualize, analyze and explore the data of assets created under MGNREGA. It essentially enables to view the assets created under MGNREGA across India through Bhuvan portal. MGNREGA Mobile Monitoring System is a	platform, ERP cum MIS facilitating e-governance in PMAY-G" AwaasApp is a mobile app that captures geo-referenced and time-stamped photographs of the houses during their construction. This dashboard provides comparative ranking of states on the basis of 8 evaluation parameters with allocated weightages as decided by the program division. It helps in monitoring the progress of the scheme implementation in real time on various scheme aspects. Facility for drilling down data till GP level is provided to all applicable stakeholders This is login based/authorize	Departments, followed with interim response from State Quality Coordinators. "Aarambh mobile App" is used for capturing Road Inventory & Road condition data for Rural Roads. It is a smart phone-based application using 'ANDROID' Platform which also makes use of GPS technology. With the advantages of reduced chaining, data recording and data processing, this application can prove to be useful in simplifying preparation of Road Inventory and carrying out Condition Survey eMARG (electronic Maintenance of Rural Roads under PMGSY) is an enterprise e Governance		Plan, Online Loan Application, Sync Data to Central Server) in each meeting and is an indispensable tool for SHG/VO/CLF's financial inclusion through ICT enabled services. It has been facilitated with Location Masters Standardization with the use of LGD codes and seeding of Aadhaar data (with consent). Web portal for registration of Program Implementing Agencies (PIAs) for skill upgradation of rural youth and various NGOs This is the web site for DAY - NRLM program providing information about the program on various functional areas. (For dissemination of information to all		DDUGKY and RSETI DDUGKY website is the main website for the DDUGKY program providing information on various domains such as about the program, partners, states, careers and other information of employer, candidate, PIA, investor etc. It also provides key statistics such as target, trained, placed, assessed, certified, centers, trades etc. for selected financial year. Kaushal Bharat - an ERP system for DDU-GKY is an online process management software to capture the data/information related to the projects by following the process prescribed in	

Schemes	MGNREGS	PMAY-G	PMGSY	NSAP	DAY-NRLM	SPMRM	DDUCKY	SAGY
	mobile app which allows real time monitoring of all works, workers attendance and work site measurements thereby ensuring effective execution and monitoring of MGNREGS works and provide a real time visibility. The objective is to empower GPs and implementing agencies with live data from the work sites and allow an online and real time updating of data base for complete transparency.	d dashboard providing access only to States, Banks, NIC, RD officials or PFMS for analysis on the payment status of the FTOs generated. The dashboard provides the status of PFMS processing of beneficiary account verification and payment status against the funds transfer orders (FTOs), age wise pendency and its analysis, reason wise analysis of rejected accounts/e-payments; overall providing status of each step and pendency in the funds transfer process. Awaas+ caters to those beneficiaries who might have been left out in permanent waitlist but are worthy or eligible for	solution for maintenance of rural roads constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY). It's a standardized transparent process-oriented system to manage & monitor maintenance of rural roads under Post Construction Defect Liability Period of five years and Five-year Performance Guarantee.		stakeholders) An e-gov application has been developed for the program which acts as a web portal for capturing the profiles of Community Based Organizations and disbursement of funds. The web portal enables viewing information about achievement, loan outstanding and IS estimation and downloading. This provides required information on SHG, VO and CLF Transactions processing. "This provides information on various areas such as: • Registering Mahila Kisan / Producer Groups / CRPs profiles and their assets, Organic Clusters management, Capacity Building		DDU-GKY and SOP guidelines. Kaushal Panjee web is a citizen centric end-to-end solution to aid mobilization of candidates for RSETIs and DDU-GKY. It facilitates mobilization of candidates through Self Help Group members, Gram Panchayat Functionaries, Block Officials, CSCs and directly by the candidate. RSETIs and DDU-GKY partners can access the Kaushal Panjee to connect with the mobilized rural youths. Kaushal Panjee is connected to the Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC 2011) data which helps the States plan and target their mobilizations based on socio-economic profile of	

Schemes	MGNREGS	PMAY-G	PMGSY	NSAP	DAY-NRLM	SPMRM	DDUCKY	SAGY
	works created through NREGASoft. Payment Reconciliation dashboard provides State wise NeFMS DBT transactions (absolute nos.) for a selected financial year under the program e-Saksham is the digital learning platform of MGNREGS.	receiving benefits under PMAY-G program. It has both App and web version			activities coordination • Transactions related data of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) is being captured through this portal "This web portal provides information on: • Registers SVEPs • Baseline survey to check for feasibility of the startup • Monitoring the already started SVEPs		households in their State	
Website	https://nrega.nic.in/	https://pmayg.nic.in/	http://omms.nic.in/ www.pmgsv.nic.in/ https://emarg.gov.in/	http://nsap.nic.in/ http://nsap.nic.in/login/dashboard.do?methodName=get656Disfract	https://nrlm.gov.in/outerReportAction.do?methodName=showIndex https://aajeevik.gov.in/ https://nrlm.gov.in https://daynrlmbl.aajeevika.gov.in http://ebotrans.nrlm.gov.in http://mksp.gov.in http://svep.org.in:8080/login	http://urban.gov.in/	http://kaushalpragati.nic.in http://ddugvy.gov.in/ http://kaushalpragati.nic.in/login?methodName=showMainPage https://kaushalpranjan.nic.in/	www.saanjhi.gov.in
	GEOMGNREG A: https://bhuvan-app2.nrsc.gov.in/mgnrega/nrega_dashboard_page2/ FTO Payment Dashboard: http://mregaweb4.nic.in/netnrega/FTO_DASHBOARD/Dashboard_Login.aspx DBT Transactions: https://nrega.nic.in/netnrega/mgnrega_new/Nrega_StateReport.aspx?typeN=4	https://rhrefort.nic.in/netnrega/GraphReportDashboard.aspx https://rhrefort.nic.in/netnrega/graphreport/cPaymentDashboard.aspx						

IT Activities planned for FY 2021-22

1. DGQI

- a. Prepare an Action Plan & devise an Implementation Strategy
 - i. IT Action plan for all the schemes of RD has been submitted till March 2022.
 - ii. Form for DGQI 2.0 has been submitted.
- b. Establishment of a Data & Insights Unit
 - i. Hiring for DIU is in progress
 - ii. Product specifications and cloud infrastructure details have been submitted to NICSi for further procurement for DIU.

2. R-IDEA

- a. Creation of Mission/Vision document/ Transformation Opportunities
 - i. NICSi has been instructed to submit the blueprint study document for R-IDEA to DoRD
 - ii. A meeting has been proposed with major stake holders and focus groups to identify and finalize the vision for R-IDEA.
- b. Scheduling of Value & Architecture Workshops
 - i. It has been proposed to further conduct the workshop for brainstorming with respect to the value and proposed architecture post finalization of the vision.
- c. Preparation of Rural Stack referring INDEA framework.



3. Aadhaar Handling

- a. DoRD has now been appointed as the Sub-AUA for the schemes of RD.
- b. DoRD is leveraging centralized Aadhaar Data Vault and hence have requested all the Programme Divisions to submit the respective request forms.

4. Cloud Based Services

- a. All the schemes have been onboarded on cloud platform Meghraj. Nevertheless, opportunities with respect to private CSPs (MeitY Empanelled) is also being explored.

- b. The broad specifications are already submitted to NICSi for floating the RFP for procurement of Cloud Services for DISHA and NRLM.

5. Archival Policy

- a. Archival policy has been implemented for MGNREGA, PMAYG, NSAP and SPMRM and is in progress for other schemes of RD

6. Mobile Monitoring

- a. Mobile Apps have been developed in all schemes catering the citizens and field functionaries in all schemes

7. Emerging Technologies

- a. Currently, voice bot/chat bot's feasibility has been studied and we have started implementing the same in various schemes of RD.
- b. As per the future plan, AI, ML and Deep Learning is also to be implemented in various schemes catering different functionalities.

8. Multi-Lingual Websites

- a. All websites are Unicode enabled and hence support multilingualism. However, as per program divisions' requirements, some sites are made bilingual only.

Key ICT development made during the year under various schemes of the Department

1. MGNREGA

- a. DR setup is completed at Pune site for Uttar Pradesh, Pundechery, Sikkim, Goa whereas, for other state, is shall be completed by the end of 4th Quarter.
- b. Deployment of new servers & IT infrastructure is completed, and further migration is in progress.
- c. Archiving of State wise Databases is completed. Further, space reclamation for the state (Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat)databasescompleted, and rest are in process
- d. Comprehensive security audit is in progress. Level I completed.
- e. Dashboard & Data Analytics on NREGASoft completed and further been demonstrated to the program division.
- f. Integration of Jalshakti Abhiyaan Phase-III with NREGASoft is completed
- g. eUC (electronic Utilisation Certificate) is developed and shall be implemented in

Karnataka after the approval of Program Division.

- h. Enhancement in UNNATI & CLF modules & related reports is completed.
- i. Rollout of National Mobile Monitoring System across all States/UTs is completed.

2. PMAY-G

- a. Web infrastructure has been shifted on cloud (Meghraj).
- b. Comprehensive Security Audit is initiated.
- c. Development for REAT module in Admin payment is completed and files are approved by PFMS. It shall be made live soon.
- d. Ticketing system has been implemented for all ICT grievances.
- e. POC for image analytics is completed and further work shall be commenced on Machine Learning Model training and refinement, Deployment, capacity building etc
- f. Awaasapp is upgraded from 32-bit native code to 64-bit native code.
- g. Data Analysis and Visualization on management dashboard for PD/States has been released in Beta version. To be launched formally soon.
- h. Aadhaar based payments implemented across India.

3. PMGSY

- a. QC App has been developed andhas been demonstrated to the program division.
- b. Implementation of Project Management Information System (PMIS) for better management of construction activities is completed.
- c. New requirement for Digitization of DPR along

with walk through photographs and digitized SOR has been provided by the concerned division. Further, it is being analysed.

- d. Plan for bridges has been made live.
- e. Artificial Intelligence (AI) based classification of road surface condition for scrutiny of DPRs has been developed and further integration with OMMAS is being done.
- f. Minor version of Meri Sadak App has been launched.
- g. PMGSY dashboard is live on rural dashboard.

4. NSAP

- a. Registration of NSAP beneficiaries through “SAMBAL” MobileApp for Old Aged, Disability and Widow pension under NSAP and integration with UMANG Platform is completed.
- b. Migration of NSAP Servers from NDCSP Cloud to Meghraj Cloud is completed
- c. Management of Scheme wise Fund release to State is completed.
- d. DSC Management and e-signing of FTO is in progress
- e. Development of Management Dashboard is complete.
- f. NSAP MIS Data is being analysed.
- g. Security Audit of NSAP-PPS and Mobile App is initiated.
- h. Setup of DR site shall start soon.

5. DAY-NRLM

- a. Profile Extension web modules & Android app is developed and is available for 3 districts of Haryana.
- b. Development of Electronic Funds Management & Accounting System (eFMAS) is completed.

- c. 44 lakhs out of 73 lakhs SHGs are registered with PFMS as vendors.
- d. SVEP software migrated to NIC servers and more than 7000 entrepreneurs have been registered after migration with about 10000+ downloads.
- e. Implementation of Saksham app is completed and is being used by states.
- f. Field testing of Udyami app is completed in 8 states.
- g. LoKOS Application for CBO has been developed and tested. Pilot has been initiated in 4 states
- h. NRLM Informatics App is developed, and its primary version is shared with PD.
- i. New graphical reports have been introduced in order to strengthen the existing system in terms of visualization and data analytics.
- j. Development of Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana is completed and is sent to division for pilot implementation. Security Audit is completed.
- k. Household level income tracking Mobile App developed and started implementation in five states.

6. DDU-GKY

- a. Kaushal Bharat System has been launched and data migration from Kaushal Pragati System to Kaushal Bharat System has also been completed, hence entry in Kaushal Pragati System was discontinued w.e.f. 1st October 2021.
- b. Assessment and Re-assessment Module of Kaushal Bharat System has been integrated with Skill India Portal.
- c. Training calendar for handholding and Knowledge Transfer for Kaushal Bharat has

been published for PIAs, SRLMs and other stakeholders.

- d. Captive Employment Proposal Module on Proposal System and Project Module on Kaushal Bharat System are under development.
- e. Training Centre Rating Report for Kaushal Bharat System has been developed and rolled out.
- f. Legacy candidate details & Placement documents update module of Kaushal Bharat has been developed and rolled out.
- g. Query Based and States Specific Reports for Kaushal Bharat are under development.
- h. Kaushal Bharat System is also being integrated with Aadhaar Enabled Biometric Attendance System (AEBAS) for monitoring and auto-update of candidate and trainer's attendance.
- i. Division is also in process of integration of Kaushal Bharat System with EPFO and ESIC Systems for verification of registration of employers with EPFO/ESIC and validate the PF/ESIC contribution for placed candidates by the employers.
- j. Improvements suggested for Mobilizer Section of Kaushal Panjee System has been developed and it is in progress of rollout.
- k. Kaushal Panjee web application UI is being updated to make it responsive.
- l. Update of Kaushal Panjee Mobile App as per features of web application is also in process.

7. SPMRM

- a. Implementation of suggestions from States on strengthening RurbanSoft is completed.
- b. Strengthening of report section in RurbanSoft

and introduction of the Chart for proposed Annual Action Plan by the States/UTs and other suitable Graphs/Charts, etc has been developed and launched. Development of Analytical dashboard is in progress.

- c. Integration of PFMS and on-boarding of all the states and clusters is completed.
- d. Legacy expenditure entry is in progress. 80.64% legacy data has already been entered.
- e. Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Karnataka have completed 100% entry for legacy expenditure.
- f. Fund Pooling Mechanism has been made functional in RurbanSoft & capacity building for the States/UTs is in progress.
- g. Module to send the opening balance to PFMS has been developed and tested.
- h. GIS/Map view of assets is completed
- i. Security Audit of Rurbansoft and GeoRurban Mobile App shall be completed soon.
- j. Information regarding works and geo-tagged images (proposed, ongoing, completed) done under SPMRM is made available to the citizens via mobile app in the similar manner of web application.
- k. Data archival for photos and data as per the archival policy is in progress.

8. SAGY

- a. Integration with Mission Antyodaya is completed.
- b. Security Audit for SAGY is completed.
- c. Development of MIS till date is completed.
- d. MP Dashboard is completed.

Future Roadmap



The Department aims to have a robust and scalable IT system which is evolving with the rapid pace of technology development with advent of emerging technologies, ensuring the system is of state-of-the-art nature with an overall focus on good governance, security, privacy of systems and data combined.

Some of the key focus areas of the department which the department would strive to achieve would include:

- Improve field level operations and citizen responsiveness with mobile-centric technologies
- Deployment of efficient Security, Data privacy and protection measures
- Continuous reforms in IT maintaining the state-of-the-art IT ecosystem.
- Building RuralStack (R-IDEA) - An Enterprise Architecture plan covering holistic view on DoRD Programs
- Enabling mechanism for better reach and accessibility to citizens through citizen centric applications with overall focus on better program implementation
- Improving service levels to citizens
- Better access to information
- Leveraging IT initiatives in the form of emerging technologies including cloud computing, mobile technologies, and data analytics
- Interoperability of data across programs for integrated information on effectiveness of programs
- Shared solutions to modernize legacy systems and avoid duplication of resources
- Ongoing Transition activities
- Creation of integrated Finance Dashboard for simplification the process of release of funds under various flagship schemes of the Department
- Building of adequate IT resources in the form of infrastructure and human capacity

Chapter - 23

Monitoring and Evaluation

State and District Level DISHA Committees

“DISHA is a crucial step towards good governance through which we will be able to monitor key parameters centrally. It will enable us to effectively monitor development in every village of the country.”

Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi

A large number of significant and ambitious programmes have been rolled out by the Government of India which has a potential of delivering developmental impact at the grassroots. Therefore, it is imperative that for ensuring convergence of these programmes a holistic mechanism has to be put in place for ensuring effective monitoring of these programmes. In view of this, a two tier system has been evolved for monitoring of key projects/programmes by the elected members. First tier is operational in 711 districts including the urban areas and Second tier works under the Chairmanship of respective Chief Ministers. The details of these two tiers are elaborated in succeeding paragraphs;

1. District Level DISHA Committees:

1.1. Terms of Reference: District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committees (DISHA) have been constituted under the chairmanship of Member of Parliament with a view to fulfill the objective of ensuring better coordination among all the elected representatives in Parliament, State Legislatures and Local Governments (Panchayati Raj Institutions, Municipal Bodies), in monitoring the progress of major projects aimed at socio- economic transformation at the district level. Through this unique dispensation, inter alia, following are the key objectives envisaged to be achieved:

- Intensively monitor identified 43 key central sector programmes and schemes.
- To oversee that during the course of implementation identified priorities get needed focus.
- Ensure adherence to the guidelines associated with the Programme/Scheme.
- Facilitate coordinated solution to remove implementation constraints, if any, at the ground level.
- Identify gaps and suggest mid-course correction.
- Ensure timeliness in delivery of social sector initiatives aimed at universal coverage.

1.2. Composition:

The Chairperson of the DISHA should be a Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) elected from the district and the District Collector / District Magistrate / Deputy Commissioner should be the Member Secretary. The other members include:

- All MPs (LS) and One MP (Rajya Sabha) representing the State and exercising option to be associated with the district level Committee.
- All Members of the State Legislative Assembly elected from the district.
- One representative of the State Government / UT Administration
- All Mayors / the Chairpersons of Municipalities including at least one woman and five elected heads of Gram Panchayat including two women
- Chairperson of the Zilla Panchayat
- Head of the Autonomous District Council in districts having Schedule VI Areas;

- All Chairpersons of Intermediate Panchayats in the district
- Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Panchayat
- Project Director
- DRDA/Poverty Alleviation Unit
- Upto four members are nominated by Ministry of Rural Development:
- One Member from a reputed NGO, to be nominated by the Chairperson and the other Members of Parliament in the Committee
- One representative each of SC, ST and Women to be nominated by the Chairperson and the other Members of Parliament in the Committee

- Lead Bank officer of the district,
- Senior Superintendent/ Superintendent of the Postal Department and
- District level nodal functionaries of all Programmes that will be under the purview of DISHA.

1.3. DISHA Meetings

With the dissolution of the sixteenth Lok Sabha, the district level DISHA committees were dissolved and **new committees have been formed on the basis of the seventeenth Lok Sabha. Presently, DISHA Committees have been formed in 711 Districts. The Guidelines of District Level DISHA Committee**



provides for organization of DISHA meetings at least once in every Quarter. States have reported **822 meetings in 2017-18**, 682 meetings in 2018-19, **476** meetings in 2019-20, **705** DISHA Meeting in the year 2020-21 and 476 meetings in the year 2021-22 (till 10th January 2022). State-wise number of Districts in which DISHA Committees have been formed and number of meetings reported by States are given in **Table I**.

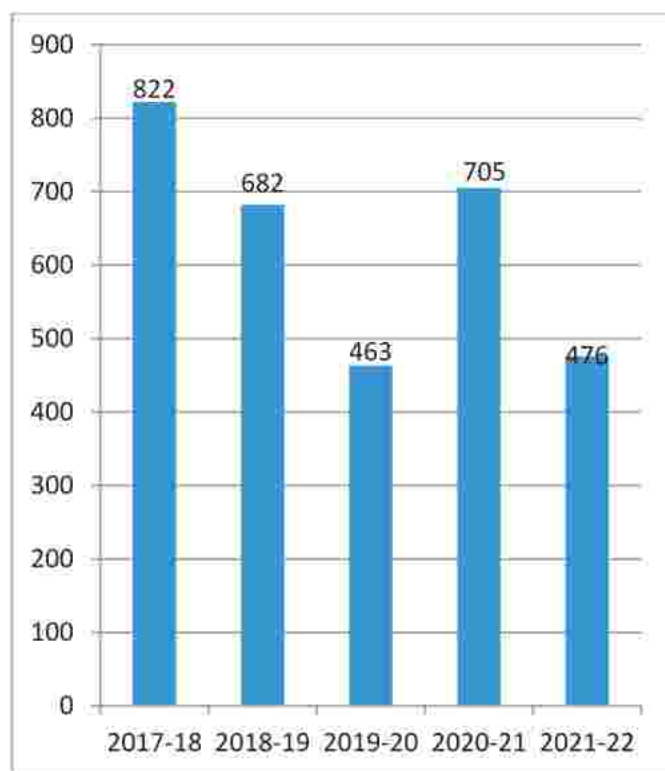
Table-1

Number of District Level DISHA Meetings reported by States

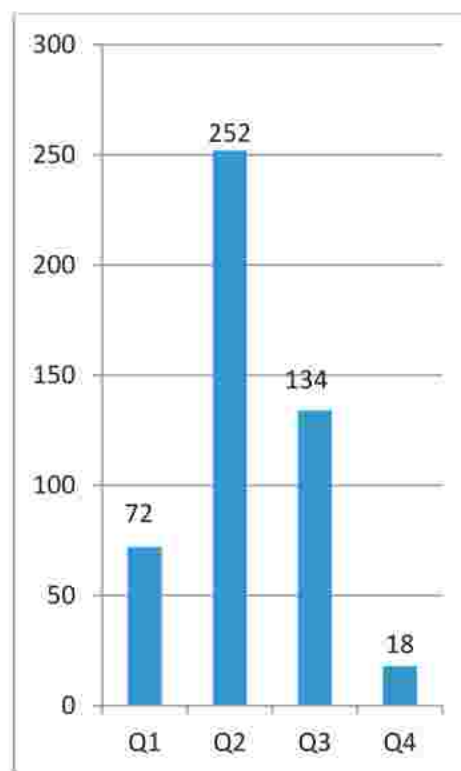
S.No.	State	Total Districts (DISHA)	Total Meetings (2017-18)	Total Meetings (2018-19)	Total Meetings (2019-20)	Total Meetings (2020-21)	Total Meetings (2021-22)
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	3	0	1	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13	5	5	9	4	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	25	8	9	15	1	2
4.	Assam	33	33	29	27	19	16
5.	Bihar	38	19	13	8	25	9
6.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	1	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	27	73	41	19	40	40
8.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	1	0	1	0	0	0
9.	Daman & Diu	2	0	2	0	1	0
10.	Goa	2	3	3	1	3	3
11.	Gujarat	33	46	52	42	46	42
12.	Haryana	22	38	23	17	40	32
13.	Himachal Pradesh	12	13	6	5	18	6
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	20	3	6	1	7	4
15.	Jharkhand	24	50	33	13	19	13
16.	Karnataka	30	51	55	37	46	32
17.	Kerala	14	43	47	23	26	25
18.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	51	46	48	42	96	45
20.	Maharashtra	36	54	29	18	21	10
21.	Manipur	9	3	1	3	1	0
22.	Meghalaya	7	13	2	0	6	1
23.	Mizoram	8	23	14	1	6	7
24.	Nagaland	11	0	3	0	1	0
25.	NCT of DELHI	11	0	1	1	12	2
26.	Odisha	30	36	21	17	30	15
27.	Puducherry	2	1	1	2	2	1
28.	Punjab	22	21	15	8	16	7
29.	Rajasthan	33	56	31	12	28	34
30.	Sikkim	4	3	5	3	2	4
31.	Tamil Nadu	37	8	26	27	31	32
32.	Telangana	31	17	12	9	28	8
33.	Tripura	8	6	5	6	3	5
34.	Uttar Pradesh	75	112	109	84	105	60
35.	Uttarakhand	13	35	30	13	21	16
36.	West Bengal	20	3	3	0	0	0
37.	Ladakh	2	0	0	0	0	1
Grand Total		711	822	682	463	705	476

*Status upto 10th January 2022

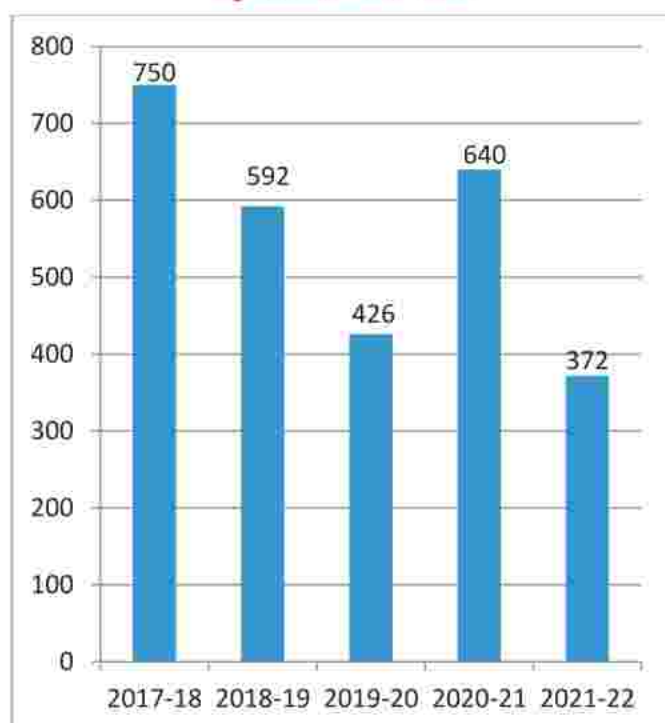
DISHA Meetings Year-Wise



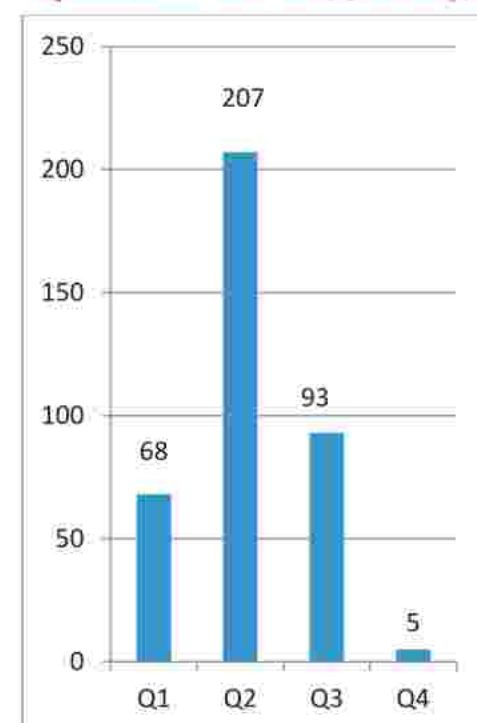
DISHA Meetings FY 2020-21 (Quarterly)



Proceedings of Meetings (PoM) uploaded Year-wise



Proceedings of Meetings (PoM) uploaded FY 2021-22 (Quarterly)



2. State Level DISHA Committees:

Earlier Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (V&MC) were functional both at the district and State level. After replacing the District Level V&MCs with District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committees, as a next step it is thought prudent to constitute the DISHA system at the State Level. This is necessitated by the fact that there could be large number of issues of important and emergent nature remaining unattended, despite clear cut directions of the DISHA committees at the district level meetings, for want of the

apex level coordination. Such issues need to be resolved at the highest level in the State. Accordingly, State Level DISHA Committees have been constituted in May 2018, replacing the State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee and new Guidelines have been issued. States Level DISHA Committee meetings have been held in State of Haryana (17-1-2018, 13 July 2020, 23 December 2020 & 27 August 2021) Uttarakhand (12 October 2020), Rajasthan (05 February 2021), **Chhattisgarh** (9th November 2021) and Puducherry (07th October 2020).



3. Initiatives taken to strengthen the DISHA Monitoring System:

i. Deployment of State-of-art DISHA Dashboard

With a view to optimize the outcomes from the DISHA review mechanism, DISHA Dashboard has been implemented by Ministry of Rural Development. It

aims to create a data driven governance solution for elected representatives for planning, monitoring and evaluating multiple parameters of various schemes under DISHA. The DISHA Dashboard was launched by the Honorable Prime Minister on 11th October 2017 as a single source of information in respect of schemes run by various Ministries included in DISHA monitoring system.

ii. IT interface:

IT interface has been formed against the target of integrating 43 schemes of various Ministries/ Departments with different geographical granularities

such as administrative boundaries of District, Gram Panchayat, Block and villages, as on 25th November 2021 integrated the details of 38 schemes of different Ministries through APIs for real time data display, on the DISHA Dashboard.



