

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT & PANCHAYATI RAJ

(2021-2022)

22

SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA

**MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)**

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2022-23)**

TWENTY-SECOND REPORT



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

TWENTY SECOND REPORT

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT & PANCHAYATI RAJ

(2021-2022)

(SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

(2022-23)

Presented to Lok Sabha on 16.03.2022

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 16.03.2022



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

March, 2022/Phalguna, 1943 (Saka)

CRD No. 176

Price : Rs

© 2022 BY LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

Published under Rule 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Thirteenth Edition) and Printed by _____.

CONTENTS		Page No
COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE		(iii)
INTRODUCTION		(iv)
REPORT PART-I NARRATION		
I. Introduction		1
(A) Mandate and Role of Ministry of Rural Development		1
(B) Department of Rural Development – An Overview		1
(C) Key Schemes of Department of Rural Development		1
II. Demands No. 87 of the Departmental of Rural Development (2022-23)		2
III. Utilization of Budgetary Allocation for the Financial Year 2021-22		5
IV. Unspent Balances		11
V. Examination of the Demands for Grants (2022-23)		15
VI. Scheme-wise Scrutiny		17
(A) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme		17
1 Objectives of the Act		17
2 Financial Analysis		17
3 Review of Physical Performance		20
4 Pendency in Wages – Material Component		22
5 Payment of Wages		24
6 Increase in wages		25
7 Inclusion of New Works under MGNREGA		26
8 Issues Affecting Muster Roll		27
9 Fake Job-Cards, Allegations of Corruption and Monitoring		27
10 Appointment of Ombudsmen		29
11 Accidental Compensation		30
(B) Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G)		31
1 Noble Vision of the Yojana		31
2 Financial Progress		32
3 Achievement of Physical Targets		35
4 Extension of Yojana		36
5 Delay in Installment Release		36
6 Issues of Landless Beneficiaries		38
7 Increase in Per-Unit Assistance		40
8 Verification of Genuine Beneficiaries		41
9 Inclusion of Leftover Beneficiaries		43
10 Monitoring and Quality of Construction		45
11 Delay in the Completion of Houses		45
(C) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)		46
1 Goal of the Yojana		46
2 Growth of Physical Targets		47
3 Financial Utilization		51
4 Quality of Construction		52
5 Tendering Issues		54
6 Post Construction Maintenance		54
7 Utilization of Newer Techniques		55
(D) Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihood Mission DAY-NRLM		57
1 Aim & Objectives		57
2 Key Inclusion of the Yojana		57
a) Universal Social Mobilization through Self-Help Groups (SHGs)		57
b) Promotion of SHG Federations		58
c) Capacity Building		58
d) Community Fund as Resources in Perpetuity		58

	e) Universal Financial Inclusion	58
	f) Livelihoods Promotion	58
3	Physical Growth	59
4	Finances	59
5	Self-Help Groups	61
6.	Role of Banks – RSETIs	64
7.	Market linked Promotions	66
8	Status and Role of DDU-GKY	67
(E)	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission (SPMRM)	69
	1 Background	69
	2 Physical Targets set and achieved	70
	3 Financial Performance	70
	4 Bottlenecks in the scheme – DPR Preparation	75
	5 Liquidation of Unspent Funds	75
(F)	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)	76
	1 Historical Background	76
	2 Sub-Schemes – A Brief	77
	3 Targets achieved	78
	4 Fund Utilization	78
	5 Review of Assistance Amount	79
	6 Monitoring	80
(G)	SaansadAadarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)	80
	1 Inception of the Yojana	80
	2 Mode of Implementation	80
	3 Progress so far	82
VII.	Role of District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committees (DISHA)	82
VIII.	Increase in the pace of the Schemes	83
IX.	Effect of COVID Pandemic on the Schemes	85
	PART – II	
	Observations/Recommendations the Committee.....	87
	ANNEXURES	
I.	Details of Unspent Balances across the Schemes	107
II.	Minutes of the Fifth Sitting of the Committee held on 21 February, 2022	111
III.	Extracts of Minutes of the Eighth Sitting of the Committee held on 14 March, 2022	114

**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT &
PANCHAYATI RAJ (2021-2022)**

Shri Prataprao Jadhav -- Chairperson

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Sisir Kumar Adhikari
3. Shri C. N. Annadurai
4. Shri A.K.P Chinraj
5. Shri Rajveer Diler
6. Shri Vijay Kumar Dubey
7. Shri Sukhbir Singh Jaunapuria
8. Dr. Mohammad Jawed
9. Prof. Rita Bahuguna Joshi
10. Shri Nalin Kumar Kateel
11. Shri Narendra Kumar
12. Shri Janardan Mishra
13. Shri B.Y. Raghavendra
14. Shri Talari Rangaiah
15. Smt. Gitaben Vajesingbhai Rathva
16. Smt. Mala Rajya Laxmi Shah
17. Shri Vivek Narayan Shejwalkar
18. Shri Brijbhushan Sharan Singh
19. Shri Kumbakudi Sudhakaran
20. Dr. Alok Kumar Suman
21. Shri Shyam Singh Yadav

Rajya Sabha

22. Shri Dineshchandra Jemalbhai Anavadiya
23. Smt. Shanta Chhetri
24. Shri Shamsheer Singh Dullo
25. Shri Iranna Kadadi
26. Dr. Wanweiroy Kharlukhi
27. Shri Naranbhai J. Rathwa
28. Shri Ram Shakal
29. Shri Bashistha Narain Singh
30. Shri Ajay Pratap Singh
31. -vacant-

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri D.R. Shekhar - Joint Secretary
2. Shri A. K. Shah - Director
3. Shri Inam Ahmed - Executive Officer

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (2021-2022) having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present the Twenty-Second Report on Demands for Grants (2022-23) of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development).

2. Demands for Grants have been examined by the Committee under Rule 331E (1) (a) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

3. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Department of Rural Development (Ministry of Rural Development) on 21 February, 2022.

4. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 14 March, 2022.

5. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officials of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) for placing before them the requisite material and their considered views in connection with the examination of the subject.

6. The Committee would also like to place on record their deep sense of appreciation for the invaluable assistance rendered to them by the officials of Lok Sabha Secretariat attached to the Committee.

NEW DELHI;
14 March, 2022
23 Phalgun, 1943 (Saka)

PRATAPRAO JADHAV
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Rural Development & Panchayati Raj

**REPORT
PART - I
NARRATION**

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Mandate and Role of Ministry of Rural Development

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.

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

B. Department of Rural Development – An Overview

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.

C. Key Schemes of Department of Rural Development

- (i) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)
- (ii) Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G)
- (iii) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

- (iv) Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM)
- (v) National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)
- (vi) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission (SPMRM)
- (vii) Saansad Aadarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

II. Demand No. 87 of the Department of Rural Development (2022-23)

Demands for Grants (2022-23) – An insight

Brief summary of the Detailed Demand for Grants of the Department of Rural Development							
(Rs. in crore)							
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Major Head of Account	Budget Estimates, 2021-2022	Revised Estimates, 2021-2022	Budget Estimates 2022-2023		
					Revenue	Capital/ Loan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SCHEMES							
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT							
1	Aajeevika-National Rural Livelihood Mission(NRLM)	2501	2119.67	2064.82	3089.42	..	3089.42
		3601	9994.22	8370.50	8762.01	..	8762.01
		3602	273.34	175.91	201.34	..	201.34
TOTAL - SPECIAL PROGRAMMES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT			12387.23	10611.23	12052.77	...	12052.77
RURAL EMPLOYMENT							
2	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)	2505	51980.30	75045.36	52645.41	..	52645.41
		3601	20798.15	22796.74	20131.69	..	20131.69
		3602	221.55	157.90	222.90	..	222.90
TOTAL - Rural Employment			73000.00	98000.00	73000.00	..	73000.00
HOUSING							
3	Rural Housing (IAY)	2216	2599.85	3489.69	4082.43	..	4082.43
		3601	14761.14	14761.14	13778.53	..	13778.53
		3602	189.00	189.00	139.00	..	139.00
	Interest Subsidy	2216	0.01	0.01	0.01	..	0.01
TOTAL - IAY			17550.00	18439.84	17999.97	..	17999.97
OTHER RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES:							
4	Grants to National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD)	2515	111.60	111.60	121.91	..	121.91
5	Management Support to RD Programme & strengthening district planning process	2515	354.38	169.53	202.19	..	202.19
6	BPL Survey	2515	0.01	0.01	0.01	..	0.01
7	RURBAN Mission	2515	95.02	40.02	80.02	..	80.02
		3601	409.98	276.98	389.98	..	389.98
		3602	30.00	20.00	20.00	..	20.00
TOTAL - OTHER RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES			1000.99	618.14	814.11	..	814.11
ROAD & BRIDGES							
8	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	3054	197.82	197.01	250.80	..	250.80
		3601	12302.18	11162.99	15349.20	..	15349.20
		3602	1000.00	1140.00	1500.00	..	1500.00
(PMGSY) - Rural Roads			13500.00	12500.00	17100.00	..	17100.00
9	National Social Assistance Programme	2235	24.56	24.56	22.56	..	22.56
		3601	8189.99	8189.98	8534.38	..	8534.38
		3602	65.45	65.45	130.15	..	130.15
TOTAL- NSAP			8280.00	8279.99	8687.09	..	8687.09

(Rs. In crore)							
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Major Head of Account	Budget Estimates, 2021-2022	Revised Estimates, 2021-2022	Budget Estimates 2022-2023		
					Revenue	Capital/ Loan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	Provision for North Eastern Region and Sikkim						
	1. Aajeevika-National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)	2552	1290.38	1098.38	1283.65	..	1283.65
	2. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)	2552	0.00	0.00	0.00	..	0.00
	3. Rural Housing (IAY)	2552	1950.00	1950.00	2000.03	..	2000.03
	4. Grants to National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD)	2552	12.40	12.40	13.55	..	13.55
	5. Management Support to RD Programme & strengthening district planning process	2552	10.00	7.00	10.00	..	10.00
	6. BPL Survey	2552	0.00	0.00	0.00	..	0.00
	7. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) - Rural Roads	2552	1500.00	1500.00	1900.00	..	1900.00
	8. National Social Assistance Programme	2552	920.00	450.01	965.22	..	965.22
	9. RURBAN Mission	2552	65.00	38.00	60.00	..	60.00
	TOTAL - NE Region		5747.78	5055.79	6232.45	..	6232.45
	TOTAL - SCHEME EXPENDITURE		131466.00	153504.99	135886.39	..	135886.39
	NON-SCHEME EXPENDITURE						
	1. Headquarter's Establishment of Department of Rural Development	3451	53.08	53.08	57.90	..	57.90
	TOTAL - NON-SCHEME		53.08	53.08	57.90	..	57.90
	GRAND TOTAL (SCHEME + NON- SCHEME)		131519.08	153558.07	135944.29	..	135944.29

Statement-C										
Statement showing percentage increase in various Schemes / Programmes during last 3 years										
(Rs. in crores)										
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2018-19	2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-22		2022-23	
		Outlay	Outlay	% increase over 2018-19	Outlay	% increase over 2019-20	Outlay	% increase over 2020-21	Outlay	% increase over 2021-22
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Aajeevika-National Rural Livelihood Mission	5750.00	9024.00	56.94%	9210.04	2.06%	13677.61	48.51%	13336.42	-2.49%
2	Mahatma Gandhi National for Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	55000.00	60000.00	9.09%	61500.00	2.50%	73000.00	18.70%	73000.00	0.00%
3	Rural Housing (Indira Awaas Yojana)	21000.00	19000.00	-9.52%	19500.00	2.63%	19500.00	0.00%	20000.00	2.56%
4	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	19000.00	19000.00	0.00%	19500.00	2.63%	15000.00	-23.08%	19000.00	26.67%
5	National Institute of Rural Development-Panchayati Raj	75.00	100.00	33.33%	124.00	24.00%	124.00	0.00%	135.46	9.24%
6	Council for Advancmant of People's Action & RuralTechnology (CAPART)	24.00	24.00	0.00%	0.00	-100.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
7	Management support to RD programmes and strengthening district planning process	254.40	350.62	37.82%	367.46	4.80%	364.38	-0.84%	212.19	-41.77%
8	BPL Survey	75.70	1.00	-98.68%	0.01	-99.00%	0.01	0.00%	0.01	0.00%
9	National Social Assistance Programme	9975.00	9200.00	-7.77%	9196.92	-0.03%	9200.00	0.03%	9652.31	4.92%
10	RURBAN Mission	1200.00	800.00	-33.33%	600.00	-25.00%	600.00	0.00%	550.00	-8.33%
11	Non Scheme Sectt.	44.57	47.57	6.73%	48.76	2.50%	53.08	8.86%	57.90	9.08%
12	Grameen Vikas Bhawan	5.25	100.00	1804.76%	100.00	0.00%	0.00	-100.00%	0.00	0.00%
	TOTAL - RURAL DEVELOPMENT	112403.92	117647.19	4.66%	120147.19	2.12%	131519.08	9.46%	135944.29	3.36%

The total Budget Estimates (BE) for Financial Year 2022-23 is Rs. 1,35,944.29 crore as compared to the BE of Financial Year 2021-22 i.e. Rs. 1,31,519.08 crore. Thus, there is a hike of 3.36% in Budgetary Allocation for the 2022-23 fiscal over the fiscal 2021-22. While the BE of MGNREGA sees no hike as compared to previous year and is static at Rs. 73,000/- crore, the schemes of PMGSY and PMAY-G see a hike of 26.67% and 2.56% respectively.

III. Utilization of Budgetary Allocation for the Financial Year 2021-22

Financial Performance during 2021-22

Department of Rural Development											Statement-A
Statement showing Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and Actual Expenditure from 2019-20 to 2021-22 and BE 2022-23											
											(Rs. In crores)
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan 2019-20			Annual Plan 2020-21			Annual Plan 2021-22			B.E. 2022-23
		B.E.	R.E.	Actual Expenditure	B.E.	R.E.	Actual Expenditure	B.E.	R.E.	Actual Expenditure Upto 29.01.2022 with Authorization	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Centrally Sponsored Schemes										
1	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	60000.00	71001.81	71679.31	61500.00	111500.00	111169.55	73000.00	98000.00	79977.39	73000.00
2	National Rural Livelihood Mission- Aajeevika	9024.00	9024.00	8989.56	9210.04	9210.04	9201.77	13677.61	11709.61	6726.24	13336.42
3	Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana	19000.00	18475.00	18116.02	19500.00	19500.00	19269.08	19500.00	20389.84	13725.36	20000.00
4	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	19000.00	14070.07	14017.48	19500.00	13706.23	13687.49	15000.00	14000.00	10693.59	19000.00
5	National Social Assistance Programme	9200.00	9200.00	8692.42	9196.92	42617.22	42443.10	9200.00	8730.00	6425.07	9652.31
6	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission	800.00	300.00	303.75	600.00	372.33	369.29	600.00	375.00	16.47	550.00
	Central Sector Schemes										
7	Grants to National Institute of Rural Dev.	100.00	100.00	80.42	124.00	80.50	80.43	124.00	124.00	84.98	135.46
8	Assistance to C.A.P.A.R.T.	24.00	19.07	19.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Management support to RD Programmes and strengthening district planning process	350.62	350.62	139.86	367.46	341.44	134.47	364.38	176.53	44.07	212.19
10	SECC Census	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
	Total	117499.62	122541.57	122037.89	119998.43	197327.77	196355.18	131466.00	153504.99	117693.17	135886.39

Department of Rural Development

Statement-A Cont..

Statement showing Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and Actual Expenditure from 2019-20 to 2021-22 and BE 2022-2023

(Rs. In crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan 2019-20			Annual Plan 2020-21			Annual Plan 2021-22			B.E. 2022-23
		B.E.	R.E.	Actual Expenditure	B.E.	R.E.	Actual Expenditure	B.E.	R.E.	Actual Expenditure Upto 29.01.2022 with	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	NON SCHEME EXPENDITURE										
1	Headquarter's Establishment of										
	Department of Rural Development	47.57	52.53	47.78	48.76	48.76	61.53	53.08	53.08	56.43	57.90
	Total (Non Scheme Expenditure) (RD)	47.57	52.53	47.78	48.76	48.76	61.53	53.08	53.08	56.43	57.90
2	Grameen Vikas Bhawan (Capital Section)	100.00	54.90	12.52	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total (Capital Section) (RD)	100.00	54.90	12.52	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL- RURAL DEVELOPMENT	117647.19	122649.00	122098.19	120147.19	197376.53	196416.71	131519.08	153558.07	117749.60	135944.29

An amount of Rs. 1,31,519.08 crores was allocated to the Department of Rural Development at the BE Stage for the Financial Year 2021-22 which was upwardly revised to Rs. 1,53,558.07 crores at the RE stage while the expenditure till 29.01.2022 is Rs. 1,17,749.60 crore.

3.2 When asked about the reasons for the increase in funds at the RE stage in 2021-22 alongwith justification, the Department of Rural Development (DoRD) have submitted in their written replies as under:-

“DAY-NRLM:-As far as DAY-NRLM is concerned, no additional amount has been proposed in the RE over and above the BE provision of Rs.13677.61 Crore for the current year.

MGNREGA:-Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is a demand driven program. The BE of FY 2021-22 for Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is Rs. 73,000 crore. An additional fund of Rs.25,000 crore has been provided at RE stage as per the requirement based on current pace of demand for work. It increases the total allocation to Rs. 98,000 crore. Out of which, Rs. 80,338.46crore has been utilized so far (81.97%).