DISHA Dashboard after enhancements

To enhance the user experience, recently following activities completed towards **facelift of DISHA Dashboard:**

- Landing page developed to improve User Interface containing DISHA introduction, 12 schemes outcome trends, DISHA Meeting reports, Chairman details, Guidelines, Photo-gallery, Circulars and Links of all available schemes on dashboard
- Dashboard summary page redesigned completely with new parameters
- Improved visualization of scheme's widgets, added new analytical charts, uniformity/consistency across pages, colour theme enhanced, added sliding navigation panel, heat map, more descriptive titles and labels, increased granularity, added AC/PC view, optimization of Dashboard Application to improve the speed

iii. **State Level Meeting Reporting Module:**

To support the operations of DISHA Committee, facilitate structured and effective meetings, a web portal called '**Meeting Reporting Module**' (<https://rural.nic.in/en/disha>) has been developed for State Level DISHA meeting. It has salient features such as Notice Board, Proceedings of Meeting and Summary for state and district level meetings which contains schedules meeting date, time, venue, and agenda, meeting notices and minutes and assign action points.

iv. **LGD Seeding:**

Local Government Directory (LGD) is basically identity code of each geographical entity, developed by MoPR. This up-to-date list include revenue entities (districts/ sub-districts/ villages), Local Government Bodies (Panchayats, Municipalities and traditional bodies) and their wards, organizational structure of Central, State and Local Governments, reporting hierarchy within the government organizations and parliamentary and assembly constituencies and their relationship with one another. LGD is also backbone of

DISHA Dashboard because progress of multiple schemes is visualized in Dashboard around the geographic location. To bring the above mandate into reality, MoRD is helping and coordination various central government ministries in carrying out the LGD Seeding/Mapping of Locational Data for 43 schemes.

v. **Organization of DISHA Committee through Video Conferencing:**

The role of DISHA Committee becomes very important in wake of the pandemic like situation such as caused by outbreak of COVID-19, as DISHA Committee meetings provide a platform where appropriate district specific strategy, support available under different programs, policy context and other issues of importance can be discussed in the context of Covid mitigation. Accordingly, : Ministry vide its letter dated 9th July 2020 advised States to conduct DISHA Committee meetings through Audio video mode so that DISHA Committee meetings could be organized to devise effective strategy for the management of COVID situation while following the necessary precautionary measures.

vi. **Development of Digital Platform for communication**

As another step in the direction of paperless governance, this Ministry has developed a new functionality to forward all your communication directly to MoRD in digital format. The Chairperson/ Member Secretary of DISHA Committee now will be able to upload Letters/ recommendation for Non-officials members of civil societies in DISHA Committees/ other Correspondence on URL <http://dishacloud.nic.in/form> by entering minimum details and uploading scanned copy of letter/document.

vii. **Social Media Platform for fast Communication**

A 'State DISHA Committee meeting' Social Media group is created for quick dissemination of important communication from Ministry of Rural Development and capturing the DISHA State Committee meeting

information held in States. Similarly 31 State-wise Social Media groups also created to exchange the important communication between districts and MoRD.

viii. Amendment Modification in Guidelines for Nomination of Members of Parliament in State Level DISHA Committee:

To make State Level DISHA Committee more representative, Para 3 of State Level DISHA Committee Guidelines modified and 194 Hon'ble Members of Parliament have been nominated to the State Level DISHA Committee on 17th February 2021.

ix. Nomination of Non-official Members :

Based on recommendations from Hon'ble Members of Parliament, 179 eminent persons have been nominated as non-official members in District Level DISHA Committees.

National Level Monitoring

The Scheme of National Level Monitoring was introduced during the year 2003-04 with a view to achieve the purpose of unbiased and objective monitoring of the schemes of the Ministry in a systematic and regular manner. In order to improve the empanelment procedure and appraisal of performance of NLMs. The scheme was revamped in the year 2014 as per the recommendation of Expert Committee constitute under the Chairmanship of Shri S.S. Meenakshisundaram, IAS (Retd.), former Secretary to Government of India, for assessment and empanelment of National Level Monitors (NLMs). The scheme has further been revised in 2016 by inclusion of monitoring of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) of Department of Rural Development, Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) of

Department of Land Resources. Also the work of overall assessment of Gram Panchayats in implementation of various programmes, as requested by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, has been brought under the ambit of National Monitoring System from the year 2015-16.

NLM Monitoring System

The National Level Monitors (NLMs) are deputed by the Ministry for following three types of monitoring assignments :

Regular monitoring of major Rural Development Schemes of Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) & Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) :

The NLMs are deputed to monitor and report on various aspects of implementation of RD & MoPR Schemes in the districts, in two phases in a year. About half of the districts are covered in each phase so that all the districts of the country can be covered in a year. The NLMs are required to visit the districts, ascertain the implementation of the programmes viz-a- viz the guidelines, interact with officials, verify the assets created and interview the beneficiaries and submit report within a given time frame. The NLMs deputed to a State are also required to interact with the Secretary or Senior Officers in-charge of RD Schemes in the State. Based on the reports of the Institutional National Level Monitors, the Ministry prepares All India as well as State-wise Reports, which are shared with the Programme Divisions and the State Governments. The number of visits made by the Institutional National Level Monitors for conducting regular monitoring of RD & MoPR Schemes during the last two years are given below :

Phase-wise	No. of districts covered	
Phase -I (2020-21) - September, 2020 to November, 2020	233	
Phase - II (2020-21) - Not conducted the monitoring due to expiry of the tenure of NLMs		
Phase -I (2021-22) - August, 2021 to November, 2021	294	

2. NLMs have reported on various aspects of implementation of Rural Development schemes & MoPR in these districts. NLM institutions during their visits also interacted with officials at various levels, Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) functionaries and beneficiaries of various programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Panchayati Raj. Field inspections, verification of records and assets were also undertaken by the Institutional NLMs.

3. Further, For discussion on the findings of NLMs for Regular Monitoring 2018-19 Phase-II visits, three Regional Interactive Workshops were scheduled for organizing at APSIRD, Vishakhapatnam on 3rd & 4th March, 2020 at SIRD&PR, Sikkim on 16th & 17th March, 2020 and MPISSR, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh on 26th & 27th March, 2020. Out of these, only, NLM Workshop scheduled at APSIRD, Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh has been successfully organized. Rest two Regional Interactive Workshops could not be held due to COVID-19 pandemic and were deferred.

Special Monitoring of Schemes: NLMs are deputed to cover a particular scheme or some specific aspects of a particular scheme only and report on the issues/processes in detail based on the requirement suggested by the programme divisions as approved by the Secretary (RD). Limited number of special monitoring rounds may be undertaken every year for in depth coverage or certain specific features of a programme. Two special monitoring assignments were also carried out during 2020-21 as under:

- Special Monitoring of MGNREGS & PMAY (G) conducted in 15 districts of Seven States during August, 2020 to September, 2020

Complaints/ Enquiries : In case of complaints of serious nature from People's representatives, NGOs, etc. regarding mis-utilization of funds, irregularities etc., NLMs are deputed to verify the facts or for preliminary enquiry. However, 39 complaints have been received in the Ministry from various sources during 2020-21 and 2021-22 (upto 15th November, 2021). Enquiries in most of the complaints

have been conducted and in some cases the matters are being investigated by the team of NLMs.

Revamping of National Level Monitoring Scheme :

The National Level Monitoring System has been functioning for the last so many years. The initial version of the system was a quick review mechanism manned by a pool of experienced professional institutions in rural development and Monitoring & Evaluation activities. Seventy three such institutions at present are empanelled (out of which only around 53 actively take up these assignments) for regular monitoring of Programmes of Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Panchayati Raj in two phases in a year.

2. Apart from the limited scope of such Regular Monitoring exercise, certain quality issues in the form of lack of objectivity, understanding and individual biases in the reports have been observed in the recent past. Also in spite of being empanelled, many institutions of repute and large organizations are not much keen to take up NLM Monitoring assignments due to insufficient remuneration/rates as per the present Terms & Conditions. It has also been observed that the data collection tools and methodology need to be suitably modified in order to capture more detailed information and in depth data analysis of various programmes.

3. Accordingly, the proposal to revamp the existing NLM framework has been prepared with the objective to make it a more robust, responsive, qualitative and useful Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) tool for the Ministry. This proposal aims at taking the NLM system to the next level in order to make it more effective, result based and transparent which can be used as an effective management tool to track progress of programme implementation, demonstrate results and assess whether any changes to the programme design are needed to take into account the evolving circumstances and other inputs collected from the ground.

4. A2-Tier mechanism with an objective to establish a comprehensive and institutionalized Monitoring & Evaluation System is envisaged in the proposal. This system will more effectively feed into planning, budget decision making and accountability processes in the future.

- i) **Tier – 1 will be restructured form of present NLM System** to carryout higher quality monitoring of critical indicators and validation of progress/data reported by the States/Districts.
- ii) **Tier-2 provides for introduction of Regional Lead Agency (RLA) to be selected from the premier research/educational institutions** having adequate professionals, resource persons and infrastructure. The RLA will conduct concurrent/Impact Evaluation drawing inputs from the existing monitoring systems like National Level Monitoring (NLM), Common Review Mission (CRM), etc. in addition to other assigned studies.

5. Secretary (RD) directed to initiate the process of revamping of NLM Scheme which has been approved by Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development. Secretary (RD) directed that the award of the contract/ empanelment of the Support Agency for NLM Scheme, NLM / RLA be made only after the relevant approvals

for the MSRDP Scheme is obtained from EFC. IFD advised that a Consultancy Evaluation Committee (CEC) may be constituted for finanlizing the draft ToRs, EoIs and Selection of Supporting Agency for NLM Scheme and empanelment of Individual, Institutional National Level Monitors & One Regional Lead Agency (RLA) from South Region. Accordingly, CEC comprising 3 members of the Ministry has been constituted under the Chairpersonship of ADG (Stats) and first meeting of CEC was held on 14.12.2021. As such, the process of revamping of NLM Scheme is in progress.

6. Further, with the approval of Secretary (RD), an Online system for obtaining Action Taken Report (ATR) on the findings of National Level Monitoring reports from Programme Divisions (PDs) as well as State Governments concerned is being developed by NLM Division. In order to achieve this goal, in the first instance, all Divisional Heads of all PDs concerned of MoRD & MoPR and Chief Secretaries of State Governments have been requested to nominate and furnish the details of a Senior officer as a Nodal Officer at PD and State Government level respectively for coordinating and obtaining ATR on the findings of NLMs monitoring reports and sendig to this Division.

Below are the pictures of meetings held Gram Panchayat Level for Phase-I (2021-22) regular monitoring visits by National Level Monitors (NLMs):



Chapter - 24

Poverty Studies

BPL Census and Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC)-2011:

The estimation of poverty in the country used to be done by the erstwhile Planning Commission on the basis of a large sample survey of Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). The poverty estimates are regularly carried out at intervals of 5 years. While the estimation of poverty is done by the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Rural Development conducts the Below Poverty Line (BPL) Census with the objective of identifying the BPL households in the rural areas who could be assisted under various programmes of the Ministry. The Ministry of Rural Development provides financial and technical assistance to the States and UTs to conduct the BPL Census. The BPL Census is generally conducted in the beginning of the Five Year Plan for which detailed guidelines are issued by the Ministry.

2. Brief History of BPL Census

It was only in the 8th Plan (1992-1997), for the first time, a detailed procedure was prescribed to identify the BPL families in the rural areas. The need for a systematic survey of BPL families was felt because of the feedback received through the concurrent evaluation of programmes such as Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), which had shown that a significant part of the benefits of the programme had gone to ineligible categories. So it was decided to adopt a systematic approach for conducting the BPL survey. Detailed guidelines were issued making the annual income of the family the primary criterion to decide the poverty status of the rural household.

BPL Survey/Census for the 9th Plan (1997-2002) was conducted in 1997. In order to prevent a situation of ineligible households getting the benefits of the programmes of this Ministry, an exclusion criterion was

also incorporated in the guidelines. The special feature of the guidelines of BPL Census 1997 was use of multiple criteria for classification of BPL families which included qualitative parameters like household occupation, housing condition, number of earners, asset position (land operated/owned) livestock and consumer durables used, etc. Household expenditure was made the criterion to classify the household as BPL. If the total expenditure of the household was higher than the poverty line, the household was to be excluded from the BPL List.

The next BPL Census was conducted in 2002 using the methodology of score based ranking of rural households for which 13 socio-economic parameters were used based on the recommendation of an Expert Group constituted by the Ministry of Rural Development under the chairmanship of Late Dr. P.L. Sanjeeva Reddy former Secretary, Department of Rural Development, Government of India. These are size of land holding, type of houses, clothing, food security, sanitation, ownership of consumer durables, literacy status, household labour force, means of livelihood, status of children, type of indebtedness, migration and preference of assistance. One of the important features of the guidelines issued for BPL census 2002 was to put the ceiling on the number of BPL households to be identified in conformity with the poverty estimates of Planning Commission. States were given the option of deciding the total number of BPL households equal to the Poverty Estimates of 1999-2000 or the Adjusted Share computed by the Planning Commission, whichever is higher. In addition, the States were also given the flexibility of adding another 10% to account for the transient poor.

3. Socio Economic Caste Census 2011

For conducting the BPL Census for the 11th Five Year Plan, the Ministry, on 12th August, 2008, constituted an

Expert Group, under the chairmanship of Dr. N.C. Saxena, former Secretary, Department of Rural Development to advise it on the suitable methodology. The Expert Group submitted its report on 21st August 2009. The Expert Group recommended the methodology for identification of Below Poverty Line families, which includes criteria for automatic exclusion of a rural household from the BPL list, automatic inclusion in the BPL list and grading of the households on a scale of one to ten. The Expert Group had also recommended the methodology for conducting the Census and appropriate appeal mechanisms.

The Ministry then held consultations on the issue of finalization of methodology with organizations in the related field including Planning Commission, Registrar General of India, National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), State Governments, experts and civil society organizations. It was suggested for pre-testing the methodology with alternative options. Accordingly, MoRD conducted, during 2010, a Pilot Survey to field test alternative methodologies and to arrive at the optimum methodology for conducting forthcoming BPL Census. This Pilot was conducted in two stages.

- a. **Stage - I:** Household Survey was conducted through Questionnaire Method in 254 villages across the rural areas of the country.
- b. **Stage - II:** Participatory Socio-Economic Study (PSES) was conducted based on Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) technique. PSES was conducted in the same 254 villages where household survey had been conducted. The results of the PRA were used for corroborating the findings of the survey.

Thereafter, the Socio Economic and Caste Census was launched on 29th June 2011 in the country, which is being carried out by the respective State/Union Territory Government with the financial and technical support of the Government of India. Socio Economic and Caste Census consist of Census in Rural areas and Urban areas in connection with identification of BPL households and Caste Census throughout the country.

4. Process for conducting SECC 2011

Preparatory stage: The questionnaire was polished based on pilot testing in 254 villages. All the Master Trainers were trained, who in turn trained the Enumerators, Supervisor and other field functionaries. Tablet PCs, Data Entry Operators, application software and technical co-operation was provided to the States/UTs. Ministry of Rural Development, as the nodal Ministry, made available funds and technical supports, to all stakeholders.

- **Enumeration:** The SECC 2011 was based on self-declaration model of the respondents. The enumerator visited each household along with the Data Entry Operator (DEO) and got the details entered into the Tablet Personal Computer (TPC). However, where enumerators find that the response was prima facie incorrect, they recorded their observations separately in the space provided in the enumeration form. Only socio economic data was collected at the field level and no household was identified as BPL or non-BPL. The enumeration process was followed by the supervision process.
- **Supervision:** The supervisor was entrusted to ensure that all households are enumerated and data verified including discrepancies note. The supervisor also did random checking of households. The supervisor was assisted by the Data Entry Operator. Enumeration and Supervision was conducted in about 25 lakh Enumeration Blocks (EBs), both in rural and urban areas.
- **Verification & Correction:** To ensure the quality of the data with respect to a specific set of parameters, Verification and Correction Module was introduced. Verification Officers will have to physically verify the mandated fields namely the Primitive Tribal Groups/ Legally Released Bonded Labourers/Manual Scavengers in the rural areas and for the urban areas the four types of major sources of income from rag picking, begging, domestic jobs and street vendors. Invalidate caste entries were also validated through verification process.

- **Publication of draft:** On completion of the verification process, on a date decided by the District Collector, a draft list of information were published and displayed in various places namely Panchayat Office, prominent place in Panchayat, Block Development Office, etc. SECC Draft List to be published in the local language contained basic summary information on the individuals and households were also displayed in the public domain for undergoing the Claims and Objections procedures. The Draft List contains information (except caste and religion) on every households gathered during the enumeration phase.
- **Claims and Objections:** For the purpose of settling Claims and Objections, a district was considered as a Unit. The States/UTs appointed Panchayat Level Officer (PLO) to facilitate inspection of the information published in the Draft List by the public and accept claims and objections. The States/UTs may also appoint one or more officers at the block level for disposing of the claims/objections. Person not satisfied with the decision at the block level have the right to appeal at the District level.
- **Finalization of Census:** After finalization of the household data through the claims & Objection process, it was to be utilized for generating various types of reports on social economic status of households. However, the eligibility and entitlement of rural households in the country for different central government programs and schemes was to be determined after the SECC 2011 survey had been analyzed.

5. Positive Features of SECC 2011.

- **Objective indicators:** The socio-economic indicators of the households are objective in nature so that it can be classified as 'exclusion', 'inclusion' and 'deprivation' status indicators. These indicators are also objectively verifiable.
- **Transparent enumerating:** The enumeration process was transparent as the households were visited not only by the State/UT appointed enumerators and supervisors, but also in presence of prominent persons of the village. The data collected were put to public scrutiny in the claims and objections stage.
- **Supervisory Checks, validation:** Thereafter, the Supervisor mandatorily visited households against which enumerators had recorded observations and verified the veracity of the information and also monitored and randomly checked the filled up questionnaires on a sample basis. The Supervisor also ensured that all households are enumerated and data verified, including discrepancies noted. Whenever the correctness and authenticity of data collected was doubtful such households were brought under the purview of the Supervisor.
- **Use of IT:** For the first time in the history of Census in the country, the entire data was collected by a hand held device call the Tablet PC. The data entered into Tablet PC reduces chances of data entry errors and falsification of information. The data once saved cannot be retrieved by the enumerator, ensuring that no manipulation is possible. Household data collected in TPCs are stored and machine verified at Data Charge centers in local servers. After that, data are transferred by internet to the central server managed by the National Informatics Center (NIC) at Delhi. This saves time and help in data analysis.
- **Involvement of local government:** The Central and the State Governments conducted socio-economic Census with the cooperation and support of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Panchayats are expected to help the enumerators and other personnel who are engaged in collecting socio-economic data from rural households. Zila Panchayat at district level, Panchayat Samiti at Block level and Gram Panchayat at village level, Ward Members and members of the Gram Sabha have an important role to play in ensuring correct information. The socio-economic data so collected were then placed before the Gram Sabha for its verification and approval.

6. Exclusion, Inclusion and Deprivation criteria under SECC 2011:

The Exclusion, Inclusion and Deprivation criteria approved by Cabinet under SECC 2011 are as follows:

Exclusion criteria:

- i. Households owning Motorized Two/Three/Four Wheelers / Fishing boats (which require registration);
- ii. Households owning mechanized Three/Four wheeler agricultural equipments such as tractors, harvesters etc;
- iii. Households having Kisan Credit Card with the credit limit of Rs. 50,000 and above;
- iv. Households with any member as Government Employee: gazetted and non-gazetted employees of Central Government, State government, Public Sector Undertakings, Government-aided autonomous bodies and local bodies. This will exclude incentive and other honorarium based workers;
- iv. Households with non-agricultural enterprises registered with the Government;
- v. Households with any member in the family earning more than Rs. 10,000 per month;
- vi. Households paying income tax;
- vii. Households paying professional tax;
- viii. Households with three or more rooms with all rooms having pucca walls and pucca roof;
- ix. Households owning a Refrigerator;
- x. Households owning landline phone;
- xi. Households owning 2.5 acres or more of irrigated land with at least one irrigation equipment such as diesel/electric operated bore well/tube well;
- xii. Households owning 5 acres or more of irrigated land for two or more crop seasons;
- xiii. Households owning 7.5 acres or more of land with at least one irrigation equipment such as diesel/electric operated bore well / tube well;

Automatic inclusion criteria:

- i. Households without shelter;
- ii. Destitute/living on alms;
- iii. Manual scavengers;
- iv. Primitive Tribal Groups;
- v. Legally released bonded labourers;

Deprivation indicator criteria:

- (i) Households with only one room with kucha walls and kucha roof;
- (ii) Households with no adult member between age 16 and 59;
- (iii) Female headed households with no adult male member between age 16 and 59;
- (iv) Households with disabled member and no able bodied adult member;
- (v) SC/ST households;
- (vi) Households with no literate adult above 25 years;
- (vii) Landless households deriving a major part of their income from manual casual labour.

7. Current status of SECC 2011:

The process of the Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) has been concluded by the Ministry of Rural Development in March, 2016. The finding of the census of rural area is in public domain (www.secc.gov.in). SECC data captures respondent based disclosures on socio economic status of 17.97 crore rural households which has allowed automatic exclusion of 07.07 crore (39.34 %) of households as not poor on the basis of 13 parameters, automatic inclusion of 0.16 crore (0.89 %) households as poorest of the poor on the basis of 5 parameters and grading of deprivation of 8.72 crore (48.53%) of rural households on the basis of seven criteria. The Ministry of Rural Development is using the SECC data in its programmes. SECC – 2011 allows state to generate programme specific priority list for targeting beneficiaries.

The SECC data is being used for identification of beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-

Gramin (PMAY-G). Under DAY –NRLM, SECC data are being used to undertake planning for poverty free Panchayats and involves PRI and Self Helps Groups. DDU-GKY uses SECC data to identify rural youths for skilling and placement under the scheme. Under Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs), reimbursement of training costs is made in respect of all such candidates who face at least one deprivation as per SECC criteria. Beneficiaries list of Aayushman Bharat, **Prime Minister's Ujjwala Yojna** and Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana - "Saubhagya" have been generated, on programme criteria, using SECC-2011 households data.

Chapter - 25

Ease of Living (EoL) Status Survey

Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) data based - 'Ease of Living' status survey is a framework to know the saturation level under Mission Antyodaya, which had covered nationwide survey from 20th January 2020 on status and efficiency of basic services being delivered under different flagship schemes of the Government targeted to '*deprived*' and '*automatically included*' households captured under SECC (2011). For the first time, this survey has been carried out for knowing the implication of flagship scheme in removing Individual Deprivation. DoRD has completed its first EoL Survey on the basis of 16 parameters having 36 questionnaires with regard to delivery of services under Government flagship schemes.

The universe for the Ease of Living survey comprises 8.87 crore households (45 Crore Rural Population approx.), approx., out of 17.97 crore of total rural households in the country. Survey procedure includes collection of Household information on Mobile App and directly uploading to central server with a display platform/portal (<https://eol.nic.in>).

The anticipated outcomes of the survey are:

- Evidence based approach for strengthening need-

based intervention and augmentation of budget allocation

- Catalyze development interventions, building inter connections with various Ministries and Departments for optimum convergence
- Monitor output-outcomes aligned with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- Identification of household poverty and poverty of geography through updation of SECC (2011) data.
- Use of data analytics to identify the gaps for strengthening policy and development intervention to achieve the goal of INDIA @2022.
- Use of EoL data and analytics on GIS platform for preparation of Village Poverty Reduction Plan (VPRP), Gram Panchayat Development Plan(GPDP) and for Mission Antyodaya.

Field work of the EoL survey was commenced on 20th January 2020 and it has been completed on 31st October 2021.

Details of the Ease of Living (EoL) Survey in the North Eastern States is as under:-

S. No.	State	GP wise Status		Village wise status	
		Total GPs	GPs Completed	Total Villages	Villages Completed
1	Arunachal Pradesh	2008	452(22.50 %)	4520	1105(24.45%)
2	Assam	2710	2665(98.33%)	24907	24617 (98.83%)
3	Manipur	2060	141 (6.84%)	2322	394 (16.96%)
4	Meghalaya	6236	5392(86.46%)	6237	5393(86.46%)
5	Mizoram	590	590 (100%)	608	608 (100%)
6	Nagaland	1045	1023 (97.89%)	1045	1023(97.89%)
7	Sikkim	185	176(95.13%)	403	389(96.52%)
ALL INDIA		263955	217594 (82.43%)	596418	475117 (79.66%)

Source: eol.nic.in (Data as on 03.01.2022)

Chapter - 26

Right to Information

Ministry of Rural Development is a public authority under the provision of the RTI Act 2005. In order to comply with the provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005, the Ministry has taken necessary action.

2. In order to fulfill the obligations and provisions under section 4(1)(a)(b) of the Right to Information Act, 2005, subject matters dealt by various Divisions of the Ministry have been uploaded, in the format as devised by Central Information Commission (CIC), on the website of the Ministry (www.rural.nic.in). The information is being kept in the public domain. A telephone directory with the particulars of officers and staff of the Ministry of Rural Development and suo moto disclosure of official tours of Ministers and others officials have also been posted on the website of the Ministry.

3. A Right to Information Counter has been put in operation at Gate No. 6, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi to receive requests/appeals under the Act. Applications/

appeals under the RTI Act are also being received through Central Assistant Public Information Officers (CAPIOs) nominated at Sub-Divisional level or other Sub-District level by the Department of Posts. List showing the details of these CPIOs are available on the website of the Department of posts (<http://www.indiapost.gov.in/CPIOs/CAPIOs.aspx>). In pursuance of CIC's directive to the public authorities. A Nodal Officer for the Department of Rural Development has been nominated.

4. Proactive disclosures have been made by other Public Authorities under the ambit of Department of Rural Development viz. Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) website ([www://capart.nic.in](http://www.capart.nic.in)), National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) website (www.nird.org.in) and National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) website (www.pmgysy.nic.in) to implement the RTI Act.

Offline RTI Applications	Offline RTI Appeals	Online RTI Applications	Online RTI Appeals	CIC Notice
205	12	3771	342	3

5. Website of the Ministry are updated regularly and efforts are being made to post the latest facts and figures by categorizing them in different & easy-to-understand heads like salient features of the programme, physical and financial progress, new initiatives, success stories,

best practices etc. in order to provide maximum information to the public without resorting to the provisions of the Act and access information in a user friendly manner.

Chapter - 27

Strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)

Introduction

Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have a constitutional role in local economic development, poverty reduction and social justice. Mutually beneficial working relationship and formal platforms for consultations between PRIs and institutions of the poor need to be facilitated in the interest of deepening democracy and empowering the poor. The PRIs have been playing an important role in planning, implementation and monitoring of the programmes of the Department of Rural Development in the Ministry of Rural Development. The programme wise role of the Panchayats has been given below:

1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

The PRIs have been entrusted important roles in planning, implementation and monitoring of the programmes of the Department of Rural Development. Different rural development programmes have initiated various steps towards bringing about greater participatory development in rural areas through PRIs. As per the Mahatma Gandhi NREG Act 2005, Panchayats are the Principal authorities to implement various provisions of it which is evident from the fact that the maximum works have been undertaken by the Panchayats and maximum funds have also been released to them.

2. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)

Part A: Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) and Panchayati Raj Institutions

Gram Panchayats enjoy constitutional status as local

self-government, while SHGs are informal organizations of the poor. Gram Panchayats have been assigned the responsibilities of ensuring social justice and economic development of the areas by the Constitution. On the other hand, SHGs and their federations are organised together for helping themselves and other vulnerable households to come out of vicious cycle of poverty. Gram Panchayats and SHG networks (SHG and its federations) have similar objective of inclusive socio-economic development of the communities and villages. Therefore, developing convergence and partnership between these two organisations is highly critical. While this partnership is mutually beneficial, it needs to be systematically nurtured. A climate of mutual trust and respect needs to be promoted. The partnership would not only enable the SHG networks to understand the democratic functioning of GPs, but would help them participate in their functioning and influence their decisions.

Recognizing the need for an effective and functional working relationship between Panchayats, especially Gram Panchayats and SHG network, particularly, Village Organizations (VO)/ Cluster or Gram Panchayat Level Federations (CLF/GPLF), the NRLM framework was amended to incorporate provisions for bringing about a formal relationship between local governments and the organizations of the poor. The partnership between PRIs, particularly Gram Panchayats and SHG Federations (mainly VOs) should be based on clear principles as outlined in the advisories issued by the Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India and also in the revised GPDP Guideline. But the challenge is to make this partnership functional with mutual respect and without encroaching the independence of the other institution.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has rolled out

the restructured Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Rastriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) with special focus on intensive training and capacity building of all stakeholders. This scheme aims to strengthen capacities of Panchayati Raj Institutions for inclusive local governance and to become more responsive towards local development needs. The scheme has programmatic focus on strengthening SHG-PRI convergence. The CB&T focus under RGSA will be on ensuring basic orientation training to Elected Representatives of Panchayats and also members of SHG networks for sustainable local development.

In this context, an intensive online training of over 10000 state mission staff and block resource persons were trained in August and September 2020 for building capacities of CRPs (2 per VO) to facilitate the VPRP process in SHGs and VOs. Training materials including facilitator's handbook, training videos, tutorials etc. have been developed and shared with the states. A simple web-based MIS to capture the key milestones of training and planning process and following up on integration in GPDP MIS portal has also been prepared. Through this process, the SHGs and their federations shall prioritise the demands under the different plan components of VPRP including entitlement plan, Livelihoods Plan, Social development Plan, Public goods and services and resource development plans duly incorporating and prioritising the needs of the most vulnerable, within or outside the SHG membership in their villages in collaboration with MoPR, NIRD & PR and NRO Kudumbashree, Kerala.

In 2020, VPRPs were prepared by all SHGs and their federations and presented in Gram Sabha Meetings in a total of 82084 GPs of 5406 NRLM intensive Blocks of 628 districts of 29 States/UTs in 2020. A joint advisory from MoRD and MoPR has also been issued to all the states and line departments to support the integration of VPRP into GPDP in this year. 1.08 crore SHG members participated in Gram Sabha. Many states did not have Gram Sabhas due to pandemic.

Progress for FY 2021-22 (till December 2021):

- VPRP plan formats were updated based on last years' experience and feedback to capture demands from specific line departments for livelihoods, infrastructure creation, social development and various public goods and services.
- Mobile application has been developed to capture demands at SHG and VO level and finalising consolidated plans at GP levels.
- More than 15000 staff and resource persons have been trained across all States and UTs on VPRP concept seeding, revised formats, plan preparation and usage of mobile application in August and September'21, in collaboration with NRO Kudumbashree, MoPR and NIRDPR.
- States have also been oriented on revised MIS to capture the trainings of CLF, VO and cadre and track progress of trainings of cadres/SHG/VOs/CLFs, VPRP preparation and presentation.
- A Joint Task Force has been formed by MoRD and MoPR to work out on the possible strategies and options of integration of VPRP demand into GPDP. State officials of DoPR, SIRDs have been oriented on VPRP and its integration in GPDP in various regional and national workshops on GPDP and people's Plan campaign, jointly by MoPR and MoRD.
- A joint advisory by MoPR and MoRD has also been issued to all States and line ministries in the GoI to support VPRP integration into GPDP in the ongoing people plan campaign.
- SHGs and their VOs have so far, have prepared and presented VPRPs in 52893 GPs across 20 states and shall be completed in remaining GPs and states by 31st January' 2022.