PMAY-G:- The total Budget approved for the Current Financial Year i.e. 2021-22 is Rs. 19500 crores. Out of the Total Budget, Rs. 16940 crores is earmarked for Housing. Further, the remaining amount is earmarked for Miscellaneous Heads viz. NABARD Interest Re-payment, Rural Housing Interest Subsidy Scheme, Domestic Travel Expenses, Office Expenses etc. A total of Rs. 2500 crores is earmarked under the Budget

Head of NABARD Interest Re-payment . Further as per the calculation an additional amount of Rs. 1315 crores is required. Since the Interest Re-payment to NABARD is a Committed Liability to the Government of India out of the requirement of Rs. 1315 crores an amount of Rs. 889.84 crores is adjusted from Other Programme Divisions of Rural Development.

PMGSY:- In so as PMGSY is concerned there is no hike in RE vis a vis BE. Rather allocation has been reduced at RE stage. Figures of BE & RE (2021-22) , release and actual expenditure (including state share) as on 24.01.2022 are as under:

(Rs. In crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme	BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	Release as on 24.01.2022	Exp. 24.01.2022
1	PMGSY	15,000.00	14,000.00	10,447.89	20,234.22

SPMRM:-Under SPMRM, there is no increase in the funds at the RE stage in 2021-22. There is a reduction in funds for 2021-2022 at RE stage to Rs. 375 crore from BE of Rs. 600 crore.

Out of the total CGF of Rs. 600 crore allocated under the Mission for the current FY 2021-2022, only Rs. 16.47 crore was released till date i.e., 2.74 % of BE.

As on 24.01.2022, 18 States and 1 UT have utilized more than 75% of the released funds and are due for fund release by the Ministry. However, due to the EFC decision recommending discontinuation of SPMRM, fund releases to States under SPMRM is held up since September 2021.

The Mission is seeking extension till March 2024, from the Union Cabinet. On approval, the funds would be utilized.”

3.3 On being enquired about the plan of DoRD to spend the remaining amount of funds during the short span of time left in the current fiscal, the replies submitted are as below:-

“DAY-NRLM:-Latest expenditure under DAY-NRLM is Rs.6725.05 Crore. The programme activities have now been picked up the momentum after the setback of Covid-19 in most of the States and it is expected the pace of expenditure will be higher and can be fully utilized the RE budget provision in the last quarter. Further, majority of the sub schemes of DAY-NRLM has been mapped on PFMS platform by States/UTs for carrying out the expenditure during implementation of Schemes; this will assist the Center/ State/UTs for monitoring of the expenditure in real time.

DDU-GKY:- DDU-GKY plans to release Rs 23.97 Crores to States and CTAs in the last quarter of FY 2021-22.

MGNREGA:-Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is a demand driven program. Currently, agreed to Labour Budget is 319.59 crore so far. Till date, as per

the surge in demand for works in the field, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangna, Assam and Kerala have already been revised upwards. Being a demand driven scheme, the requirement of funds is based on anticipated demand as per the current pace for demand of work.

PMAY-G:- Out of the Total amount of Rs. 16940 earmarked for Housing purpose an amount of Rs. 10964.47 crores is disbursed to States/UTs and Rs. 5975 crores is left. The proposals from the State Govts/UT Administration were already received and are pending with the IFD for concurrence. Further for some States as per the objections raised by IFD the reply in respect of the State Governments is still awaited. As per the projected demand this division will be eligible for availing Extra Budgetary Resources so as to meet the target for the Current Financial Year.

PMGSY:- As on 24-01-2022, Rs. 10,447.89 crore have been utilized against RE of Rs. 14,000 crore and it is expected that the entire amount of Rs. 14,000 crore which have been allocated in RE (2021-22) would be utilized by the end of the financial year. This estimation has been firmed up on the basis of interaction with the states.

NSAP:- As on 25.01.2022, around 74% of the total allocated funds (RE) has been utilized for NSAP schemes and keeping in view the fund requirement of States/UTs for the fourth quarter, the remaining amount will be utilized accordingly.

SPMRM:- Due to the EFC decision recommending discontinuation of SPMRM, the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, GOI did not allow the expenditure under the Mission beyond 30th September, 2021. IFD, DoRD did not concur the fund release proposals after the recommendations of EFC for discontinuation of the Mission. Hence, the fund releases to States under SPMRM is held up since September, 2021. Also, the Ministry discontinued release of funds on cluster-based demands under the earlier adopted provisions for fund release, and implemented fund pooling mechanism to avoid parking of funds at States /UTs, hence, the funds release proposals were not received during this period, as states were using the unspent balance that were released to them in the past Financial Years. The Mission is seeking extension till March 2024, from the Union Cabinet. As on date Rs. 16.47 crore have only been utilized against the RE of Rs. 375 crore.

The Program Division is in receipt of proposals from 15 States/UTs seeking release of Rs. 536.74 crore central share of funds, as on 24.01.2022. On approval of Mission Extension, the funds would be utilized. Further, fund release towards spatial plan preparation is also due for release, post the Mission extension.

NIRD&PR:- The funds are released to NIRD&PR and SIRDs/ETCs in to two installments. Each installment is released in two tranches. The remaining amount of Rs. 39.02 crore will be released to NIRD&PR as 2nd tranche of 2nd installment. Further, the funds under SIRDs/ETCs would be released as per the proposals received from the Institutes.”(RLoP3, Pg 6-8)

3.4 On the pattern of expenditure in the ongoing fiscal, the Secretary DoRD during the course of evidence submitted as under:-

“पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष में कोविड के मद्देनजर सरकार ने कई मदों में अतिरिक्त प्रावधान किए थे। गत वर्ष में अब तक का सर्वाधिक खर्च हुआ था। अगर, इस वित्तीय वर्ष में उन खर्चों को हटा दिया जाए तो यह लगभग उसके बराबर है।

मैं आपका ध्यान आगे की स्लाइड की ओर आकृष्ट कराना चाहूंगा। इस स्लाइड में बजट में मांग, उसके अलावा जो पुनरीक्षित प्राक्कलन होती है और वास्तविक व्यय को दर्शाया गया है। आप देखेंगे कि जो पुनरीक्षित प्राक्कलन है, उसका लगभग 99 प्रतिशत खर्च हमारा प्रत्येक वर्ष का है। कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि हमें जो प्रावधान उपलब्ध कराया जाता है, उसको हम लोग पूरी तरह से खर्च करने के लिए तत्पर रहते हैं। इस वित्तीय वर्ष में अब तक लगभग 80 प्रतिशत खर्च किये जा चुके हैं। हमें पूरी तरह से आशा है कि हम 1,53,000 करोड़ रुपये के प्रावधानों का पूरा-पूरा व्यय कर लेंगे।

इस स्लाइड में, वित्तीय वर्ष में बजट में जो मूल मांग थी, उसके बाद पुनरीक्षित मांग हुई और दोनों के बीच में खर्च का जो फर्क है तथा वह पुनरीक्षित प्राक्कलन का कितना अनुपात है, वह इसमें दर्शाया गया है।

जैसा कि ‘महात्मा गांधी नरेगा’ में बजट के दौरान 73,000 करोड़ रुपये की मांग थी, उसके बाद हम लोगों ने पुनरीक्षित प्राक्कलन के रूप में 98,000 करोड़ रुपये रखा था। अभी तक 82,000 करोड़ रुपयों का व्यय हो चुका है, जो लगभग 84 प्रतिशत के बराबर है।

‘प्रधान मंत्री ग्रामीण आवास योजना’ के अंतर्गत पुनरीक्षित प्राक्कलन में 20,389 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया था, जो बजट प्राक्कलन से लगभग 889 करोड़ रुपये ज्यादा थी। उसके विरुद्ध 15,244 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय हुआ है, जो लगभग 75 प्रतिशत के बराबर है।

‘प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना’ में मूल प्राक्कलन 15,000 करोड़ रुपये का था और उसके विरुद्ध पुनरीक्षित प्राक्कलन के रूप में 14,000 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान हमें उपलब्ध कराया गया था। उसमें से लगभग 11,792 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए हैं, जो लगभग 84 प्रतिशत के बराबर है।

इसी प्रकार से, जो ‘राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सुरक्षा’ कार्यक्रम है, उसमें आर.ई. के दौरान 8,730 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया था। उसकी वजह यह थी कि हमें जो नार्थ-ईस्टर्न मद में 10 प्रतिशत व्यय करने होते हैं, उतने हमारे पास लॉ बुक नहीं हैं। इस बारे में हमने वित्त मंत्रालय को अवगत करा दिया था। लेकिन, पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों के लिए 10 प्रतिशत न्यूनतम रखे जाने का जो प्रावधान है, उसके मद्देनजर हमें 470 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान प्रत्यर्पित करना पड़ा। आज के दिन तक लगभग 74 प्रतिशत खर्च किया जा चुका है।

‘दीन दयाल उपाध्याय अंत्योदय योजना’ के तहत जो ‘राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका’ कार्यक्रम है, उसमें 13,677 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया था। पुनरीक्षित प्राक्कलन 11,709 करोड़ रुपये का किया गया था। उसमें से लगभग 1,968 करोड़ रुपये की बचत हुई है। यह बचत ‘दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल योजना’ और ‘आरसेटी कार्यक्रम’ के अंतर्गत कोविड के मद्देनजर प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम न किए जाने के कारण हुई है। आज के दिन तक इसमें लगभग 61.7 प्रतिशत का खर्च किया जा चुका है।“

3.5 The DoRD have furnished a comparative Statement of the funds allocated/funds utilized for each scheme as produced below:-

Statement showing Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and Actual Expenditure for the year 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-2021 and 2021-22(till date).													
(Rs. In crores)													
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2018-2019			2019-2020			2020-2021			2021-2022		
		B.E.	R.E.	Actual Expenditure	B.E.	R.E.	Actual Expenditure	B.E.	R.E.	Actual Expenditure	B.E.	R.E.	Actual Expenditure till 29.01.2022
1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	11	12	13	14	15	16
Centrally Sponsored Schemes													
1	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	55000.00	61830.09	61829.55	60000.00	71001.81	71679.31	61500.00	111500.00	111169.55	73000.00	98000.00	79977.39
2	National Rural Livelihood Mission-Aajeevika	5750.00	5783.50	5783.48	9024.00	9024.00	8989.56	9210.04	9210.04	9201.77	13677.61	11709.61	6726.24
3	Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin	21000.00	19600.00	19307.95	19000.00	18475.00	18116.02	19500.00	19500.00	19269.08	19500.00	20389.84	13725.36
4	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	19000.00	15500.00	15417.55	19000.00	14070.07	14017.48	19500.00	13706.23	13687.49	15000.00	14000.00	10693.59
5	National Social Assistance Programme	9975.00	8467.46	8418.47	9200.00	9200.00	8692.42	9200.00	42617.22	42443.10	9200.00	8730.00	6425.07
6	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission	1200.00	451.03	432.61	800.00	300.00	303.75	600.00	372.33	369.29	600.00	375.00	16.47
Central Sector Schemes													
7	Grants to National Institute of Rural Dev.	75.00	75.00	72.17	100.00	100.00	80.42	124.00	80.50	80.43	124.00	124.00	84.98
8	Assistance to C.A.P.A.R.T.	24.00	20.41	16.34	24.00	19.07	19.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Management support to RD Programmes and strengthening district planning process	254.40	238.52	200.23	350.62	350.62	139.86	364.38	341.44	134.47	364.38	176.53	44.07
10	SECC Census	75.70	386.95	375.01	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Total		112354.10	112352.96	111853.36	117499.62	122541.57	122037.89	119998.43	197327.77	196355.18	131466.00	153504.99	117693.17

IV. Unspent Balances

4.2 Scheme-wise unspent balances details as provided by the DoRD are produced in **Annexure 1**.

4.3 The DoRD have submitted in their written replies the reasons for the quantum of unspent balances as mentioned below:-

“DAY-NRLM:-Under DAY-NRLM, considering the implementation process which requires fund flow from State to District and Blocks, the programme guidelines allow retention of around 25% of the allocated funds by permitting release of 2nd installment after utilization of 75% of available funds. The available funds include opening balance brought forward from the previous year.

Comparison between the quantum of releases to unspent balances over the years, shows that though the quantum of amount released over three years up to 2020-21 the percentage of unspent balances have reduced. In the current financial year, the surge in percentage of unspent balances to the quantum of releases is on account of releases made during February and March of 2020-21 are released the State treasury in 2021-22.

DDU-GKY:- COVID-19 Containment measures have reduced the operational capacity of DDU-GKY Training centres and frequent shut downs by States due to COVID surge has hampered resumption of trainings across States. Training centres are presently running at about 1/3rd capacity of installed capacity, making operations infeasible. DoRD provided additional time for completion of Trainings as well as Placement of trained candidates. Action Plan 2019-2022 is extended up to March 2023. Additionally, support cost activities have also shifted to online mode wherever possible.

RSETI:- 16. COVID-19 Containment measures have reduced the operational capacity of RSETIs and frequent shut downs by States due to COVID surge has hamper resumption of training programmes across States. Training centre are presently running at lower than installed capacity, making operations difficult.

MGNREGA:-Under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, funds release to the States/UTs is a continuous process depending upon the demand on the ground. Funds released towards Material & Admin Component of the programme particularly in the terminal month of the financial year becomes unspent balance in some States due to delayed available of funds to the State Govt. through RBI, subsequent delay in release by State Finance Department to Bank Account of Implementing Agency at State, some technical issues come up during the funds transfer order

generation at field or administrative issues at field. Ministry adjusts such unspent balance at the subsequent release.

PMAY-G:-As reported by States/UTs on Awaasoft as on 25.01.2022 a total of 10891.13 crores is reported as Unspent Balance. Further as per the Framework For Implementation of PMAY-G the unspent balance left in the State Nodal Accounts is carried forward as Opening Balance in the next financial year.

The reasons for unspent balance are as follows:

1. Slow pace of construction of houses due to lockdown during COVID19 Pandemic.
2. Delay in transfer of funds from State treasury to SNA.
3. Delay in construction due to misc factors like onset of model code of conduct due to State Assembly or Panchayat elections, Delay in provision of land to the landless beneficiaries, delay in sanction of houses by the States/UTs, Non-availability of construction material, etc.

PMGSY:-Following are various factors for accumulation of unspent balance:

- i Usually the States release central government share as well as state share towards the end of the year leading to higher unspent balance at the beginning of the year.
- ii Expenditure is also dependent on the season. In this season, there was an early onset and prolonged monsoon due to which the expenditure was a little slow. Normally expenditure in roads construction picks up only after the second quarters. States are now picking up the pace of construction in the current period.
- iii Most of the balance works are in remote areas and in difficult terrains where pace of execution is slow. This is also a factor for slow expenditure. In many states, the expenditure is less on account of pending bills due to quality inspections and compliance, etc.
- iv The unspent balance is also inclusive of interest earned and the share of tender premium given by States. However, there is declining trend in the unspent balance, due to constant monitoring.
- v The unspent balances available with states also includes some of the funds from Rs. 10,346 crore which has been released this year and some of it very recently.

The following steps have been taken by the Division to liquidate unspent balances:-

(i) The unspent balances with the States are taken into consideration while considering proposals of further release of funds to avoid parking of funds.

(ii) Funds are released to only those States which are having capacity to utilize balances from previous year and releases made during current year.

(iii) Further, Central shares are released to States only after ensuring that previous pending State shares are credited to State Nodal Account of the scheme. In order to ensure that funds to the State are released just in time, Ministry of Finance has issued guidelines to issue

Central share to States in 4 tranches of 25% each. Second tranche is released only when both Central and State share are credited by the State government to the State nodal account of the scheme and 75 % of total available fund is utilized.

(iv) Further, the States are advised to increase the pace of construction of PMGSY roads and liquidate the available unspent balance.

(v) The progress of the programme is reviewed regularly at the level of Hon'ble Minister/Secretary/Other Senior Officials, wherein the States are advised to increase the pace of construction of PMGSY roads and liquidate the available unspent balance.

NSAP:-For the current financial year (i.e. 2021-22) releases, no unspent balance reported by States/UTs.

SPMRM:-The total unspent balance as on 31.01.2022 is Rs. 796.80 crore (total) as against Rs. 1413.22 crore at the start of FY 2021-22. The unspent balance has been reduced by Rs. 616.42 crore during the FY 2021-22 under SPMRM.”

4.4 As to how the DoRD planned to mitigate the amount of unspent balances, the replies furnished state as below:-

“DAY-NRLM:-To control the unspent balance, there is already a built-in safeguard in the NRLM guidelines to regulate accumulation of unspent balances. According to the guidelines any unspent balance in excess of 10% of the total allocation of previous year is adjusted against the 2nd installment of the succeeding financial year. Further Bi-monthly Finance Review Meetings are held with States to review the progress of the expenditure and resolve any impediments in smooth flow of funds and pace of expenditure. Performance review meetings with the States are also held regularly at highest level under the Chairmanship of Secretary (RD) which are attended by the Additional Chief Secretaries /Principal Secretaries of all States.

With the implementation of fresh guidelines issued by Gol, Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, PFMS Division, vide their OM No.-1(13) PFMS|FCD|1020, dated 23/03/2021 on “Procedure for Release of funds under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and monitoring utilization of the funds released” from 1st July, 2021, liquidation of unspent balances lying with the State/s and implementing agencies is anticipated and the possibility of unspent balances getting accumulated will be minimised.

RSETI:- The funds are released to States and the States release to the banks operating RSETIs as reimbursement of training cost. Matter is being followed with Lead banks/ States for speeding up the process also keeping in view the Covid-19 protocol.