Glimpses of Activities under PRI-CBO Convergence Initiatives



Gram Sabha Mobilisation by SHG women, Uttar Pradesh



Gram Sabha, Urna GP, Bahraich District, Uttar Pradesh



Internal Mentor selection, Manipur



VPRP-GP level consolidation in the presence of PRI members, Assam



Medical Camp Organised at Amra GP, Chandauli District, Uttar Pradesh



Sprayer machine distribution by agriculture department for livelihood support, Jaleswar Block, Goalpara District, Assam



Job Card Mela in Khagorijan Block, Assam

Part B: Progress made in PRI-CBO Convergence Pilot Projects under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)

The Ministry has supported the State Missions to develop a 'Proof of Concept' as pilot projects on PRI-CBO convergence with the following objectives:

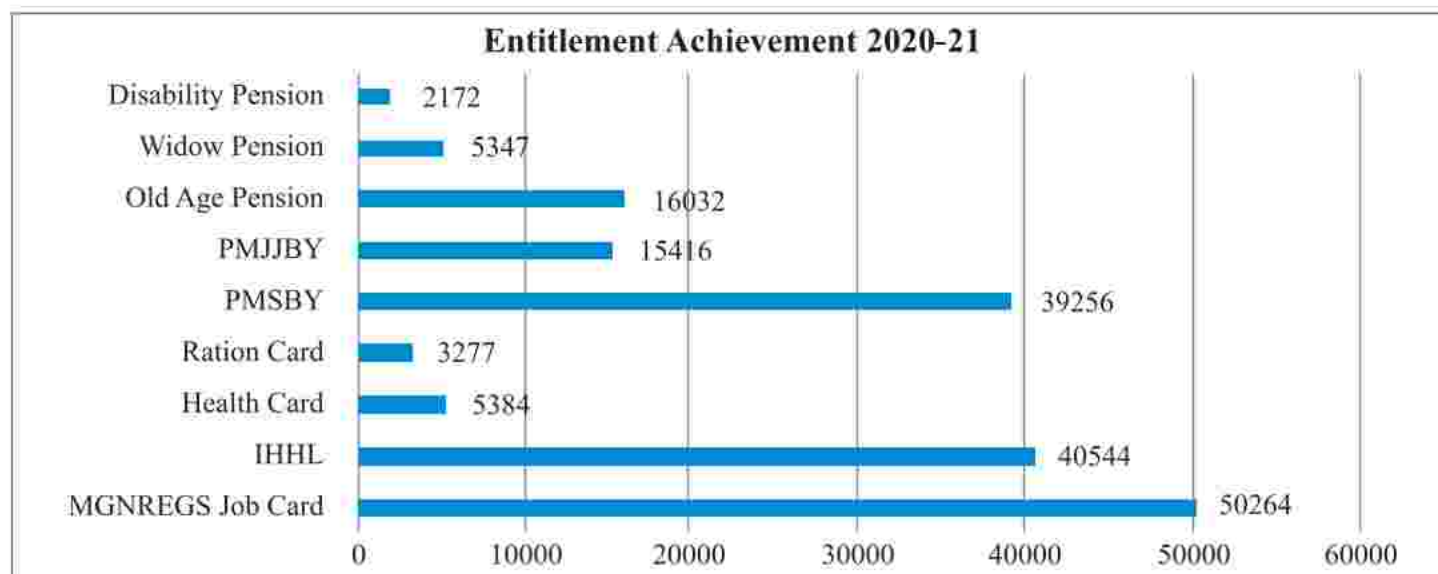
- Empower the poor to know, demand and access various rights and entitlements they are eligible for
- Include poor and vulnerable sections in local development and decision-making process
- Make Gram Panchayats responsive and accountable to their citizens by making them more inclusive, and
- Increase participation in the Gram Sabha and support in functions of GPs.

The convergence strategy includes building capacities of SHGs and their federations for convergence with PRIs. The State Rural Livelihoods Mission of Kerala (Kudumbashree) has been designated as the National Resource Organization to provide support to State Missions on PRI-CBO convergence.

During the FY 2020-21, NRO has provided support to State Missions of Assam, Manipur, Mizoram and Uttar Pradesh in training the Resource Persons (PRI-CBO) for preparation of Poverty Reduction Plans at VO level. In 2021-22, all the above mentioned states continued to take support for expansion and deepening of the project activities and building internal capital for state to take up expansion to rest of the blocks. Uttar Pradesh will sign the MoU for expansion within a month. MoU with Himachal Pradesh and Bihar will be signed soon and the project will initiate by February 2022. A scoping study visit to Sikkim was organised in the month of November and the project will be initiated soon.

Project Highlights for 2020-21:

Improved access to rights and entitlements- One of the initial activities of the project is to ensure that basic entitlements are obtained by SHG members and their families. These entitlements include individual as well as household level demands which are collected from the SHG members and are consolidated and included in the plan by the CBO network.



- **Enhancing livelihoods through MGNREGS-** To facilitate livelihood generation for women, convergence with MGNREGS was seen as a productive opportunity with LSGIs and SHGs as

key stakeholders. This was achieved through the continuous process of identification of MGNREGS individual and community work demands and negotiations and facilitation with the

LSGIs. For the financial year 2020-21, Individual work demands that came up from **1,105 VOs and 14,915 SHGs of four pilot states**, included demands of land development, livelihood sheds, compost pits, individual irrigation works, and individual plantation works. Community work demands included land related public works, group plantations, soil and water conservation works and rural infrastructure works (school boundary walls, playgrounds, anganwadis).

- **Preparation of Village Poverty Reduction Plan:** In four partner states, it was ensured that VPRPs are prepared and integrated with the Panchayat plans. The support from NRO has been provided in 1,247 VOs and 22,913 SHGs in the 4 partner states missions in training the Resource Persons (PRI-CBO) for preparation of Poverty Reduction Plans at VO level. VPRPs were submitted in 355 GPs/VCs/ADCs in GPDP gram Sabhas and presented to be incorporated into the GPDP. The comprehensive SHG demand plan was prepared in a participatory manner and includes plans for basic infrastructure, natural resource development, entitlements, livelihood and social development plans. VPRP is, then, taken up with Gram Panchayat and line departments for further action on the plan by integration into the GPDP. The livelihood

demands were generated across the sectors of Farming, Animal Husbandry and Micro Enterprises.

- **Gram Sabha mobilization and conduct of Gram Sabha:** Gram Sabhas were conducted in all pilot blocks and GPs on 2nd October, 2020 and VOs have taken proactive role in mobilizing SHG members. A preparatory meeting with the concerned Gram Panchayats and Village Organisation Coordination Committee (VOCC) was conducted before the Gram Sabha for incorporating the requirements identified by VOs into the Gram Sabha agenda.
- **Convergence with Line Departments to improve livelihood opportunities-** An increase in the generation of livelihood opportunities for women in SHGs and their families is integral to poverty eradication. The CBO network across the intervention areas has played a crucial role in generating livelihood demands for the financial year 2021-22. Through convergence initiatives and intervention of LSGIs and line departments (agriculture department, fishery department, handloom department) some of these demands have been taken ahead. The livelihood demands were generated across the sectors of Farming, Animal Husbandry and Micro Enterprises.

Table: Livelihood Demands generated by the CBO for 2021-22

States*	Individual Farming	Group Farming	Individual Animal Husbandry	Group Animal Husbandry	Individual Micro Enterprise	Group Micro Enterprise
Assam	22853	1644	30177	900	23544	1521
Uttar Pradesh	5278	68	3232	17	2854	427
Mizoram	789	49	1052	61	13	36
Manipur	661	66	645	62	114	27
Total Demands	29581	1827	35106	1040	27025	2011

*States having active Pilot project for FY 2021-22

Departmental convergence has also been key in facilitating social and economic initiatives at grassroots level. Job card melas have been conducted in 66 LSGIs across the four pilot states to improve access to job cards and address the information gap regarding MGNREGS. To make local markets more accessible and expedite local economic development, weekly markets have been set up in 16 Panchayats in UP. These markets became a prominent convergence platform between SHGs and PRI representatives along with a concretization of market space demand under MGNREGS.

- **Special Initiatives under PRI-CBO Convergence Project:** For the financial year 2020-21, health awareness sessions and 82 medical camps benefitting over 4569 people have been organised in convergence with Primary health centres and health sub centres across 4 pilot states. Disability pension camps for demands of disability certificates and pension were also set up. To improve the service delivery of Anganwadis and initiate a community based monitoring system, Mothers' Committees have been set up. Under social development initiatives, 161 students have been re enrolled in schools across Assam and there are a total of 5001 women beneficiaries of adult literacy classes in four pilot states.
- **Creation and capacity building of community cadre for convergence-** A strong pool of local resource groups (LRGs) and Internal mentors (IMs) have been developed under the project. There are a total of **3,738 LRGs and 210 Internal Mentors** who have been engaged in facilitating the project as of April 2021 across 11 pilot states. Owing to their social capital, familiarity and understanding of the community, experience in the implementation of project activities and

negotiation with stakeholders, this resource group has been instrumental in scaling up the project strategies.

- **Capacity Building of PRI Members:** Orientation and exposure visits of GP/VC elected representatives were held in all the states in the project areas on NRLM and areas of convergence including the role of SHG federations in GPDP and VPRP process.
- **Creation of institutional platforms:** In the absence of a Panchayat level federation of the Community based organization, Village Organisation Coordination Committees (VOCC) have been formed in the project intervention areas of Assam. As all development activities are planned, funded and implemented at the Panchayat level, this committee acts as a link between the community federations and the Panchayat. VOCC also coordinates and negotiates with different departments to help the community to access different services. The existence of this committee has ensured social and economic empowerment by making entitlements and rights accessible to the most vulnerable in the Panchayats. The VOCC members, selected from all VOs within the Panchayat, have been oriented and trained on activities and convergence platforms. After prolonged negotiations with representatives of LSGIs, a total of **60 VOCCs** in 78 intervention GPs and **2 VOCCs** in 3 VDCs have received office rooms from the Panchayats in 2020-21.

Progress of 2021-22:

The coverage and progress details of FY 2021-22 are summarized in **Table** below.

Table: Coverage and reach of the Project in FY 2021-22 till November 2021

State	Districts	Pilot/ Scale Blocks	GramPanchayats/ VDC/Village Authorities	No of LRGs	No. of Internal Mentors	No of VOs	No of SHGs
Assam	12	31	153 GPs	156	47	2206	35098
Manipur	2	4	50 GPs, 131 VAs	74	33	88	1261
Mizoram	2	5	78 VCs	100	14	40	554
Meghalaya	3	4	81 VCs	135	-	56	724
Arunachal Pradesh	4	4	55 GPs	-	-	42	360
TOTAL	23	48	548	465	94	2432	37997

- **Project Initiation workshops and Scale up workshops:** Scale up workshops/Project initiation workshops are conducted to orient the SRLM about the details of PRI-CBO Convergence project, understand the local governance structure of the state and also to plan block wise activities for each intervention blocks. Since Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya are new intervention states, project ignition workshops were organised at state level and for the other states, scale up workshops with the sharing of previous achievements were organised at state level.
- **Gram Sabha mobilization and conduct of Gram Sabha:** Gram Sabhas were conducted in some of the pilot blocks and GPs on 2nd October following the state protocols, and VOs have taken proactive roles in mobilizing SHG members and informed Gram sabhas about the ongoing VPRP preparation by the VOs and to include VPRP agenda in the next GPDP gram Sabhas.
- **Cadre Training for VPRP:** LRGs (cadres of PRI-CBO Convergence project) and the SRLM were trained on VPRP preparations in Meghalaya, Assam, Mizoram and Manipur.
- **Scaling up Support to GPDP initiative:**
Based on the experience of pilot projects and experience of rolling out intensive VPRP process across all the intensive blocks of DAY-NRLM in all states, for FY 2021- 22 NRO was engaged in training all the SRLMs on VPRP. For this purpose, a detailed VPRP process was designed for systematic capturing of specific demands of SHG network and over 10000 mission staff and resource persons were trained to further develop a pool of community cadre at VO level to support preparation of VPRP in their respective SHGs and VOs. Training materials and MIS to capture the progress on VPRP preparation has also been developed and shared with all states.

Glimpses of Activities under PRI-CBO Convergence Initiatives



PLE Exercise in Manipur – Machi Block & Keirao-Bitra Block



Participatory Entitlement Exercise going on in Uttar Pradesh



Orientation of VO EC on PRI-CBO Convergence in Uttar Pradesh



Mass Rally by SHG Women for special Gram Sabha in Manipur



PAE Training in Mizoram



Gram Sabha in Mizoram – VO sharing their plan



Dream mapping in progress under GP2RP at Matabari Block, Gomati, Tripura



Gram Sabha Mobilisation and Participation by SHG Women in Assam





Bal Samuha (Children SHG) in Jharkhand



Gram Sabha Participation by SHG Women in Jharkhand

3. DeenDayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

DeenDayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) recognizes that every Gram Panchayat (GP) has a key role in the successful implementation of a skill development program, especially to enhance the reach of the program to the poorest households within its jurisdiction. Further, DDU-GKY adopts a village saturation approach for skilling, which requires GPs to generate awareness about the skill development programs in their panchayat. The role of GPs is also directly seen in facilitating mobilization of candidates, creating databases for skill demand and placement, assistance to State Government in conducting the Job melas and supporting the skill providers in all stages of implementation. In this regard, DDU-GKY allows State Government support cost of Rs. 3.50 lakhs per Block per annum for deploying resources at Block level and also allows 1.5% of the Project cost under IEC funding. At a recent PRC, this issue was discussed to identify and deploy Gram Rozgar Sevak (GRS)/Community Resource Person (CRP)/ Job Resource Person at Block level or below with mobilization, counseling and tracking of beneficiaries. The Gram Rozgar Sevak (GRS)/Community Resource Person (CRP)/Job Resource Persons are being paid Rs. 1,000 per beneficiary for various activities under DDU-GKY.

4. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)

Under PMAY-G Gram Panchayats have the following role:-

- a. The Gram Panchayats, through Gram Sabhas, select, prioritize and finalise the Permanent Wait List of eligible beneficiaries prepared on the basis of SECC-2011, and prepare a list of households not included in the system generated priority list, but otherwise found eligible.
- b. The Gram Panchayats facilitate orientation of beneficiaries on different aspects of the scheme.
- c. The Gram Panchayats identify the families who are unable to construct houses on their own and

help in getting the houses of these families taken up for construction as a part of the mason training program. In case there are still some beneficiaries left out, the Gram Panchayats shall help to get their house constructed.

- d. The Gram Panchayats assist in identifying common land available for allotment to the landless beneficiaries.
- e. The Gram Panchayats facilitate beneficiaries in accessing materials required for construction at reasonable rates and help in identification of trained masons.
- f. The Gram Panchayats facilitate beneficiaries in availing benefits of other schemes of the Centre and State Government through convergence.
- g. The Gram Panchayats discuss the progress of the scheme in their scheduled meetings and help resolve the problems being faced by the beneficiaries. The Gram Panchayats should also proactively assist the social audit teams to conduct Social Audit
- h. The Gram Panchayat assist in identifying the local level functionary to be tagged with each PMAY-G house for ensuring their timely completion.
- i. Gram Panchayats will prioritize the households of the Awaas+ data through Gram Sabha.
- j. The Gram Panchayats facilitate/encourage/motivate the Self-Help Groups (SHG) to undertake production of quality building materials for supplying the same to the beneficiaries of PMAY-G at reasonable rates.
- k. The Gram Panchayats facilitate beneficiaries in availing benefits of other schemes of the Centre and State Government through convergence.

5. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

PMGSY is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the objective to provide single all-weather road connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations including Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, differently abled, Minorities etc., existing in the Core Network in rural areas of the country.

PMGSY Guidelines provides key role to the public representatives and Hon'ble Members of Parliament in the implementation of the programme including selection and construction of roads. Consultation with Members of Parliament is provisioned at both the DRRP finalization and Annual Proposals stages. In addition, at the stage of preparing DPRs, the DPIU conducts a transect walk along the road alignment, involving the local panchayat. State Governments are required to arrange joint inspection of ongoing as well as completed works under PMGSY by Hon'ble MPs, Hon'ble MLAs and representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Some important provisions of PMGSY-III guidelines, which provide detailed procedure for consultation with the Members of Parliament during the process of planning and selection of roads, are detailed below:

Para 3.6. The suggestions given by the Members of Parliament are to be given full consideration while finalizing the District Rural Roads Plan (DRRP).

Para 5.5. The Annual proposals will be based on the CUCPL following the Order of Priority (subject to PCI). However, it is possible that there are inadvertent errors or omissions, particularly in the selection of Through Routes. Accordingly, it is desirable to also associate public representatives while finalizing the selection of road works in the annual proposals. The proposals of the Members of Parliament are required to be given full consideration, for this purpose:

- (i) The CUCPL should be sent to concerned MPs with the request that their proposals on the selection of works out of the CUCPL should be sent to the District Panchayat. It is suggested that at least 15 clear days may be given for the purpose.
- (ii) In order to ensure that the prioritization has some reference to the funding available, the size of proposals expected may also be indicated to the Members of Parliament while forwarding the CUCPL list to them. District wise allocation may be indicated to enable choice with the requisite geographical spread. It is expected that such proposals of Members of Parliament which adhere to the Order of Priority would be invariably

accepted subject to consideration of equitable allocation of funds and need for upgradation.

- (iii) The proposals received from the Members of Parliament by the stipulated date would be given full consideration in the District Panchayat which would record the reason in each case of non-inclusion. Such proposals that cannot be included would be communicated in writing to the Members of Parliament with reasons for non-inclusion of such proposals in each case. It would be preferable if the communication is issued from the Nodal Department at a senior level.

Para 7.1: After approval by the District Panchayat, the proposals would be forwarded by the PIU to the SRRDA. The PIU will at that time prepare the details of proposals forwarded by the Members of Parliament, and action taken thereon, in Proforma MP-I and MP-II and send it along with the proposals. In all cases where the proposal of an MP has not been included, cogent reasons shall be given based on the reasons given by the District Panchayat.

Para 7.3 The State Level Standing Committee (SLSC) would scrutinize the proposals to see that they are in accordance with the Guidelines and that the proposals of the Members of Parliament have been given full consideration.

In order to ensure that the State Government give due attention towards this aspect of the guidelines while submitting the proposals to the Ministry of Rural Development for sanction, the Ministry has issued a fresh advisory to the States on 2nd June, 2020. The State Governments have been advised, *inter-alia*, to communicate the final list of proposals in the order of priority to the Member of Parliament with the reasons for non-inclusion of certain roads in the proposals and incorporate their recommendations with the proposals sent to NRIDA/Ministry for approval.

Also, with a view to ensure effective participation of Hon'ble Members of Parliament, the following stipulations have been made with regard to laying of foundation stone and inauguration of PMGSY works:-

- All elected representatives associated with the programme should be duly invited to the foundation laying and inauguration ceremonies.
- The function should be held in a manner befitting official functions with due regard to protocol requirements, particularly in relation to Hon'ble Union Ministers and Hon'ble Ministers from States; and
- The foundation stone for a PMGSY road should be laid and the road should also be inaugurated by the Hon'ble Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) with the function presided over by the local Hon'ble Minister or other dignitary as per State Protocol
- While sending new project proposals for consideration, digital photographs of the recent foundation laying ceremony or the inauguration of a road by the concerned Hon'ble MP should invariably be enclosed. In case, the Hon'ble Member of Parliament could not attend any foundation laying or inauguration function, copies of the letters inviting him for foundation or inauguration ceremony should also be appended with the new DPRs.

6. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

NSAP Schemes are implemented by States/UTs, wherein identification of beneficiaries and sanction/disbursement of benefit is also done by States/UTs. Panchayats are playing pivotal role in the implementation of NSAP schemes. Following work has been entrusted to Panchayats in the implementation of NSAP schemes:-

- Awareness generation about NSAP schemes
- Identification of new beneficiaries
- Selection of beneficiaries
- Verification of new applications
- Discussion in Gram/Ward Sabha on eligibility of the new beneficiaries
- Monitoring and necessary follow-up in sanctions and disbursement

Chapter - 28

Research & Evaluation Studies

Ministry of Rural Development organises Research & Evaluation Studies to assess the outcome and effectiveness of the programmes. Such Studies help to capture the ground realities regarding the execution/implementation processes and the impact of the programmes/projects. During the year 2021-22, status of report received with respect to evaluation studies is as under:

- Reports were received from 9 universities, which were awarded the Evaluation Study of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY).
- Report was received from NIPFP on the topic "Evaluation of Governance Parameters of Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G).
- Report has been received from Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA) related to Evaluation Study of DRDA Admin. Scheme.
- Report has been received from Centre for Market Research & Social Development Pvt. Ltd. (CMSD) related to Evaluation study on National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP).

The final Reports are awaited on the following Evaluation Studies awarded by Department of Rural Development:

- National Level Performance Evaluation Study on Convergence of MGNREGS, NRLM and CFT Strategy Project;

- Evaluation Study of Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission Phase I;
- Further, the following studies are at various stages in the process of being awarded:
- Mid Term Review of BRLF;
- Study on use of best practices emerging out of the State Pension Schemes with a view to bring about uniformity in pension schemes.

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)

Research Studies (on going) for the year 2021-22 under DAY-NRLM

1. Process Monitoring of NRETP¹¹¹: Sambodhi Research and Communications Private Ltd., has been entrusted with the task of undertaking a rigorous process monitoring of identified key intervention processes under NRETP. The overall objective of the assignment is to identify critical deviations in the project implementation, factors responsible for this, and facilitate feedback and information flow to the project management for appropriate decision-making and course correction as required. The study will span over 2 years (2021-23) in 10 NRETP States. The first round of the study is going on and the process of data collection is underway.

2. Mid Term Review (MTR) of NRETP: The Mid Term Review under NRETP is being undertaken with an objective to take a comprehensive view of the status

¹¹¹National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP)

The National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP) aims to leverage the platform established by the community institutions in the 13 NRLP States to implement higher order interventions such as Model Cluster Level Federations, BCA Model, Farmer Producer Groups (PGs) and large-scale farmer Producer Enterprises, non-farm enterprises and rural clusters. The State Rural Livelihoods Missions have been strengthened to implement higher order interventions by recruiting specialists and procuring the services of Technical Support Agencies.

of implementation, challenges faced, lessons learned and record in detail the key achievements and expenditures incurred in 13 States (*Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal*). This study includes detailed review of primary as well as secondary

data on certain key program indicators and is being carried out by NMMU team of DAY-NRLM with technical support of World Bank. The findings of MTR will also enable the stakeholders to assess the size and scale of certain interventions that needs to be altered through a formal restructuring of the project. This MTR report is expected to be finalized by January 2022.

Department of Land Resources





Chapter - 29

Introduction

The main objectives of the Department are: (1) to increase productivity of rainfed/degraded land through the process of integrated watershed management, (2) to support States/UTs for implementation of Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) with the aim to achieve a comprehensive land governance system known as Integrated Land Information Management System and (3) to administer land reforms and other related matters relating to land such as administration of the Right to Fair Land Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR), the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP) of 2007, the Registration Act, 1908 etc.

Department of Land Resources (DoLR) has five Divisions which fundamentally discharge the following responsibilities:

1. Watershed Management Division is responsible for implementation of Watershed Development component – Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY), World Bank assisted – new multi-State Watershed Project namely “Rejuvenating Watershed for Agricultural Resilience through Innovative Development (REWARD), Inter-departmental and inter-disciplinary coordination in planning and implementation of the Watershed Development Programmes including training, Climate Change and International Cooperation of watershed management etc.

2. Land Regulations Division is responsible for the administration of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013; the Registration Act, 1908; State specific Amendments under these Acts and related Land issues, implementation of Digital India Land

Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP), issues related to National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 etc. Division is also responsible for Land Governance and Assessment Framework (LGAF), National Land Use Policy, National Land Reforms Policy, Land Use Planning, Land Leasing Laws, Land Reforms, Land Tenures etc.

3. Programme Monitoring and Evaluation is responsible for monitoring of two programmes viz.- Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) and Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojna(WDC-PMKSY) being implemented by the Department. The important activities of the Division during 2019-20 are monitoring of MIS-IWMP, SHRISHTI-DRISHTI, Impact Assessment/evaluation of the schemes of WDC-PMKSY and DILRMP and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Activities.

4. Administration and Coordination Division undertakes Establishment matters including vigilance matters, recruitments, training of officers, public grievances, international cooperation and foreign deputation of officers. It also deals with implementation of e-office, RTI matters, promotion of Official Language, protocol matters, upkeep of Departmental portal and updation of information on other portals, procurement of goods and services, O&M matters and all other general administration issues.

The Coordination Division of the Department is responsible to manage issues relating to e-Samiksha, PRAGATI, SGOS recommendations, GoM recommendations, President's Address, PM's Independence Day Address, FM's Budget Speech, Inter-State Council, Monthly D.O, Monthly Summary, Annual Report, Hon'ble MoRD/MoS(RD)/PMO/ Cabinet Secretariat/NITI Aayog, etc. which involve

coordination with other Divisions of the Department. It also works as Nodal Division for Parliamentary matters such as Parliament Questions, Parliament Assurances, Parliamentary Committees and for RTI related matters such as scrutiny of RTI Applications/Appeals & forwarding/transferring them through RTIMIS Portal, Filing of Annual Returns, monitoring of pro-active disclosures and Transparency Audit, etc.

5. The Integrated Finance Division of Ministry of Rural Development acts as a watchdog of Ministry of Finance to ensure financial discipline and adherence to financial procedures. It provides financial concurrence for release of funds from the Budget Allocation of the Department. Besides that, the Division is also responsible for the finalization of Demands for Grants, Budget Estimates/Revised Estimates and Internal Audit, etc.

Chapter - 30

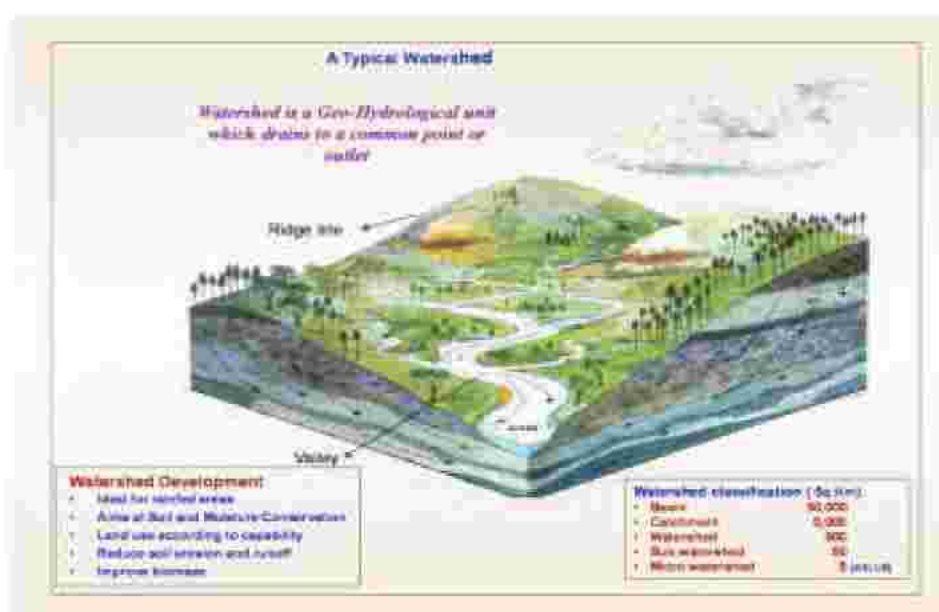
Watershed Management Programme

Overview:

One of the most important natural resources, which form the basis of all human activities since time immemorial, is 'the land'. Unprecedented population pressures coupled with ever-increasing demands of society on the limited land, water and biological resources, and the problem of degradation of these resources has been affecting stability and resilience of our ecosystems and the environment as a whole. Expansion of human settlements and infrastructure, intensification of agriculture and expansion of agriculture into marginal areas and fragile ecosystems globally emphasize the need for integrated planning and management of land resources. Judicious use of land has become a great challenge for implementing sustainable and developmental policies including strategies to avoid, reduce or reclaim the land degradation.

Out of about 328.73 million ha. geographical area of the country, about 140.13 million ha. is the net sown area. Of this, about 68.38 million ha. (48.80%) is net irrigated and the remaining about 71.75 million ha. (51.20%) is rainfed*. Report of the Technical Task Group constituted by the Planning Commission (1987), defines "wasteland" as degraded lands, which can be brought under vegetative cover with reasonable efforts and which are currently under-utilized and land, which is deteriorating for lack of appropriate water and soil management or on account of natural causes.

In order to address concerns of land degradation and wastelands and enhance productivity in rainfed areas, the Department of Land Resources has been implementing area development programmes on watershed-basis.



[*Source: Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2017 (provisional); Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare]

Watersheds are the basic unit of intervention to treat such wastelands as also to mitigate the adverse effects of droughts and restoration of ecological balance in the long run.

A Watershed is a topographically delineated area that is drained by a stream system. It includes physical and hydrological natural resources. Management of a watershed entails the rational utilization of land and water resources for optimum productivity, with minimum hazards to human settlements. Watershed management is the process of guiding and organizing land use and use of other natural resources in a watershed. Embedded in this approach is the recognition of the inter-relationships between land use, soil and water conservation and the linkages between uplands and downstream areas. Watershed development is a multi-disciplinary field for sustainable natural resource management.

Global warming has become one of the primary concerns now and the world community has been actively trying to contain the rise in temperature within the permissible limits. Land, forests and water bodies

are natural sinks for greenhouse gases. Therefore, Watershed development activities being implemented on a substantial landmass in the country, contribute towards mitigation and adaptation measures of global warming.

2. Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY):

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched in 2015-16 by amalgamating ongoing Schemes of three Ministries viz. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) of the erstwhile Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR) now Ministry of Jal Shakti; Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) of the Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources (DoLR) and the Micro Irrigation component of On-Farm Water Management (OFWM) of National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) of the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC & FW).



Animela Micro Watershed (Cuddapah District of Andhra Pradesh) Activities taken up for Greening of Hillocks

Under the erstwhile IWMP, 8214 watershed development projects were sanctioned in erstwhile 28 States (except Goa) (now 27 States and UTs of J&K and Ladakh) during the period 2009-10 to 2014-15 covering an area of about 39.07 million hectares, principally for the development of rainfed portions of net cultivated area and culturable wastelands. The activities undertaken, inter alia, include ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, rainwater harvesting, nursery raising, afforestation, horticulture, pasture development, livelihoods for assetless persons, etc. In 2015-16, the IWMP was amalgamated as the Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY). Keeping focus on completion of all ongoing projects no new projects under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) have been sanctioned from 2015-16 onwards. Since inception of the scheme, an amount of Rs. 19926.67 crore has been released to the States /UTs as Central share (as on 31.10.2021). Approved Scheme period of WDC-PMKSY got over by March, 2021. However, with the approval of Hon'ble MRD, the project period for Batch IV and V has been extended upto March, 2022. State-wise details of projects sanctioned, area covered and Central share released during 2009-10 to 2021-22 (Q2) are given at *Annexure XXVIII*.

Government of India has recently approved Watershed Development Component, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana 2.0 (WDC PMKSY 2.0) in December, 2021 targetting 4.95 million ha. of rainfed/degraded land with total allocation of Rs. 8,134 Crore.

3. Main features of WDC-PMKSY (1.0):

- (i) **Phased implementation:** The implementation is distributed over three broad phases. The **Preparatory Phase** (1 to 2 years) involves preparation of DPR, Entry Point Activities and Institution & Capacity Building. The **Works Phase** (2 to 3 years) involves Watershed Development Works, Livelihood Activities for assetless persons and Production Systems &

Micro Enterprises. The **Consolidation and Withdrawal Phase** (1 to 2 years) involves winding up of activities and handing over of assets to the local body.

- (ii) **Cost Sharing:** The cost norm is Rs. 15,000/- per ha. for hilly & difficult area, Rs.12,000/- per ha. for other areas and upto Rs. 15,000 per ha. for watershed projects in Integrated Action Plan (IAP) Districts. The funding pattern was in the ratio of 90:10 between the Central Government and State Governments upto 31.03.2015. From 2015-16, under WDC-PMKSY the sharing pattern is 90:10 between the Central Government and the North Eastern States, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and UT of Jammu & Kashmir. The sharing pattern between Central Government and other States is 60:40. Under WDC-PMKSY, only UT without legislature (Ladakh) is being supported by Central Government with 100% Central funds.

The projects under the programme consist of a cluster of micro-watersheds of about 5000 ha in rainfed/ degraded areas having no assured irrigation. Dedicated institutions are provided at Centre, State and District levels for implementation of the programme.

(iii) Institutional set up for implementation

- (a) **Ministry Level:** The Department of Land Resources has an institutional mechanism in the form of a multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary Steering Committee for effective and professional management of watershed projects. It is chaired by the Secretary, DoLR with members from the NITI Aayog, Ministry of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Ministry of Jal Shakti (then Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Department of Rural Development), Central Ground Water Board, NABARD, technical experts from different scientific institutions such as International Crop Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Central

Research Institute for Dry land Agriculture (CRIDA), National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), National Institute for Agriculture Extension Management (MANAGE), NIC, National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD & PR), nominated experts in watershed management and members from State Governments.

- (b) **State Level:** A State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) with professional expertise is the dedicated institution for implementation of WDC-PMKSY in the State.
- (c) **District Level:** Watershed Cell-cum-Data Centre (WCDC) is the District level institution to supervise and coordinate WDC - PMKSY projects in the District. WCDC is set up in DRDA/ Zilla Parishad / District Level Implementing Agency/Department as per the wisdom of the State Governments.
- (d) **Project Level:** Project implementation is supervised by the Project Implementing Agency (PIA). As per the Common Guidelines for

Watershed Projects, 2008 (Revised in 2011) Government and Non-Government agencies and Panchayats may be selected by the States to function as PIAs. Each PIA is to have a Watershed Development Team (WDT) comprising of 3 to 4 technical experts.

- (e) **Village Level:** Watershed Committee (WC) is constituted by the Gram Sabha for implementation of the project at field level. It comprises of at least 10 members, half of whom are representatives of Self Help Groups (SHGs) and User Groups (UGs), SC/STs, women and landless. One member from the WDT is also represented in the WC.

(iv) **Flexi Cost Norms:**

Various components were allocated a percentage of the total per hectare cost of the project under the Common Guidelines which was subsequently revised to have a provision of Flexi funds upto 25% as shown in the **Table- 1** given below:

Table 1

(% of total project cost)

Component	Cost norms as per Common Guidelines	Revised Cost Norms (with use of Flexi Funds)
- Administrative costs	10	7.5
- Monitoring	1	0.75
- Evaluation	1	0.75
Preparatory phase, including:		
- Entry point activities	4	3
- Institution and capacity building	5	3.75
- Detailed Project Report (DPR)	1	0.75
Watershed Works Phase:		
- Watershed development works	56	42
- Livelihood activities for the asset less persons	9	6.75
- Production system and micro enterprises	10	7.5
Consolidation phase	3	2.25
Flexi-Funds	0	25.0
Total	100	100

- (v) **Monitoring:** A geo-spatial portal **SRISHTI** has been developed in the year 2015 with the assistance of National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) for monitoring the progress of the projects. Geo-coded and time-stamped photographs on near real-time basis are uploaded on SRISHTI portal using a mobile application DRISHTI, specifically developed for the purpose. 16.26 lakh photographs have been uploaded by the States on the portal till 30.11.2021. These tools aid in physical and qualitative assessment of the works undertaken.
- (vi) **Closure Protocol:** As a systemic improvement, a protocol on formal completion and closure of WDC-PMKSY projects has been formulated by the Department of Land Resources in consultation with Ministry of Jal Shakti (then Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation) and NITI Aayog. The protocol inter alia envisages to ensure (i) the due completion of unfinished works (if any), (ii) maintenance, (iii) security and (iv) sustainability of the watershed development projects. It also includes (v) an apt, quick and low-cost / cost-effective end-line evaluation of the project or a group of projects within the approved cost norm for M&E component.

Before the projects are formally treated as closed by the Department of Land Resources, the completion and closure protocol has to be duly adopted by the States in respect of the projects administratively reported to have been completed. All States have been accordingly requested. With the adoption of the strategies of (i) optimal utilization of available resources, (ii) convergence and (iii) prioritization, as well as (i)

accountability and (ii) real-time monitoring, administrative reports of completion of projects are now being continuously received.

- (vii) **Digital Payment:** Public Financial Management System (**PFMS**) is being implemented w.e.f. 2015-16. Chairmen of SLNAs of all States were requested that (a) cent per cent transfer of funds from SLNA to Watershed Cell-cum-Data Centre (WCDC), WCDC to Project Implementation Agency (PIA) and Watershed Committees (WC) may be ensured through PFMS and (b) payment for goods, services, labour, etc. at all levels i.e. SLNA, WCDC, PIA and WC may be made through PFMS wherever feasible. They were also requested that digital modes of transactions may be proactively adopted wherever feasible and that the public are concurrently made aware, encouraged and motivated for adopting digital transactions. 26 out of 28 States have adopted the PFMS platform. Andhra Pradesh and Telangana use their own Electronic Fund Management System (EFMS) as adopted by the two State Governments. Further with reference to the revised PFMS guidelines dated 23.03.2021 issued by Ministry of Finance, all states/UTs have to come on SNA module having single account at SNA level and zero balance accounts at Intermediate Agencies down the line. Till now, out of 29 States/UTs supposed to come onboard on SNA Module, 27 are already there. Till now, out of 30 States/UTs supposed to come onboard on SNA Module, all States/UTs (except UT of Ladakh being UT without Legislature) are already there.

4. Physical & Financial progress:

I. Physical Progress: The progress on major parameters, as per the information received from States/UTs, is given in **Table-2** below:

Table 2

Indicators/ Parameters	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22*	Total
No. of Water Harvesting Structures created / renovated	1,05,237	1,55,045	1,37,513	81,079	90,473	69,140	12,529	6,51,016
Additional area brought under protective irrigation (ha)	2,46,805	3,06,900	2,87,465	2,56,843	1,52,083	1,51,083	36,899	14,38,148
No. of farmers benefited	5,07,949	5,19,482	4,73,173	6,51,971	4,24,440	4,15,508	1,26,786	31,19,309
Area brought under plantation [Afforestation / Horticulture etc.] (in Lakh ha) [#]	-	-	-	0.71	0.568	0.209	0.026	1.513
Area of culturable wastelands treated in completed watershed development projects (in Lakh ha) [#]	-	-	-	1.78	0.77	0.66	0.07	3.28
No. of man days generated (in Lakh man days) [#]	-	-	-	168.96	86.67	93.19	28.44	377.27

*Information collected from 2018-19 onwards.

[#]Progress during 2021-22 is upto Qtr. 3



Organic Tea Plantation at DegomRijo under Tirbin CD Block, Leparada District, Arunachal Pradesh



Banana Plantation in Morigaon District, Assam



Check dams with upstream Pondage in series in Biripur village in Ganjam District, Odisha

II. Financial Progress:

(a) The year-wise budgetary allocation and funds released are given in **Table 3** below:

Table 3

(Rs in crore)

Year	RE	Funds released	Expenditure*	% of RE released
2015-16	1530.00	1527.39	2580.80	99.83
2016-17	1495.00	1494.92	2818.97	99.99
2017-18	1700.00	1699.40	2897.12	99.96
2018-19	1826.00	1791.50	2665.22	98.11
2019-20	1732.97	1478.64	2385.03	85.32
2020-21	1000.00	998.36	2303.83	99.83
2021-22	1216.00	28.66#	527.26	2.36 [§]

*Expenditure (as on 30.09.2021) includes Central Share + State Share + Misc. receipts like interest etc.

[§]Scheme got over on 31st March 2021. However, the period extended up March, 2022 but without any fresh release of Central share.

[#]Upto 31.12.2021.

(b) It is important to mention that since 2009-10 an amount of Rs. 27,853.21 crore has been sourced from project funds (Central and State share and miscellaneous interest etc.), and Rs 7841.19 crore (28.15%) has been additionally sourced (upto 2021-22(Q2)) by converging implementation of relevant Central and State schemes being implemented in the watershed projects areas.

(c) State-wise details of number of sanctioned projects, area covered by the projects, total project cost, Central share released, expenditure from project funds (Central share plus State share plus miscellaneous interest) and additional expenditure through convergence are given at *Annexure XXIX*.

III. Creation of Self Help Groups (SHGs)

As per the last information received in September, 2020 from the States, since inception, 2,85,487 SHGs have

been formed under WDC-PMKSY having about 22,82,233 women associated with them. These SHGs have been given about Rs. 593.59 crore as revolving fund for taking up the income generating activities (IGA) of their choice. The IGA activities being done are mostly related to Sheep/Goat/Dairy Farming/Backyard Poultry/Piggery, Beauty Parlour/Tailoring and Embroidery, Floriculture, Vegetable vending, making cottage industry items like Agarbatti / Pappad, Candle / pickle making, Mushroom farming, Bee Keeping, Plant Nurseries, Vermi Compost making housekeeping products, Carpentry works, Flour Mill, etc.

IV. Project Completion: Out of the 6382 projects funded by DoLR, a total of 5220 projects in 28 States/UTs have been reported to be closed /completed, as on 31.12.2021. State-wise status of closure/ completion of WDC-PMKSY projects is given in *Annexure XXX*.

The summary of End-line evaluation reports of completed projects of some of States given below show considerable improvements in the water table, crop productivity, milk production and per capita income etc.

WDC-PMKSY: End line Evaluations

Maharashtra		Andhra Pradesh	
Indicator	Achievement	Indicator	Achievement
Water Table	+0.2 m to 2m	Water Table	+15%
Cultivated Area	+2.29%	Cultivated Area	+30%
Crop Productivity	+2-3 qt/Ha	Crop Productivity	+30%
Cropping Intensity	+ 18.3%	Crop Production	+20%
Stream Flow duration	+1.24 months	Area under Water	+8%
Dependence on Tankers	-2.47 months	Bodies	
Annual Income	+70.13%	Milk Production	+40%
Outmigration	-32%	Vegetation Cover	+50%

Rajasthan		Karnataka	
Indicator	Achievement	Indicator	Achievement
Water Table	+0.41 m to 1.32 m	Water Table	+2 m to 3 m
Irrigated Area	+ 26.29 %	Irrigated Area	+ 6 %
Gross Cropped Area	+26.26 %	Gross Cropped Area	+ 6.82 %
Crop Productivity	+7.03% to 97.62 %	Crop Productivity	+ 41.5 % to 61.5 %
Crop Intensity	+ 3.23%	Crop Intensity	+ 6%
Outmigration	-1.34 %	Vegetation Density	+ 3 to +24 times (Forestry)
Milk Production	+18.60 % to 37.86%	Milk Production	+ +14 % to 29 %
Avg Annual income	+ 8.28 % to 18.72 %	Per Capita income	+ 21 % to 254 %

Kerala		
Sl. No.	Indicators	Achievement
1	Water table	+1.10 meter
2	Increase in irrigation potential	+645 ha
3	Wasteland area brought under productive use	+85 ha
4	Additional area brought plantation/forest cover	+14 ha
5	Change in land use pattern/area under wasteland	+41.56 ha
6	Area of Horticulture crop increased	+5.38%
7	Employment in Agriculture etc. (mandays)	376398
8	Employment in non-agriculture sectors(mandays)	150668
9	Fodder production	+90 Qt. per project
10	No of milch cattle	385
11	Yearly milk production	277.3 Kilo litre/year
12	Annual mean household income	+Rs.5000 per annum/house hold

Bihar		
Sl. No	Indicators	Achievement
1	Water Table	+ 1.12 m to 1.9 m
2	Crop Productivity	+ 17.1 to 29.9 %
3	Annual Income	+ 16.1% to 26.9 %
4	Milk Production	+12.4% to 22.1%
5	Cultivated Area	+ 15.5 %
6	Crop Intensity	+ 13.89 %

Tamil Nadu		
S. No	Indicator	Achievement
1	No. of Milch animals	+40.70%
2	No of Ruminants (Sheep/Goat)	+40.35%
3	No. of Poultry	+129.00%
4	No of cultivators	+10.22%
5	No of Agricultural labourers	+10.00%
6	No of Non-Agricultural labourers	+9.94%

Odisha		
S. No	Indicator	Achievement
1	Increase in cultivated area (%)	+40.00%
2	Increase in Water Bodies area(%)	+34%
3	Decrease in fallow land (%)	+28%
4	Decrease in wasteland(%)	+55%

Nagaland	
Indicator	Achievement
Water Table	+32.04 %
Irrigation Potential	+531.52%
Area of Wasteland (brought under productive use)	-52.06%
Area under Plantation	+41.96%
Employment Generation	+67.93%
Milk Production	+100.48%
Outmigration	-48.28%
Average Annual Income	+71.85%

5. Continuation of Programme as WDC-PMKSY 2.0 :

The defined life span of WDC-PMKSY got over in March, 2021. However, on the request of various States/UTs and with due approval of the competent authority, the project period has been extended till March, 2022. Meanwhile, the CCEA approved continuation of programme as WDC-PMKSY 2.0 for the period from 2021-22 to 2025-26 with physical target of 4.95 million ha and indicative financial outlay of Central share of Rs. 8,134 crores. Accordingly, the tentative area allocation among States/UTs has been done keeping in view the Composite index of NRAA and other criteria as per the revised Guideline. States / UTs have prepared their PPRs as per their allocated area for taking up new watershed projects under WDC-2.0.

The WDC-2.0 shall be implemented according to the Guidelines for New Generation Watershed Development Projects (WDC-PMKSY 2.0), which have already been issued to the States/UTs.

6. World Bank assisted Program on “Rejuvenating Watersheds for Agricultural Resilience through Innovative Development (REWARD)”:

- a) A concept note on World Bank supported new multi-State watershed program namely “Rejuvenating Watershed for Agriculture Resilience through Innovative Development (REWARD)” was prepared in consultation with World Bank & DEA. This concept note was agreed upon by the World Bank and the Hon'ble Minister, MoRD had also accorded approval to the concept note. The preliminary program report of REWARD was also prepared by DoLR and approved by DEA in its 113th Screening Committee meeting held on 23.12.2020.
- b) The program objective of REWARD is “to strengthen capacities of National and State institutions to adopt improved watershed management for increasing farmers' resilience and support value chains in selected watersheds

of participating States.” The total cost of the the program at DoLR and two partner States is USD 167.71 million (Rs. 1228.31 crore @ one USD = Rs. 73.24 as on 04.11.2020) over a program period of 5 years from FY 2021-22 to 2025-26. Total budget includes USD 115 million from World Bank [Karnataka (USD 60 million), Odisha (USD 49 million) and DoLR (USD 6 million)], USD 46.71 million from two States [Karnataka (USD 25.71 million) and Odisha (USD 21.0 million)] and USD 6 million from DoLR.

- c) The negotiation meeting of REWARD Program with the officials of DEA, WorldBank, DoLR and Partner States of REWARD Program was held on 09.11.2021. The final proposal of REWARD Program has been approved by the World Bank Board in its meeting held on 10.12.2021. The signing of loan agreement with World Bank is expected shortly.

7. Review Meetings and Field Visits:

Because of restrictions on movements due to corona pandemic, the Department has mostly been reviewing the progress of implementation of WDC-PMKSY through Video Conferences. These meetings chaired by Senior officers of DoLR including Secretary(LR), Addl. Secretary(LR) and Joint Secretary have been held on 27th May, 2nd June, 14th August, 25th September, 6th October and 14th & 15th October, 2020, 24th June, 2021, 2nd July, 2021, 20th July, 2021, 30th July, 2021, 15th October, 2021 and last on 2nd December, 2021. However, inspite of pandemic, some necessary physical review and inspection of project works have been made by Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development, Hon'ble Minister of State for Rural Development, Secretary (LR), Addl. Secretary (LR), Joint Secretary and Directors. A number of States like Karnataka, Rajasthan, Telangana, Assam, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh have been visited during the year by Hon'ble Ministers and DoLR officers. To mention specifically, Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development visited Ramanagara district in Karnataka in September,

2021 and Anuppur district in Madhya Pradesh during December, 2021. Hon'ble Minister of State for Rural Development visited Bishnupur district in Manipur in

September 2021. Secretary (LR) has also personally visited Madurai (Tamil Nadu), Indore (Madhya Pradesh) and Jharkhand to review the progress of scheme.

Field visit by Hon'ble Ministers and Senior Officers of the Department of Land Resources



Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development distributing saplings to beneficiaries during his visit to Watershed Project Site at Ramanagra District of Karnataka on 22.09.2021



Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development during inspection on 22.09.2021 of Watershed Project in Ramanagra District of Karnataka advised for Fishery as an additional activity



Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development inspecting Water Harvesting Structure during his visit to Watershed Project Site in Anuppur District of Madhya Pradesh on 31.12.2021



Secretary (LR) visited Watershed Project Site at Madurai District in Tamil Nadu on 02.07.2021



Secretary(LR) interacting with officials and beneficiaries during his visit to Watershed Project Site in Indore District of Madhya Pradesh on 17.07.2021



Additional Secretary (LR) inspecting the Watershed Development Projects in Udhampur District in Jammu & Kashmir on 3rd October, 2021



Additional Secretary (LR) and JS (WM) inspecting Watershed Development Project in Nagaon District of Assam



Deputy Director General, Department of Land Resources inspected a project site in Hatmura Bala Village, Anantnag District of Jammu & Kashmir

Chapter - 31**Land Regulations and Land Economics****I. The Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP)****1. Introduction**

The NLRMP was approved by the Cabinet on 21.8.2008 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and later revamped under the Digital India Initiative and renamed as Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) and is being implemented as a Central Sector Scheme with effect from 1st April, 2016 with 100% funding by the Centre. The programme has been extended for a period of five years from 2021-21 to 2025-26 with an outlay of Rs.875 crore.

2. Objective

The objective of DILRMP is to develop a modern,

comprehensive and transparent land record management system with the aim to develop an Integrated Land Information Management System which will inter alia: (i) improve real-time information on land; (ii) optimize use of land resources; (iii) benefit both landowners & prospectors; (iv) assist in policy & planning; (v) reduce land disputes; (vi) check fraudulent/benami transactions (vii) obviate need of physical visits to Revenue / Registration offices (viii) enable sharing of information with various organisations/agencies.

3. Major components and activities

The programme has the following major components and activities:

S. N.	Component	Activities
1	Computerization of Land Records	(i) Computerization of record of rights; (ii) digitization of cadastral maps; (iii) integration of record of rights (textual) and cadastral maps (spatial); (iv) data centres at state level.
2	Computerization of Registration	(i) Computerization of Sub Registrar Offices (SROs); (ii) connectivity between sub-registrar offices and tehsils; and (iii) integration of registration and land records.
3	Survey / resurvey	Survey / resurvey and updating of the survey & settlement
4	Modern record rooms	Modern record rooms / land records management centres at tehsil level.
5	Training & capacity building	Creation of DILRMP Cells at Administrative Training Institutes and / or the Survey / Revenue / Patwari Training
6	Project Management Unit	To provide human resources and other infrastructure to provide support for the effective implementation of various components of DILRMP.
7	Computerization of Revenue Court Management System	Computerization with land records.
8	Integration of Aadhaar number with the land record database on voluntary basis	To link Aadhar number with Records of Rights (RoR).

4. Fund Allocation

The component-wise allocation of funds of Rs. 875 Crore for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26 is given below:

Sl. No.	Component	Amount (Rs. Crore)
A. Existing Components		
1.	Modern record room (Tehsil)	130
2.	Survey/ re-survey and innovative initiatives	300
3.	Data entry/re-entry	15
4.	Digitization of cadastral maps/FMBs/Tippans	52
5.	State level data centre	32
6.	Computerization of Registration process	50
7.	DILRMP Cell	12
8.	PMU	47
9.	Evaluation Studies, IEC and Training	40
10.	Core GIS/Software Applications	20
	Sub-Total (existing components)	698
B. New Components		
11.	Consent-based integration of Aadhaar number with the land record database	62
12.	Computerization of Revenue Courts and their integration with land records	115
	Sub-Total (new components)	177
	Grand Total (A+B)	875

5. Implementation Status

Present Status: The implementation of this programme is a complex, sensitive and voluminous work, involving cumbersome and time-consuming processes. Gestation period of completion of the various activities / components of this programme is relatively longer as compared to other schemes. However, inspite of that substantial progress have been achieved under different components as mentioned below;

(i) **Financial Progress:** During current financial year i.e. 2021-22, Rs. 150.00 crore (B.E) has been allocated under the scheme. The year-wise budgetary allocations and funds released in the last three years are given in the **Table-1** below:

Table 1

Year	Revised Estimate in Crore)	Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)	Expenditure %
2018 -19	145.00	68.09	47.00
2019 -20	50.00	43.77	87.54
2020 -21	238.00	225.14	94.59
2021 -22 (upto Dec, 2021)	250.00	122.11	48.84

Further, an amount of Rs. 1835.22 crore (as on 31-12-2021) has been released for covering one or more components of DILRMP in 564 districts. The State/UT-wise position is given in *Annexure XXXI*.

(ii) **Physical Progress:** Substantial progress has now been achieved in the basic components of the programme *inter alia* computerization of Record of Rights (RoRs), computerization of Registration, connectivity between Sub-Registrar Offices and Tehsils, integration of Registration and Land Records, etc. Physical Progress under major components of DILRMP as on 31-12-2021 is given in *Annexure XXXII*.

6. Monitoring & Evaluation of the programme

6.1 A Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (PS&MC) under the Chairmanship of Secretary is in place. Recent meeting of the PS&MC was held on 15.7.2020. The progress is also monitored through the Central MIS portal of DILRMP developed by NIC and hosted on the website wherein physical and financial progress under the programme can be tracked. States also have State level monitoring mechanism and committees. A dashboard also exists to reflect the updated physical and financial progress of the various components on real time basis.

6.2 DILRMP has also been included in the list of schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development that are

being monitored by the National Level Monitors (NLM) empanelled by the Ministry. Regional Review Meeting under the DILRMP is another very effective tool to interact with the stakeholder, particularly, States/UTs not only review the progress of programme but also to discuss other important land related issues including innovative ideas as they are the implementing agencies. The reports of the NLM are also shared with the States and discussed in such meetings. Recently National Workshop for review and share of best practices under DILRMP was held on 16th November, 2021.

6.3 Department of Land Resources, in order to undertake third party evaluation of DILRMP, awarded Evaluation-cum-Impact Assessment studies to the CRS, LBSNAA, Mussoorie of the following proposals/states-

- Evaluation-cum-Impact Assessment of the states - Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Puducherry, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and Andaman & Nicobar Islands (8 States/UTs) in its meeting held on 21 July 2017 (FY 2017-18).
- Evaluation cum Impact Assessment of the states-Punjab, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Goa, West Bengal, Assam, Kerala and Lakshadweep (8 states/UTs) in its meeting held on 20 November, 2018 (FY 2018-19).

6.4 The CRS Center LBSNAA, Mussoorie had submitted the draft reports of Chhattisgarh and Odisha on 5th Feb, 2019, Telangana on 15th Feb, 2019, Andhra

Pradesh on 19th Feb, 2019 and those of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Puducherry on 13th March, 2019. The reports were examined and comments/suggestions have been conveyed to CRS LBSNAA, Mussoorie for corrections and submitting the final reports for FY 2017-18 and 2018-19.

6.5 Thereafter, B.N.Y. Centre for Rural Studies, LBS National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie has furnished updated Impact Assessment Study reports of 13 States namely Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal under DILRMP (2019-2020).

6.6 On scrutiny, it has been found that reports of Evaluation-cum-Impact Assessment of DILRMP with reference to Assam, Goa and Lakshadweep have not been submitted for which reminder has been given to the agency. However, CRS, LBSNAA had requested that Assam State may be replaced with Mizoram State for the Impact Assessment Study of DILRMP. This Department vide letter dated 03.07.2020 has conveyed its consent for the same.

6.7 The quality of reports is of reasonable level covering all the aspects including Evaluation (output), Impact Assessment (outcomes) and corrections required to make programme more effective. Studies have been carried out by different academic institutions mentioned against the States, hence, it substantially fulfills the requirements of the independent agency for the assessment of the programme as stipulated by Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure.

6.8 Further, as per the zoning formula/principle of the NITI Aayog, the Evaluation-cum-Impact Assessment studies of these 16 states/UTs covers the entire country from the assessment point of view.

7. Innovative initiatives taken under the DILRMP

(i) National Generic Document Registration System

The idea of NGDRS One Nation One Software was conceptualized to address the diversity prevailing across the States on account of languages, processes, formulae and formats in process of registration.



Launch of NGDRS portal by Hon'ble Union Minister of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj in National Workshop on DILRMP- "श्री SAMVAAD" held on 16.11.2021 in New Delhi

The NGDRS was in-house developed through NIC/NICSI under the broad aegis of 'computerization of registration' component of the Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programme (DILRMP) to include requirements of all the States. This system enabled user States/UTs to provide ease in interoperability and compatibility with other applications of other sectors. So far, the NGDRS has been implemented in twelve states/UTs namely Punjab, Andaman & Nicobar, Manipur, Goa, Jharkhand, Mizoram, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra (iSARITA Version 2.0), Dadar Nagar Haveli and Jammu and Kashmir, Chhattisgarh and Tripura.

(ii) Integrated Land Management Information System (ILIMS)

The Department is endeavouring to develop an Integrated Land Information Management System under the aegis of the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme, which will provide online single window at-a-glance access to all available, relevant information to give a fair comprehensive position of any plot of land in question to the land owner, concerned officers / agencies and interested persons / entrepreneurs, etc. It will enable to reduce land disputes. The following activities are in progress:

- (a) Integration of all Banks and Financial Institutions (FIs) data with land records/ registration;
- (b) Integration of consent based Aadhaar number with land records

The Department has also advised State Governments to utilize funds/resources available with the banks to integrate land records with the data base of the banks so that any charges/loan/advances to a person could be reflected on the concerned land parcel. At present, DoLR is not financially supporting in linking banks with land records because it is not one of the approved components under the DILRMP. However, the Department has used the potential of the banks for dovetailing funds from their own resources for

integration of the banks with the land records which will be in the interest of both banks and revenue administration.

States/UTs have been advised to integrate aadhaar number with land records to regulate the land transactions in a very transparent manner with the objective(s) of minimizing land disputes; enabling interoperability with other sectors; effective deliver of services related to DBT, etc. So far more than ten States/UTs have already started linking aadhaar numbers with land records using their own resources and thereafter use in registration process for identifying buyers and sellers.