MGNREGA:-Under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, the unspent balance against the last release is got adjusted in the next release. Under the scheme, fund release is a continuous process depending upon the demand on the ground. Ministry ensures release of next installment, only after utilization of funds against pervious central release.

PMAY-G:-This division is continuously monitoring the States/UTs to minimize the Unspent Balances. Further release of funds to States/UTs is concurred only if the subject to the pace of Monthly Expenditure of the State/UT so as to avoid parking of funds.

The progress of the programme is reviewed regularly at the level of Minister/Secretary/DDG, wherein the States are advised to increase the pace of works and liquidate the available unspent balance.

PMGSY:-As given in reply to point 16.

NSAP:- The funds are released in advance to the States/UTs for providing central assistance to the beneficiaries identified under NSAP after following the due procedure. The reason for availability of unspent balance with States/UTs is non-submission of requisite proposals/documents by the States/UTs in time. For instance, sometimes, funds are released at the end of a financial year as the 2nd installment proposals are received in fourth quarter of a financial year. These funds are not fully utilized by the States before seeking funds for 1st installment for the subsequent year. In such cases unspent balance of the respective State is adjusted from the amount due towards 01st installment. However, the matter of unspent balances is continuously taken up with the States through written communications/emails and formal discussions.

SPMRM:-At the start of the FY 2021-22, the unspent balance lying with the States/ UTs was Rs. 1413.22 crore. Since funds were already available with the States and further fund release milestones were not met, fund release was little in Q-1 of FY 2020-21. The unspent balance has reduced to Rs. 796.80 crore as on 31.01.2022.

Under SPMRM, fund pooling mechanism has been implemented since January 2021. After fund pooling mechanism, States/UTs who have achieved 75% utilization of CGF expenditure (both Central and State share) are eligible for further fund release by the Ministry, subject to submission of requisite documents. These funds are further released in two tranches of 50% each. The State/UT can claim the second tranche only after achieving 75% of expenditure of 1st tranche released from Centre including corresponding state share. Thus, the unspent balance is getting liquidated under SPMRM. Further, the fund release to states is based on the prospective expenditure plan for six months, therefore the unspent balance is expected to be limited, going forward.

NIRD&PR:-There has been a regular follow up with the SIRDs/ETCs by letters and DO letters, if any unspent balance is with Institute.”

V. Examination of Demands for Grants (2022-23)

The BE 2022-23 for Department of Rural Development is now Rs. 1,35,944.29 crore instead of Rs. 1,40,944.29 crore after reduction in allocation of Rs. 5,000 crore under MGNREGA as communicated by Ministry of Finance.

5.2 Responding to the query of the Committee regarding the BE for 2022-23 when the RE of 2021-22 was at Rs. 1,53,558.07 crores, the DoRD in their replies stated as below:-

“DAY-NRLM:-The provision for DAY-NRLM in RE 2020-21 is Rs.11709.61 Crore. The provision of Rs.13336.42 Crore in BE 2022-23 is considered to be adequate to meet the programme requirement of the DAY-NRLM for the year 2022-23.

PMAY-G:-The BE sought for the year 2022-23 is Rs.20,000.00crore (which is 2.5% increase of GBS 2021-22). The completion target for the FY 2022-23 is 52,78,547 houses. The total cost to Gol is Rs.48,422.00 crore (includes interest cost). To cover the gap between BE and cost to Gol, Cabinet has approved EBR support of Rs. 28422 Crores for the FY 2022-23, though this has not been reflected in the Budgetary Statement.

SPMRM:-Under SPMRM, Ministry has projected Rs. 1500 crore expenditure during FY 2022-23, however, at BE stage, only Rs. 550 crore are allocated for FY 2022-2023. As the Mission is in advanced stage of implementation now, when the project identification, approval and sanctions have been completed, the Mission would require higher funds for implementation of works. The Mission will demand for more funds at RE stage based on the demand from the States/UTs and to complete cluster development target by March 2023-2024.

Reply:- DAY-NRLM:- As far as DAY-NRLM is concerned, the provision of Rs.13336.42 Crore in BE 2022-23 is considered to be adequate to meet the programme requirement for the year 2022-23.

MGNREGA for Point No. 21 and 22 :- Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is a demand driven program and release of funds to the States/UTs is a continuous process. At the time of BE estimation it has been taken into consideration the current pace of expenditure. However, Ministry seeks additional funds for implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS from the Ministry of Finance as and when required for meeting the demand for work on the ground.

PMAY-G:- The increase in raw materials cost and other important aspects associated is related to unit assistance extended to beneficiaries for construction of houses under PMAY-G. And as per cabinet approval,

there is no change in unit assistance. The B.E. for 2022-23 is projected based on the approval of cabinet for GBS and EBR support.

SPMRM:-Under SPMRM, the maximum eligible Critical Gap Funds (CGF) for a cluster is Rs. 30 crore/ Rs. 15 crore, and the Mission outlay approved by the Cabinet is Rs. 5142.08 crore only. Therefore increase in allocation is difficult.”

5.3 When asked about the roadmap of the DoRD in terms of the future of the schemes in light of meagre increase in fund allocation, the DoRD in their replies submitted that:-

“RSETI:-The funds for RSETIs are sought based on Annual Action Plan considered common cost norms of Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship.

MGNREGA:-The Ministry regularly reviews the permissible list of works under the programme as per the provisions of the Act. Such review is done after due consultation with States/UTs. In FY 2020-21, unskilled wage component for construction of Community Sanitary Complexes in convergence with Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) has been added as a permissible work under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. Dragon fruits has been allowed as an activity under Horticulture plantation work. Ministry has added new activity by making provision for Rural Connectivity in Border Areas. Further, The Ministry has taken several initiatives for the betterment of individual beneficiary livelihoods projects and promoted the involvement of National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) compliant Cluster Level Federation (CLF) as Programme Implementing Agency (PIA) for raising nurseries including Moringa, Plantation/Horticulture plantation including Moringa, Roadside Plantation and other Individual Beneficiary works under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS. Watershed based development with convergence of funds and planning on the basis of various geo-morphological, rainfall, soil and such other parameters is one of the strongest approaches to execution of Mahtama Gandhi NREGS which not only addresses the issue of livelihood development, but also mitigation of climate change. Till now, for over 2.44 lac out of 2.69 lac GPs, these plans have been developed. This will soon be completed for all the GPs.

PMAY-G:-The Ministry has been focusing upon the provision of land for the landless. It has requested all the states to form task foces of the senior secretaries of the RD and the PR and identify Govt. land or otherwise so that all landless could be provided houses. Further, Scheme Guidelines have been tweaked to provide for multistoried houses for better utilization of available land at places where it is difficult to identify land.

Convergence of all the basis facilities like IHHL, tap water, electric and gas supply and other convergent benefits is another of the key approaches of the MoRD.

Further to include the ineligible beneficiaries from PWL Awaas + module is developed for further sanction of houses.

To improve the monitoring, Area Officer App has been developed for ensuring physical oversight by the district/programme officials. Social Audit is being emphasized. Analytical Insights have also been made available to field officials through a intuitive dashboard.

SPMRM:-So far SPMRM is concerned, the original Mission period was from 2015-16 to 2019-20. The Mission was extended by Ministry of Finance for one year during FY 2020-21. However, on assessment of the current progress, the Mission will require further three more years (up to March 2024) for completing the project. The Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC), in its meeting held on 26th August 2021 has suggested for discontinuing the scheme. A Cabinet note for seeking extension of the Mission has been prepared, Inter-ministerial consultations have been completed and the updated cabinet note is under submission.

Ministry aims to complete the current Mission activities by March 2024, as proposed in the Cabinet Note.

As the Mission is gradually getting the due attention and as recommended by NITI Aayog, Ministry is currently deliberating the possibility for 1000 additional clusters, as SPMRM-2. Presently consultation with various stakeholders are underway.”

VI. Scheme-wise Scrutiny

A. MGNREG Scheme

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

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.

1. Objectives of the Act

- Providing upto 100 days of unskilled manual work 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
- Strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)

Funding Pattern:

Section 22(1) and (2) speaks of the funding pattern of the Schemes taken up under MGNREGA. As per Section 22(1), the Central Government shall meet the cost of following namely:-

- (a) The amount required for payment of wages for unskilled manual work under the Scheme;
- (b) Up to three-fourths of the material cost of the Scheme including payment of wages to skilled and semi-skilled workers subject to the provisions of Schedule II;
- (c) Six percentage of the total cost of the Scheme towards the administrative expenses.

2. Financial Analysis

Budget Estimate/Revised Estimate and expenditure by States last three years and the current year under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Fund released	Expenditure by States
1	2018-2019	55000.00	61830.09	61829.55	69618.59
2	2019-2020	60000.00	71001.81	71687.71	68265.97
3	2020-21	61500.00	1,11,500.00	1,11,170.86	1,11,443.26
4	2021-2022*	73000	98,000	77586.32	86,496.22

* As on 5.1.2022

Financial progress:

Indicator	FY 2021-2022*	FY 2020-2021	FY 2019-2020	FY 2018-2019
Total Expenditure [In Cr]	86,496.22	1,11,443.26	68,265.97	69,618.59
Expenditure on Wages [In Cr]	58,357.35	78,073.44	48,847.94	47,172.55

*As on 05.01.22

**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

2.2 Considering the actual expenditure shown, and the BE static at Rs. 73,000/- crore for 2022-23, upon the query of the Committee on this aspect, DoRD have replied as under:-

“The BE of FY 2021-22 for Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is Rs. 73,000 crore. An additional funds of Rs.25,000 crore has been provided at RE stage. It increases the total allocation to Rs. 98,000 crore. Out of which, Rs.80139.81 crore has been utilized so far (81.77%). Remaining funds will be utilized in the remaining period. Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is a demand driven program. “

2.3 On being asked to justify a steep hike of fund sought at RE stage under MGNREGA for the fiscal 2021-22, i.e. to Rs. 98,000 crore from a BE of Rs. 73,000 crore, the DoRD have clarified as below:-

“Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is a demand driven program and release of funds to the States/UTs is a continuous process. At the time of BE estimation it has been taken into consideration the current pace of

expenditure. However, Ministry seeks additional funds for implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS from the Ministry of Finance as and when required for meeting the demand for work on the ground. Currently, Rs.98,000 crore is available at RE stage.”

2.4 On the plan of DoRD to utilize the remaining amount of fund fully with the short span of time left during the ongoing financial year, the DoRD have submitted as furnished below:-

“Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is a demand driven program. Currently, agreed to Labour Budget is 306.45 crore so far. Till date, as per the surge in demand for works in the field, the agreed to Labour Budget of Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Jharkhnad, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh , Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangna, Assam and Kerala have already been revised upwards. Being a demand driven scheme, the requirement of funds is based on anticipated demand.”

3. Review of Physical Performance

The details of achievement in respect of person-days generated against approved Labour Budget are as under:-

Indicator	FY 2021-2022*	FY 2020-2021	FY 2019-2020	FY 2018-2019
Approved Labour Budget [In Cr]	296.76	385.67	277.63	256.56
Persondays Generated so far [In Cr]	277.3	389.13	265.35	267.96
% of Total LB	93.44	100.9	95.57	104.44
Total Households Worked [In Cr]	6.54	7.55	5.48	5.27
Total No of HHs completed 100 Days of Wage Employment	24,01,727	71,98,748	40,60,463	52,59,502
Women Persondays out of Total (%)	54.25	53.19	54.78	54.59
Average days of employment provided per Household	42.41	51.52	48.4	50.88
Number of Completed Works [In Lakhs]	64.44	85.94	74.67	90.22
% of NRM Expenditure (Public + Individual)	68.76	64.32	61.88	58.8
% of Expenditure on Agriculture & Agriculture Allied Works	69.25	65.67	66.13	63.39

*As on 05.01.22

3.2

**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

3.3 About total number of works taken up under MGNREGA and completed fully across States/UTs, DoRD have stated that:-

“Total number of works taken up is 199.4 lakh and number of works completed is 68.02 lakh as on date across all State/UTs (Source:At a glance 24/01/2022).”

4. Pendency in Wages – Material Component

4.2 DoRD have submitted the following written information regarding the wage liabilities and the pendency in material share:-

Details of wage liabilities/pendency of wages across the States/UTs as on 24.1.2022 is as shown below:-

(In Lakh)

SI No.	States/UTs	Pending FTO		
		SC	ST	OTH
1	Arunachal Pradesh	0.45	536.63	534.06
2	Assam	0.00	0.00	1552.73
3	Gujarat	0.00	3807.54	1349.42
4	Haryana	1927.95	0.00	492.36
5	Himachal Pradesh	1483.49	0.00	6507.90
6	Jharkhand	2864.79	7351.22	27701.57
7	Kerala	7021.54	186.20	0.00
8	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	17468.68
9	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	444.17
10	Mizoram	0.00	292.65	0.00
11	Nagaland	0.00	1761.06	5588.74
12	Odisha	1742.90	11623.63	13664.03
13	Punjab	0.00	22.47	4247.81
14	Rajasthan	0.00	11726.65	31577.56
15	Tamil Nadu	3161.86	0.00	0.00
16	Telangana	4343.43	1514.24	0.00
17	Tripura	0.00	1251.17	0.00
18	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	1199.41	52714.27
19	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	863.09
20	West Bengal	14675.10	4686.50	49479.70
21	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	33.37
22	Ladakh	0.00	331.29	59.12
Total		37221.49	46290.68	214278.58

The pendency of material share release by the Centre till date State/UT-wise, provide details is as shown below.

Sl. No.	State	Pending Liability (Material) (75% of as per NREGASoft)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	100593.50
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2736.11
3	ASSAM	10558.76
4	BIHAR	51265.57

5	CHHATTISGARH	24246.18
6	GOA	0.80
7	GUJARAT	13054.67
8	HARYANA	3243.56
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	7924.08
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	6072.14
11	JHARKHAND	23475.71
12	KARNATAKA	57127.50
13	KERALA	11733.28
14	LADAKH	82.67
15	MADHYA PRADESH	85722.29
16	MAHARASHTRA	7380.33
17	MANIPUR	10147.86
18	MEGHALAYA	13409.29
19	MIZORAM	255.26
20	NAGALAND	2301.59
21	ODISHA	24034.23
22	PUNJAB	17605.81
23	RAJASTHAN	90073.47
24	SIKKIM	1039.87
25	TAMIL NADU	45015.50
26	TELANGANA	8616.83
27	TRIPURA	2016.95
28	UTTAR PRADESH	49240.22
29	UTTARAKHAND	12020.42
30	WEST BENGAL	118064.27
31	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	17.50
32	LAKSHADWEEP	0.00
33	PUDUCHERRY	3.44
34	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	0.00
	Total	799079.63

4.3 Regarding the measures taken by DoRD to erase the pendency in wages, DoRD have submitted as below:-

“Funds release is a continuous process. Release of funds depends on performance of the State, timely submission of proposal along with requisite documents. Ministry has already sensitized the states to submit the proposal alongwith Audit Report and Audited UC on time. This sensitization is being done through all the forums like Mid Term Review,

Labour Budget revision, State Review meetings. Also DBT-Ne-FMS has adopted for smooth wage payment.”

4.4 On the matter of pendency in material component share, the Secretary, DoRD made the following submission:-

“मैं बता रहा हूँ। मैं तीनों बातों पर आऊंगा। आपने 40 परसेंट मटैरियल दिए जाने की बात कही है, मटैरियल में काफी बैकलॉग चलता है। यद्यपि हम लोग कोशिश करते हैं कि शुरू में प्रावधान पर्याप्त हो, लेकिन उतना नहीं मिल पाता है जिससे कि बैकलॉग और उस साल का पूरा का पूरा बजट हम मटैरियल का दे सके। जितनी राशि उपलब्ध रहती है और साल के शुरू के छः महीने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होती है, लोगों के पास राशि भी उपलब्ध होती है। छः महीने का अंतराल जरूर आता है, लेकिन जैसे ही अगले साल आता है, जितना भी मटैरियल ड्यूज हैं, हम सब को लिक्विडेट कर देते हैं मतलब छः महीने का गैप ज्यादा से ज्यादा हो सकता है। लेकिन उससे ज्यादा गैप नहीं आता है। मैं आपको यह भी बता दूँ कि कई राज्यों ने, खास कर ओडिशा ने तो यह किया है कि राज्य अपनी तरफ से मटैरियल के लिए पैसा एडवांस में उपलब्ध करवा देता है तो वैसी स्थिति होने पर कुछ भी गैप नहीं रहेगा।

सर, पिछले सालों का मटैरियल का जो बैकलॉग है, मान लीजिए, वर्ष 2020-21 में मटैरियल के ड्यूज बचे, जब हम वर्ष 2021-22 में आए तो हम उन सारे ड्यूज को लिक्विडेट करते हैं। उसके बाद जो पैसा बचता है, उससे फिर साल में जो मटैरियल की रिक्वायरमेंट्स हैं, वह पूरा करते हैं।“

5. Payment of Wages

5.2 On a contemporary issue pertaining to payment under MGNREGA, the Secretary, DoRD made the following detailed submission before the Committee as produced below:-

“सर, आपने एससी/एसटी और ओबीसी के बारे में कहा था। हम लोग इन सबके लिए क्रमवार करते हैं। मैं समिति को यह अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ष 2020-21 तक यह व्यवस्था नहीं थी कि जो मजदूरी है, हम उसमें अलग-अलग मदों में रखें। वर्ष 2021-22 में यह व्यवस्था, संभवतः किसी संसदीय समिति की सिफारिश थी।

मेरी पूरी बात सुन लीजिए। यह व्यवस्था थी और तीनों के अलग-अलग मस्टर जारी करने की व्यवस्था की गई। समिति आज जिस बात को अनुभव कर रही है, हमारे मंत्रालय का भी वही अनुभव था। इसी तर्क को हमने वित्त मंत्रालय के सामने भी रखा था। वित्त मंत्रालय ने कहा कि इस निर्णय में वे किसी प्रकार का भेद नहीं कर सकते, तो हमने अंततोगत्वा, चूँकि कार्यक्रम चलाना था, इसे स्वीकार करना पड़ा। उसमें अब तीन अलग-अलग मस्टर निर्गत हो रहे थे।

एक एससी का, दूसरा एसटी का और बाकी का अलग-अलग मस्टर है तथा अलग-अलग ट्रांजेक्शन्स हैं। यद्यपि हम एक साथ जारी कर रहे हैं, लेकिन फाइनेंशियली फ्लो सब को अलग-अलग टाइम पर हो रहा है। कई बार एससी, एसटी मद में लेबर बजट का जो प्रावधान था, वह

पुनरीक्षण नहीं हो पाने के कारण या खत्म हो जाने के कारण उनको राशि नहीं जा पा रही थी। हमें जब इस बात की जानकारी मिली तो हमने वित्त मंत्रालय से यह कहा कि आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करिए, जिसके माध्यम से आपकी बात भी रहे और इस प्रकार की जो कठिनाई हो रही है, उसका भी समाधान हो। उन्होंने अब यह व्यवस्था की है कि एक ही फंड ट्रांसफर ऑर्डर के माध्यम से, यद्यपि बजट का स्रोत भले ही अलग-अलग हो, एक साथ ही जाए। कुछ सहूलियतें भी दी हैं और हम इस बार कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि इस प्रकार की जो कठिनाई है, वह उत्पन्न न हो।

सर, पहले एक मस्टर तीन फंड्स ट्रांसफर ऑर्डर्स के लिए था, अब उसको कम करके फिर से एक फंड ट्रांसफर ऑर्डर कर दिया गया है तो अब यह कठिनाई नहीं रहेगी।”

6. Increase in Wages

6.2 When asked about the current view of the DoRD regarding the increase in wages under MGNREGA, DoRD have elaborated as below:-

“The Ministry of Rural Development notifies Mahatma Gandhi NREGA wage rate every year for States/UTs as per Section 6(1) of Mahatma Gandhi NREG Act, 2005.

As per Section 6(1) of Mahatma Gandhi NREG Act, 2005 by notification specify the wage rate for its beneficiaries. Accordingly, the Ministry of Rural Development notifies Mahatma Gandhi NREGA wage rate every year for States/UTs. To compensate the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers against inflation, the Ministry of Rural Development revises the wage rate every year based on change in Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL). The wage rate is made applicable from 1st April of each financial year. **However, each State/UT can provide wage over and above the wage rate notified by the Central Government.”**

6.3 Regarding Parity of wages, DoRD have stated as below:-

“The Ministry of Rural Development notifies Mahatma Gandhi NREGA wage rate every year for States/UTs as per Section 6(1) of Mahatma Gandhi NREG Act, 2005.

As per Section 6(1) of Mahatma Gandhi NREG Act, 2005 by notification specify the wage rate for its beneficiaries. Accordingly, the Ministry of Rural Development notifies Mahatma Gandhi NREGA wage rate every year for States/UTs. To compensate the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers against inflation, the Ministry of Rural Development revises the wage rate every year based on change in Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL). The wage rate is made applicable from 1st

April of each financial year. **However each State/UT can provide wage over and above the wage rate notified by the Central Government.”**

7. Inclusion of new works under MGNREGA

7.2 Asked about the consideration of DoRD to include necessary works under the ambit of ‘permissible works’ in MGNREGA, the replies submit as mentioned below:-

“There are 262 Permissible works under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. This permissible list work is based on the provision of the Act. This list has been finalized in consultation with States. Whenever a proposal to add any work is received by the Ministry, the Ministry decides in consultation with concerned Ministry of the subject matter wherever applicable. Recently, Rural connectivity in Border Area has been added in the Schedule in consultation with Ministry of Defence.

Construction/repair & maintenance of Wire crate (gabion), stone, earthen Spur and Construction of Embankment are permissible works under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS mainly related to flood control.”

7.3 Responding to the query regarding plantation of revenue generating trees under MGNREGA, the Secretary, during the course of evidence submitted as under:-

“सर, इसके अलावा आपने जिक्र किया है कि सड़क के किनारे जो वृक्षारोपण हो रहा है, उसमें उपयोगी वृक्ष लगे। अभी जो मैंने आपको बताया कि सीएलएफ के माध्यम से हम कराने की सोच रहे हैं, उसके पीछे यही सोच है कि सड़क के किनारे जो वृक्षारोपण हो रहा है, वे उपयोगी वृक्ष हों। मोरिंगा का हमने दिया है, हॉर्टिकल्चर, प्लांटेशन का दिया है। हम इसके साथ सीएलएफ के मेंबर्स को भी जोड़ रहे हैं ताकि उनकी मेन्टिनेंस हो। सामान्यतः जो वन विभाग करता है या फिर हॉर्टिकल्चर या सोशल फॉरेस्ट्री या मृदा संरक्षण वाले जो करते हैं, वे मेन्टिनेंस बिल्कुल नहीं करते हैं। इस कारण से जो वृक्षारोपण होता है या तो वे वृक्ष मर जाते हैं या इस प्रकार के वृक्ष लगाते हैं, जहाँ जिसकी उपयोगिता नहीं रहती है, जैसा अभी आपने उल्लेख किया है। अब हम इसका कार्य करने का तरीका ही बदल रहे हैं। मुझे आशा है कि इससे परिणाम बढ़ेगा।”

7.4 Also explaining about the individual benefit works under MGNREGA, the Secretary, explained as below:-

“सर, आपने वैयक्तिक लाभ की योजनाओं के लक्ष्य के बारे में कहा। हमारी तरफ से कोई इसका लक्ष्य नहीं होता है। योजनाओं के चयन का अधिकार ग्राम सभा पर है। न तो हम केन्द्र स्तर से किसी प्रकार की, इस प्रकार की सीलिंग निर्धारित करते हैं, न राज्यों को इस प्रकार की सीमा निर्धारित करने का कोई हक है। कई राज्यों से हमने पूछा है, उनके मनरेगा कमिश्नर ने कई बार इस तरह के डायरेक्शन दिए हैं। हमने उनसे शो कॉज पूछा है कि क्यों न हम इस मनरेगा एक्ट के तहत आप पर कार्रवाई करें? ये लोग ऐसा कर रहे हैं और यह गलत है।”

7.5 Further elaborating, the Secretary, DoRD stated that:-

“मैं एक बात समिति के समक्ष जरूर स्वीकार करना चाहूँगा कि कुछ बातों में हम विशेष बल देते हैं, जैसे कि प्राकृतिक संसाधन प्रबंधन या वैयक्तिगत लाभ की योजनाओं पर हम विशेष रूप से बल देते हैं कि इन योजनाओं को लीजिए मनरेगा कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य यह नहीं है कि हम साल दर साल उसको 100 दिन की मजदूरी पर निर्भर रखें। हमारा उद्देश्य यह है कि हम उसको इस लायक बना दें कि वह इससे हट जाए। यही हमारा उद्देश्य है और इसी दिशा में हम लोग काम करने की कोशिश करते हैं।”

7.6 On the aspect of inclusion of Landspurs as permissible works under MGNREGA, the Secretary, DoRD submitted that:-

“यह लैण्ड स्पर्स का मामला है, जो आपने कहा है, सर, यह थोड़ा विवादास्पद विषय है, because flood structures are subject to erosion. वह टूटती हैं। अब नरेगा के काम में, जिसका हम बाद में वेरिफिकेशन न कर सकें, वह हमारे लिए एक बहुत कठिनाई का सबब बनता है। हमने ऐसे मामलो में हमेशा होल्ड किया है।”

8. Issues affecting Muster Roll

8.2 Concerning a pertinent issue of filling up of muster roll, the Secretary, DoRD deposed before the Committee as below:-

“सर, फोटोग्राफ में जियो टैग भी रहता है और टाइम भी रहता है कि आपने कब फोटो ली। ये सारी चीजें हमारे पास रहती हैं। टेक्निकल डिजाइन में आपकी जो शंका है, उसका हमने समाधान करने का काम किया था। इसके अलावा आपने दूसरा मुद्दा उठाया था कि 15 दिनों में मजदूरी नहीं मिल पाती है, क्योंकि वहां पर मस्टर रोल की एंट्री नहीं हो पाती है। अभी तक सामान्यतः अधिकतर जगहों पर यह व्यवस्था थी कि मस्टर रोल उसने भरा और ब्लॉक में जाकर प्रोग्राम ऑफिसर के पास लाया और उसने भर दिया। ग्राम पंचायतों में इसे नहीं भरे जाने का मुख्य कारण यह है कि ग्राम पंचायतों में इंटरनेट नहीं है।

सर, इंटरनेट नहीं है, लेकिन हमारे सिस्टम में यह प्रावधान है कि लोग गांवों से भी भर सकते हैं। उसमें कोई कठिनाई नहीं है। अगर किसी राज्य में इस प्रकार का स्पष्टीकरण न हो, तो हम इस बात को फिर से स्पष्ट कर देंगे। महाराष्ट्र के बाबत हम लोग इसको पुनः स्पष्ट कर देंगे, लेकिन हम भारत नेट के साथ मिलकर यह काम करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि सभी पंचायतों में भारत नेट की उपलब्धता हो और उसके माध्यम से ग्राम स्तर से ही मस्टर रोल की एंट्री हो।”

9. Fake Job-Cards, Allegations of Corruption and Monitoring

9.2 On the issuance of number of Job cards, the Secretary, DoRD stated in front of the Committee as under:-

“में जॉब कार्ड की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा। गत वित्तीय वर्ष में 191 लाख नए जॉब कार्ड्स निर्गत हुए हैं और इस वित्तीय वर्ष में 113.67 लाख जॉब कार्ड्स निर्गत हुए हैं।”

9.3 Regarding monitoring, DoRD in their written replies have submitted as below:-

“Physical monitoring of the works are being taken up at the District level by the DPC and the technical team placed at the district level and at the State level the Commissioner, Additional Commissioner, Chief/Superintendent Engineer along with the other officials regularly monitor the works. An Area Officer APP has been developed by the Ministry to enter the outcomes of the monitoring in user friendly manner. It has been made mandatory for all the Senior Officers of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS to monitor the works as assigned for them. At the Central level the Joint Secretary (RE), Director (RE) and the team monitors the works physically during field visits, review different progress through meetings such as Mid –Term Review meeting, Labour Budget Review meetings and physical Video Conferencing on different aspects off the Scheme. Monitoring is also been done through National Level Monitoring (NRM) at the field level. For regular monitoring of works at the work site level, an APP “National Mobile Monitoring System” (NMMS) has been developed by the Ministry through which the attendance of the workers can be monitored on daily basis.”

9.4 On the issue of non-availability of actual labourers on the MGNREGA site, the Secretary, DoRD submitted before the Committee as under:-

“मजदूरों की संख्या घट रही है और जिलों में आंकड़े ज्यादा दर्शाए जा रहे हैं, इस बात का उल्लेख किया है। यह कई जगहों पर, जो मशीन से काम करवा लेते हैं, उसके चलते होता है बाकी जितने लोग क्षेत्रीय स्तर से आते हैं, वह इस बात से अवगत है। हमने आपको अभी दो चीजें बताई हैं। नेशनल मोबाइल मॉनीटरिंग सिस्टम इसलिए लगाया है कि अगर हर दिन आपको उपस्थिति दर्ज करवानी हो तो आप मशीन कहां से दिखाएंगे। दूसरा यह है कि अगर ऑफिसर इंस्पेक्ट कर रहा है तो कम से कम कुछ तो आंख का पानी रखेंगे। यह काम राज्यों को भी करना है और केन्द्र को भी करना है। राज्यों की ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी बनती है, क्योंकि योजना उनकी है। योजना का पूरा स्वरूप उन्होंने गठित किया है। दुर्भाग्यवश आज मुझे यह स्वीकार करते हुए कोई संकोच नहीं हो रहा है कि राज्य उस प्रकार की जिम्मेदारी स्वीकार नहीं कर रहे हैं। सारी जिम्मेदारी केन्द्र ही करें, जबकि क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर कार्यान्वयन का जिम्मा उनका है। यह बहुत माकूल बात नहीं लगती है। यह फेडरल प्रिंसिपल्स के भी विरुद्ध है।”

9.5 In dealing with Corruption, the stance of DoRD is as produced here:-

“The Ministry, under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, whenever receipts complaints of irregularities/corruption and embezzlement etc. accords top priority for the conclusive disposal of the complaints. Ministry deploys National Level Monitors for the complaints which are serious in nature

and on receipt of the inquiry report from NLM, request State for action taken report on the inquiry report of NLM.

Steps have also been taken to strengthen transparency and accountability which include geo-tagging, Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT), National electronic Fund Management System (Ne-FMS), Aadhaar Based Payment System (ABPS), and establishment of Independent Social Audit Units and appointment of Ombudsperson in the States. State specific reviews of States are also undertaken from time to time. Officers of the Ministry and National Level Monitors also visit various districts to oversee the performance of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA.”

10. Appointment of Ombudsmen

10.2 On the pertinent issue of non appointments of Ombudsmen, the Secretary, DoRD submitted that:-

“मैं समिति के सामने यह भी उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दो वर्षों से हम लोग लगातार इस दिशा में प्रयास कर रहे हैं और जहाँ यह संख्या करीब-करीब 100-125 के करीब होती थी, आज के दिन लगभग 300 पहुँच चुकी है और हमने राज्यों से यह भी कहा है कि अगर आप 80 प्रतिशत जिलों में लोकपाल बहाल नहीं करेंगे तो हम आपको अगले साल का लेबर बजट ही स्वीकृत नहीं करेंगे। थोड़ी-थोड़ी सख्ती हम लोग कर रहे हैं और आपने जैसा मार्गदर्शन दिया है, हम लोग और भी करेंगे।”

The State/ UT wise current Status of Ombudsmen is detailed below:

State/ UT wise Ombudsperson Status as on 24.01.2022			
Srno	Name of the State	Number of Districts in which Scheme is Operational	Ombudsperson Appointed
1	2	3	4
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	13	17
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	25	0
3	ASSAM	32	30
4	BIHAR	38	31
5	CHHATTISGARH	28	16
6	GOA	2	0
7	GUJARAT	33	0
8	HARYANA	22	4
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	12	8
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	22	8
11	JHARKHAND	24	19
12	KARNATAKA	31	25
13	KERALA	14	10
14	LADAKH	2	0
15	MADHYA PRADESH	51	16
16	MAHARASHTRA	34	20

17	MANIPUR	16	2
18	MEGHALAYA	11	1
19	MIZORAM	11	6
20	NAGALAND	11	0
21	ODISHA	30	25
22	PUNJAB	22	0
23	RAJASTHAN	33	4
24	SIKKIM	4	1
25	TAMIL NADU	37	0
26	TELANGANA	32	0
27	TRIPURA	8	7
28	UTTAR PRADESH	75	29
29	UTTARAKHAND	13	13
30	WEST BENGAL	23	4
31	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	3	0
32	LAKSHADWEEP	1	0
33	PUDUCHERRY	2	0
34	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	1	0
	Total	716	296

For the remaining district, recruitment of Ombudsmen is under process in States/UTs. Further, the list of actions taken by DoRD for implementation of the provision Of Ombudsmen:

- i. An advisory issued from this Ministry stating that, if more than 80% of the Ombudsperson position are not filled up, Annual Action plan and Labour budget for FY 2022-23 may not be taken up by the Empowered Committee.
- ii. For smooth reporting of grievance and complaints reported to Ombudsperson this Ministry have developed an Ombudsperson Application.
- iii. To ensure recruitment of experienced and quality Candidates for the position of Ombudsmen .This ministry has increased the setting fee from Rs.1000 per setting (maximum limit per month Rs.20,000) to Rs.2250 per setting with the maximum limit per month as Rs.45,000.
- iv. State/UT wise Recruitment and performance of Ombudsperson in various districts is reviewed in Mid Term Review meeting, Labour Budget review meeting regularly.

11. **Accidental Compensation**

Regarding the payment of accidental compensation, the Secretary, DoRD submitted as follow:-

"यह बात सही है कि पहले यह राशि बीस हजार रुपये या पच्चीस हजार रुपये थी और आम आदमी बीमा योजना से लिंक किया गया था। अब प्रधान मंत्री बीमा सुरक्षा योजना से लिंक किया गया है और राशि बढ़ाकर दो लाख रुपये कर दी गई है।"

B. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G)

1. Noble Vision of the Yojana

The Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) w.e.f 1st April, 2016 aims to provide “Housing for All” through provision of pucca house with basic amenities to all houseless households and households living in kutcha and dilapidated house in rural areas by 2024. The overall target is to construct 2.95 Crore houses during the period 2016-17 to 2023-24, wherein 1 Crore house were targeted to be constructed in Phase-I (2016-17 to 2018-19) and 1.95 Crore houses in Phase-II (2019-20 to 2023-24).