(iii) Unique Land Parcel Identification Number (ULPIN)

The Unique Land Parcel Identification Number (ULPIN) System will have 14 digits - Alpha - numeric unique ID for each land parcel. The Unique IDs based on Geo reference coordinate of vertices of the parcel would be of international standard and in compliance of Electronic Commerce Code Management Association (ECCMA) standard and Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) standards and it will provide compatibility and ease in interoperability in sharing of land records data so that all States can adopt it easily. Concept and architecture of Unique Land Parcel Identification Number has been developed/prepared in consultation with M/o Science and Technology (Survey of India), National Remote Sensing Centre and NIC. The concept notes and architecture of developing the ULPIN have been circulated in April 2020 to the states/UTs for implementation in the respective areas. Pilot testing of ULPIN has been completed in 19 States / UTs namely; Bihar, Haryana, Jharkhand, Odisha, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Rajasthan, Tripura, Kerala, Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Chhattisgarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Assam and Tamil Nadu. It has, so far, been rolled out in 13 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Goa, Bihar, Odisha, Sikkim, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Haryana, Tripura, Chhattisgarh and Jammu and Kashmir.



Launch of ULPIN in the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir by Hon'ble Union Minister of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj and Hon'ble Lt. Governor, J&K on 2nd Oct.2021



Launch of ULPIN in the State of Tripura by Hon'ble Union Minister of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj and Hon'ble Chief Minister, Tripura on 3rd Dec.2021

8. Acts administered by the Department

Department of Land Resources administers the following two Acts:

a. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013.

The land acquisition is undertaken by the Central and State Governments under various Central and State Acts, including the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013. The provisions of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 are implemented by 'Appropriate Government' as defined under Section 3(e) of the said Act.

Launch of Management Information System (MIS) Portal for rankings of States/UTs in Land Acquisition Projects under Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013

Department of Land Resources with the help of NIC, has developed this MIS portal to capture information on

various parameters of land acquisition, required for ranking of the State/UTs, which is a software-driven program to submit information by respective State/UTs on land acquisition for developmental projects. The link to the portal is larr.dolr.gov.in

Union Minister for Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Shri Giriraj Singh launched Management Information System (MIS) portal for rankings of States/UTs in Land Acquisition Projects under Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013 on 16.12.2021.

In the first phase, land acquisition under RFCTLARR Act, 2013 undertaken from 01.01.2014 onwards will be covered for ranking purposes and this will be a continuous process. The portal will provide a healthy competition to the States/UTs. The States/UTs can share data and figures on the portal and rankings will be developed based on the data shared by the respective States/UTs. The entire ranking process is on auto mode and there will be no interference of the department in the ranking process. The portal will work as a comprehensive database for the various departments.



Hon'ble Union Minister for Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Shri Giriraj Singh launching the Management Information System (MIS) portal for rankings of States/UTs in Land Acquisition Projects under Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013 on 16.12.2021

b. The Registration Act, 1908

Registration (Amendment) Bill, 2013 to amend the Registration Act, 1908 was introduced in Rajya Sabha on 8th August, 2013 and referred by Lok Sabha to the Standing Committee on Rural Development. The Committee in its 9th Report on the Bill, 2013 presented to Lok Sabha on 8th May, 2015 endorsed the Bill with certain recommendations. The recommendations were examined by the Department, and further discussions were held with State Governments. A Note for the Cabinet on Moving of Official Amendments to the Registration (Amendment) Bill, 2013 was moved in July, 2016. It was directed to place the matter before a Group of Ministers (GoM). GoM in its meeting on the 18th July, 2017 advised to drop/modify certain amendments proposed in the Bill 2013 and/or in the proposed Official Amendments. After consequential deliberation in the Department the matter was again placed before the GoM in its meeting held on 19.12.2018, which made some change in its earlier recommendation and also recommended for optional online registration. Subsequently, a Note for the Cabinet on Moving of Official Amendments to the Registration (Amendment) Bill, 2013 was moved on 17.7.2019. It was directed further to place before GoM. Accordingly, the matter was placed before GoM on 4.11.2019. As per

directions of the GoM, a meeting was held on 22.11.2019 with Inspector General of Registrations of major States to ascertain their views. The matter is again to be placed before the GoM for their consideration.

9. National Workshop on Best Practices of DILRMP- “भूमि SAMVAAD”

The Department conducted a one day National Workshop on DILRMP “SAMVAAD” on 16th November, 2021 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj. Hon'ble Minister of State of Rural Development Shri Faggan Singh Kulaste and Sadhvi Niranjana Jyoti graced the occasion as Guests of Honour. Shri Govind Singh Rajput, Hon'ble Revenue Minister, Madhya Pradesh also joined the workshop. Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj launched NGDRS portal during the opening ceremony of National Workshop.

Senior Officers from 27 States/UTs participated in the National Workshop. 10 States namely Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Odisha, Tripura & Uttar Pradesh presented their best practices adopted in DILRMP during the workshop.



Inaugural address by Hon'ble Union Minister of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj in National Workshop on DILRMP- “भूमि SAMVAAD” held on 16.11.2021 in New Delhi



Address by Hon'ble Minister of State of Rural Development in National Workshop on DILRMP- “શ્રુતિ SAMVAAD” held on 16.11.2021 in New Delhi



Address by Shri Ajay Tirkey, Secretary, Department of Land Resources in National Workshop on DILRMP- “શ્રુતિ SAMVAAD” held on 16.11.2021 in New Delhi



Presentation on DILRMP by Shri H.S. Meena, Additional Secretary, Department of Land Resources in National Workshop on DILRMP- “भूमि SAMVAAD” held on 16.11.2021 in New Delhi

Chapter - 32**Programme Monitoring and Evaluation**

Programme Monitoring and Evaluation (PME) Division is responsible for monitoring of two programmes viz.- Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) and Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) with the aid of monitoring tools viz. Management Information system (MIS), SRISHTI-DRISHTI. PME Divisions also deals with Coordination work relating to PCSAMS for standing committee on Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Data Governance Quality Index (DGQI) Framework, Data & Strategy Unit (DSU), Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework (OOMF). PME is also responsible to examine End Line Evaluation reports of WDC-PMKSY and dissemination of the findings for taking suitable action, National Mission on Bio-fuels, uploading the material on social media.

1. Monitoring Work:

(i) **MIS-IWMP-** The real-time monitoring of IWMP Programme (now WDC-PMKSY) is being done through a robust management Information System (MIS) of IWMP which was developed in 2009-10. A dash board has also been created to provide single window information on all important summary statistics. The dash board has been linked online to the monitoring dash board of NITI Aayog. MIS has now been linked with the PFMS through APIs. The MIS is currently being redesigned for WDC 2.0 which has been recently recommended by the Government.

(ii) **SRISHTI-DRISHTI-** A geo-spatial portal SRISHTI is being implemented since 2015 through National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC). The geo-coded and time-stamped photographs on near real time basis are uploaded on SRISHTI portal using a mobile application DRISHTI. Till date, 26,27,753 lakh

photographs and 16,31,539 lakh geo-tags have been uploaded by the States on the portal as on 31.12.2021. SRISHTI has now been linked with MIS of WDC-PMKSY.

2. Coordination Work:**(i) DGQI Framework-**

The Data Governance Quality Index (DGQI) Framework is an exercise to assess the data quality and preparedness in tune with the emerging role of data as an enabler in driving public policy. It is on a standardized framework and is a self-assessment standard questionnaire. In the first phase the Department had scored 2.41/5, which subsequently reported improvement to 3.98/5 in phase 2.

For the DGQI 2.0 exercise every Ministry/Department is to constitute a Data & Strategy Unit (DSU). The Department of Land Resources has constituted DSU under chairmanship of Additional Secretary with four constituent units viz Monitoring Unit, Technology Unit, Statistical Unit & Data Analytics Unit. The constituent units have conducted five meetings so far and discussed the various tasks to be implemented as per Terms of References (TORs) received from NITI Aayog to redesign MIS, improve analytics, revise monitoring framework and finalise the data requirements as per timelines.

Action plans for both the schemes i.e. DILRMP and WDC 2.0 have been formulated for improving data preparedness and attaining frontier DGQI score 5.0 by December 2022 & submitted to NITI Aayog. The new system being developed for WDC 2.0 will capture data on Real Time basis and for certain outcomes it will be on monthly basis. A verification by the District/State Nodal Agency would be implemented to improve the data quality. More graphical representations shall be added

to the new MIS for both the schemes and platforms of NITI Aayog, DISHA Dashboard & Prayas Portal will be used to show achievement of the schemes. LGD codes shall be implemented upto village level in MIS 2.0 which were earlier utilized at State /District level for exchanging data with other departments/Organizations. The MIS of DILRMP will capture data on real time basis. It will capture additional outputs(National Generic Document Registration System, Unique Land Parcel Identification Number, Integrated Land Information Management System, Integration of Banks/Revenue Courts and outcomes (annual/quarterly targets and achievements)and will be made multilingual. Capacity building activities will be conducted by NIC/MeitY for enhancing data analytics capabilities of DOLR officials. Links of States/UTs for accessing land records (ROR) will be provided on Home Page of MIS.

In the DGQI 2.0 report provided by NITI Aayog, the DGQI score of the Department has improved to 3.98/5 from the previous score of 2.41/5.

(ii) Planning Committee of Space Applications Management System (PC-SAMS)-

The Space Applications Management System (SAMS) framework comprises of a Planning Committee of SAMS (PC-SAMS), supported by ten theme specific Standing Committees (SCs). The Principal Scientific Adviser to Government of India chairs the PC-SAMS. Due to the reforms brought in the space sector by Government, the thrust is on a demand driven model. Accordingly, the role of this Committee is to examine the utilization of space based earth observation data in the various sectors which are member organizations of this Committee and ensure its optimal utilization. One of the Standing Committee pertains to Rural & Panchayat Development and Secretary, DoLR is the Chairman of this Standing Committee.

The first meeting of Standing Committee on Rural & Panchayat Development (SC-R&P) was organised on 28/07/2021 to examine the utilization of space related earth observation data and technology in the field of rural and panchayat development in the member

departments viz Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation (DoDW&S), Department of Agriculture, Department of Science & Technology, DONER, NABARD, ISRO. Presently the member Ministries/Departments are using space data for various development purposes. The Department of Land Resources is using space technology for monitoring of IWMP and evaluation using Bhuvan interface called Srishti & Drishti.

The scope of SC-R&P is to discuss on possible new applications aligning with Government priorities, suggest appropriate funding mechanism for its implementation, deliberate on how best the space technology can support to programme/scheme pertaining to the terms of reference related to the committee. It will evaluate the gap in the current Indian remote sensing satellites with respect to applications requirements and project the requirements to Planning Committee-Space Application Management System (PC-SAMS) for bridging the gaps.

(iii) Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework (OOMF) for DILRMP and WDC-PMKSY-

NITI Aayog has developed a comprehensive OOMF for the Central sector/Centrally sponsored schemes with a view to bring focus on 'Outcomes' in addition to the 'Output'. The framework has been adopted from the Budget 2019-20. The OOMF 2022-23 will be laid in Parliament along with the Union Budget. The Department of Land Resources has reported the OOMF and the targets for the years 2021-22 & 2022-23 to NITI Aayog.

3. Endline Evaluation of WDC-PMKSY:

The State Level Nodal Agencies (SLNAs) have been assigned the task to undertake End line Evaluation of WDC-PMKSY and submit the report to the Department. So far the Department has received 3727 project reports. During the year, approximately 1761 end-line reports of watershed projects have been examined to study the impact of these projects and recommendations provided to the Programme Division.

4. Social Media :

The role of the social media is very important to highlight the achievements of the Department. Therefore, one “Social Media Team” under the chairmanship of EA (PME) was constituted on 24.5.2021 to counter the negative information campaign and to provide the achievements of the Department. The meeting of the team was held on 13.07.2021. During this

year, activities relating to “Azadi ka Amrut Mahotasava”, visit of the Hon'ble Minister to Karnataka for review of the progress of the schemes, visit of the Secretary (LR) to Madurai, visit of the Additional Secretary (LR) to J&K to review the progress of the schemes, one video on WDC-PMKSY project in Rajasthan and pictures relating to the cleanliness drive/inspection by senior officers etc have been uploaded on the social media.

Chapter - 33

Administration & Coordination Division

Department of Land Resources, as part of its Administrative Responsibility, undertakes Establishment matters including vigilance matters, recruitments, training of officers, public grievances, international cooperation and foreign deputation of officers. It also deals with implementation of e-office, RTI matters, promotion of Official Language, protocol matters, upkeep of Departmental portal and updation of information on other portals, procurement of goods and services, O&M matters and all other general administration issues.

The Coordination Division of the Department is responsible to manage issues relating to e-Samiksha, PRAGATI, SGOS recommendations, GoM recommendations, President's Address, PM's Independence Day Address, FM's Budget Speech, Inter-State Council, Monthly D.O, Monthly Summary, Annual Report, Hon'ble MoRD/MoS(RD)/PMO/ Cabinet Secretariat/NITI Aayog, etc. which involve coordination with other Divisions of the Department. It also works as Nodal Division for Parliamentary matters such as Parliament Questions, Parliament Assurances, Parliamentary Committees and for RTI related matters such as scrutiny of RTI Applications/Appeals & forwarding/transferring them through RTIMIS Portal, Filing of Annual Returns, monitoring of pro-active disclosures and Transparency Audit, etc.

The major initiative/activities undertaken during the year 2021-22 are as under:

1. Establishment matters:

- (i) The post of Scientist (WD), which was abolished long back, was revived in January, 2019, its Recruitment Rules were modified and the post was re-designated as Additional Commissioner (Watershed Development). The

process for filling up the post on regular basis is under process.

- (ii) Department of Expenditure vide an ID. Note dated 20.07.2021 has accorded approval for revival of 2 posts of Research Investigators in the Department. 'NOC' has been received from Division of Retraining & Redeployment, DoPT, and a requisition was sent to Staff Selection Commission (SSC) for filling up the post on direct recruitment basis.
- (iii) Engagement of Consultants: The Department has been facing acute shortage of staff over the last few years. Against the sanctioned strength of 129, only 78 officers had been in position as on December, 2021. Department had been writing to all concerned offices like, SSC (to make recruitments), DOPT (to post officers under CSS/CSSS/CSCS), DORD (to post officers from the common pool), etc. to fill the vacant posts. However, situation has not improved much. Accordingly, the Department with due approval decided to hire Consultants against the vacant positions and 16 retired Govt. Servants were selected/engaged as Consultants on contractual basis in the Department, out of which 12 Consultants are still working. The Department is now again in the process of engaging 20 Consultants against the vacant posts to overcome the shortage of manpower during the year.
- (iv) Representation of SCs, STs, OBCs & Persons with Disabilities in Department of Land Resources: Department of Land Resources (DoLR) is responsible for implementation of reservation policy in the appointments and promotion to the Technical and Non-technical staff for whom the Department is the Cadre

Controlling Authority. The recruitment against these posts is made in accordance with the specific recruitment rules concerning the particular post which inter-alia includes deputation, promotion and Direct Recruitment (DR). The reservation policy is implemented in case of Promotion and DR. The reservation roster for the posts belonging to Group 'A', 'B' and 'C' is being maintained in the Department.

The Department of Land Resources (DoLR), however primarily inducts manpower for discharging its responsibilities through the Department of Personnel and Training. The representation of SCs, STs and OBCs in Department of Land Resources is given in *Annexure XXXIII* and that of Persons with Disabilities in Department of Land Resources is given in *Annexure XXXIV*.

2. Implementation of e-office:

E-office is a Mission Mode Project under the National e-Governance Programme of the Government and it aims to usher in more efficient, effective and transparent inter-government and intra-government transactions and processes. The Department is progressing towards complete digitalization in its functioning with

implementation of e-office and e-governance. In this direction, till date, 83.75 per cent of digitalization (e-filing) has been achieved and work is in progress to push for higher achievements in e-office mode. Besides, VPN facility was provided to officers to facilitate them to 'Work from Home' during the disruption and lockdown period caused by Covid-19 pandemic. E-office version has been updated from 5.6 version to version 6.0 in the Department.

3. Progressive use of Official language :

During the year under review, efforts were made to promote the use of Hindi in this Department and ensure implementation of the provisions of the Official Language Act, 1963 and Rules framed thereunder as well as other instructions issued by the Department of Official Language on the subject from time to time. This Department has an Official Language Implementation Committee (OLIC) constituted under the Chairmanship of HoD/DDG (A&C) to monitor the progressive use of Hindi. The provisions of Section 3(3) of the Official Language Act, 1963, regarding bilingual issue of certain documents are being complied with.

The progress on implementation of Official Language during 2021-22 (upto Qtr. 3) is as under;

	Quarter ending 31 st March, 2021			Quarter ending 30 th June 2021			Quarter ending 30 th September, 2021		
Correspondence*	A region	B region	C region	A region	B region	C region	A region	B region	C region
letters sent to in Hindi	469	186	40	495	227	105	583	364	90
Letters sent to in English	264	109	80	187	73	40	170	64	72
Total letters Sent	733	295	120	682	300	145	753	428	162
% of letters sent to in Hindi	63.98	63.05	33.33	72.58	75.66	72.41	77.42	85.04	55.56
% of noting in Hindi**	48.68			49.72			69.94		
No of OLIC Meetings held	Required	Held		Required	Held		Required	Held	
	1	1		1	1		1	1	
Number of Workshops organised	Required	Held		Required	Held		Required	Held	
	1	1		1	1		1	1	

*Target for A, B and C region is 100%, 100% and 65% respectively.

**Target 75% for A region.

As mark of adoption of Hindi as official language by Union Govt. on 14th Sep, 1949, Hindi Diwas was celebrated on 14th September, 2021 and Hindi Pakhwada was organized from 14th to 28th September, 2021. During the Hindi Pakhwada, various competitions viz. Noting and Drafting, Essay Writing, General Knowledge and Hindi Dictation (for MTS only) were held, commemorating the event for the year. A number of officers/employees of the Department participated in the above competitions and awards were given to the 21 winning officers/employees in different categories. With a view to sensitize officials of the Department about the importance of Hindi Language and the provisions of Official Languages Act, 1963, two workshops i.e. one on the subject "Use of e-tools in day to day official work and Typing in Hindi using English Key Board" and another on the subjects 'Official Language Policy and its implementation' and 'Solution to practical problems in Hindi noting and drafting' were held on 23rd March, 2021 and 28th September, 2021 respectively. Participants were requested to make more and more correspondence originally in Official Language while preparing notes and drafts to facilitate the officers and employees of the Department to do their work originally in 'Indic' Hindi typing software has been installed on their computers. Apart from implementing various provisions of Official language Act & Rules in

the Department, Hindi section also translated the important documents such as press releases, Parliament questions and Assurances, etc. in a time bound manner. Hindi translation of voluminous and important documents like Power Point Presentations, Brief notes on WDC-PMKSY and DILRMP, Status notes on the progress of schemes implemented in the States/UTs, matters pertaining to Parliamentary Standing Committees, Action Taken Reports, list of points for study visit of the Standing Committee on Rural Development, Notes on the achievements under PMKSY-WDC and DILRMP, etc. were also made available.

Besides, on the occasion of Azadi Ka Amrut Mahotsav, Hindi Essay Competition, Hindi Kavita Path and Fine Art Competition were organized by the Hindi Division on 11.08.2021. Large number of officials of the Department participated in these Competitions. Cash prizes and Certificates were given to the successful participants.

4. Hiring of new accommodation:

Department was facing acute shortage of office space as the space in possession was much less than the entitlement. Against the requirement of 13,714 sq.ft for the existing sanctioned strength, the available space in



Inauguration of new Office at Shivaji Stadium Office Complex by Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development, Hon'ble Minister of State for Rural Development and Hon'ble Minister of State for Panchayati Raj on 23.11.2021

the Department is 9611.45 sq. ft only. Consequently, the Department has hired an additional office space measuring 8722 sq. ft. at Shivaji Stadium Annexe Building from NDMC to overcome the existing shortage of space. One of the Division, viz Watershed Management Division has been shifted and started functioning from the new accommodation w.e.f. October, 2020. All the necessary facilities including internet lease lines, separate electricity connection, etc. have been made available and also a wellness centre 'REJUVE' has been made functional from the new office premise. However, due to prevailing Corona pandemic, the premise could be inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development on 23.11.2021. Hon'ble Minister of State for Rural Development and Hon'ble Minister of State for Panchayati Raj also graced the occasion.



Inauguration of new Office at Shivaji Stadium Office Complex by Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development, Hon'ble Minister of State for Rural Development and Hon'ble Minister of State for Panchayati Raj on 23.11.2021

5. Procurement of Goods & Services:

As per the guidelines issues by the Government, all procurements of goods and services are to be done, preferably, through GeM Portal. Accordingly, Government-e-Marketplace (GeM) portal is being primarily used by the Department for procurement of stationery, computers and IT items, consumables, drinking water, hiring and outsourcing of manpower for Data Entry Services, Security Services, Multi Tasking Services and House-keeping services, etc.

6. Steps taken in the wake of COVID-19 pandemic:

An unforeseen situation has gripped the Country since March, 2020 onwards in the form of COVID-19 Pandemic. However, owing to quick decisive capabilities, the Country has dealt with the problem strongly and emphatically. Some Ministries like Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and DoPT have taken the lead, ensuring that governance and law and order continue unabated, while ensuring the safety of its officers at the same time. The Department of Land Resources plays its part and continues to fulfill its obligation in complying with the Guidelines/Advisories/Instructions issued by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and Ministry of Home Affairs, etc. The norms of Social distancing, regular sanitization in the Department have been followed meticulously and regularly. To avoid physical contacts, emails and digital mode of communications have been made mandatory to the extent possible. E-Office system has further been strengthened in the Department. In addition, following measures have also been taken to deal with Covid-19 Pandemic:

- (i) Roster related to staggered attendance and 'Work from Home' for performing official duties with presence of skeletal staff in the Office has been prepared regularly during lockdown.
- (ii) Sanitizers, Masks, Gloves and other safety items were arranged for all officers.
- (iii) Instructions for effective use of 'Aarogya Setu' mobile application circulated to ensure the

safety of Govt. officials.

- (iv) Sanitization of the office premises (NBO Building, CGO complex and Shivaji Stadium Office complex) with disinfectants were carried out on daily basis.
- (v) Necessary instructions/ advisory on preventive measures of COVID-19 issued to all employees.
- (vi) VPN facility and other software requirements were provided to officers to facilitate them to 'Work from Home' during the disruption caused by Covid-19 pandemic.
- (vii) To avoid the physical gathering in meetings, video conferencing, etc. were promoted for which webcam and other hardware requirements were arranged.
- (viii) Vehicles 'pick & drop' facility were made available to officers/staff for attending duties during the period of lockdown when public transport was non-operational.
- (ix) Public Grievances related to Covid-19 received on CPGRAMS portal were dealt and disposed off on priority.
- (x) Necessary instructions for undergoing vaccination to all the eligible group of employees have been issued and they have also been advised to intimate their vaccination status.

7. Celebration of important days and events:

- (i) **Anti-Terrorism Day** - Every year 21st May is observed as Anti-Terrorism Day to imbibe the spirit of Non-violence and wean away the youth from terrorism and the cult of violence by highlighting the sufferings of common people and exploring as to how it is prejudicial to the national interest. Secretary (LR) administered the pledge of the Day to the officials of the Department in Nirman Bhawan on 21.05.2021. The Oath at CGO Complex and Shivaji Stadium Office Complex were administered by the Divisional Heads.

- (ii) **International Day of Yoga** - International Day of Yoga has been observed in the Department on 21st June, 2021 to promote general level of health among the employees. Officers/officials of the Department practiced Common Yoga Protocol for 45 minute commencing at about 7.00 am on 21.06.2021 at their home or appropriate location and in a Covid-19 compliant way as per the advisory received from the Ministry of AYUSH and the same was also promoted through the official Social Media accounts (facebook, twitter, etc.) of the Department.
- (iii) **Swachhta Pakhwada** - Swachhta Pakhwada was celebrated in the Department as per 'Special Campaign Plan on cleanliness during 1st-15th October, 2021'. Photographs related to celebration of Swachhta Pakhwada have been uploaded on Swachhta Portal. All States / UTs were also requested for taking up Swachhta on a continuing basis in (i) all Revenue and Registration Offices and (ii) all Watershed Development Projects. In specific reference to the Swachhta Pakhwada from 1st to 15th October 2021, Swachhta activities were undertaken in an intensive and focussed manner in the watershed project areas through Watershed Development Committees and Revenue and Registration Offices in various States.
- (iv) **Rashtriya Ekta Diwas**- National Unity Day or Rashtriya Ekta Diwas is celebrated every year on 31st October to maintain the nation's unity and to acknowledge Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's efforts in uniting the nation. Secretary(LR) administered the pledge to the officers of the Department at NBO Building on 29.10.2021. Divisional Heads administered the pledge to the officers/officials at Shivaji Stadium Annexe Building office and CGO Complex office respectively. Essay writing and Poem recitation competition held on 22nd and 23rd November, 2021 organised for all employees of the Department.
- (v) **Vigilance Awareness Week**- Vigilance Awareness Week was observed from 26th October to 1st November, 2021 with the theme; 'Independent India @ 75: Self Reliance with Integrity' and pledge to be administered to all on 26th October, 2021 at 11.00 A.M. Accordingly, Integrity pledge/oath was administered to all employees on the day separately at all three office premises of the Department, namely NBO Building, Shivaji Stadium Annexe Building office and CGO Complex. While administering the pledge' social distancing and other safety protocols on COVID-19 issued by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare & Ministry of Home Affairs have been strictly adhered to.
- All the employees of the Department were also encouraged to take e-pledge by visiting the website 'cvc.gov.in' or 'pledge.cvc.nic.in'. The banners displaying "Vigilance Awareness Week" were prepared for NBO Building, CGO Complex and Shivaji Stadium Annexe Building office, each. A request was also made to Revenue Departments, Registration Departments of all States/UTs" and the State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) of WDC-PMKSY, respectively to celebrate the Vigilance Awareness Week.
- (vi) **Constitution Day**- Constitution Day also known as National Law Day, which is celebrated in India on 26th November every year to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution of India and to promote constitutional values among citizens. Secretary (LR) administered the 'reading of Preamble' to the officials of the Department at NBO Building on 26.11.2021. Similarly, for the officials at Shivaji Stadium Annexe Building office and CGO Complex office, the 'reading of Preamble' was administered by respective Divisional Heads. Land Revenue and Registration Department and SLNA's of States were also requested to celebrate the Day. A report of the

events organized in the Department alongwith related photographs was sent to M/o Law and Justice.

- (vii) **Armed Forces Flag Day** - Armed Forces Flag Day is celebrated on December 07, every year in India, with an objective to collect the funds from people for the betterment of the Armed Forces staff. Department has contributed donation generously on Armed Forces Flag Day Fund and deposited the amount with Secretary, Kendiya Sainik Board Secretariat.

8. Commemoration of 75 years of India's Independence (Azadi Ka Amrut Mahotsav) :

The Department of Land Resources has also planned and taken up several initiatives/ activities viz awareness on programmes under implementation in the Department, interaction programme with Farmers, organising Conferences/ Workshops, launch Soil & Water Conservation, watershed approach for sustainable management, land resources & livelihood, launch of innovative initiatives to enhance effectiveness of service deliveries to the Citizens under Land Governance system - National Generic Document Registration System (NGDRS), Unique Land Parcel Identification Number (ULPIN) and Integrated Land Information Management System (ILIMS), painting, poster making, essay writing, poem recitation, etc. to celebrate Azadi Ka Amrut Mahotsav in the Department as well as in States/UTs through respective State Level Nodal Agencies/ District/ GP levels. An Essay writing and Poem recitation competition in Hindi was organised on 11th August, 2021 involving employees of the Department.

Appropriate directions for planning and organising various activities also issued to States under the Schemes/Programmes implementation in the Department for the 75 weeks celebration of Azadi Ka Amrut Mahotsav. The Amrut Mahotsav celebration was organized in various States as per schedule. In coordination with different line Departments, events/ programmes related to commemoration of Amrut Mahotsav in 75 Gram Panchayats spread across 29

States/ UTs are being organised. 75 District Panchayat and 75 Block Panchayats awardees under National Panchayat Awards, Deen Dayal Upadhyay Panchayat Sashaktikaran Puraskar (DDUPSP) are also involved to commemorate Amrut Mahotsav in 25 States/UTs. The programmes to be organized are:

Weekly Programmes	-	140 Nos. spread over 75 weeks
Combined programme	-	2 Programmes with Ministry of Panchayati Raj

Employees of the Department also participated in recitation of National Anthem on the 'Rashtragaan website' and a report in this regard was also shared with Ministry of Culture.

9. Celebration of Good Governance Week:

Govt. of India celebrated the Week starting from 20th December to 25th December, 2021 as Good Governance Week (GGW) under the Azadi Ka Amrut Mahotsav (AKAM). The Week symbolized the strides taken by the country in promoting citizen centric governance and improving service delivery in consonance with the AKAM objectives commemorating 75th years of progressive India. DARPG, as nodal Department and in coordination with other Ministries and State Governments, steered a number of events during the Week at Dr. Ambedkar International Centre, New Delhi and which concluded at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi.

As part of Good Governance Week, a National Workshop on the next phase of Reforms for Reducing Compliance Burden was organised by DPIIT, nodal department, on 22.12.2021 with Breakout Sessions on three related Themes. The Breakout Session on Theme 3: Effective Grievances Redressal was to be collectively workout by Department of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Women and Child Development and Department of Financial Services. Besides that incharges of industry and grievance redressal of 12 States were also nominated.

Department of Land Resources led the consultations with the nodal officers of all Ministries and State Governments. The breakout session as suggested by DPIIT was chaired by Secretary, DoLR. The Way

forward and Road Map for effective Grievance Redressal was developed in the preliminary session of workshop and a presentation of the final document was made by Secretary (LR) before the Cabinet Secretary.