The salient features of PMAY – G:

- Unit assistance of Rs. 1,20,000 in plain areas and Rs.1,30,000 in hilly States/difficult areas / IAP districts.
- Provision of toilets at Rs.12,000/- and 90/95 days of unskilled wage labour under MGNREGA over and above the unit assistance.
- Houses to have a minimum size of 25 sq.mt including a dedicated area for hygienic cooking.
- Facilitating willing beneficiaries to avail loan from Financial Institutions for an amount of upto Rs.70,000.
- Identification and selection of beneficiaries is based on the housing deprivation and other social deprivation parameters in SECC-2011 data and verification by Gram Sabha. While devising the procedure for identification of beneficiaries, utmost emphasis has been assigned to verification of priority lists by Gram Sabhas. To ensure swift and prompt disposal of grievances/complaints pertaining to the verification process, a robust Appellate mechanism for grievance redressal has been put in place at the State Level. Till date, 1.36 crore households out of a universe of 4.04 crore have been rejected by Gram Sabha on grounds of having a pucca house, migration, death etc. and remaining households have been found eligible to receive assistance after conclusion of the Appellate proceedings.
- **Earmarking for focus groups:** Minimum 60% of the funds are earmarked for SC/ST and upto 15% for minorities. States/UTs ensure that as far as possible at least 5% of beneficiaries are from among persons with disabilities.

Fund sharing pattern:

- The grants under the scheme are released by the Centre and States in the ratio of 60:40 except for North-Eastern and Himalayan states and UT of Jammu & Kashmir where the funding pattern is in the ratio of 90:10 by the Centre and the States. For UTs, 100% funds are provided by the Centre.
- Out of the annual budgetary provision for PMAY-G, 95% are earmarked for construction of new houses under PMAY-G. This includes 2% allocation

towards Administrative Expenses for administering the Scheme at the Central and State level. The remaining 5% of budgetary grant is retained at the Central Level as reserve fund for special projects in order to meet exigencies arising out of situations like flood, cyclone, earthquakes, etc.

Financial Assistance is released to States/UTs in two instalments of 50% each as per provisions of Framework for Implementation of PMAY-G.

2. Financial Progress

Total Funds Allocated/Released/funding pattern of all schemes State wise during the last three years and upto 5.1.2022 of the current financial year

(Rs. In crores)

Financial year	Funds Allocated	Funds Released	Funding pattern (Non NE States)	Funding pattern NE States and Himalayan States and UT of J&K	Funding pattern remaining UTs
2016-17	15,000	16074.37	60:40	90:10	100:0
2017-18	23,000	29901.72*	60:40	90:10	100:0
2018-19	21,000	29986.91**	60:40	90:10	100:0
2019-20	19,000	28930.63***	60:40	90:10	100:0
2020-21	19,500	39268.96****	60:40	90:10	100:0
2021-22	19,500	13483.27 as on 5.1.2022	60:40	90:10	100:0

* It includes Rs.7329.43 crores released from Extra Budgetary Resources, i.e. NABARD Loan

** It includes Rs. 10678.80 crore released from Extra Budgetary Resources, i.e. NABARD Loan

***It includes Rs 10811.00 crore released from Extra Budgetary Resources, i.e. NABARD Loan

**** It includes Rs 19999.82 crore released from Extra Budgetary Resources, i.e. NABARD Loan

Total Funds Allocated/Released to North Eastern States of all schemes State wise during the last three years and upto 5.1.2022 of the current financial year

(Rs. in crores)

Financial year	Funds Allocated	Funds Released
2016-17	1600	1732.61
2017-18	2300	1980.95
2018-19	2100	411.49
2019-20	1880	1697.05
2021-21	1950	1926.57
2021-22	1950	1667.38 as on 5.1.2022

Total unspent Balances scheme-wise during the last three years and upto 11.01.2021 of the current financial year:

(Rs. in lakhs)

As on	Unspent Balance
As on 31st March, 2017	1733435.064
As on 31st March, 2018	972466.973
As on 31st March, 2019	898971.341
As on 31 st march, 2020	10843.10
As on 31 st March, 2021	2020110.00
As on on date(13.01.2022)*	1082920.87 (B5 report last column)
*As reported on AwaasSoft on 13.1.2022	

Financial Achievement

(Rs.in crore)

Year	B.E (in Crore)	RE (in Crore)	Actual Expenditure (in Crore)	Achievement (Central Release as %age of RE)
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	
2016-2017	15000	16078.60	16074.37	99.97%
2017-2018	23000	22832.31	22572.29 + EBR Rs.7329.43 crores	98.86%
2018-2019	21000	19600	19307.95 + EBR Rs. 10678.80 crore	98.51%
2019-2020	19000	18455	18119.63 +EBR Rs 10811.00 crore	98.18%
2020-21	19500	19500	19269.14 +EBR Rs 19999.82 crore	98.81%
2021-22	19500	20389.84 [^]	13483.27 crore	69.14%

[^] An amount of Rs. 889.84 crore is approved at R.E Stage for PMAY-G so as to meet the expenditure for NABARD Interest Re-payment

The State/UT wise details of Physical and Financial Progress is given below

(Rs. In Lakhs)

S.No	State	Central Allocation	Central Release	Utilization
1	Arunachal Pradesh	47263.95	6623.27	2292.06
2	Assam	1862904	725005.2	709478.7
3	Bihar	3241656	1925879	3001613
4	Chhattisgarh	903434	696985.5	1071271
5	Goa	1422.173	284.785	229.6
6	Gujarat	329295.4	235123.5	387165.7
7	Haryana	22687.06	15863.14	29083.32
8	Himachal Pradesh	17359.63	13267.57	14623.5
9	Jammu And Kashmir	241427.2	134396.2	132454
10	Jharkhand	1272469	995937.5	1532673
11	Kerala	41353.63	12190.22	24832.57
12	Madhya Pradesh	2406886	2000052	3010896
13	Maharashtra	1174653	667855	1011992

14	Manipur	54469.55	23672.97	23165.25
15	Meghalaya	88432.89	55354.08	50877.56
16	Mizoram	28360.97	7667.28	8179.121
17	Nagaland	34696.48	8989.793	7699.248
18	Odisha	2043818	1393999	2188150
19	Punjab	30007.44	15913.8	28498.59
20	Rajasthan	1436906	978875.4	1522753
21	Sikkim	1648.53	1312.927	1419.2
22	Tamil Nadu	597989.6	264582.7	435160.3
23	Tripura	251245.7	112981.9	128130.1
24	Uttar Pradesh	1934489	1966727	3025569
25	Uttarakhand	17216.16	29462.33	27126.8
26	West Bengal	2806096	2510969	3953227
27	Andaman And Nicobar	1947.6	1917.395	1094.781
28	Dadra And Nagar Haveli	8216.4	7158.68	8190.4
29	Daman And Diu	164.649	58.62	15.6
30	Lakshadweep	70.9202	70.92	59.7
31	Puducherry	0	0	0
32	Andhra Pradesh	187171.9	75511.1	52901.79
33	Karnataka	170757	136951.1	114340.4
34	Telangana	0	19078.87	0
	Total	21256517	15040717	22505163

2.2 Seeking reasons for the hike at RE Stage of the funds to Rs. 20,389.84 crore from the BE of Rs. 19,500 crore, DoRD have replied as under:-

“During the financial year 2021-22, an amount of Rs.2500.00 cr is allocated under MH 2216 (interest payment to NABARD) and the total requirement under MH 2216 is Rs.3815.00 cr. leaving with a deficit of Rs.1315.00 cr. This deficit is being made up with internal saving of the scheme and saving from other schemes. Thereby the RE for the 2021-22 has been raised to Rs.20,389.84 cr. at RE stage.”

2.3 On the query regarding utilization of full funds in remaining period, DoRD stated in replies as under:-

“Out of the approved for RE of Rs.20,389.84crore for the CFY 2021-22, an amount of Rs.13,485.02 crore had already been released under PMAY-G.
(Amount Rs. in crore)

Month	Projected plan to utilize the GBS during the remaining period
January, 2022	2854.00

February, 2022	1500.00
March, 2022	2712.27

The above-mentioned projection is based on the various proposals received and are likely to be received from States/UTs, which are at various stages of processes.”

2.4 Regarding sufficiency of funds sought for the year 2022-23, DoRD have submitted that:-

“The BE sought for the year 2022-23 is Rs.20,000.00crore (which is 2.5% increase of GBS 2021-22). The completion target for the FY 2022-23 is 52,78,547 houses. The total cost to GoI is Rs.48,422.00 crore (includes interest cost). The budget allocation sought for 2022-23 is Rs.20,000.00crore. While approving the continuation of PMAY-G beyond March, 2021, the Cabinet approved an EBR support of Rs.48,422.00 crore, with a rider that the phasing out of EBR and provision of entire scheme funding through Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) shall be decided in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.”

3. Achievement of Physical Targets

Year	PMAY-G Target (in Nos)	House Constructed*			% completed
		PMAY-G	IAY	Total	
2016-17	4233011	2115	3212399	3214514	75.94
2017-18	3154507	3815997	638515	4454512	141.21
2018-19	2513662	4472404	260967	4733371	188.31
2019-20	5862199	2128855	62955	2191810	37.39
2020-21	4424610	3399513	127648	3527161	79.72
2021-22	6102372	3140141	104463	3244604	53.17
Total	26290361	16959025	4406947	21365972	81.27

As per AwaasSoft report as on 13.1.2022.

Physical target set out for each year during the last 3 years and achievement thereof, with reasons for shortfall, if any, in the achievement of targets.

Financial Year	Physical Target	Physical Achievement*	Reasons for Shortfall
2016-17	4233011	3214514	States took time to get the Gram Sabha verification done, uploading of priority list, training of personnel on AwaasSoft etc. in addition to issue of Framework of Implementation of PMAY-G in 2016-17
2017-18	3154507	4454512	NIL
2018-19	2513662	4733371	NIL
2019-20	5862199	2191810	NIL
2020-21	4424610	3527161	Implementation was affected due to pandemic (covid)

2021-22	6102372	3244604	FY 2021-22 under progress
---------	---------	---------	---------------------------

* As reported by States/UTs on AwaasSoft as on 13.01.2022 which includes completion of IAY houses also.

The difference between physical and financial targets fixed during the last 3 years

(i) Difference in Physical target:

Financial Year	Physical Target	Physical Achievement*	Difference
2016-17	4233011	3214514	1018497
2017-18	3154507	4454512	Nil
2018-19	2513662	4733371	Nil
2019-20	5862199	2191810	3670389
2020-21	4424610	3527161	897449
2021-22	6102372	3244604	2857768

* As reported by States/UTs on AwaasSoft as on 13.1.2022 which includes IAY houses also.

4. Extension of Yojana

When asked about the reasons behind extending the deadline for the scheme, the Department of Rural Development have replied as below:-

“As on 31.03.2021, it has been estimated that 155.75 lakh houses are remaining to be constructed under PMAY-G and accordingly, the target would not be met by March, 2022 as was earlier envisaged. One of the major constraints being availability of State budget as per the Centrally Sponsored Scheme's sharing pattern, besides slow progress in some States. Further, the exercise of identification of beneficiaries from the new survey of Awaas+ and allocation of targets to the States/ UTs with the approval of Ministry of Finance is also an extensive exercise. Other reasons for slow progress include delay in provision of land to landless beneficiaries, delay in sanction of houses, natural calamities like unprecedented heavy rains, flood, cyclone, etc. and the Impact of COVID 19. It is estimated that 2.02 crore houses will be completed by the deadline of 15th August 2022. Therefore, to achieve the total target of 2.95 crore houses, the scheme was required to be continued till March 2024. The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 8th December 2021 has approved the continuation of scheme beyond March 2021 till March 2024 for completion of remaining houses under PMAY-G within cumulative target of 2.95 crore houses.”

5. Delay in Installment Release

5.2 About the non-release of Matching State share and the amount in pendency, the Department of Rural Development have submitted their replies as below:-

“As the per the Framework For Implementation of PMAY-G States should release the State Matching Share against the Central Share. Further as per the guidelines received from Ministry of Finance it is

mandatory to remit the interest accrued . The details of State Share release under PMAY-G is given below:

(Rs. In crores)

S No.	State	Pending State Share
1	Assam	83.2
2	Bihar	0
3	Chhattisgarh	562.54
4	Gujarat	0
5	Himachal Pradesh	0
6	Jammu And Kashmir	13.71
7	Jharkhand	0
8	Madhya Pradesh	0
9	Maharashtra	460.01
10	Manipur	0.61
11	Meghalaya	4.91
12	Nagaland	1.93
13	Odisha	0
14	Punjab	0
15	Rajasthan	0
16	Sikkim	0
17	Tamil Nadu	0
18	Tripura	0
19	Uttar Pradesh	0
20	Karnataka	0
21	Uttarakhand	0

5.3 Responding to the question of the Committee about the plan of Department of Rural Development to tackle the issue associated with incompleteness/non-submission of timely proposals from States/UTs delaying the progress of the scheme, Department of Rural Development have replied as mentioned below:-

“Regular follow up with States/UTs is being done at the Ministry level for review of the Scheme of PMAY-G periodically. Daily monitoring of the progress on various parameters such as sanction, completions, etc. is being done. The first installment shall be released to be beneficiary electronically to the registered bank account of the beneficiary within a week (7 working days from date of issue sanction order).

The completion of the house in a time bound manner is the responsibility of the State/UT governments. Necessary support to

achieve the same is being provided by the MoRD. The pace of house completion varies from the State-to-state on account of the efficiency in the programme implementation by the State/ UT. Further to smoothen the fund release process, the fund release guidelines at Cl. 10.4 of the Framework for Implementation (FFI) of PMAY-G relating to release of assistance of 1st installment under PMAY-G has been amended and circulated with the wide letter no J-11012/01/2019-RH dated 16th November 2021. The revised system of release of funds would help in ensuring sufficient funds in time to the states.”

6. Issue of Landless Beneficiaries

6.2 On the aspect of landless beneficiaries availing benefit of the scheme, Department of Rural Development in their written reply have stated as below:-

“Providing land to the landless PMAY-G beneficiaries for the construction of the houses is of utmost importance since they are among the most deserving beneficiaries in the Permanent Wait List (PWL) of the scheme.

The Ministry has requested the States/UTs to resolve the issue time and again and provide land to all the landless beneficiaries on priority basis. The States/UTs were also requested to constitute a Committee under the Chief Secretary, comprising the Secretary (Revenue) and Secretary dealing with PMAY-G, so that land is allotted to landless beneficiaries under PMAY-G in a time bound manner. This matter has also been taken up at the level of Minister (RD) with the Chief Ministers of the States with highest number of landless beneficiaries under PMAY-G awaiting allotment of land to them.

Further, a landless module has also been made live on AwaasSoft thus moving forward towards adoption of better monitoring mechanism and timely provision of land to landless beneficiaries under PMAY-G.

Important communications regarding availing land to landless beneficiaries are detailed below –

a. The Hon’ble Minister of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj in his letter (No. M-12018/2/2016-RH(M&T) dated 10.08.2020) to the Hon’ble Minister of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJE) requested for financial assistance for availing land to the most deserving landless PMAY-G beneficiaries belong to the Schedule Cast (SC) category under any of the suitable scheme of the MoSJE.

b. The Hon’ble Minister of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj in his letter (No. M-12018/2/2016-RH(M&T) dated 10.08.2020) to the Hon’ble Minister of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) requesting financial assistance for availing land to the most deserving landless PMAY-G beneficiaries belong to the Schedule Tribe (ST) category under any of the suitable scheme of the MoTA.

c. The Hon’ble Minister of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj in his letters (D.O.No.13011/05/ 2013-LRD dated 5th September 2018 and D.O. No. J-11014/01/2016-RH dated 30th April 2021) requested Hon’ble Chief Ministers / Administrators of the States/ UTs were requested to

assess landless status in the States/ UTs and constitute task force committee to expedite availing land to the landless beneficiaries.

d. The Hon'ble Minister of State for Rural Development in her letter (No. J-11060/07/2018-RH(M&T) dated 16th September 2019) shared details of the Bihar state's scheme for assistance to the landless.

e. The Secretary Rural Development in his letter (No. J-11014/01/2016-RH dated 9th April 2021) requested States/ UTs to constitute task force committee to expedite availing land to the landless beneficiaries.

f. The Joint Secretary Rural Housing, in his letter (D. O. No. J- 1 1 060/07/2018-RH (M&T) dated 4th January 2019), requested concerned States/ UTs to take necessary steps in time bound manner for availing land to landless beneficiaries in the time bound manner.

As reported by the States/ UTs, as on 22.01.2022 out of the total 4,45,975 landless beneficiaries identified in the entire PWL of PMAY-G so far only 2,05,800 (46%) have been provided land for the construction of houses. The State /UT wise status on the same is given below –

S.N.	State/ UT	Landless beneficiaries	Provided land/assistance	Yet to be provided land/assistance
1	And & Nic	740	740	0
2	Andhra Pr.	1888	1888	0
3	Arunachal Pr.	0	0	0
4	Assam	50148	33347	16801
5	Bihar	27946	1124	26822
6	Chhattisgarh	6207	6144	63
7	D & N H	88	31	57
8	D & D	0	0	0
9	Goa	66	0	66
10	Gujarat	7665	5549	2116
11	Haryana	9	0	9
12	Himachal Pr.	151	21	130
13	J and K	127	0	127
14	Jharkhand	3434	1839	1595
15	Karnataka	15436	11560	3876
16	Kerala	7194	156	7038
17	Ladakh	0	0	0
18	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
19	Madhya Pr.	37463	32710	4753
20	Maharashtra	105000	38326	66674
21	Manipur	0	0	0
22	Meghalaya	876	600	276

23	Mizoram	0	0	0
24	Nagaland	0	0	0
25	Odisha	57932	9281	48651
26	Pondicherry	NA	NA	NA
27	Punjab	204	156	48
28	Rajasthan	55405	45035	10370
29	Sikkim	0	0	0
30	Tamil Nadu	50350	7049	43301
31	Telangana	NA	NA	NA
32	Tripura	155	124	31
33	Uttar Pr.	1993	1993	0
34	Uttarakhand	539	539	0
35	West Bengal	14959	7588	7371
	Total (National)	445975	205800	240175

7. Increase in per-unit assistance

7.2 when queried about the view of Department of Rural Development regarding the hike in per unit-assistance under PMAY-G in plain and hilly areas and also about bringing parity in the assistance provided under PMAY-G & PMAY-U, the Department of Rural Development replied as under:-

“The unit assistance was enhanced to Rs. 1.20 lakh in plain areas (from Rs. 70,000 under erstwhile IAY) and Rs. 1.30 lakh in difficult areas, IAP districts, Hilly States (from Rs. 75,000 under erstwhile IAY) under PMAY-G which became effective from 1st April 2016. In addition to the unit assistance under PMAY-G, the beneficiaries are provided support of unskilled labour wages for 90 mandays in plain areas and 95 mandays in difficult areas, IAP districts, Hilly States through convergence with MGNREGS. Further, an assistance of Rs. 12,000 is provided for construction of toilet through Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G), MGNREGS or any other dedicated source of funding. The combined assistance for unit assistance under PMAY-G, support through MGNREGS, assistance for construction of toilet works out to approx. Rs. 1.50 lakh in plain areas and Rs. 1.60 lakh in difficult areas, IAP districts and Hilly States. In addition, the beneficiaries are also provided basic facilities such as electricity connection (through convergence with DDUGJY/Saubhagya schemes of Ministry of Power), LPG connection (through convergence with PMUY of Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas), safe drinking water (through convergence with Jal Jeevan Mission of Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation) among other facilities.

The unit assistance under PMAY-G is as per the approval of the Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 23rd March 2016 for restructuring erstwhile rural housing scheme into PMAY-G w.e.f. 1st April 2016. The

same unit assistance has been continued by Union Cabinet in its subsequent approvals given in meeting held on 19th February 2019 for continuation of scheme beyond March 2019 and Union Cabinet meeting held on 8th December 2021 for continuation of scheme beyond March 2021 till March 2024. At present there is no proposal for enhancement in the unit assistance under PMAY-G.

At present, there is no such proposal under consideration of the Ministry for bringing parity in the assistance provided under PMAY-G and PMAY-U.”

8. Verification of Genuine Beneficiaries

8.2 Department of Rural Development in their written replies have elaborated upon mechanism to review the list of eligible beneficiaries as produced below:-

“Under PMAY-G, the beneficiaries are identified on the basis of housing deprivation parameters & the 13 exclusion criteria prescribed under SECC 2011 and after due verification by Gram Sabha and the Appellate Committee Process. The exclusion criteria are also mentioned in the Annexure-I of the Framework For Implementation (FFI) of PMAY-G. The system generated lists of 4.03 crore households were sent for Gram Sabha verification and Appellate Process before finalisation of the Permanent Wait List (PWL) of beneficiaries. After due verification by Gram Sabha considering the 13 point exclusion criteria under PMAY-G based on SECC 2011 database and also reasons such as beneficiary already constructed pucca house/ availed benefits under other schemes; permanent migration, death of beneficiary with no nominees, unwilling beneficiary, switch from rural area to urban area, etc. the Permanent Wait List has reduced to 2.15 crore households (including Households identified by States of Assam and Tripura based on revised definition of kutchha houses). A remand module has also been provided to States/UTs for facilitating the removal of ineligible households from the PWL of PMAY-G. The beneficiaries present in the Permanent Wait List (PWL) of PMAY-G as per SECC 2011 have been identified using the above identification procedure. The details of beneficiaries identified are also available on AwaasSoft.

Further, in respect of the Awaas+ database households, the Ministry had issued detailed instructions to States/UTs to consider the exclusion criteria given in FFI of PMAY-G as per SECC 2011 and also to not include the households who have already constructed pucca house/ availed benefits under other schemes; permanent migration, death of beneficiary with no nominees, unwilling beneficiary, switch from rural area to urban area, etc. A total of 3.57 crore households were identified during this survey. The Ministry has directed the States/UTs to once again review the Awaas+ lists and exclude the name of households who may have been wrongly added in the list and as on 27.01.2022, a total of 2.75 households are remaining as potential beneficiaries in Awaas+ lists.

The data of the beneficiaries was required to be added on AwaasSoft through Awaas+ mobile application and geo-tagged photograph of house site was also captured during this survey.

As the data captured under PMAY-G is through the AwaasApp/ Awaas+ App and on AwaasSoft, the States/UTs are required to capture common data for the beneficiaries of PMAY-G as per available fields on these apps/ System for data capturing. Further, there is no proforma/ application system under PMAY-G prescribed by Ministry owing to the mobile applications and AwaasSoft system. The States/UTs may have developed these proformas cited by Hon'ble Members of Parliament for the convenience of their ground staff to capture all the required data for the beneficiaries under PMAY-G. The Ministry does not accept any physical proforma/ application and the States/UTs are required to implement the scheme from registration of households to completion of house only on AwaasSoft and with assistance of AwaasApp.”

8.3 On the aspect of inclusion of leftover beneficiaries, the Secretary, DoRD clarified as under:-

“माननीय समिति इससे अवगत होगी कि सबसे पहले वर्ष 2011 में सोशियो एण्ड इकोनॉमिक कास्ट सेन्सस हुई, और जब उसके रिजल्ट्स आए तो उसमें से लगभग जो लोग, जिनके पास दो कमरे तक वाले कच्चे मकान थे या जो गृहविहीन थे, वैसे सभी लोगों को परमानेंट वेटिंग लिस्ट में शामिल किया गया। इस प्रकार की जो सूची बनी, उसमें 4 करोड़ 3 लाख लोग थे। फिर ग्राम सभा को उसके सत्यापन के लिए भेजा गया। ग्राम सभा ने सत्यापन करके जो आँकड़े दिए, उसके पश्चात् कुछ लोगों को सत्यापन पर शिकायत थी तो उनके लिए अपीलेट फोरम का भी प्रावधान किया गया। इस पूरे प्रोसेस से गुजरने के बाद 2 करोड़ 95 लाख की सूची बनी। योजना का जो 2 करोड़ 95 लाख का लक्ष्य आया था, वह इसी से आया था।

निर्माण की स्वीकृति के समय जब हम उनके पास जाते हैं और अगर उस समय भी पक्का मकान मिला तो उन लोगों को हटाया गया। इस बीच अगर किसी की मृत्यु हो गई या उनका परमानेंट माइग्रेसन हो गया, वे वहां नहीं रह रहे हैं, ऐसे सभी लोगों को वहां से हटाने की व्यवस्था की गई। कुल मिलाकर, 2 करोड़ 15 लोग परमानेंट वेट लिस्ट में बचे। कई लोगों का दावा था कि हमें छोड़ दिया गया। इसके लिए फिर से आवास प्लस सर्वे की व्यवस्था की गई, जिसके लिए एक साल तीन महीने का समय दिया गया। जनवरी, 2018 से प्रारंभ हुआ था और मार्च, 2019 में बंद हुआ।

सर, आपको यह जानकर अच्छा नहीं लगेगा कि सेन्सस में कितने लोग छूटते हैं? केवल 5 प्रतिशत छूटते होंगे। 3 करोड़ 57 लाख लोगों ने अपना नाम दर्ज कराया था। हमने कहा कि कम से कम सोशियो इकोनॉमिक कास्ट सेन्सस के जिन मानकों पर हमने परमानेंट वेट लिस्ट बनाई थी, उन्हीं मानकों पर हम इनहें तौलें। इनको तौलने के बाद राज्यों से कहा गया कि

आप वेरिफिकेशन कीजिए। वेरिफिकेशन कराने के बाद 2 करोड़ 75 लाख लोग आए। हम योजना के अन्तर्गत सिर्फ 80 लाख लोगों को दे सकते हैं।

2 करोड़ 15 लाख तो वह हो गए, बाकी 2 करोड़ 95 लाख में से 80 लाख ही बचे हैं, जिन्हें हम इस स्वीकृत योजना के अन्दर नए दे सकते हैं। यह बिल्कुल अतार्किक बात है कि जो लोग छूटे हैं, उनकी संख्या उससे ज्यादा हो, जितने लोग सेन्सस में निकले थे। ऐसा होता ही नहीं है।”

9. Inclusion of Leftover Beneficiaries

9.2 The inclusion of leftover eligible beneficiaries from the ambit of PMAY-G has been explained by the Department of Rural Development as produced below:-

“Union Cabinet, in its meeting held on 23rd March, 2016, approved construction of 2.95 crore houses under PMAY-G in phases and in the first phase, a period of three years i.e., 2016-17 to 2018-19, a total of 1.00 crore houses were to be taken up for construction. The scheme was continued beyond March, 2019 till March, 2020 with approval of Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 19th February, 2019.

The system generated lists of 4.03 crore households were sent for Gram Sabha verification and Appellate Process before finalisation of the Permanent Wait List (PWL) of beneficiaries. After due verification by Gram Sabha considering the 13 point exclusion criteria under PMAY-G based on SECC 2011 database and also reasons such as beneficiary already constructed pucca house/ availed benefits under other schemes; permanent migration, death of beneficiary with no nominees, unwilling beneficiary, switch from rural area to urban area, etc. the Permanent Wait List has reduced to 2.15 crore households (including Households identified by States of Assam and Tripura based on revised definition of kutch houses). A remand module has also been provided to States/UTs for facilitating the removal of ineligible households from the PWL of PMAY-G.

The Ministry of Rural Development had conducted a survey with States/UTs for identification of left out households for inclusion in the Permanent Wait List (PWL) of PMAY-G for providing assistance under the scheme. The survey started in January 2018 with initial deadline of 31st March 2018 which was later extended 4 times till 30th June 2018, 30th September 2018, 30th November 2018 and finally till 7th March 2019. A total of 3.57 crore households were identified during this survey and registered using mobile application, Awaas+. After remanding of ineligible households from this Awaas+ database, a total of 2.75 crore households remain as eligible as on 27.01.2022. The Union Cabinet while approving continuation of PMAY-G beyond March 2019 had inter alia approved the inclusion of additional eligible households from the final Awaas+ list into the Permanent Wait List (PWL) of PMAY-G with a ceiling of 2.95 crore houses under PMAY-G on priority for those States/UTs

where PWL is exhausted and allocate target to these States/UTs with approval of the Minister of Rural Development in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

As a total of 2.15 crore houses are featuring as eligible under PMAY-G on basis of SECC 2011 database, hence, as per Union Cabinet's approval, the remaining targeted houses 0.80 crore (2.95-2.15) would be met from Awaas+ database. A target of 0.51 crore houses from Awaas+ database have already been allocated to States/UTs which have exhausted their existing SECC PWL based on the recommendations of the Expert Committees on Awaas+, concurrence of the Ministry of Finance and approval of competent authority in Ministry of Rural Development.

Against the total target of 2.95 crore houses under PMAY-G, the progress as on 27.01.2022 is as under:-

- **Target allocated:** 2.63 crore houses (89.15% of total)
- **Houses Sanctioned:** 2.17 crore houses (73.56% of total)
- **1st installment released:** 2.06 crore houses (69.83% of total)
- **2nd installment released:** 1.85 crore houses (62.71% of total)
- **Houses Completed:** 1.71 crore houses (57.97% of total)

Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 8th December 2021 has approved continuation of PMAY-G beyond March 2021 till March 2024 for completion of remaining houses within cumulative target for completion of 2.95 crore houses.”

9.3 on the aspect of inclusion of new beneficiaries, Department of Rural Development have replied as under:-

“The Ministry of Rural Development had conducted a survey with States/UTs for identification of left out households for inclusion in the Permanent Wait List (PWL) of PMAY-G for providing assistance under the scheme. The survey started in January 2018 with initial deadline of 31st March 2018 which was later extended 4 times till 30th June 2018, 30th September 2018, 30th November 2018 and finally till 7th March 2019. A total of 3.57 crore households were identified during this survey and registered using mobile application, Awaas+. After remanding of ineligible households from this Awaas+ database, a total of 2.75 crore households remain as eligible as on 27.01.2022. The Union Cabinet while approving continuation of PMAY-G beyond March 2019 had inter alia approved the inclusion of additional eligible households from the final Awaas+ list into the Permanent Wait List (PWL) of PMAY-G with a ceiling of 2.95 crore houses under PMAY-G on priority for those States/UTs where PWL is exhausted and allocate target to these States/UTs with approval of the Minister of Rural Development in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

The Awaas+ window has not been re-opened for any State/UT at present for addition of more left out/ new households as potential beneficiaries under PMAY-G.”

10. Monitoring and Quality of Construction

“A robust monitoring mechanism has been adopted to monitor performance as well as the processes under PMAY-G. Performance monitoring is done through real time capture of progress using workflow enabled transactional data in AwaasSoft. The data generated from the transactions in AwaasSoft are collated as system generated reports for monitoring different pre-determined parameters of performance-finalization of PWL, sanction, release of installment of assistance, timely deposit of Central as well as due State Matching Share from Treasury into SNA, timely completion of houses, etc. For process monitoring mechanisms like inspection by central teams (Area Officers and NLM), monitoring by District Development Coordination and Monitoring (DISHA) Committee headed by Member of Parliament, Social Audit and through State Level PMU are adopted. Monitoring is also done through review at the level of Secretary (RD)/ Additional Secretary (RD) and JS (RH), DoRD.

Monitoring at the level of Government of India is done through IT enabled e-governance platform as well as through ground verifications by different agencies like Area Officers, National Level Monitors and DISHA. The end to end execution of the scheme from the selection of beneficiaries, disbursement of assistance to beneficiaries, verification of progress in construction, release of funds etc. is conducted through workflow enabled transaction based MIS – AwaasSoft. The physical progress of stage-wise construction on ground is verified and monitored through geo-referenced, date and time stamped photographs captured by inspectors or by beneficiaries using the mobile based application - “AwaasApp” and uploaded on AwaasSoft. National Level Monitors and Area Officers of the Ministry shall also visit PMAY-G houses to assess the progress and processes followed under the scheme during their field visits. The DISHA Committee at the district level, headed by an Hon’ble Member of Parliament, will also monitor progress and implementation of PMAY-G.”

11. Delay in the Completion of Houses

11.2 For redressal of delay factor, Department of Rural Development have stated as below:-

“Ministry is taking various steps to increase the pace of house completion and achievement of the targets by March 2024. Some of which are provided as under:-

- i. Micro monitoring of house sanction and completion using latest IT tools and technologies.
- ii. Continuous review at the levels of Secretary/ Additional Secretary and JS level.
- iii. Focus on completion of those houses where 3rd or 2nd installment of funds has been released
- iv. Separate review of States with high target, poor performing States and delayed houses
- v. Timely release of funds as per requirements of States/UTs.
- vi. Continuous follow-up with States / UTs on providing land to landless beneficiaries of PMAY-G.
- vii. Monitoring of allocation of targets to district/ blocks/ GPs.”

C. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

1. Goal of the Yojana

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, 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 Scheme had also an element of upgradation (to prescribed standards) 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).

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 45,872 Km completed as on 5th January, 2022.

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.

Ministry of Home Affairs, on 13th October 2021, has further recommended additional proposals of 157 roads of 1,169 km and 24 LSBs at an outlay of Rs.1,298 crore for the states of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Maharashtra & Odisha . The States have been asked to submit DPRs at the earliest, so that these proposals could be sanctioned.

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 (GrAMs), Higher Secondary Schools and Hospitals. The implementation period of the Scheme is upto March, 2025. A total of 72,881 Km road length has already been sanctioned to 17 States and 21,820 Km road length completed till 5th January, 2022.

2. Growth of Physical Performance

Since inception till 5th January, 2022, 1,55,554 habitations of 250+, 500+ and 1000+ population categories and 5,820 habitations in 100-249 population category have been provided all-weather road connectivity and a total of 6,83,495 Km road length has been completed under various interventions/verticals of the Scheme at an expenditure of Rs. 2,66,549 crore, including the State share.