Shri Ajay Tirkey, Secretary (LR) chairing the Breakout Session on Theme 3: Effective Grievances Redressal on 22.12.2021 in National Workshop on Reducing Compliance Burden



Chairpersons of Breakout Sessions presenting their reports on 22.12.2021 during Good Governance Week

10. Website updation:

The website of the Department [<https://dolr.gov.in/>] is being updated on regular basis in consultation with Programme Divisions and NIC from time to time in terms of textual and pictorial contents as well as design template.

11. Efficiency in Decision making:

As per advice of Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances (DAR&PG), the Department has carried out necessary updation/ modification related to; (i) amendments in Channel of Submission, (ii) adoption of e-office version 7.0, (iii) implementation of desk officers system and (iv) improvements in central registration unit. The Department took requisite action on all points. Channel of submission and level of authority was modified to ensure that there are not more than four level of submission. E-office has been migrated to version 6.0 which is one state short to the ultimate objective to version 7.0. Desk Officers system have been revived with the nomination of four (4) Desk Officers. Similarly, Central Registration Unit (CRU) has also been revived.

12. Cyber Security:

Cyber Crisis Management Plan (CCMP) for countering Cyber Attacks and Cyber Terrorism has been formulated in consultation with Meity. Plan has been implemented by the Department of Land Resources and it was approved and appreciated by CERT-In, Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology.

13. Executive Council (EC) and General Council (GC) meetings of NIRD&PR:

Secretary (Land Resources) being Member of the Executive Council of National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR), Hyderabad attended its meetings from time to time and Department gave its feedback on various agenda items.

14. Disaster Management Plan:

A Disaster Management Plan (DMP) as per National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP-2019) has been devised by the Department of Land Resources with necessary technical inputs and in consultation of National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). NDMA, while appreciating the Plan prepared by the Department, suggested to include schematic intervention for common public in case of any crisis. A separate DMP is being prepared for activity covering mitigation of disaster or providing relief to affected population through the schemes/programmes under implementation in the Department.

15. ACC Vacancy Monitoring System (AVMS):

The details in respect of existing posts in the Department of Land Resources under the purview of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC) on 'ACC Vacancy Monitoring System (AVMS) module' on Supremo portal is regularly updated with relevant information as and when modified/updated and a weekly certificate is generated on every Monday.

16. ANUBHAV portal - Interaction with retired Employees:

'Anubhav' is a portal of Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare, launched in March 2015 for retiring government officials to leave a record of their experiences while in Government service. The Department convened an interaction with employees retired/superannuated within last five years with Secretary (Land Resources) on 08.12.2021 for sharing their experiences while in service to act as a foundation stone of good governance and administrative reforms in future. The minutes of the meeting and conclusions have been put on the Anubhav Portal.

17. Pension Adalat:

Meetings of the retired personnel from the Department convened from time to time to resolve their grievances

or any pending pension matters and have first hand one-to-one feedback with them. Presently there are three grievances relating to pension.

18. Grievances Redressal:

The Department as a matter of policy promptly attends to the public grievances as received from petitioners on Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) portal and as well as that are directly received on the Department's website (dolr.gov.in/grievances) pertaining to issues/matters being dealt in the Department by forwarding these to concerned Agencies/Departments/State Governments for their quick redressal and necessary action at their end. During 2021-22; total 780 grievances were received in which 758 were disposed-off on CPGRAMS portal. Besides that, 54 grievances against the total 98 public grievances which were received on the Department's website were also redressed during the period.

19. The Right to Information Act, 2005:

The Department of Land Resources has designated number of CPIOs and First Appellate Authorities under the RTI Act, 2005. RTI applications/appeals are received manually as well as online. The Department has been linked with RTIMIS online portal of DoPT for processing of RTI applications/First Appeals. This has helped in reducing the time period to provide the information and has also increased the transparency in dealing with RTI applications and appeals. 2247 RTI applications and 38 Appeals have been received in the Department during the year 2021-22 (as on 20.12.2021). The Annual Returns of RTI Applications/Appeals for the year 2020-21 filed on CIC website as required u/s 25(3) of the RTI Act, 2005 within time limit. The self-appraisal of the implementation of suo motu/proactive disclosures of Department for the year 2020-21, as required under Section 4 of the RTI Act, 2005, was submitted on CIC's online portal for its Third Party/Transparency Audit through ISTM. ISTM has audited the proactive disclosures of the Department and

submitted its report to CIC for their consideration. CIC has also made certain observations on the report which are being adhered to.

20. Examination of Demands for Grants (2021-22) of Department Land Resources Oral Evidence by the Standing Committee on Rural Development:

Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development in its meeting held on 15.02.2021 has taken oral evidence of the Secretary and other representatives of Department of Land Resources with respect to examination of Demands for Grants (2021-22) of Department Land Resources. ATRs on 14th and 18th Reports of the Standing Committee on Rural Development (DoLR) has been sent to Lok Sabha Secretariat on 16.06.2021 and 01.11.2021 respectively.

21. Special Campaign for Disposal of Pending reference, Cleanliness, etc.:

The Department of Land Resources undertook the Special Campaign as per the instructions issued by Cabinet Secretariat & DARPG. During the Campaign, special focus was given on disposal of pending References, reducing Compliance Burden, Recording/Weeding of Files, Cleanliness, disposal of scrap, waste and obsolete items and freeing of space.

The Special Campaign in the Department was monitored at the level of Hon'ble MoRD, Hon'ble MoS (RD & Steel) and Secretary(LR). The Campaign was undertaken in an extensive and active mode by involving all the Divisions. As a result, 24 out of 26 Parliamentary Assurances, all MP References, State Govt. References and Public Grievances were disposed off during the Campaign. 11028 Files were reviewed and 5134 Files were weeded out. As a result of Special Campaign, 2206 Sq.Ft. of space was freed due to Scrap Disposal and Weeding of Files. The details of achievement were uploaded on the special portal SCDPM created by DARPG for this purpose.

It is also stated that Department had earlier identified six Compliance burden relating to Certificate, License, Permission and Inspection and repeal of archaic and obsolete laws. 4 for Phase I (upto 31.3.2021) and 2 for Phase-II (upto 15.8.2021). Actions w.r.t. all six compliance burdens were already completed before start of the Special Campaign.



Inspection of the NBO Office premises of the Department of Land Resources by Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development on 18.11.2021



Inspection of the office premise of Department of Land Resources at CGO Complex by Hon'ble MoS (RD & Steel) on 01.12.2021



Inspection of the office premise of Department of Land Resources by Secretary (LR) during Special Campaign

The Special Campaign on disposal of pending References, Cleanliness etc. provided an opportunity to undertake fresh approaches and open up windows for innovative activities. The major success stories of the Campaign undertaken in the Department of Land Resources are;

- a) Setting up of a Record Room
- b) Condemnation of Old Vehicles
- c) Scrapping of Electrical & Electronic Waste
- d) Aspirational revision of Target
- e) Saving Electricity consumption
- f) Improving ambience using decorative plants
- g) Setting up of a Library
- h) Setting-up of 'REJUVE' Wellness Centre

Assessment and Evaluation of Special Campaign:

A team of Quality Council of India (QCI) was assigned to DoLR to make independent evaluation of the achievements made under Special Campaign. Team visited NBO Office Complex on 10.11.2021 and inspected the premises and assessed the reports of the Department. Team expressed satisfaction at the performance of the Department and submitted its Report accordingly.

Recognition as a Good Governance initiative:

Creation of REJUVE Wellness Centre by the Department of Land Resources during the Special Campaign on disposal of pending references and cleanliness held during September to November, 2021 has been recognised in the Good Governance Week (GGW) as a special achievement.



REJUVE Wellness Centre of the Department of Land Resources at its Shivaji Stadium Office Complex

Chapter - 34**Physical and Financial Achievements in North-Eastern Region**

Department of Land Resources implements two schemes namely Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) and Digital India Land Records Modernization programme (DILRMP) in North Eastern Region. The Performance under both schemes is given below;

1. Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY):

The Department of Land Resources has been implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) in North Eastern Region. The implementation status of the scheme is given below:

I. Sanction: A total of 1006 watershed development projects were sanctioned during 2009-10 to 2014-15 in NER States involving an area of about

3.899 million ha. Since inception of the scheme, an amount of Rs. 2472.44 crore has been released to the NE States as Central share (as on 31.10.2021). State-wise details of projects sanctioned, area covered and Central share released during 2009-10 to 2021-22 in NER are given at *Annexure XXXV*.

II. Transfer of projects: On performance review of the scheme, 16 uninitiated projects in the preparatory phase in which (a) no expenditure had been incurred, and (b) no committed liability had been created, had been transferred to NE States on 08.02.2018. Further, 252 projects in preparatory phase had also been transferred to the NE States on 01.08.2018, for taking them up from their own budgets. Therefore, there are altogether 738 projects (1006-268) projects in NE States which are funded by DoLR.

III. Physical Progress: The progress on major parameters, as per the information received from States, is given below:

Indicators/ Parameters	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22*	Total
No. of Water Harvesting Structures created / renovated	7988	4514	4750	4533	5088	4120	656	3,1649
Additional area brought under protective irrigation (ha)	51075	55336	15668	38053	12538	18583	2498	1,93,754
No. of farmers benefited	205308	80363	26926	105991	59148	37617	15946	5,31,299

Indicators/ Parameters	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22*	Total
Area brought under plantation [Afforestation/ Horticulture etc.] (in ha) [†]	-	-	-	19408	25684	14551	609	60,253
Area of culturable wastelands treated in completed watershed development projects (in ha) [‡]	-	-	-	15740	8693	6176	1206	31,817
No. of man days generated (in lakh days) [§]	-	-	-	19.56	14.24	14.05	11.26	9.11

*Information collected from 2018-19 onwards; †upto Qtr. 3 of FY 2021-22

IV. Completion: As on 31.12.2021, out of 738 projects being funded by DoLR for NE States, 643 projects have been reported as completed, 8 are in Consolidation Phase and 87 projects are in Work Phase. State-wise status of closure / completion of WDC-PMKSY projects in NER is given in **Annexure XXXVI**.

V. Financial Progress:

(a) The year-wise budgetary allocation and funds released to NE States are given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	RE for NE States	Funds released	Expenditure*	% of RE released
2015-16	150.00	153.06	203.71	102.04
2016-17	150.00	149.99	173.90	100.00
2017-18	170.00	169.99	236.10	100.00
2018-19	184.10	184.09	243.17	100.00
2019-20	173.30	280.09	290.41	161.62
2020-21	100.01	190.33	259.93	190.31
2021-22 [†]	121.60	**	118.57	-

*Expenditure includes Central Share + State Share + Misc. receipts like interest etc.

[†]Scheme got over on 31st March 2021; however extended upto March 2022.

[‡]Upto 30.09.2021.

- (b) It is important to mention that since 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 2841.91 crore has been sourced from project funds (Central and State share and miscellaneous interest, etc.), and Rs. 62.07 crore has been additionally sourced (upto 2021-22 (Q2)) by converging implementation of relevant Central and State schemes being implemented in the watershed projects areas.
- (c) State-wise details of number of sanctioned projects, area covered by the projects, total project cost, Central share released, expenditure from project funds (Central share plus State share plus miscellaneous interest) and additional expenditure through convergence in NER are given at *Annexure XXXVII*.

2. Digital India Land Records Modernization programme (DILRMP):

The implementation of Digital India Land Records Modernization programme (DILRMP) is a complex, sensitive and voluminous work, involving cumbersome and time-consuming processes. Gestation period of completion of the various activities/components of this programme is relatively longer as compared to other schemes. The financial and physical achievement under DILRMP since its inception, in the North-Eastern States are as under:-

- (i) **Financial Achievement:** Since inception of the programme in 2008-09, an amount of Rs. 162.37 crore has been released (as on 31.12.2021) for covering one or more components of DILRMP in 68 districts in North-Eastern Region. The State-wise position is given in **Table 1** below:

Table 1

S. No.	State / UT	Total funds released (Rs. in lakh)	Districts covered (No.)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1230.94	3
2	Assam	5165.99	27
3	Manipur	746.34	10
4	Meghalaya	623.75	5
5	Mizoram	2367.97	3
6	Nagaland	1547.62	9
7	Sikkim	1571.02	4
8	Tripura	2983.59	7
	Total	16237.22	68

- (ii) **Physical Achievement:** In the States of Nagaland, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya, the land is owned by communities and land records are not available with State Governments.

The Department has put lot of efforts to evolve a solution to many contentious issues concerning the implementation of schemes. Regional Review Meetings of NER States have been conducted in Tripura on 6 September, 2018, Manipur on 5-6 August 2019 and Shillong on 28.2.2020 at the highest level in the

Department. In the regional review meeting at Manipur, one day was specifically dedicated to deliberate and discuss the issues related to land administration in the region, special reference to computerization of land records in the community owned States. The positive outcome of the review meeting has emerged and States like Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland have started

reporting progress on various components of DILRMP. It is expected that major activities under DILRMP would be completed by 2023-24.

The progress made under various components of DILRMP (as on 31.12.2021) as reported by NER States on DILMRP-MIS is given in **Table 2** below:

Table 2

Sl. No.	State	Components					
		Computerization of Land Records			Computerization of Registration – SROs computerized (No.)	Integration of Land Records (RoRs) with Registration - SROs connected and integrated with revenue offices (No.)	Establishment of Modern Record Rooms (No.)
		Record of Rights (RoRs) computerized (No. of villages)	Maps/ FMBs/ Tippans digitized (No.)	RoRs integrated with Cadastral Maps/ FMBs (no. of villages)			
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Assam	18637	15102	14885	77	76	56
3.	Manipur	423	366	1	2	0	5
4.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	1	0	0
5.	Mizoram	292	28304	240	1	0	11
6.	Nagaland	512	1008	514	0	0	0
7.	Sikkim	417	2557	0	16	16	10
8.	Tripura	898	5303	897	23	23	33
	Total	21170	52631	16534	120	117	115

ANNEXURES





Annexure-I

Ministry of Rural Development

B.E. 2022-2023

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	B.E. 2022-2023
1	2	3
1	Department of Rural Development	140944.29
2	Department of Land Resources	2259.34
	Total :	143203.63

Department of Rural Development

B.E. 2022-2023

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	B.E. 2022-2023
1	2	3
	Revenue Section	
A. Centrally Sponsored Schemes		
1	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	78000.00
2	National Rural Livelihood Mission - Aajeevika	13336.42
3	Housing for All: Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Grameen	20000.00
4	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	19000.00
5	National Social Assistance Programme	9652.31
6	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission	550.00
B. Central Sector schemes		
1	Grants to National Institute of Rural Development	135.46
2	Assistance to C.A.P.A.R.T.	0.00
3	Management support to RD Programmes and strengthening district planning process	212.19
4	SECC Survey	0.01
C. Establishment Expenditure of the Centre		
1	Non Scheme (Sectt.)	57.90
	Total (A+B+C)	140944.29
Capital Section		
1	Grameen Vikas Bhawan	0.00
	Total (Revenue + Capital) (RD)	140944.29

Department of Land Resources

B.E. 2022-2023

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	B.E. 2022-2023
1	2	3
1	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (WDC-PMKSY)	2000.00
2	Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programme (DILRMP)	239.25
3	Non Scheme (Sectt.)	20.09
	Total - Land Resources	2259.34

Ministry of Rural Development

Outlays for 2020-2021, 2021-2022 and 2022-2023

(Rs. In crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Outlays 2020-2021		Outlays 2021-2022		Outlays 2022-2023
		B.E.	R.E.	B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Department of Rural Development	120147.19	197376.53	131519.08	153558.07	140944.29
2	Department of Land Resources	2251.24	1252.15	2170.42	1484.52	2259.34
	Total :	122398.43	198628.68	133689.50	155042.59	143203.63

Department of Rural Development

Outlays for 2020-2021, 2021-2022 and 2022-2023

(Rs. In crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	Outlays 2020-2021		Outlays 2021-2022		Outlays 2022-2023
		B.E.	R.E.	B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	61500.00	111500.00	73000.00	98000.00	78000.00
2	National Rural Livelihood Mission- Aajeevika	9210.04	9210.04	13677.61	11709.61	13336.42
3	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Grameen	19500.00	19500.00	19500.00	20389.84	20000.00
4	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	19500.00	13706.23	15000.00	14000.00	19000.00
5	Grants to National Institute of Rural Development	124.00	80.50	124.00	124.00	135.46
6	Management support to RD Programmes and strengthening district planning process	367.46	341.44	364.38	176.53	212.19
7	SECC Survey	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
8	National Social Assistance Programme	9196.92	42617.22	9200.00	8730.00	9652.31
9	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission	600.00	372.33	600.00	375.00	550.00
10	Grameen Vikas Bhawan (Capital)	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Non Scheme (Sectt.)	48.76	48.76	53.08	53.08	57.90
	Total (Plan) (RD)	120147.19	197376.53	131519.08	153558.07	140944.29

Department of Land Resources**Outlays for 2020-2021, 2021-2022 AND 2022-2023**

(Rs. In crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Outlays 2020-2021		Outlays 2021-2022		Outlays 2022-2023
		B.E.	R.E.	B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (WDC -PMKSY)	2000.00	1000.00	2000.00	1216.00	2000.00
2	Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programme (DILRMP)	238.65	238.00	150.00	250.00	239.25
3	Non Plan/Non Scheme	12.59	14.15	20.42	18.52	20.09
	Total - Land Resources	2251.24	1252.15	2170.42	1484.52	2259.34

Settled Audit Para Report
(30- Dec-2021 03:29:05 PM)

S.NO	Min/Dept Name	Year	Report Number	Para Number	DAP Number	Subject	Chapter	Settled Date of e-Mc
1	Rural Development	2011	PA 20 OF 2011	2.1		Functioning of council for advancement of people action and rural technology	Chapter II	11/01/2017
2	Rural Development	2013	PA 6 OF 2013	Entire Report		MNREGA	Chapter I	27/09/2017
3	Rural Development	2011	16 OF 2011-12	17.1		Abnormal delay in execution of a scheme work	Chapter XVII	09/01/2017
4	Rural Development	2003	3 OF 2003	3		Rural Housing	Chapter III	05/05/2016
5	Rural Development	2016	8 OF 2016	PA		Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Social Audit	Entire Report	26/10/2017
6	Rural Development	2018	4 OF 2018	18.1		Double payment due to failure of internal control	XVIII	19/03/2019
7	Rural Development	2021	2 OF 2021	10.1		Non deduction of tax at source	X	24/11/2021

ATN List

S No	Letter NO		ATN Stage With Date	View Note	Audit Comments	Monitor Category	Monitor Remarks
1	Q- 21016/12 2014 - SECC(RD)	Draft Vetted	(20/10/2021) (26/10/2021)	View Note	ATN finalized by O/o PDA (HW&RD) New Delhi		
2	Q- 21016/12 2014 - SECC(RD)Pt	Final Vetted	(16/11/2021) (23/11/2021)	View Note		Final Sent to Lok Sabha (24/11/2021)	1

**The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act,
Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Employment Generated during 2021-22**

Figures in Lakhs

S No.	State	Households Issued Job Card	Households provided employment	Person - days generated					Households completed 100 days of employment
				SCs	STs	Others	Total	Women	
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	97.813	45.425	508.237	219.123	1439.742	2167.102	1241.048	3.481
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2.771	2.289	0.019	76.729	6.816	83.564	36.463	0.002
3	ASSAM	54.873	19.358	20.129	70.167	387.226	477.522	221.514	0.088
4	BIHAR	189.307	32.553	119.501	12.994	941.483	1073.978	580.554	0.05
5	CHHATTISGARH	40.596	23.142	74.722	283.502	435.566	793.79	395.618	0.392
6	GOA	0.344	0.027	0.016	0.151	0.293	0.46	0.351	0
7	GUJARAT	42.609	9.207	22.278	166.469	217.824	406.571	190.135	0.186
8	HARYANA	11.99	3.261	37.724	0	55.957	93.682	48.145	0.028
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	13.854	5.664	57.03	17.905	141.682	216.617	132.904	0.063
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	12.398	3.95	6.877	13.018	135.51	155.405	47.287	0.04
11	JHARKHAND	59.561	20.665	64.841	178.361	521.25	764.452	343.939	0.3
12	KARNATAKA	75.221	30.611	206.652	131.528	885.271	1223.451	610.513	0.203
13	KERALA	40.04	14.36	94.293	33.783	391.329	519.405	460.485	0.118
14	LADAKH	0.371	0.246	0	9.66	0.008	9.668	6.058	0.003
15	MADHYA PRADESH	77.561	44.535	280.299	718.341	1204.139	2202.78	900.129	0.929
16	MAHARASHTRA	93.872	13.522	33.814	68.68	270.412	372.906	153.154	0.511
17	MANIPUR	5.898	5.364	5.833	95.137	109.482	210.452	108.994	0.001
18	MEGHALAYA	6.235	4.278	1.195	150.289	13.613	165.097	80.439	0.088
19	MIZORAM	2.081	2.087	0.023	140.002	1.017	141.042	86.198	0
20	NAGALAND	4.489	3.985	0.004	99.492	4.509	104.005	39.431	0
21	ODISHA	76.876	30.716	203.871	512.613	780.605	1497.089	689.793	2.414
22	PUNJAB	19.537	7.577	147.512	0.147	75.361	223.02	131.495	0.049
23	RAJASTHAN	114.946	59.386	513.993	602.901	1382.786	2499.681	1639.52	1.47
24	SIKKIM	0.866	0.582	1.097	9.46	11.685	22.242	11.395	0.011
25	TAMIL NADU	89.686	64.262	685.101	33.211	1596.991	2315.303	1968.965	0.275
26	TELANGANA	56.553	26.662	256.491	252.783	683.768	1193.043	691.154	2.27
27	TRIPURA	6.518	5.734	39.667	136.43	91.365	267.461	126.939	0.2
28	UTTAR PRADESH	210.629	65.307	634.236	22.38	1340.112	1996.728	733.769	1.048
29	UTTARAKHAND	11.777	4.557	23.281	5.282	112.917	141.48	77.05	0.077
30	WEST BENGAL	139.733	67.098	640.441	197.278	1623.943	2461.662	1128.889	1.315
31	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	0.326	0.031	0	0	0.644	0.644	0.349	0
32	LAKSHADWEEP	0.08	0	0	0.005	0	0.005	0	0
33	PUDUCHERRY	0.73	0.328	1.462	0.01	3.3	4.772	4.187	0
34	THE DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI AND DIU	0.035	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	1560.176	616.769	4680.639	4257.831	14866.606	23805.079	12886.864	15.612

Annexure-V

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Mahatma Gandhi NREGA
Financial progress during FY 2021-22

Amount in Lacs.

S No.	State	Actual Expenditure			Other Expenditure*	Total Actual Exp
		Unskilled Wage	Material*	Admin		
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	478056.25	250465.06	9469.45	280.71	738271.47
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	18524.69	12983.28	903.18	1.64	32412.79
3	ASSAM	106925.79	21961.15	5841.17	0	134728.11
4	BIHAR	225368.71	270895.85	27896.19	2.78	524163.53
5	CHHATTISGARH	158584.31	71277.64	12062.66	0	241924.61
6	GOA	191.07	48.24	2.66	0.55	242.52
7	GUJARAT	82747.43	51920.71	3290.85	0.19	137959.18
8	HARYANA	29629.86	18071.56	737.55	0.03	48439
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	44452.16	29400.83	3089.87	0.43	76943.29
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	34803.22	15684.58	2142.29	0	52630.09
11	JHARKHAND	172113.76	42139.35	5671.82	0	219924.93
12	KARNATAKA	347568.61	115298.69	11862.66	3.85	474733.81
13	KERALA	153795.42	81256.59	8926.31	1.29	243979.61
14	LADAKH	1290	1114	275.43	0	2679.43
15	MADHYA PRADESH	410405.58	197355.25	18238.52	3.3	626002.65
16	MAHARASHTRA	92343.63	26818.4	7217.94	31.62	126411.59
17	MANIPUR	48601.23	17947.68	1028.8	0	67577.71
18	MEGHALAYA	38668.08	23085.11	2324.14	0	64077.33
19	MIZORAM	33721.77	2642.62	648.21	0	37012.6
20	NAGALAND	10820.92	4335.31	66.66	0	15222.89
21	ODISHA	315214.07	68367.06	9492.31	0.23	393073.67
22	PUNJAB	60630.72	33059.95	1044.87	0.02	94735.56
23	RAJASTHAN	475965.36	196164	37414.73	0	709544.09
24	SIKKIM	4982.2	1788.24	230.19	0.01	7000.64
25	TAMIL NADU	495653.02	227885.68	18456.18	0	741994.88
26	TELANGANA	190658.57	85457.54	8259.65	0	284375.76
27	TRIPURA	50759.1	18432.07	4342.94	0.03	73534.14
28	UTTAR PRADESH	406821.69	142826.31	3793.49	0	553441.49
29	UTTARAKHAND	29656.31	12083.44	849.5	0.23	42589.48
30	WEST BENGAL	495370.78	335726.62	13211.55	52.6	844361.55
31	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	502.01	47.86	0	0	549.87
32	LAKSHADWEEP	0.27	0	0	0	0.27
33	PUDUCHERRY	1094.22	35.35	0	0	1129.57
34	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	0	0	0	0	0
Total		5015920.81	2376576.02	218791.77	379.51	7611668.11

Annexure-VI

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)
Financial Allocation under NRLM during 2021-22

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Allocation		
		Central Share	State Share	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	25166.83	16777.89	41944.72
2	Telangana	17976.30	11984.2	29960.50
2	Bihar	102633.22	68422.15	171055.37
3	Chhattisgarh	22795.48	15196.99	37992.47
4	Goa	700.00	466.67	1166.67
5	Gujarat	16239.87	10826.58	27066.45
6	Haryana	9554.21	6369.47	15923.68
7	Himachal Pradesh	4023.63	447.07	4470.70
8	Jammu & Kashmir	14668.93	1629.88	16298.81
9	Jharkhand	38698.78	25799.19	64497.97
10	Karnataka	32579.18	21719.45	54298.63
11	Kerala	14618.18	9745.45	24363.63
12	Madhya Pradesh	48834.35	32556.23	81390.58
13	Maharashtra	51618.68	34412.45	86031.13
14	Odisha	49346.87	32897.91	82244.78
15	Punjab	4643.24	3095.49	7738.73
16	Rajasthan	24738.45	16492.3	41230.75
17	Tamil Nadu	38148.01	25432.01	63580.02
18	Uttar Pradesh	147757.57	98505.05	246262.62
19	Uttarakhand	7779.53	864.39	8643.92
20	West Bengal	54839.23	36559.49	91398.72
21	A&N Islands	600.00		600.00
22	Daman & Diu and D&N Haveli	400.00		400.00
23	Lakshadweep	200.00		200.00
24	Ladakh	1320.00		1320.00
25	Pondicherry	1000.00		1000.00
Total (Non NE)		730880.54	470200.31	1201080.85

NORTH EASTERN STATES

1	Arunachal Pradesh	8289.42	921.05	9210.47
2	Assam	34298.66	3810.96	38109.62
3	Manipur	10273.53	1141.5	11415.03
4	Meghalaya	14375.43	1597.27	15972.70
5	Mizoram	10540.55	1171.17	11711.72
6	Nagaland	17118.28	1902.03	19020.31
7	Sikkim	4431.85	492.43	4924.28
8	Tripura	17364.21	1929.36	19293.57
Total (NE)		116691.93	12965.77	129657.70
Grand Total		847572.47	483166.08	1330738.55

Annexure-VII

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)
Financial Progress DAY-NRLM During 2021-2022
(Upto December'21)

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	OB (01.04.21)	Central Release	Total Funds Available	Utilisation	% of Expenditure Against Total Available Funds
1	Andhra Pradesh	15190.00	6291.71	15190.00	1976.13	13.01
2	Bihar	13534.23	84309.92	163679.83	123972.82	75.74
3	Chhattisgarh	9322.93	18436.61	39208.49	31048.00	79.19
4	Goa	221.72	175.00	555.05	433.54	78.11
5	Gujarat	3215.35	8308.45	17260.55	13737.26	79.59
6	Haryana	3378.68	2537.46	8669.36	3908.63	45.09
7	Himachal Pradesh	948.00	3017.73	2906.37	2282.63	78.54
8	J&K	841.08	7388.48	10742.03	9733.92	90.62
9	Jharkhand	21291.52	21070.34	63912.51	48488.59	75.87
10	Karnataka	1050.02	17020.99	29137.74	27773.67	95.32
11	Kerala	2764.00	7309.10	13399.56	9341.62	69.72
12	Madhya Pradesh	-2976.25	13759.85	21152.11	21255.00	100.49
13	Maharashtra	11438.00	14099.68	38022.49	15302.46	40.25
14	Odisha	13150.60	50846.87	70480.45	55650.79	78.96
15	Punjab	628.61	2369.62	4578.54	2413.37	52.71
16	Rajasthan	3693.07	19414.07	28984.87	21754.04	75.05
17	Tamil Nadu	36631.26	20096.23	67714.49	30828.65	45.53
18	Telengana	5196.09	4909.62	16055.36	3061.05	19.07
19	Uttar Pradesh	10746.83	149066.36	221579.68	189809.38	85.66
20	Uttarakhand	1092.40	5729.84	7482.77	5639.50	75.37
21	West Bengal	25559.24	32219.62	63981.40	24889.82	38.90
22	A & N Islands	171.05	150.00	321.05	299.62	93.33
23	Dadar & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu Haveli	244.79	0.00	244.79	78.01	31.87
24	Lakshdweep	17.04	50.00	17.04	19.54	114.67
25	Lakakh	103.03	330.00	337.33	125.95	37.34
26	Puducherry	252.98	307.25	560.23	367.54	65.61
27	Arunachal Pradesh	2900.61	2072.36	6777.83	3233.49	47.71
28	Assam	3021.01	27209.00	29458.82	24881.61	84.46
29	Manipur	735.95	2595.38	3961.08	3253.11	82.13
30	Meghalaya	480.52	3593.86	6996.74	4727.81	67.57
31	Mizoram	5662.11	167.41	9037.26	2909.26	32.19
32	Nagaland	6575.03	0.00	7333.48	4427.37	60.37
33	Sikkim	833.33	1079.84	2013.82	865.21	42.96
34	Tripura	8818.42	4395.05	22755.81	3852.50	16.93
	Grand Total	2,06,733.25	5,30,327.68	9,94,508.93	6,92,341.89	69.62