States/UTs wise details of works sanctioned under PMGSY-I and PMGSY-II with current status are as under:-

PMGSY-I

Sr.No.	State Name	No of Roadwork Sanctioned	Road Length Sanctioned (km)	No of Bridge Work Sanctioned	No of Road Work Completed	No of Bridge Works Completed	Road Length Completed (km)	Balanced Road Length (km)
1	Andaman And Nicobar	67	103.284	0	23	0	41.502	60.974
2	Andhra Pradesh	4,439	13,769.216	255	4,394	242	13,188.625	148.776

3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,309	13,836.062	230	1,018	93	11,467.192	2,361.329
4	Assam	8,381	26,987.246	1,346	8,052	1107	26,683.692	168.326
5	Bihar	17,608	55,201.905	1,215	17,124	868	52,134.781	1,220.740
6	Chhattisgarh	7,825	34,671.882	348	7,383	328	32,084.685	1,435.157
7	Goa	70	155.850	0	70	0	155.330	0.000
8	Gujarat	4,413	11,535.324	48	4,413	47	11,397.033	0.000
9	Haryana	426	4,572.101	0	426	0	4,565.224	0.000
10	Himachal Pradesh	3,467	20,608.068	103	3,101	75	18,783.654	1,532.176
11	Jammu And Kashmir	3,099	18,394.790	234	2,295	136	15,314.369	2,824.397
12	Jharkhand	7,237	25,550.194	499	7,034	430	24,530.771	404.565
13	Karnataka	3,277	16,359.367	36	3,277	36	16,357.155	0.000
14	Kerala	1,374	3,308.373	1	1,346	1	3,202.371	78.619
15	Ladakh	129	1,128.115	2	106	2	834.655	277.295
16	Madhya Pradesh	18,951	75,952.096	658	18,896	559	72,885.231	131.927
17	Maharashtra	5,610	24,782.813	685	5,545	645	24,009.705	208.405
18	Manipur	1,858	11,347.940	208	1,609	67	8,997.519	2,343.344
19	Meghalaya	1,080	4,265.233	100	769	41	3,146.486	1,113.854
20	Mizoram	345	4,288.482	0	245	0	3,889.795	384.759
21	Nagaland	343	4,154.450	48	310	15	3,982.930	171.520
22	Odisha	15,829	61,134.734	528	15,590	452	58,423.021	345.744
23	Punjab	1,050	6,937.212	0	1,050	0	6,912.435	0.000
24	Rajasthan	16,804	66,045.983	26	16,802	25	63,762.169	10.500
25	Sikkim	961	4,794.500	100	825	30	4,234.083	506.506
26	Tamilnadu	7,678	16,319.534	97	7,678	97	16,168.399	0.000
27	Telangana	2,924	10,191.857	284	2,876	267	9,773.552	204.003
28	Tripura	1,364	4,937.618	70	1,299	48	4,540.178	227.999
29	Uttar Pradesh	17,576	50,324.730	0	17,572	0	49,420.315	11.475
30	Uttarakhand	2,300	19,376.954	362	1,622	103	16,628.706	2,585.683
31	West Bengal	7,010	34,563.358	37	6,723	10	33,787.212	479.497
	Total	164,804	645,599.271	7,520	159,473	5724	611,302.775	19,237.570

PMGSY-II

Sr.No.	State Name	No of Roadwork Sanctioned	Road Length Sanctioned (km)	No of Bridge Work Sanctioned	No of Road Work Completed	No of Bridge Works Completed	Road Length Completed (km)	Balanced Road Length (km)
1	Andaman And Nicobar	48	96.662	0	0	0	0.000	96.662
2	Andhra Pradesh	174	1,330.953	2	173	2	1,283.441	6.980
3	Arunachal Pradesh	80	550.910	7	23	2	192.750	357.960
4	Assam	251	1,724.352	66	130	29	1,705.891	18.461

5	Bihar	345	2,456.473	103	250	9	2,128.413	321.104
6	Chhattisgarh	179	2,240.705	0	177	0	2,189.839	10.700
7	Gujarat	109	1,180.310	40	109	39	1,171.810	0.000
8	Haryana	88	1,042.239	18	88	18	1,015.738	0.000
9	Himachal Pradesh	112	1,251.161	1	28	1	660.198	588.982
10	Jammu And Kashmir	123	683.550	7	26	2	456.668	226.065
11	Jharkhand	165	1,641.810	6	144	2	1,566.923	67.401
12	Karnataka	314	2,241.178	11	314	11	2,218.163	0.000
13	Kerala	149	582.888	3	132	1	534.808	43.352
14	Ladakh	13	79.330	1	4	0	55.782	23.550
15	Madhya Pradesh	374	4,984.497	245	361	222	4,874.422	31.909
16	Maharashtra	385	2,618.906	108	382	108	2,585.411	2.630
17	Manipur	55	325.000	3	2	0	61.600	263.400
18	Meghalaya	94	489.960	12	17	1	241.420	248.493
19	Mizoram	6	194.250	0	0	0	35.000	159.250
20	Nagaland	13	227.600	5	0	0	6.000	221.600
21	Odisha	636	3,672.386	30	573	22	3,613.313	40.790
22	Pondicherry	45	106.125	0	0	0	0.000	106.125
23	Punjab	123	1,342.820	7	123	7	1,330.795	0.000
24	Rajasthan	401	3,464.263	6	401	6	3,468.627	0.000
25	Sikkim	34	120.992	0	6	0	36.820	83.992
26	Tamilnadu	860	2,940.416	34	859	34	2,936.465	1.000
27	Telangana	114	944.075	17	114	16	896.021	0.000
28	Tripura	42	307.233	1	2	0	115.512	191.721
29	Uttar Pradesh	963	7,614.283	2	963	2	7,508.666	0.000
30	Uttarakhand	112	905.830	7	45	0	771.271	133.024
31	West Bengal	293	2,523.808	23	183	1	2,360.902	158.337
	Total	6,700	49,884.965	765	5,629	535	46,022.669	3,403.488

PMGSY-III

Sr.No.	State Name	No of Roadwork Sanctioned	Road Length Sanctioned (km)	No of Bridge Work Sanctioned	No of Road Work Completed	No of Bridge Works Completed	Road Length Completed (km)	Balanced Road Length (km)
1	Andhra Pradesh	299	2,314.380	2	43	0	586.266	1,722.108
2	Assam	429	2,759.715	0	41	0	1,228.985	1,529.065
3	Bihar	169	1,390.308	39	0	0	0.000	1,390.308
4	Chhattisgarh	535	5,611.612	28	164	1	4,485.924	1,122.445
5	Gujarat	304	3,015.368	0	15	0	514.329	2,499.745
6	Haryana	203	1,905.883	0	80	0	1,436.535	460.671
7	Jharkhand	108	979.351	0	0	0	0.000	979.351
8	Karnataka	794	5,401.933	101	114	5	1,906.637	3,485.160
9	Kerala	143	686.232	0	0	0	1.705	684.527

10	Madhya Pradesh	986	11,390.562	340	203	49	5,159.444	6,209.102
11	Maharashtra	430	2,925.922	0	0	0	172.020	2,753.902
12	Odisha	985	6,478.055	71	11	0	736.498	5,742.086
13	Punjab	206	2,083.993	16	1	0	136.546	1,947.452
14	Rajasthan	611	5,821.363	6	371	1	4,470.885	1,313.823
15	Tamilnadu	880	3,198.009	0	377	0	1,689.323	1,497.499
16	Telangana	356	2,395.843	100	21	0	539.173	1,853.415
17	Uttar Pradesh	2,534	18,770.167	5	50	0	775.807	17,991.386
	Total	9,972	77,128.696	708	1,491	56	23,840.077	53,182.045

RCPLWEA

Sr.No.	State Name	No of Roadwork Sanctioned	Road Length Sanctioned (km)	No of Bridge Work Sanctioned	No of Road Work Completed	No of Bridge Works Completed	Road Length Completed (km)	Balanced Road Length (km)
1	Andhra Pradesh	192	1,533.401	34	84	10	757.656	762.946
2	Bihar	125	1,816.820	69	49	19	1,112.322	695.556
3	Chhattisgarh	291	2,479.025	25	91	7	1,296.780	1,175.670
4	Jharkhand	238	1,976.678	167	47	58	758.993	1,216.012
5	Madhya Pradesh	6	80.450	14	1	10	41.350	38.100
6	Maharashtra	46	619.676	108	5	14	75.710	543.966
7	Odisha	48	485.858	2	23	0	302.915	182.137
8	Telangana	59	698.115	33	3	9	261.633	435.732
9	Uttar Pradesh	25	541.300	11	14	2	303.525	237.300
	Total	1,030	10,231.323	463	317	129	4,910.884	5,287.419

As could be seen that, substantial works have been completed both under PMGSY-I & II and the pending works are mainly in North Eastern and hill states. Due to difficult topography and adverse weather conditions, progress of the works has not been upto the desired level. However, States have been asked to complete all the pending works of PMGSY-I & II by September, 2022, Otherwise all search work will be frozen for carrying out future activity and making any expenditure out of the funds sanctioned under PMGSY. Regular meetings are held with States in which progress are being regularly monitored.”

2.2

“The sunset date for completion of PMGSY-I was March, 2019 while it was March 2020 for implementation of PMGSY in LWE (100-249) category area. The PMGSY-II and RCPLWEA were targeted for completion by March, 2020. However, since large no. of projects sanctioned under these interventions were pending in some of states, with the approval of CCEA, the timeline for completion of PMGSY-I & II has been extended till September 2022 and for RCPLWEA extension has been given till 31st March 2023. PMGSY-III is targeted to be completed by March 2025.

From the year 2015-16, the scheme has been switched from being a fully funded centrally sponsored to a 60:40 sharing pattern between the centre and the state (except in North-Eastern states and 3 hill states/ UTs namely Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand where the sharing pattern is 90:10).”

Physical target set out for each year during the last three years and achievement thereof, with reasons for shortfall, if any, in achievement of targets.

Year	Physical				Financial [Rs in Cr]	
	Habitation [in no]		Length [in km]		Target (B.E.)	Achievement
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement		
2018-19	15,000	10,429	57,700	49,007.28	16,200	15,417.55
2019-20	9,721	4,149	50,097	27,304.58	19,000	14,017.48
2020-21	3,273	2,588	46,164	36,674.55	19,500	13,694.99
2021-22*	3,037	725	50,000	20,802.38	15,000	10,240.06

*as on 05.01.2022

3. Financial Utilization

Statement showing budget estimates, revised estimates and actual expenditure for the last three years and budget estimates for the current year showing separately capital and revenue expenditure.

(Rs in crore)

Year	BE	RE	Release	Expenditure@
2018-19[Revenue]	19,000	15,500.00	15,417.55	23,370.02
2019-20 [Revenue]	19,000	14,070.07	14,017.48	21,768.88
2020-21 [Revenue]	19,500	13,706.23	13,694.99	23,935.01
2021-22 [Revenue] (upto 05.01.2022)	15,000	14,000.00	10,240.06	18,450.86

@including State share

3.2 Asked about the reduction in funds at RE stage, Department of Rural Development state that:-

“The expenditure has been progressing well and it was expected that, the entire allocation of Rs. 15,000 crore would be utilized. The expenditure as on 24.01.2021 was Rs. 10345.73 crore. It has been experienced that, the demand under the scheme picks up post October. Based on the past trend, the entire fund of Rs. 15,000 crore would have been utilised. However, the reduction of Rs. 1000 crore has been at RE stage.”

3.3 as far as complete utilization of fund in remaining period, Department of Rural Development submitted that:-

“Release of funds to the States is based upon their absorption capacity, balance works in hand, unspent balance available. Further the pace of road construction gets momentum post monsoon from November onwards and as such maximum road construction and fund utilization occur during the months of November and thereafter. As on 29-01-2021, Rs.10,447.89 crore have been

released to States against RE of Rs.14,000 crore and it is expected that the entire budget provisions would be utilized before closure of Financial Year.”

3.4 Also, replying to the query of increased BE sought for 2022-23 despite reduction at RE stage in 2021-22, Department of Rural Development made following submission:-

“BE of PMGSY for 2021-22 was Rs. 15,000 crore which has been reduced to Rs. 14,000 crore at RE stage. Further, BE for 2021-22 is Rs. 19,000 crore. Considering the fact that deadline for completion of works sanctioned under PMGSY-I & II will end in September 2022, states would be working at a faster pace to complete the pending work, hence more demands of funds are expected next year for completion of balance PMGSY-I & II works. Further 77,129 Km of road length has been sanctioned under PMGSY-III. As constructions of roads sanctioned under PMGSY-III progresses at faster pace in comparison to the roads of other verticals of the scheme due to the fact that constructions activity take place on the pre existing road, it is expected that states would raise demand for this work more frequently. Also states would have less unspent balances available with them due to the various measures taken by the Ministry, there would be more need of funds.”

4. Quality of Construction

4.2 For maintaining time-bound and quality in the construction of roads under PMGSY, Department of Rural Development in their reply stated as under:-

“All issues pertaining to implementation of the scheme are regularly reviewed with States by way of Regional Review Meetings (RRMs), Performance Review Committee (PRC) Meetings & Pre-Empowered/Empowered Committee meetings, monthly review meetings through VC and necessary hand holding of states are done, obstacles are identified and remedial course of actions are taken. As a result of the constant monitoring, the number of projects held up due to pending forest clearance have reduced substantially. Number of projects which were still unawarded due to various reasons have also reduced, as states have awarded pending projects due to close monitoring. many works which states were not in a position due to various reasons beyond their control have been dropped. PMGSY-I & II works are now available for execution till September 2022 as per the decision of CCEA. Thereafter states would have to complete all pending works from their own resources. This has been made clear to states through various communications and meetings at different levels including from Hon'ble Minister, Rural Development.

As regards ensuring quality, it is stated that three tier quality monitoring system has been made to monitor all types of works i.e. (i) In - Progress works (ii) Completed works (iii) Maintenance works. The three Tier system is as follows: -

- First tier: The PIU is envisaged as a first tier of quality management with the primary and basic function of construction, supervision and quality control. Under the 1st tier of quality control mechanism, the quality standards are enforced through in-house mechanism by supervising the site quality control laboratory set up by the contractor for each package and ensuring that mandatory tests are carried out at specified time and place by the specified person/ authority. In addition, to augment the field laboratories for non-frequent tests, State laboratories as also district laboratories have also been established in the districts of the States.
- Under the second tier, independent monitoring of quality at the State level has been prescribed under the control of SRRDA. The State Quality Coordinator (SQC) at SRRDA Headquarters is required to monitor the quality of works by deploying State quality monitors (SQMs), independent of the implementing units. These SQMs carry out the inspections as per their prescribed guidelines and upload the abstract of quality grading along with geo-referenced photographs of works, in OMMAS. These State quality monitors check the establishment of field laboratories also. As per guidelines, it is to be endeavored that each road work is inspected by the State Quality Monitors at least three times. 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.
- The third tier of the quality mechanism is an independent monitoring mechanism at the central level by NRIDA. The objective of third tier quality mechanism is to monitor the quality of road works executed by the States with a view to ensuring that the road works under the programme conform to standards and to see whether the quality management mechanism in the State is effective. The role of this tier is to provide guidance to State implementation machinery and the field engineers rather than “fault finding”. Under this tier, retired senior engineers termed as National Quality Monitors (NQMs) are engaged for inspections of road works. The works for inspection are selected at random. The basic objective of this tier is to identify systemic issues in quality assurance mechanism of the State and provide on-site guidance to field staff for better understanding of specifications and good construction practices.

In addition to this, different efforts have been made to improve quality. Target of 15000 NQM inspections has been kept for 2021-22. The States are appraised about the unsatisfactory percentage observed in their state and are constantly asked to improve the same.”

5. Tendering Issues

Addressing the concern around tenders in PMGSY, Department of Rural Development have furnished written reply as under:-

“However in order to ensure that Government interest is protected it has been laid down in the SBD that *If the Bid of the successful Bidder is seriously unbalanced in relation to the Engineer’s estimate of the cost of work to be performed under the contract, the Employer may require the Bidder to produce detailed price analysis for any or all items of the Bill of Quantities, to demonstrate the internal consistency of those prices. After evaluation of the price analysis, the Employer may require that the amount of the Performance Security set forth in Clause 30 of ITB be increased at the expense of the successful Bidder to a level sufficient to protect the Employer against financial loss in the event of default of the successful Bidder under the Contract. The amount of the increased Performance Security shall be decided at the sole discretion of the Employer, which shall be final, binding and conclusive on the bidder.*

The tendering/ procurement process is done by the states. States have to make provision of asking for increased performance guarantee if the bids received are below a certain threshold. Moreover, it is the responsibility of the contractor to maintain road for a period of 5 years. The Ministry is implementing an online system (e-Marg) for monitoring of maintenance works, wherein all the payments have to be done through this system. This will further improve the maintenance work during the defect liability period.”

6. Post Construction Maintenance

6.2 Regarding post-construction maintenance of roads, DoRD has submitted as under:-

“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, Electric Maintenance of Rural Roads, came into operation on 1st February, 2019 as a simple yet an extremely effective solution to these problems. 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

Enterprise 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 1,401 district PIUs and 13,151 contractors 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, 5,45,964 road inspections have been carried out through eMARG, 7,51,703 no. of bills have been paid smoothly through eMarg, amounting to a total of Rs. 1089.4 crore as on 24.01.2022.” (RLoP 106, pg 150-150)

6.3 Regarding the maintenance and payment issues, the Secretary, DoRD submitted before the Committee as under:-

“पहली प्रणाली ग्रामीण सड़कों के इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रखरखाव से संबंधित है। जैसा कि मैंने बताया है, परफार्मेंस बेस्ड पेमेंट सिस्टम मेंटिनेंस के लिए यह निर्धारित करता है कि प्रत्येक सड़क के रखरखाव की गुणवत्ता किस प्रकार की है, उसके आधार पर ही ठेकेदार को भुगतान होगा। इस प्रकार से यह काफी ऑब्जेक्टिव प्रणाली है और इसके चित्र संबंधित पदाधिकारियों द्वारा लेकर ऑनलाइन सिस्टम पर उपलब्ध कराए जाते हैं, जिसका मूल्यांकन करके ही राशि उन्हें विमुक्त की जाती है। इन्हीं का जिक्र इसके अंतर्गत किया गया है और जियो टैग फोटोग्राफ भी रखा जाता है, ताकि मेंटिनेंस की स्थिति का थर्ड पार्टी मूल्यांकन भी किया जा सके।”

7. Utilization of Newer Techniques

7.2 Elaborating on the usage of new technology, the Secretary, DoRD submitted before the Committee as below:-

“15 हजार किलोमीटर लम्बाई की सड़कें नई टेक्नोलॉजी योजनाओं के अंतर्गत पूरी की जाएंगी। वेस्ट प्लास्टिक और कोल्ड मिक्स टेक्नोलॉजी के उपयोग को बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा और मेंटिनेंस का काम शत-प्रतिशत ई-मार्ग प्रणाली के उपयोग से कराया जाएगा। इससे परफार्मेंस आधारित मेंटिनेंस को सुनिश्चित कराया जाता है।”

“The PMGSY promotes use of new and green technology in construction of rural roads. Locally available materials are used in road construction in order to promote cost-effective and fast construction. 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.