Annexure-VIII

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)
Allocation and releases of funds under NRETP during 2021-22 till December, 2021

SL No	States	Approved for Release (Central Share)	Funds Released (Central Share)
1	2	3	4
1	Assam	2700.00	1350.00
2	Bihar	9540.00	7155.00
3	Chhattisgarh	5358.50	1339.63
4	Gujarat	1200.00	300.00
5	Jharkhand	6883.80	1720.95
6	Karnatka	1085.80	542.90
7	Madhya Pradesh	6000.00	1500.00
8	Maharashtra	4780.04	1195.01
9	Odisha	6000.00	1500.00
10	Rajasthan	3440.90	860.23
11	Tamil Nadu	1800.00	900.00
12	Uttar Pradesh	6000.00	1500.00
13	West Bengal	9600.00	4800.00
	Total	64389.04	24663.72

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)

Physical Progress under DAY-NRLM during 2021-22 till December, 2021

Intensive Districts & Blocks and promotion of community institutions - Cumulative Progress upto 31.12.2021							
Sl No	State/UT	Districts	Intensive Blocks	HH	Self Help Group (SHG)	Village Organisation (VO)	Cluster Level Federation (CLF)
1	Andhra Pradesh	13	662	8301916	819973	27545	656
2	Assam	33	219	3290819	303694	18271	706
3	Bihar	38	534	11612129	1003116	64891	1218
4	Chhatisgarh	28	146	2213245	205861	12914	552
5	Gujarat	33	248	2682102	262988	7793	357
6	Jharkhand	24	263	3298778	264292	18941	870
7	Karnataka	30	226	2627817	211613	26204	5212
8	Kerala	14	152	3576392	246146	15925	939
9	Madhya Pradesh	52	313	3952522	347204	32875	1159
10	Maharashtra	34	351	5487967	537163	25948	1351
11	Odisha	30	314	5201436	492722	43021	5197
12	Rajasthan	33	352	2290516	202053	15847	487
13	Tamil Nadu	37	388	3477123	290170	14025	7765
14	Telangana	32	542	4292558	407737	17763	542
15	Uttar Pradesh	75	826	5977296	564628	26204	1443
16	West Bengal	22	342	9693948	922197	38717	3345
17	Haryana	22	139	515258	48606	3228	147
18	Himachal Pradesh	12	81	252428	31328	901	16
19	Jammu & Kashmir	20	111	475423	56233	4660	470
20	Punjab	23	117	301021	29453	1964	63
21	Uttarakhand	13	95	281970	36236	4124	250
22	Arunachal Pradesh	22	60	37197	4245	326	7
23	Manipur	8	27	36260	3260	178	10
24	Meghalaya	11	46	366674	37033	2716	12
25	Mizoram	11	26	63901	7285	565	16
26	Nagaland	11	74	110003	12411	1035	36
27	Sikkim	4	32	49213	5233	482	32
28	Tripura	8	58	291571	31655	1390	35
29	Andaman & Nicobar Island	3	9	10229	1031	77	0
30	Goa	2	12	41203	3199	156	0
31	Ladakh	2	4	2537	414	43	3
32	Lakshadweep	1	7	3448	296	0	0
33	Puducherry	2	3	45452	3456	97	3
34	Daman DIU and NH	3	3	7257	668	11	0
Total:		706	6782	80867609	7393599	428837	32899

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)
SHG Bank Linkage Progress for the FY 2021-22 (Up to December, 2021)
State wise Report (Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	State /UT	Year Target		Achievement (Up to December)		% of Achievement	
		No. of SHGs	Amount Disbursed	No. of SHGs	Amount Disbursed	No. of SHGs	Amount Disbursed
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	250	2.50	27	0.20	10.80	8.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	475000	26059.00	591554	29783.48	124.54	114.29
3	Arunachal Pradesh	500	5.00	518	5.34	103.60	106.80
4	Assam	101970	1280.00	58052	816.13	56.93	63.76
5	Bihar	366600	6060.00	415820	3600.25	113.43	59.41
6	Chhattisgarh	83000	870.00	54166	588.93	65.26	67.69
7	Goa	2000	25.00	565	17.75	28.25	71.00
8	Gujarat	60000	590.00	27109	243.81	45.18	41.32
9	Haryana	15000	160.00	13199	173.43	87.99	108.39
10	Himachal Pradesh	8000	110.00	4164	78.75	52.05	71.59
11	Jammu & Kashmir	17000	270.00	11581	229.24	68.12	84.90
12	Jharkhand	126000	1400.00	116428	1113.82	92.40	79.56
13	Karnataka	487270	13900.00	540661	11428.34	110.96	82.22
14	Kerala	150100	4050.00	44263	2317.53	29.49	57.22
15	Ladakh	100	1.00	05	0.15	5.00	15.00
16	Lakshadweep	50	0.50	31	0.63	62.00	126.00
17	Madhya Pradesh	113710	1500.00	66901	826.86	58.83	55.12
18	Maharashtra	164100	3340.00	116909	2148.87	71.24	64.34
19	Manipur	1500	18.00	497	6.08	33.13	33.78
20	Meghalaya	7210	80.00	3,421	37.90	47.45	47.38
21	Mizoram	5000	50.00	545	11.60	10.90	23.20
22	Nagaland	3950	40.00	685	13.61	17.34	34.03
23	Odisha	224900	3255.00	195457	3501.56	86.91	107.57
24	Puducherry	5000	100.00	1377	62.06	27.54	62.06
25	Punjab	10000	100.00	5186	42.70	51.86	42.70
26	Rajasthan	80000	820.00	47569	642.96	59.46	78.41
27	Sikkim	2000	24.00	869	15.73	43.45	65.54
28	Tamil Nadu	250000	7400.00	103278	4615.05	41.31	62.37
29	Telangana	300000	11500.00	246790	10149.05	82.26	88.25
30	The D&N H&D&Diu	100	1.00	77	0.63	77.00	63.00
31	Tripura	15000	200.00	10726	139.96	71.51	69.98
32	Uttarakhand	10000	112.00	7887	64.36	78.87	57.46
33	Uttar Pradesh	145800	1400.00	37679	357.63	25.84	25.55
34	West Bengal	500000	12500.00	473044	8579.71	94.61	68.64
Grand Total		3731110	97223.00	3200609	81614.10	85.78%	83.95%

Annexure-XI

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)
Interest Subvention in Category -1 Districts

Disbursal of Interest Subvention to SHGs - Category 1 (From 2013-14, to 2020-21)		
Sl. No	State Name	I.S. Amount (in Lakhs)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.82
2	Andhra Pradesh	292338.03
3	Arunachal Pradesh	18.51
4	Assam	1110.30
5	Bihar	28163.47
6	Chhatisgarh	6725.92
7	Goa	317.74
8	Gujarat	1126.64
9	Haryana	532.18
10	Himachal Pradesh	1125.76
11	Jammu and Kashmir	1543.96
12	Jharkhand	6664.84
13	Karnataka	53151.88
14	Kerala	18396.09
15	Madhya Pradesh	3213.38
16	Maharashtra	6365.18
17	Manipur	32.36
18	Meghalaya	105.92
19	Mizoram	11.57
20	Nagaland	34.68
21	Odisha	38453.90
22	Puducherry	483.89
23	Punjab	71.65
24	Rajasthan	1888.07
25	Sikkim	116.75
26	Tamil Nadu	30672.20
27	Telangana	118737.16
28	Tripura	264.73
29	Uttar Pradesh	557.91
30	Uttarakhand	92.75
31	West Bengal	62744.41
TOTAL		675062.67

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)
Disbursal of Interest Subvention to SHGs - Category II Districts

		Category - II districts (From 2013-14, to 2020-21)
Sl. No	State Name	I.S. Amount (in Lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	17803.00
2	Assam	37.99
3	Bihar	93.37
4	Chhatisgarh	87.97
5	Gujarat	132.69
6	Haryana	0.87
7	Himachal Pradesh	43.77
8	Jammu & Kashmir	104.02
9	Jharkhand	8.75
10	Karnataka	6458.00
11	Kerala	5107.70
12	Madhya Pradesh	89.46
13	Maharashtra	698.73
14	Odisha	1412.24
15	Punjab	0.59
16	Tamilnadu	4117.47
17	Telangana	15386.15
18	Uttarakhand	5.26
19	Uttar Pradesh	45.45
20	West Bengal	2196.71
TOTAL		53830.19

**Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)
SHG Bank Linkage Progress for the FY 2021-22 for NE States (Up to November 2021)
State wise Report (Rs. in Crores)**

Sl.No.	State/UT	Year Target		Achievement (Up to Sept)		% of Achievement	
		No. of SHGs	Amount Disbursed	No. of SHGs	Amount Disbursed	No. of SHGs	Amount Disbursed
1	Arunachal Pradesh	500	5.00	505	5.09	101%	102%
2	Assam	101970	1280.00	52295	706.72	51%	55%
3	Manipur	1500	18.00	468	5.64	31%	31%
4	Meghalaya	7210	80.00	2779	30.31	39%	38%
5	Mizoram	5000	50.00	522	11.20	10%	22%
6	Nagaland	3950	40.00	623	12.71	16%	32%
7	Sikkim	2000	24.00	812	13.36	41%	56%
8	Tripura	15000	200.00	4577	64.02	31%	32%
Total		137130	1697.00	51336	62581	46%	50%

Interest Subvention in Category -1 Districts

Disbursal of Interest Subvention to SHGs - Category I (From 2013-14, to 2019-20)		
Sl. No	State Name	I.S. Amount (in Lakhs)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	18.51
2	Assam	1110.30
3	Manipur	32.36
4	Meghalaya	105.92
5	Mizoram	11.57
6	Nagaland	34.68
7	Sikkim	116.75
8	Tripura	264.73
Total		1694.82

Disbursal of Interest Subvention to SHGs - Category II Districts

		Category - II districts (From 2013-14 to 2020-21)
Sl. No	State Name	I.S. Amount (in Lakhs)
1	Assam	37.99

Table - Status of HH saturation of the States/UTs

Sl No	State/UT	Revised Target HHs (SECC+PIP)	Household covered as on Dec 2021	Saturation In %
1	Kerala	1676305	3576392	213.35
2	Lakshadweep	1659	3448	207.84
3	Telangana	2429163	4292558	176.71
4	Goa	27065	41203	152.24
5	Andhra Pradesh	5516179	8301916	150.50
6	Meghalaya	320692	366674	114.34
7	Jharkhand	3103100	3298778	106.31
8	Assam	3306730	3290819	99.52
9	Puducherry	45931	45452	98.96
10	Bihar	12332493	11612129	94.16
11	Mizoram	73673	63901	86.74
12	Himachal Pradesh	295826	252428	85.33
13	Sikkim	58557	49213	84.04
14	West Bengal	11593207	9693948	83.62
15	Karnataka	3239273	2627817	81.12
16	Gujarat	3389082	2682102	79.14
17	Odisha	6610605	5201436	78.68
18	Maharashtra	7109774	5487967	77.19
19	Tamil Nadu	5360141	3477123	64.87
20	Tripura	460061	291571	63.38
21	Chhattisgarh	3719294	2213245	59.51
22	Nagaland	187645	110003	58.62
23	Uttarakhand	491114	281970	57.41
24	Andaman & Nicobar	18243	10229	56.07
25	Uttar Pradesh	11807911	5977296	50.62
26	Madhya Pradesh	8073639	3952522	48.96
27	Jammu & Kashmir	1034854	475423	45.94
28	Haryana	1134122	515258	45.43
29	Rajasthan	5918152	2290516	38.70
30	Punjab	888461	301021	33.88
31	Arunachal Pradesh	133216	37197	27.92
32	Daman & Diu- DNH	40124	7257	18.09
33	Manipur	295788	36260	12.26
34	Ladakh	22206	2537	11.42
Total:		100714285	80867609	80.29

**Habitation connectivity status of 250+ &
500+ Habitations as on 31-12-2021**

S.No.	State Name	Total Eligible Unconnected Habitations (Nos.)	Sanctioned under PMGSY (Nos.)*	Connected Habitations through PMGSY (Nos.)
1	A&N Islands	7	7	6
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,636	1,234	1,221
3	Arunachal Pradesh	642	641	542
4	Assam	15,321	13,747	13,683
5	Bihar	34,586	30,077	29,492
6	Chhattisgarh	10,638	9,736	9,521
7	Goa	15	-	-
8	Gujarat	3,387	3,048	3,048
9	Haryana	1	1	1
10	Himachal Pradesh	3,554	2,564	2,454
11	Jammu and Kashmir	2,419	2,144	2,030
12	Jharkhand	11,469	9,538	9,537
13	Karnataka	423	296	296
14	Kerala	434	404	402
15	Madhya Pradesh	19,448	17,529	17,501
16	Maharashtra	1,950	1,347	1,338
17	Manipur	667	652	600
18	Meghalaya	771	602	415
19	Mizoram	256	232	224
20	Nagaland	116	109	95
21	Odisha	16,488	15,328	15,250
22	Punjab	535	389	389
23	Rajasthan	16,450	15,976	15,976
24	Sikkim	359	350	340
25	Tamil Nadu	2,013	1,985	1,985
26	Tripura	2,071	2,008	1,955
27	Uttar Pradesh	14,804	11,749	11,748
28	Uttarakhand	2,658	1,867	1,753
29	West Bengal	14,221	13,156	13,091
30	Telangana	767	595	595
31	Ladakh	78	65	64
Total:		1,78,184	1,57,376	1,55,552

*Out of the total 1,78,184 eligible unconnected habitations, 16,085 habitations have been provided connectivity by the States out of their own resources and 4,723 habitations have either been dropped or have not been found feasible.

**Habitation Connectivity status under
100-249 category as on 31-12-2021**

S.No.	State Name	Total Sanctioned Habitations (Nos.)	Total Connected Habitations (Nos.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	202	174
2	Bihar	1,429	1375
3	Chhattisgarh	1,188	936
4	Jharkhand	1,401	1412
5	Madhya Pradesh	12	5
6	Maharashtra	74	65
7	Odisha	1,695	1604
8	West Bengal	150	145
9	Telangana	109	107
Total:		6,260	5,823

Status of implementation of PMGSY-I as on 31-12-2021

(Road Length in Km)

S.No.	State Name	No of Road Works Sanctioned	Road Length Sanctioned	No of Bridge Works Sanctioned	No of Road Works Completed	No of Bridge Works Completed	Road Length Completed
1	Andaman And Nicobar	67	10328	0	23	0	41.50
2	Andhra Pradesh	4,439	13769.22	255	4,394	242	13188.63
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,309	13836.06	230	1,009	90	11448.70
4	Assam	8,381	26987.25	1,346	8,035	1083	26682.80
5	Bihar	17,608	55201.91	1,215	17,114	857	52121.05
6	Chhattisgarh	7,825	34671.88	348	7,379	327	32065.48
7	Goa	70	155.85	0	70	0	155.33
8	Gujarat	4,413	11535.32	48	4,413	47	11397.03
9	Haryana	426	4572.10	0	426	0	4565.22
10	Himachal Pradesh	3,467	20608.07	103	3,096	75	18776.34
11	Jammu And Kashmir	3,099	18394.79	234	2,290	136	15299.46
12	Jharkhand	7,237	25550.19	499	7,022	424	24527.51
13	Karnataka	3,277	16359.37	36	3,277	36	16357.16
14	Kerala	1,374	3308.37	1	1,346	1	3200.40
15	Ladakh	129	1128.12	2	106	2	834.66
16	Madhya Pradesh	18,951	75952.10	658	18,894	557	72885.01
17	Maharashtra	5,610	24782.81	685	5,545	645	24009.71
18	Manipur	1,858	11347.94	208	1,605	67	8939.15
19	Meghalaya	1,080	4265.23	100	769	41	3144.49
20	Mizoram	345	4288.48	0	243	0	3889.80
21	Nagaland	343	4154.45	48	308	7	3976.93
22	Odisha	15,829	61134.73	530	15,559	452	58389.55
23	Punjab	1,050	6937.21	0	1,050	0	6912.44
24	Rajasthan	16,804	66045.98	26	16,802	25	63762.17
25	Sikkim	961	4794.50	100	825	30	4225.62
26	Tamilnadu	7,678	16319.53	97	7,678	97	16168.40
27	Telangana	2,924	10191.86	284	2,876	267	9773.55
28	Tripura	1,364	4937.62	70	1,298	48	4538.72
29	Uttar Pradesh	17,576	50324.73	0	17,572	0	49420.32
30	Uttarakhand	2,300	19376.95	362	1,616	102	16519.88
31	West Bengal	7,010	34563.36	37	6,720	9	33777.06
	Total	164,804	645599.27	7,522	159,360	5667	610994.04

Status of implementation of PMGSY-II as on 31-12-2021

Road Length in Km

S.No.	State Name	No of Road Works Sanctioned	Road Length Sanctioned	No of Bridge Works Sanctioned	No of Road Works Completed	No of Bridge Works Completed	Road Length Completed
1	Andaman and Nicobar	48	96.66	0	0	0	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	174	1,330.95	2	173	2	1,283.44
3	Arunachal Pradesh	80	550.91	7	22	0	185.75
4	Assam	251	1,724.35	66	118	27	1,704.60
5	Bihar	345	2,456.47	103	243	6	2,095.62
6	Chhattisgarh	179	2,240.71	0	177	0	2,189.54
7	Gujarat	109	1,180.31	40	109	39	1,171.81
8	Haryana	88	1,042.24	18	88	18	1,015.74
9	Himachal Pradesh	112	1,251.16	1	27	1	650.45
10	Jammu and Kashmir	123	683.55	7	23	2	455.31
11	Jharkhand	165	1,641.81	6	135	2	1,552.60
12	Karnataka	314	2,241.18	11	314	11	2,218.16
13	Kerala	149	582.89	3	132	1	534.81
14	Ladakh	13	79.33	1	4	0	55.78
15	Madhya Pradesh	374	4,984.50	245	361	222	4,874.42
16	Maharashtra	385	2,618.91	108	382	108	2,585.41
17	Manipur	55	325.00	3	2	0	42.40
18	Meghalaya	94	489.96	12	17	1	240.42
19	Mizoram	6	194.25	0	0	0	35.00
20	Nagaland	13	227.60	5	0	0	6.00
21	Odisha	636	3,672.39	30	562	22	3,607.05
22	Pondicherry	45	106.13	0	0	0	0.00
23	Punjab	123	1,342.82	7	123	7	1,330.80
24	Rajasthan	401	3,464.26	6	401	6	3,468.63
25	Sikkim	34	120.99	0	6	0	33.22
26	Tamilnadu	860	2,940.42	34	859	34	2,936.47
27	Telangana	114	944.08	17	114	16	896.02
28	Tripura	42	307.23	1	2	0	96.78
29	Uttar Pradesh	963	7,614.28	2	963	2	7,508.67
30	Uttarakhand	112	905.83	7	43	0	764.77
31	West Bengal	293	2,523.81	23	179	1	2,336.06
Total		6,700	49,884.97	765	5,579	528	45,875.71

Annexure-XIX

Status of implementation of RCPLWEA as on 31-12-2021

Road Length in Km

S.No.	State Name	No of Road Works Sanctioned	Road Length Sanctioned	No of Bridge Works Sanctioned	No of Road Works Completed	No of Bridge Works Completed	Road Length Completed
1	Andhra Pradesh	192	1533.40	34	84	9	738.66
2	Bihar	125	1816.82	69	47	18	1103.83
3	Chhattisgarh	291	2479.03	25	87	7	1253.21
4	Jharkhand	238	1976.68	167	36	53	750.88
5	Madhya Pradesh	6	80.45	14	1	9	41.35
6	Maharashtra	46	619.68	108	4	12	67.84
7	Odisha	48	485.86	2	23	-	296.72
8	Telangana	59	698.12	33	3	9	261.07
9	Uttar Pradesh	25	541.30	11	14	2	303.53
	Total	1030	10231.32	463	299	119	4817.07

State-wise Allocation under PMGSY-III

S. N.	Name of State(s)	Proposed Length under PMGSY-III (in km)
1	Andhra Pradesh	3,285.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1,375.00
3	Assam	4,325.00
4	Bihar	6,162.50
5	Chhattisgarh	5,612.50
6	Goa	62.50
7	Gujarat	3,012.50
8	Haryana	2,500.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	3,125.00
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1,750.00
11	Jharkhand	4,125.00
12	Karnataka	5,612.50
13	Kerala	1,425.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	12,362.50
15	Maharashtra	6,550.00
16	Manipur	812.50
17	Meghalaya	1,225.00
18	Mizoram	487.50
19	Nagaland	562.50
20	Odisha	9,400.00
21	Punjab	3,362.50
22	Rajasthan	8,662.50
23	Sikkim	287.50
24	Tamil Nadu	7,375.00
25	Telangana	2,427.50
26	Tripura	775.00
27	Uttarakhand	2,287.50
28	Uttar Pradesh	18,937.50
29	West Bengal	6,287.50
30	Ladakh	500.00
31	Union Territories	325.00
	Total	1,25,000.00

Status of sanction and completion under PMGSY-III as on 31-12-2021

Road Length in Km

S.No.	State Name	No of Road Works Sanctioned	Road Length Sanctioned	No of Bridge Works Sanctioned	No of Road Works Completed	No of Bridge Works Completed	Road Length Completed
1	Andhra Pradesh	299	2314.38	2	40	0	532.12
2	Assam	429	2759.72	0	26	0	944.95
3	Bihar	169	1390.31	39	0	0	0.00
4	Chhattisgarh	535	5611.61	28	157	1	4331.47
5	Gujarat	304	3015.37	0	11	0	386.94
6	Haryana	203	1905.88	0	76	0	1404.81
7	Jharkhand	108	979.35	0	0	0	0.00
8	Karnataka	794	5401.93	101	102	5	1711.14
9	Kerala	140	672.36	0	0	0	0.00
10	Madhya Pradesh	986	11390.56	340	195	49	4953.28
11	Maharashtra	430	2925.92	0	0	0	0.00
12	Odisha	985	6478.06	71	4	0	289.50
13	Punjab	206	2083.99	16	0	0	119.93
14	Rajasthan	611	5821.36	6	339	1	4291.72
15	Tamil Nadu	880	3198.01	0	350	0	1470.05
16	Telangana	356	2395.84	100	19	0	497.62
17	Uttar Pradesh	1,976	14536.80	5	36	0	556.32
	Total	9411	72881.45	708	1355	56	21489.85

**Details of Funds since inception from
various sources as on 31.12.2021**

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Year (s)	Release for Programme	Release for Admn. Fund	Release under ADB assistance	Release under WB assistance	Total Release
1	2000-01	2,435	0	-	-	2,435
2	2001-02	2,493	7	-	-	2,500
3	2002-03	2,497	3	-	-	2,500
4	2003-04	2,299	26	-	-	2,325
5	2004-05	2,111	37	93	220	2,461
6	2005-06	3,770	40	193	218	4,220
7	2006-07	4,415	100	1000	750	6,265
8	2007-08	3,834+ 4,500*	66	1,950	650	11,000
9	2008-09	5,380+ 7,500*	151	2,000	250	15,281
10	2009-10	10,390+ 6,500*	140	800	10	17,840
11	2010-11	21,325	185	800	90	22,400
12	2011-12	10,598	83	1075	627	12,383
13	2012-13	3,272	125	425	575	4,397
14	2013-14	4,553	164	-	643	5,360
15	2014-15	6,475	95	1,182	2,208	9,960
16	2015-16	11,158**	341**	1,550**	2,126**	15,175**
17	2016-17	12,105.05	140.42	1,685.92	2,576.37	16507.74
18	2017-18 [†]	14684.81	134.55	1500.00	500.00	16819.36
19	2018-19 [†]	12193.41	195.80	1570.16	1429.84	15389.21
20	2019-20 [†]	10,902.83	93.02	1500.00	1500.00	13,995.85
21	2020-21 [†]	12,508	65	00	1000	13,573
22	2021-22 (as on 31 st .12.2021) [†]	9,656.82	54.72	4.82	500	10,216.36

[†]From NABARD as loan^{**}Central allocation[†]Inclusive of Fund release for RCPLWEA & Incentive money

Statement showing expenditure (including State share) under PMGSY 2015-16 to 2021-22

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	State(s)	Expdt. 15-16	Expdt. 16-17	Expdt. 17-18	Expdt. 18-19	Expdt. 19-20	Expdt. 20-21	*Expdt. 21-22
1	A&N Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.78	4.48
2	Andhra Pradesh	443.61	238.68	136.25	257.43	338.84	396.75	381.59
3	Arunachal Pradesh	312.51	339.59	384.68	1,003.57	1270.03	1429.61	899.95
4	Assam	478.33	309.75	397.26	2,413.64	3628.93	2600.19	1646.23
5	Bihar	2,211.27	3,315.73	1,586.37	1,874.77	1552.37	2173.52	1262.02
6	Chhattisgarh	778.80	432.92	722.41	1,512.94	1159.70	1985.94	1135.91
7	Gujarat	645.07	52.30	52.35	32.72	29.35	133.32	150.83
8	Haryana	333.93	69.29	28.97	2.28	0.48	92.10	475.83
9	Himachal Pradesh	292.55	320.29	520.82	690.59	724.34	1061.00	675.10
10	Jammu & Kashmir	305.23	428.30	949.36	1,082.70	1324.12	932.37	1197.53
11	Jharkhand	612.44	889.94	1,257.00	1,211.46	1312.94	1083.34	443.43
12	Karnataka	263.72	342.88	50.46	15.85	1.10	728.40	671.50
13	Kerala	202.16	267.43	206.09	225.16	122.18	69.91	25.97
14	Madhya Pradesh	1,795.12	1,653.45	1,902.02	2,533.07	1799.47	2166.99	1474.98
15	Maharashtra	656.02	681.47	407.20	204.20	183.97	212.09	178.28
16	Manipur	297.88	251.68	264.25	286.06	490.46	605.77	479.10
17	Meghalaya	134.05	179.58	113.55	158.99	289.79	473.71	349.27
18	Mizoram	52.69	78.24	72.71	138.48	285.18	277.32	232.57
19	Nagaland	34.17	21.86	18.04	71.66	70.80	144.70	91.25
20	Odisha	1,959.29	1,907.57	2,679.95	3,289.38	2489.91	1754.13	929.70
21	Punjab	245.38	238.11	334.66	227.64	32.10	2.67	155.76
22	Rajasthan	788.72	792.42	536.53	857.63	290.76	492.13	1123.40
23	Sikkim	141.56	96.59	205.55	222.55	175.11	178.52	124.17
24	Tamil Nadu	222.92	356.96	528.54	890.32	849.05	626.92	843.57
25	Tripura	313.00	129.54	135.92	129.22	95.36	99.13	125.89
26	Uttar Pradesh	1,084.46	1,003.29	1,822.20	959.98	356.63	440.19	1392.01
27	Uttarakhand	446.89	450.97	608.36	698.43	1080.48	1493.50	676.40
28	West Bengal	1,243.33	1,055.28	1,253.13	2,058.28	1512.52	1471.94	503.74
29	Telangana	247.80	188.94	132.66	321.02	289.46	288.59	323.46
30	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	514.73	99.41
Total:		16,542.90	16,093.00	17,307.29	23,370.02	21,755.43	23,933.26	18,073.33

* upto 31st December 2021

Annexure-XXIV

**Funds released under PMGSY during 2015-16 to 2021-22
(Upto 31st December 2021) ***

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 #	2018-19 #	2019-20 #	2020-21#	2021-22#
1	A&N Islands						0.00	9.22
2	Andhra Pradesh	379.20	197.59	226.16	243.88	476.27	53.20	0.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	375.00	205.92	700.00	1350.00	1122.99	952.31	584.12
4	Assam	347.82	475.76	575.58	2542.76	2401.88	2516.62	1175.00
5	Bihar	2781.00	2958.34	1592.26	140.00	286.70	49.13	100.00
6	Chattisgarh	498.00	449.81	508.66	664.39	1614.60	924.48	300.32
7	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Gujarat	474.10	31.04	0.00	0	0.00	79.08	195.50
9	Haryana	304.69	44.01	0.00	13.20	16.03	0.00	294.68
10	Himachal Pradesh	268.40	396.61	399.56	703.37	1284.89	745.24	517.45
11	Jammu & Kashmir	488.00	755.61	1400.00	590.77	695.50	1727.30	928.04
12	Jharkhand	864.99	819.59	1381.70	757.32	214.41	293.50	0.00
13	Karnataka	140.80	331.95	5.00	47.19	534.24	49.29	391.50
14	Kerala	151.00	179.45	169.13	105.88	48.64	89.97	0.00
15	Madhya Pradesh	1122.00	1979.48	1308.45	1070.61	1308.97	1099.54	1133.78
16	Maharashtra	553.30	606.00	330.63	6.75	150.00	0.00	0.00
17	Manipur	299.80	412.19	231.50	293.63	263.85	420.66	742.00
18	Meghalaya	150.70	211.99	50.04	196.42	357.00	355.29	293.24
19	Mizoram	50.90	93.36	200.00	51.32	576.06	1.59	37.68
20	Nagaland	4.00	8.05	8.80	149.63	88.89	72.89	44.47
21	Odisha	1382.70	1925.67	2249.99	2535.18	798.11	774.29	98.88
22	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.66
23	Punjab	221.10	275.66	339.15	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Rajasthan	559.90	559.41	1120.26	150.05	184.74	237.15	787.25
25	Sikkim	68.60	138.16	337.00	199.40	4.39	195.50	53.03
26	Tamil Nadu	205.00	309.58	636.39	619.14	308.46	265.38	440.00
27	Telangana	273.73	146.03	242.87	99.64	267.38	0.00	86.38
28	Tripura	274.83	392.27	135.38	73.31	10.64	69.57	48.88
29	Uttar Pradesh	1110.35	1234.87	910.29	370.16	78.07	123.90	1418.55
30	Uttarakhand	409.19	550.20	702.21	988.23	554.90	1536.27	443.50
31	West Bengal	1427.58	819.18	1058.35	1426.98	348.25	969.31	0.00
32	UT of Ladakh						50.00	81.26
Total:		15186.68	16507.75	16819.36	15389.21	13995.86	13651.46	10216.35

Inclusive of Fund release for RCPLWEA & Incentive money

Target vs Achievement of SQM Inspections for Financial Year 2021-22

S.No.	State	Target of SQM Inspections	SQM Inspections Conducted Upto 31.12.2021
1	Andaman & Nicobar	113	17
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,881	869
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3,219	779
4	Assam	5,548	2,923
5	Bihar	5,801	3,893
6	Chhattisgarh	5,670	3,252
7	Gujarat	1,626	584
8	Haryana	1,138	562
9	Himachal Pradesh	2,297	1,047
10	Jammu & Kashmir	4,573	1,290
11	Jharkhand	3,126	968
12	Karnataka	3,667	1,201
13	Kerala	229	303
14	Ladakh	251	49
15	Madhya Pradesh	9,712	4,846
16	Maharashtra	2,246	197
17	Manipur	2,713	401
18	Meghalaya	1,791	372
19	Mizoram	781	57
20	Nagaland	569	146
21	Odisha	7,965	4,143
22	Punjab	1,146	452
23	Rajasthan	3,974	1,756
24	Sikkim	384	222
25	Tamil Nadu	3,395	1,907
26	Telangana	2,322	848
27	Tripura	503	134
28	Uttar Pradesh	4,103	2,159
29	Uttarakhand	3,465	1,028
30	West Bengal	3,310	1,606
Total		87,517	38,011

**Unsatisfactory% based on NQM Inspections during
April'19- 31st December'2021**

Sr.No	State	Completed U%	Ongoing U%	Maintenance U%
1	Andaman & Nicobar	28.57%	35.71%	0.00%
2	Andhra Pradesh	8.51%	3.19%	26.71%
3	Arunachal Pradesh	10.53%	9.13%	83.67%
4	Assam	7.39%	7.28%	29.10%
5	Bihar	12.69%	12.11%	32.56%
6	Chhattisgarh	0.00%	1.34%	4.59%
7	Gujarat	0.00%	0.00%	20.00%
8	Haryana	0.00%	2.65%	22.86%
9	Himachal Pradesh	7.87%	7.74%	22.99%
10	Jammu & Kashmir	5.56%	6.70%	29.63%
11	Jharkhand	10.84%	8.19%	37.01%
12	Karnataka	3.13%	1.46%	5.88%
13	Kerala	17.65%	20.75%	27.78%
14	Ladakh	50.00%	4.35%	0.00%
15	Madhya Pradesh	2.77%	0.86%	3.59%
16	Maharashtra	11.11%	4.65%	33.33%
17	Manipur	16.98%	13.95%	31.25%
18	Meghalaya	10.17%	15.65%	26.67%
19	Mizoram	33.33%	16.09%	68.42%
20	Nagaland	85.71%	34.55%	64.58%
21	Odisha	7.18%	7.24%	28.74%
22	Punjab	0.00%	1.12%	10.81%
23	Rajasthan	2.42%	2.21%	12.71%
24	Sikkim	8.00%	9.72%	50.00%
25	Tamil Nadu	1.23%	2.02%	8.48%
26	Telangana	0.00%	2.15%	20.90%
27	Tripura	2.86%	13.85%	29.29%
28	Uttar Pradesh	3.66%	2.35%	19.29%
29	Uttarakhand	12.62%	14.33%	40.40%
30	West Bengal	6.70%	5.24%	30.47%

Pending ATRs with States as on 31st December 2021

Sl.No	State	Number of Pending ATRs
1	Andaman & Nicobar	20
2	Andhra Pradesh	15
3	Arunachal Pradesh	77
4	Assam	37
5	Bihar	130
6	Chhattisgarh	10
7	Gujarat	9
8	Haryana	4
9	Himachal Pradesh	46
10	Jammu & Kashmir	14
11	Jharkhand	98
12	Karnataka	8
13	Kerala	10
14	Ladakh	0
15	Madhya Pradesh	10
16	Maharashtra	9
17	Manipur	35
18	Meghalaya	95
19	Mizoram	48
20	Nagaland	63
21	Odisha	79
22	Punjab	4
23	Rajasthan	9
24	Sikkim	15
25	Tamil Nadu	5
26	Telangana	32
27	Tripura	65
28	Uttar Pradesh	23
29	Uttarakhand	57
30	West Bengal	41
	Total	1068

Details of Projects Sanctioned and Central share released under WDC-PMKSY since 2009-10 onwards

S. No.	State	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			2019-20			2020-21			Total
		No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area					
1	Andhra Pradesh	62	0.3	18.16	97	0.4	69.48	102	0.4	91.81	56	0.2	72.37	56	0.2	105.34	59	0.2	163.28	86.73	120.96	123.35	144.39	43.89	432	1.8	1178.91											
2	Assam	13	0.1	5.45	32	0.1	20.08	41	0.1	22.09	28	0.1	15.97	26	0.1	110.83	16	0.1		18.00	23.12	9.62	19.17	55.71	5.80	156	0.5	305.84										
3	Bihar	57	0.2	32.53	66	0.4	40.82	63	0.4	37.53	54	0.2	42.97	45	0.2	116.6	47	0.2	6.99	45.00	0.00	65.09	66.55	49.03	169.26	372	1.6	672.37										
4	Chhattisgarh	41	0.2	13.69	71	0.3	50.38	69	0.3	62.37	27	0.1	0	29	0.2	26	26	0.1	10.00	20.00	34.96	33.45	57.03	47.07	263	1.2	354.95											
5	Gujarat	151	0.7	50.23	141	0.7	161.73	138	0.7	160.71	59	0.3	329.24	60	0.3	60	61	0.3	72.34	100.00	115.04	87.51	151.84	77.96	610	3.1	1386.57											
6	Haryana							47	0.2	11.63	13	0.1	5.23	15	0.1	14.2	13	0.1	26.97	6.91	12.82	10.94	10.00	7.13	13.66	88	0.4	119.51										
7	Himachal Pradesh	38	0.2	16.51	44	0.2	57.77	30	0.1	48.93	21	0.1	8.02	15	0.1	46.08	17	0.1		20.00	35.40	26.83	24.04	66.87	163	0.8	350.45											
8	Jammu & Kashmir							41	0.2	0	43	0.2	38.27	46	0.2	0	29	0.1	51.43	25.59	43.66	71.87			91.21	144	0.655	322.03										
9	Kerala																																					
10	Ladakh																																					
11	Madhya Pradesh	20	0.1	7.64	22	0.1	24.1	45	0.2	15.7	30	0.2	48.17	27	0.1	29.4	27	0.1	0.00	20.00	17.68		28.83	36.77	41.915	171	0.9	270.21										
12	Maharashtra	119	0.5	81	127	0.5	70.96	115	0.5	127.41	68	0.3	334.55	63	0.3	536.11	78	0.3	125.43	125.00	145.72	175.69	101.07	21.76	6.162	571	2.6	1900.892										
13	Mizoram							26	0.1	11.01	15	0.1	4.81	10	0.1	0	12	0.1	15.16	29.00	16.62	17.63	13.06	48.77		83	0.4	158.07										
14	Nagaland	116	0.7	43.48	99	0.5	113.25	111	0.6	108.6	37	0.2	128.3	73	0.4	135.57	81	0.5	303.98	150.00	129.44	134.84	162.41	221.28	84.90	517	2.9	1716.646										
15	Narayani	243	1.0	67.77	370	1.8	208.14	215	0.9	378.69	120	0.5	501.6	116	0.5	180.35	122	0.5	197.91	250.00	186.95	279.21	163.33	103.00		1186	5.1	2516.95										
16	Northeast							27	0.1	10.37	33	0.2	15.33	15	0.1	30.28	14	0.1	11.10	9.00	11.29	13.84	14.14	1.46		162	0.5	150.56										
17	Odisha	18	0.0	2.43	29	0.1	9.88	14	0.0	12.87	12	0.0	37.43	11	0.0	28.06	12	0.0	37.16	18.00	11.56	8.96	6.69	1.19		96	0.2	174.22										
18	Punjab	16	0.1	5.06	16	0.1	17.14	17	0.1	5.84	15	0.1	16.44	14	0.1	69.18	11	0.1	75.81	8.87	16.06	22.35	23.14	22.27		88	0.4	282.16										
19	Rajasthan	22	0.1	8.56	19	0.1	26.71	20	0.1	59.42	17	0.1	76.42	20	0.1	74.67	13	0.1	95.09	27.00	60.64	32.08	38.51	137.55	3.531	111	0.5	640.381										
20	Sikkim	65	0.3	21.77	62	0.4	73.47	68	0.4	77.53	39	0.2	89.7	38	0.2	136.91	38	0.2	248.79	67.50	91.99	94.49	102.17	83.11	1.75	310	1.7	1089.17										
21	Tamil Nadu	6	0.0	2.29	13	0.1	3.45	14	0.1	8.44	12	0.0	14.89	14	0.1	15.44	8	0.0		7.95	0.00	7.96	0	0		67	0.3	80.42										
22	Telangana	162	0.9	69.92	213	1.3	257.47	229	1.3	316.33	145	0.8	424.53	135	0.7	0	141	0.7	403.08	200.00	199.35	243.59	299.00	119.43	449.896	1025	5.8	2984.598										
23	Uttar Pradesh	3	0.0	1.17	3	0.0	3.88	3	0.0	1.15	2	0.0	0.18			0	4	0.0		6.30	0.00	1.40	0	2.127		15	0.1	24.207										
24	West Bengal	50	0.3	16.17	62	0.3	60.16	56	0.3	17.57	32	0.2	227.77	39	0.2	168.55	31	0.2	124.02	75.00	62.36	82.75	90.59		270	1.4	924.94											
25	Yamuna	48	0.2	12.52	74	0.3	50.32	71	0.3	69.13	46	0.2	52.77	41	0.2	77.91	50	0.2	124.58	70.00	51.14	81.93	33.50	60.34	330	1.4	684.14											
26	Uttarakhand	10	0.0	2.45	10	0.0	8.16	11	0.0	18.17	17	0.0	24.02	8	0.0	47.81	9	0.0	19.04	20.89	27.12	16.66	15.09	10.75	11.74	65	0.2	222.70										
27	Uttarakhand	66	0.4	22.68	183	0.9	132.13	174	0.9	164.46	64	0.3	128.43	67	0.3	88.09	58	0.3	75.39	75.00	58.38	63.93	0.00			612	3.0	888.49										
28	Uttarakhand							18	0.1	2.34	8	0.0	4.22			0		0.0	49.77	25.68	16.15	16.15	6.98		85	0.3	131.077											
29	West Bengal							77	0.3	16.06	42	0.2	40.31	44	0.2	0		0.0	25.85	10.00	24.06	15.40	46.39	32.87	163	0.7	271.02											
Grand Total		1324	6.3	501.48	1865	8.8	1496.83	1896	9.1	1865.92	1066	5.0	2720.54	1051	5.0	2162.80	1010	4.8	2284.63	1487.63	1471.72	1691.81	1780.55	1472.33	990.2209	8214	39.1	19926.67										

*No fund release during 2021-22 as the approved scheme period of WDC-PMKSY got over by March, 2021. However, the period extended up to March, 2022 but without any fresh release of Central share.

**State-wise details of Expenditure on WDC-PMKSY Projects
(2009-10 to 2021-22)**

(Rs in crore)

Sl. No	State	Sanctioned (from 2009-10 to 2014-15) [@]			Central share released ^{\$} (31.03.2021)	Expenditure from project funds #	Additional expenditure through convergence *
		No. of sanctioned projects	Area covered (mha)	Total project cost			
1	Andhra Pradesh	432	1.810	2290	1178.91	2062.75	905.74
2	Arunachal Pradesh	156	0.467	701.48	305.84	398.28	0.00
3	Assam	372	1.577	1946.11	672.37	749.52	12.08
4	Bihar	123	0.612	841.53	239.677	412.02	182.99
5	Chhattisgarh	263	1.195	1517.87	354.95	670.95	250.11
6	Gujarat	610	3.103	4022.19	1366.57	1895.51	199.00
7	Haryana	88	0.362	437.25	119.51	154.57	17.89
8	Himachal Pradesh	163	0.840	1259.94	350.45	360.26	7.83
9	Jammu & Kashmir [^]	144	0.605	907.08	322.03	342.35	3.76
10	Ladakh (UT)	15	0.047	71.93	6.15	2.07	0.00
11	Jharkhand	171	0.911	1142.7	270.21	295.09	39.10
12	Karnataka	571	2.569	3324.45	1900.862	2631.85	617.10
13	Kerala	83	0.423	589.54	158.07	213.25	15.50
14	Madhya Pradesh	517	2.937	3568.11	1716.048	2460.81	450.73
15	Maharashtra	1186	5.128	6517.49	2516.947	3303.87	526.63
16	Manipur	102	0.491	735.13	150.56	177.13	0.10
17	Meghalaya	96	0.236	351.99	174.22	195.96	0.00
18	Mizoram	89	0.373	560.87	282.16	312.46	1.51
19	Nagaland	111	0.476	714.91	640.381	694.54	43.54
20	Odisha	310	1.700	2191.5	1089.17	1552.63	1273.48
21	Punjab	67	0.314	377.61	60.42	80.02	0.57
22	Rajasthan	1025	5.764	7892.61	2984.596	5081.52	2956.41
23	Sikkim	15	0.066	98.07	24.207	30.10	0.00
24	Tamil Nadu	270	1.368	1643.19	924.94	1236.93	220.69
25	Telangana	330	1.399	1742.27	684.14	725.90	98.11
26	Tripura	65	0.213	320.31	222.70	283.92	4.84
27	Uttarakhand	65	0.346	492.88	131.077	142.96	0.00
28	Uttar Pradesh	612	3.045	3583.7	808.49	959.64	0.11
29	West Bengal	163	0.693	896.16	271.02	426.35	13.37
Total		8214	39.07	50739.58	19926.67	27853.21	7841.19

Note 1: The programme is not operational in Union Territories except UTs of J&K and Ladakh.

2: There is no sanctioned project in Goa.

@Sanctioned under the erstwhile Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), which has been amalgamated as the Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) with effect from 2015-16.

\$Includes releases under the erstwhile IWMP

[^]erstwhile Jammu & Kashmir

C.S.: Central share; S.S.: State share

as reported by States (reported month varies); * as reported by States; Expenditure through convergence

Note: 1. Expenditure under WDC-PMKSY includes Central Share, State Share, interest & miscellaneous receipt.

State and Phase-wise Status of WDC-PMKSY projects

(No. of projects)

Sl. No.	State	Total projects sanctioned	Uninitiated Projects transferred to State on 08.02.2018	Preparatory phase projects transferred to State on 01.08.2018	Status as on 31.12.2021 ⁵		
					Work phase	Consolidation phase	Completed / Closed (Administrative reports received)
1	Andhra Pradesh	432	0	59	57	56	260
2	Arunachal Pradesh	156	0	42	78	0	36
3	Assam	372	0	92	0	0	280
4	Bihar	123	0	59	0	0	64
5	Chhattisgarh	263	0	55	27	0	181
6	Gujarat	610	61	60	59	0	430
7	Haryana	88	13	0	28	0	47
8	Himachal Pradesh	163	0	32	54	0	77
9	Jammu & Kashmir	159	0	29	93	02	35
10	Jharkhand	171	28	0	51	0	92
11	Karnataka	571	2	140	24	0	405
12	Kerala	83	0	14	11	17	41
13	Madhya Pradesh	517	3	68	0	0	446
14	Maharashtra	1186	6	156	101	113	810
15	Manipur	102	0	41	1	0	60
16	Meghalaya	96	12	23	0	0	61
17	Mizoram	89	0	40	0	0	49
18	Nagaland	111	0	0	0	0	111
19	Odisha	310	0	76	27	0	207
20	Punjab	67	8	26	0	0	33
21	Rajasthan	1025	41	164	173	46	601
22	Sikkim	15	4	5	0	0	6
23	Tamil Nadu	270	0	0	0	0	270
24	Telangana	330	0	54	85	0	191
25	Tripura	65	0	9	8	8	40
26	Uttarakhand	65	0	3	0	1	61
27	Uttar Pradesh	612	125	238	0	0	249
28	West Bengal	163	42	2	42	0	77
Total		8214	345	1487	919	243	5220

⁵As per the information received from States/UTs.

**Total Funds released and Districts covered under DILRMP
(As on 31.12.2021)**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total funds released (Rs. in lakh)	District covered (Nos.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	17934.34	13
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1230.94	3
3	Assam	5400.455	27
4	Bihar	11063.75	38
5	Chhattisgarh	4452.415	13
6	Gujarat	14404.27	32
7	Goa	584.07	2
8	Haryana	4144.65	21
9	Himachal Pradesh	5608.01	12
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2701.639	12
11	Jharkhand	8163.06	20
12	Karnataka	2451.2	6
13	Kerala	3298.05	11
14	Madhya Pradesh	17876.25	52
15	Maharashtra	7745.356	34
16	Manipur	746.34	10
17	Meghalaya	623.75	5
18	Mizoram	2367.981	3
19	Nagaland	1547.621	9
20	Odisha	12128.04	30
21	Punjab	2796.263	5
22	Rajasthan	19607.82	33
23	Sikkim	1571.016	4
24	Tamil Nadu	4562.57	37
25	Telangana	8385.21	10
26	Tripura	2983.591	7
27	Uttar Pradesh	4231.008	75

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total funds released (Rs. in lakh)	District covered (Nos.)
28	Uttarakhand	4107.754	13
29	West Bengal	9526.32	19
30	A & N Islands	172.25	1
31	Chandigarh	89.2	0
32	D & N Haveli	65.78	1
33	Delhi	132.07	1
34	Daman & Diu	103.72	2
35	Lakshadweep	216.41	1
36	Puducherry	498.57	2
37	Ladakh	0	0
	Total	183521.739	564

**State wise and component wise, physical progress under DILRMP
(As on 31.12.2021)**

S.N.	Component	Completed (Equal to or above 90%)	Ongoing (Above 0% & below 90%)	Not Started (Equal to 0%)
1	Computerization of Land Records (CLR)	26 States/UTs :	7 States/UTs :	4 States/UTs :
		ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS, ANDHRA PRADESH, CHANDIGARH, CHATTISGARH, DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI, GOA, GUJARAT, HARYANA, HIMACHAL PRADESH, JHARKHAND, KARNATAKA, LAKSHADWEEP, MADHYA PRADESH, MAHARASTRA, NCT OF DELHI, ODISHA, PUDUCHERRY, PUNJAB, RAJASTHAN, SIKKIM, TAMILNADU, TELANGANA, TRIPURA, UTTARAKHAND, UTTAR PRADESH, WEST BENGAL	ASSAM, BIHAR, DAMAN & DIU, KERALA, MANIPUR, MIZORAM, NAGALAND	ARUNACHAL PRADESH, JAMMU & KASHMIR, LADAKH, MEGHALAYA
2	Digitization of Cadastral Maps	21 States/UTs :	10 States/UTs :	6 States/UTs :
		BIHAR, CHATTISGARH, DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI, GOA, GUJARAT, HARYANA, JHARKHAND, KARNATAKA, KERALA,	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS, ANDHRA PRADESH, ASSAM, HIMACHAL PRADESH, MAHARASTRA, PUNJAB, RAJASTHAN,	ARUNACHAL PRADESH, CHANDIGARH, DAMAN & DIU, JAMMU & KASHMIR,

S.N.	Component	Completed (Equal to or above 90%)	Ongoing (Above 0% & below 90%)	Not Started (Equal to 0%)
		LAKSHADWEEP, MADHYA PRADESH, MANIPUR, MIZORAM, NAGALAND, NCT OF DELHI, ODISHA, PUDUCHERRY, SIKKIM, TAMILNADU, TRIPURA, WEST BENGAL	TELANGANA, UTTARAKHAND, UTTAR PRADESH	LADAKH, MEGHALAYA
3	Integration of Cadastral Maps with RoRs	7 States/UTs :	14 States/UTs :	16 States/UTs :
		BIHAR, CHATTISGARH, GOA, JHARKHAND, ODISHA, TRIPURA, WEST BENGAL	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS, ANDHRA PRADESH, ASSAM, GUJARAT, HIMACHAL PRADESH, LAKSHADWEEP, MADHYA PRADESH, MIZORAM, NAGALAND, NCT OF DELHI, RAJASTHAN, TAMILNADU, UTTARAKHAND, UTTAR PRADESH	ARUNACHAL PRADESH, CHANDIGARGH, DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI, DAMAN & DIU, HARYANA, JAMMU & KASHMIR, KARNATAKA, KERALA, LADAKH, MAHARASTRA, MANIPUR, MEGHALAYA, PUDUCHERRY, PUNJAB, SIKKIM, TELANGANA
4	Computerization of Property Registration (CPR)	28 States/UTs :	3 States/UTs :	6 States/UTs :
		ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS, ANDHRA PRADESH, ASSAM, BIHAR, CHANDIGARGH, CHATTISGARH, DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI, GOA, GUJARAT,	DAMAN & DIU, LADAKH, TAMILNADU	ARUNACHAL PRADESH, LAKSHADWEEP, MANIPUR, MEGHALAYA, MIZORAM, NAGALAND

S.N.	Component	Completed (Equal to or above 90%)	Ongoing (Above 0% & below 90%)	Not Started (Equal to 0%)
		HARYANA, HIMACHAL PRADESH, JAMMU & KASHMIR, JHARKHAND, KARNATAKA, KERALA, MADHYA PRADESH, MAHARASTRA, NCT OF DELHI, ODISHA, PUDUCHERRY, PUNJAB, RAJASTHAN, SIKKIM, TELANGANA, TRIPURA, UTTARAKHAND, UTTAR PRADESH, WEST BENGAL		
5	Integration of Land Records and Property Registration	22 States/UTs :	6 States/UTs :	9 States/UTs :
		ANDHRA PRADESH, ASSAM, BIHAR, CHANDIGARH, DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI, GOA, GUJARAT, HARYANA, JHARKHAND, KARNATAKA, KERALA, MADHYA PRADESH, MAHARASTRA, NCT OF DELHI, ODISHA, PUDUCHERRY, RAJASTHAN, SIKKIM, TELANGANA, TRIPURA, UTTARAKHAND, WEST BENGAL	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS, CHATTISGARH, HIMACHAL PRADESH, LADAKH, PUNJAB, UTTAR PRADESH	ARUNACHAL PRADESH, DAMAN & DIU, JAMMU & KASHMIR, LAKSHADWEEP, MANIPUR, MEGHALAYA, MIZORAM, NAGALAND, TAMILNADU

**Representation of SCs, STs and OBCs
(as on 31.12.2021)**

Groups	Number of Employees				Number of appointments made during the previous calendar year									
					By Direct Recruitment				By Promotion			By Other		
	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	Total	SCs	STs
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)	(ix)	(x)	(xi)	(xii)	(xiii)	(xiv)	(xv)
Group “A”	30	06	05	04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group “B”	24	04	-	03	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-
Group “C”	24	07	01	03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group “D” (Excluding Safai Karamcharis)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group “D” (SafaiKaramcharis)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	78	17	06	10	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-

*Under the 6th Central pay commission, all Group 'D' posts have been converted into Group 'C' posts

**Representation of Persons with Disabilities
(as on 31.12.2021)**

Groups	Number of Employees				DIRECT RECRUITMENT								PROMOTION							
					No. of Vacancies reserved			No. of Appointments made					No. of Vacancies reserved			No of Appointments made				
	Total	VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH		
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)	(ix)	(x)	(xi)	(xii)	(xiii)	(xiv)	(xv)	(xvi)	(xvii)	(xviii)	(xix)		
Group “A”	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Group “B”	24	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Group “C”	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
*Group “D” (Excluding Safaikaramcharis)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
*Group “D” (Safaikaramcharis)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL	78	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

*Under the 6th Central pay commission, all Group 'D' posts have been converted into Group 'C' posts

NOTE:

- (i) VH stands for Visually Handicapped (persons suffering from blindness or low vision)
- (ii) HH stands for Hearing Handicapped (persons suffering from hearing impairment)
- (iii) OH stands for Orthopedically Handicapped (persons suffering from locomotors disability or cerebral palsy)

(As on 31.12.2021)

S. No.	State	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21*	Total			
		No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released							No. of projects	Area		
1	Andhra Pradesh	13	0.058	5.45	32	0.091	20.08			22.09	28	0.073	15.97		0.061	110.83	16	0.05	0	18.00	23.12	9.62	19.17	55.71	5.80		156	0.467	305.84
2	Assam	57	0.221	32.53	86	0.36	40.82	83	0.37	37.53	54	0.216	42.97	45	0.201	116.6	47	0.209	6.99	45.00	0.00	66.09	66.55	49.03	169.26	372	1.577	672.37	
3	Manipur	0	0	0	27	0.128	10.37	33	0.17	15.43	15	0.07	33.75	13	0.062	30.28	14	0.061	11.10	9.00	11.29	13.84	14.14	1.46		102	0.491	150.56	
4	Meghalaya	18	0.03	2.43	29	0.052	9.88	14	0.038	12.87	12	0.039	37.43	11	0.036	28.06	12	0.041	37.16	18.00	11.56	8.95	6.69	1.19		96	0.236	174.22	
5	Mizoram	16	0.062	5.06	16	0.066	17.14	17	0.072	5.84	15	0.069	10.44	14	0.068	69.18	11	0.066	75.81	8.87	16.06	22.35	23.14	22.27		89	0.373	282.16	
6	Nagaland	22	0.106	8.56	19	0.093	26.71	20	0.086	59.42	17	0.068	76.42	20	0.079	74.67	13	0.053	95.09	27.00	60.84	32.08	38.51	137.55	3.531	111	0.476	640.38	
7	Sikkim	3	0.015	1.17	3	0.014	3.88	3	0.014	1.15	2	0.007	8.16	0		0	4	0.016		6.30	0.00	1.40	0	2.127		15	0.066	24.21	
8	Tripura	10	0.03	2.45	10	0.03	8.16	11	0.03	18.17	17	0.044	24.02	8	0.035	47.81	9	0.044	19.04	20.89	27.12	16.66	15.89	10.75	11.74	65	0.213	222.70	
Total		139	0.532	57.65	222	0.824	137.04	222	0.904	172.4	160	0.577	255.18	137	0.035	477.43	128	0.53	19.04	153.06	149.99	160.99	184.09	280.067	190.33	1006	3.899	2472.44	

Annexure XXXVI

State and Phase-wise Status of WDC-PMKSY projects in NER

(No. of projects)

Sl. No	State	Total projects sanctioned	Uninitiated Projects transferred to State on 08.02.2018	Preparatory phase projects transferred to State on 01.08.2018	Work phase	Status as on 31.12.2021 ¹	
						Consolidation phase	Completed / Closed (Administrative reports received)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	156	0	42	78	0	36
2	Assam	372	0	92	0	0	280
3	Manipur	102	0	41	1	0	60
4	Meghalaya	96	12	23	0	0	61
5	Mizoram	89	0	40	0	0	49
6	Nagaland	111	0	0	0	0	111
7	Sikkim	15	4	5	0	0	6
8	Tripura	65	0	9	8	8	40
	Total	1006	16	252	87	8	643

¹As per the information received from States.

**State-wise details of Expenditure on WDC-PMKSY Projects in NER
(2009-10 to 2021-22)**

(Rs in crore)

Sl. No	State	Sanctioned (from 2009-10 to 2014-15)*			Central share released (31.03.2021)	Expenditure from project funds#	Additional expenditure through convergence*
		No. of sanctioned projects	Area covered (m ha)	Total project cost			
1	Arunachal Pradesh	156	0.467	701.48	305.84	398.28	0.00
2	Assam	372	1.577	1946.11	672.37	749.52	12.08
3	Manipu	102	0.491	735.13	150.56	177.13	0.10
4	Meghalaya	96	0.236	351.99	174.22	195.96	0.00
5	Mizoram	89	0.373	560.87	282.16	312.46	1.51
6	Nagaland	111	0.476	714.91	640.381	694.54	43.54
7	Sikkim	15	0.066	98.07	24.21	30.10	0.00
8	Tripura	65	0.213	320.31	222.70	283.92	4.84
	Total	1006	3.899	5428.87	2472.441	2841.91	62.07

@ Sanctioned under the erstwhile Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), which has been amalgamated as the Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) with effect from 2015-16.

\$ Includes releases under the erstwhile IWMP

C.S.: Central share; S.S.: State share

as reported by States (reported month varies);

* as reported by States; Expenditure through convergence upto 2021-22 (Q2)

Note: 1. Expenditure under WDC-PMKSY includes Central Share, State Share, interest & miscellaneous receipt.



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