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.

Different New technologies being adopted for constructing rural roads through PMGSY plays an important role in Rural Development in India. Some of the important technologies used under PMGSY are as under:

- **Cell filled Concrete:** The method of construction makes the concrete flexible, and the surface does not crack. Moreover, it requires less initial cost than conventional pavement and is generally maintenance free.
- **Panelled Cement Concrete:** Pavements made using this technology develop much lower wheel load stresses and require lower thickness and its durability is much higher than bituminous pavement.
- **Roller Compacted Concrete Pavement:** This method enables simple, fast and economical construction. It requires minimal maintenance and has long service life.
- **Cement Stabilization:** Soil stabilization, using a variety of stabilizers, is a common method used by engineers and designers to enhance the properties of soil. It helps in improving soil strength, stability, which reduces maintenance cost.
- **Terrazyme:** TerraZyme is an environmentally friendly soil stabiliser used in the construction of road infrastructure. The product provides a tool for engineers to reduce the construction costs, whilst increasing the overall quality of road structures. TerraZyme is easy to use, not harmful to the environment or its users and guarantees a better and longer lasting road.
- **Cold Mix Technology:** 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.
- **Waste Plastic:** Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) encourages the use of 'Green Technologies' and non-conventional materials like waste plastic, cold mix, geo-textiles, fly-ash, iron and copper slag etc in rural roads.
- **Surface dressing:** It is a preventative treatment used on roads in a good condition, to protect and prolong their life. These works will seal and waterproof the road, provide a new surface to improve braking and increase safety
- **Full-Depth Reclamation (FDR):** FDR with cement is a type of Soil-Cement and pavement rehabilitation method that involves recycling an existing deteriorated asphalt surface and its underlying base, subbase, and/or subgrade materials into a new stabilized base layer. FDR saves money and reduces the carbon footprint of roadway construction projects."

D. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihood Mission DAY-NRLM

1. Aim & Objective

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) is a centrally sponsored programme that aims at eliminating rural poverty through promotion of multiple livelihoods for each rural poor household. Launched in June 2011, by restructuring *Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana* (SGSY), the Mission seeks to reach out to all rural poor households in a phased manner and impact their livelihoods significantly by 2023-24. More specifically, the mandate of the Mission is to impact 10 Crore rural poor households spread across more than 706 districts, 6,891 blocks, 2,53,576 gram panchayat and about 7,97,292 villages across 28 states and 6 Union Territories.

The design of DAY-NRLM is based on the following key principles:

- (i) Long-term and continuous financial and livelihood support is required for the rural poor households to come out of poverty;
- (ii) Capacity building and nurturing of the poor is most effective and sustainable when it is done by the poor themselves – the Community Resource Persons (CRPs); and
- (iii) Sustainable development of the poor requires promotion of multiple livelihoods – asset as well as skill based livelihoods in farm and non-farm sectors.

2. Key inclusion of the Yojana

a) Universal Social Mobilization through Self-Help Groups (SHGs)

Universal social mobilization of rural poor households through formation of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) of women is central to DAY-NRLM. The key elements of universal social mobilization are:

- at least one-woman member from each poor rural household to be mobilized into SHGs;
- all households with one or more deprivations as per SECC data are to be mobilized into SHGs and identification of households should be validated by a participatory identification process finally approved by the *Gram Sabha*; and
- special efforts are to be made to identify and mobilize vulnerable and marginalized households, particularly, the SCs, the STs, the PVTGs, single women and women heads of households, the disabled, the landless, migrant labour and people inhabiting isolated and remote villages.

b) Promotion of SHG Federations

Building SHG federations at the village, cluster and block levels is the second important feature of DAY-NRLM.

c) Capacity Building

Continuous and intensive capacity building of SHGs and federations is an important feature of DAY-NRLM. As part of capacity building, pre-DAY-NRLM institutions of the poor are also identified and strengthened. Integral to capacity building is identification and training of community resource persons (CRPs), activists, animators, book-keepers, para-professionals, who would in turn, take up sustained capacity building of SHGs and the federations and provide other types of community based support.

d) Community Fund as Resource in Perpetuity

DAY-NRLM provides funds to create a resource in perpetuity for the community institutions to strengthen their institutional and financial management capacity and build their track record to attract mainstream bank finance.

e) Universal Financial Inclusion

Financial inclusion is primarily being facilitated to enable each SHG to be linked to banks and to access credit and other financial services from them. The Mission expects that over a period five to seven years, each SHG would be able to leverage a cumulative bank credit of Rs.10,00,000/- in repeat doses, such that on the average each member household accesses a cumulative amount of Rs.1,00,000/-.

f) Livelihoods Promotion

DAY-NRLM seeks to address the entire portfolio of livelihoods of each poor household and work towards stabilizing and enhancing the existing livelihoods and subsequently diversifying them.

3. Physical Growth

The achievements made under the Mission against select key performance indicators during the FY 21-22 is furnished below:

S.No.	Indicator	Unit	Annual Target FY 21-22	Progress in FY 21-22 (Dec'21)	% Achievement (Dec'21)	Cumulative Progress
1	No. of districts covered	No.	11	1	9%	706
2	No. of blocks covered	No.	331	258	78%	6779
3	No. of households mobilized into SHGs	Lakh	87.4	46.9	54%	807
4	No. of Self Help Groups promoted	Lakh	7.8	4.41	57%	73.79
5	No. of Village Organizations promoted	No.	66391	26512	40%	427946
6	No. of Cluster Level Federations promoted	No.	5239	2456	47%	32805
7	Capitalization support provided	Rs. Crore	6738	5354	79%	15830.53
8	No. of SHGs accessed bank credit	Lakh	37.31	28.2	76%	
9	Amount of Bank Credit accessed	Rs. Crore	97223	65448	67%	4,45,104
10	Amount of Bank Loan outstanding	Rs. Crore				
11	No. of Mahila Kisans supported	Lakh	49.5	30.82	62%	147
12	No. of custom hiring centers established*	No.	5222	1852	35%	22556
13	No. of HHs with agri-nutri garden	Lakh	24.77	19.22	78%	77.89
14	No. of entrepreneurs supported under SVEP	No.	48500	27292	56%	182837

Physical Progress under DAY-NRLM:

Year	No. of SHGs to be promoted/brought into NRLM fold(Target)	No. of SHGs promoted/brought into NRLM fold	%
2018-19	9.13 lakh	9.77 lakh	107.0
2019-20	9.36 lakh	9.76 lakh	104.3%
2020-21	6.46 lakh	6.02 lakh	93%
2021-22	7.8 lakh	4.41 lakh	57%

4. Finances

“Reduction of Rs.1968.00 Crore in the RE was due to savings under the scheme DDU-GKY. The reason for savings under DDU-GKY was mainly due to the closure training centers under DDU-GKY due to spread of Covid-19.

The Progress of Expenditure for the Financial year - 2021-22 is as below-

Expenditure during the year 2021-22 (upto 31/12/2021)		
S. No.	State / UT	(Rs. In lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,976.13
2	Bihar	1,23,972.82
3	Chhattisgarh	31,048.00
4	Goa	433.54
5	Gujarat	13,737.26
6	Haryana	3,908.63
7	Himachal Pradesh	2,282.63
8	Jammu and Kashmir	9,733.92
9	Jharkhand	48,488.59
10	Karnataka	27,773.67
11	Kerala	9,341.62
12	Madhya Pradesh	21,255.00
13	Maharashtra	15,302.46
14	Odisha	55,650.79
15	Punjab	2,413.37
16	Rajasthan	21,754.04
17	Tamilnadu	30,828.65
18	Telangana	3,061.05
19	Uttar Pradesh	1,89,809.38
20	Uttarakhand	5,639.50
21	West Bengal	24,889.82
22	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	299.62
23	Daman & Diu and DNH	78.01
24	Ladakh	125.95
25	Lakshadweep	19.54
26	Puducherry	367.54
	sub-total	6,44,191.53
	NORTH EASTERN STATES	
1	Arunachal Pradesh	3,233.49
2	Assam	24,881.61
3	Manipur	3,253.11
4	Meghalaya	4,727.81
5	Mizoram	2,909.26
6	Nagaland	4,427.37
7	Sikkim	865.21
8	Tripura	3,852.50
	sub-total	48,150.36
	Grand Total	6,92,341.89

Reason for slow pace of expenditure during the current year:

- Programmer activities were largely affected to due to spread of Covid-19 in most of the States/UTs.
- Restriction of release of funds in tranches (ie. 25% of allocation) by the DoE, Ministry of Finance.
- Implementation of SNA as per the instruction of DoE, Ministry of Finance.
- Delay in receipt of funds by the SRLMs from the State Government/Treasury.

The programme activities have now been picked up the momentum after the setback of Covid-19 in most of the States and it is expected the pace of expenditure will be higher and can be fully utilized the RE budget provision in the last quarter.

The mobilization of vulnerable households and their training etc. are hard core work that needs direct people to people contact. The infections and restrictions due to Covid -19 pandemic has impacted hugely during the FY-21-22. However, against all odds, by December 2021, Q3 ending, the progress in major activities has been significant. The following table gives the details of progress till Q3.

NRLM Key Performance Indicator	FY 21-22	Target Q1+Q2+Q3	Progress Dec'21	Ach %	Cum. Progress	Q4 Target
Outreach						
Number of new districts	11	11	0	0%	706	11
Number of new blocks	331	329	258	78%	6779	73
Households Mobilized and CBOs promoted (revised plan)						
Number of SHGs promoted (in lakh)	7.28	4.30	4.42	101%	73.79	2.86
Number of Households mobilized into SHGs (in lakh)	91.16	53.22	47.00	88%	807.32	44.16
Number of Village Organizations promoted	62495	34909	26512	76%	427946	35983
Number of CLFs formed	4258	2458	2456	99%	32805	1802

Program is hopeful to achieve the Q4 physical targets.

5. Self-Help Groups

5.2 On the performance of Self Help Groups, the Secretary, DoRD made the following submissions during the course of evidence:-

“जहां तक स्वयं सहायता समूहों के गठन का प्रश्न है तो इसमें 7 लाख 28 हजार का लक्ष्य था, जिसके विरुद्ध 4 लाख 42 हजार स्वयं सहायता समूहों का गठन किया जा चुका है, जो कुल मिलाकर 74 प्रतिशत है। जहां तक स्वयं सहायता समूहों में बहनों के शामिल करने का सवाल था तो 91 लाख 16 हजार बहनों को अतिरिक्त नए गठित समूहों में शामिल करना था, जिसके विरुद्ध 47 लाख बहनों को शामिल किया जा चुका है और आज के दिन तक लगभग 8 करोड़ 7 लाख बहनों को इस कार्यक्रम की परिधि में लाया जा सका है।

सर, आरएफसीआईएफ के आंकड़े आपके सामने हैं, मैं इनका जिक्र नहीं करना चाहूंगा। स्वयं सहायता समूहों को ऋण वितरित किए जाने का प्रश्न है तो इस वित्तीय वर्ष में 97 हजार 223 करोड़ रुपए के ऋण वितरण का लक्ष्य था, जिसके विरुद्ध लगभग 71 हजार 500 करोड़ रुपए का ऋण वितरित किया गया है। अगर आप वर्ष 2013-14 से कुल दिए गए ऋण को जोड़ेंगे तो कुल मिलाकर 4 लाख 45 हजार करोड़ रुपए का ऋण विभिन्न वित्तीय वर्षों में उपलब्ध कराया गया है।”

Regarding the formation of SHGs, Department of Rural Development have submitted:-

S.No.	State	Target FY 21-22	Ach.	Ach%	Cum. Progress
1	Andhra Pradesh		8928		819969
2	Assam	6952	7658	110%	303364
3	Bihar	24247	22011	91%	1003114
4	Chhattisgarh	18000	10747	60%	205491
5	Gujarat	40000	6897	17%	262460
6	Jharkhand	25000	9328	37%	264292
7	Karnataka	26400	16674	63%	210573
8	Kerala	7500	5953	79%	246015
9	Madhya Pradesh	70000	18401	26%	346069
10	Maharashtra	105000	24307	23%	535718
11	Odisha	14,500	30,525	211%	4,91,454
12	Rajasthan	65480	34096	52%	200785
13	Tamil Nadu	12000	15805	132%	290285
14	Telangana	20000	0	0%	407737
15	Uttar Pradesh	208000	144054	69%	561040
16	West Bengal	48675	42880	88%	919806
17	Haryana	15000	3702	25%	48643
18	Himachal Pradesh	8000	6139	77%	31389
19	Jammu & Kashmir	10200	9999	98%	55730
20	Punjab	10411	5437	52%	29314
21	Uttarakhand	4000	4484	112%	36187
22	Arunachal Pradesh	6481	839	13%	4234

23	Manipur	8760	933	11%	3228
24	Meghalaya	13558	5805	43%	36875
25	Mizoram	1894	509	27%	7285
26	Nagaland	373	129	35%	12403
27	Sikkim	120	121	101%	5233
28	Tripura	7500	4689	63%	31460
29	Andaman & Nicobar	65	92	142%	1029
30	Goa	600	247	41%	3195
31	Ladakh	649	13	2%	420
32	Lakshadweep	230	140	61%	296
33	Puducherry	500	247	49%	3452
34	Daman Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli	500	98	20%	667
Total		780595	441887	57%	7379212

5.2 Pondering over the concept of SHGs boosting the rural livelihoods, Department of Rural Development have submitted as below:-

“SHGs program under DAY- NRLM have significant impact on overall livelihoods enhancement of the rural poor. The capital funds given to SHGs in form of RF and CIF initiate the habit of internal credit. The habit of thrift propels the ownership of the members leading to exchange of higher thrift and credit not just for consumption purposes but also for production purposes. Various interventions of farm livelihoods have enhanced the agricultural and livestock yields, introduction of vegetable crops and fruit production.

In order to organize these livelihood activities into a profit earning and sustainable, DAY- NRLM is organising them in to PGs and PEs and FPCs respectively based on their scale and outreach. Presently, 117471 Producer Groups (PGs) are functioning in the country.”

5.3 Regarding the detail regarding the disbursement of loans to SHGs, Department of Rural Development have furnished the data as under:-

**The State wise SHGs BANK LINKAGE Progress
(FY 2021-22, upto December,2021)**

S.No	States & UTs	Total SHGs	Loan Amount disbursed(Amount in crores)
1	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	26	0.17
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	556945	26569.96
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	516	5.29
4	ASSAM	58819	829.37
5	BIHAR	443529	3790.42
6	CHATTISGARH	53910	577.50
7	GOA	542	16.12
8	GUJARAT	27065	243.06

9	HARYANA	12898	163.03
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	4563	85.90
11	JAMMU & KASHMIR	11581	229.16
12	JHARKHAND	115616	1079.83
13	KARNATAKA	536555	10393.11
14	KERALA	43884	2260.96
15	LADAKH	5	0.15
16	LAKSHADWEEP	24	0.50
17	MADHYA PRADESH	66972	825.67
18	MAHARASHTRA	116794	2135.03
19	MANIPUR	500	6.13
20	MEGHALAYA	3417	37.84
21	MIZORAM	544	11.59
22	NAGALAND	685	13.64
23	ODISHA	202360	3643.09
24	PUDUCHERRY	1331	59.11
25	PUNJAB	5188	41.99
26	RAJASTHAN	47488	640.69
27	SIKKIM	871	15.36
28	TAMIL NADU	100441	4355.36
29	TELANGANA	242414	9553.53
30	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	77	0.63
31	TRIPURA	10965	142.82
32	UTTARAKHAND	8188	66.05
33	UTTAR PRADESH	41383	385.49
34	WEST BENGAL	472035	8508.45
	Sub Total	3188131	76687.00
	All India Total (Including UTs)	3191705	76810.27

6. Role of Banks – Rural Self-Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs)

RSETIs is a Bank's led initiative of Ministry of Rural Development, set up with dedicated infrastructure in each district of the country with the objective of identifying, motivating, imparting training for skill development and skill up gradation and facilitating the unemployed rural poor youth in the age group of 18-45 to take up self-employment entrepreneurial ventures. RSETIs are sponsored, managed and run by Banks with active co-operation from the Government of India and State Governments. 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. At present RSETIs offer Training in 61 vocations classified under four major areas viz. Agriculture, processing, product manufacture

and general entrepreneurship development. Presently, 587 RSETIs are functioning across the country. The RSETIs have trained 39.57 lakh and settled 27.79 lakh till December, 2021. At present, post training handholding support is provided to the RESTI trained candidates for a period of two years after completion of the training.

6.2 throwing an insight into the role of Banks, Department of Rural Development furnished:-

“RSETI program is a 3-way partnership between the MoRD, state government and banks. The state provides land for construction of RSETI building, assistance in mobilization of candidates, MoRD provides training cost of rural poor and infrastructure grant of Rs. 1 crore for 1 RSETI in a district.

The expenditures over and above the training cost of rural poor and infra grant released by MoRD and day to day expenditure in running the RSETIs is borne by the sponsoring bank.

With regard to the selection of banks for setting up RSETIs, the lead bank of the district establishes the RSETI in the district. The other bank in the district may also set up RSETI keeping in view demand in the district.”

6.3 Giving details of the candidates trained/settled through RSETIs, Department of Rural Development provided as below:-

Number of candidates trained and settled State-wise during 2021-22 (till 31.12.2021)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Programmes Conducted	Number of Candidates Trained	No. of Candidates Settled
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13	341	381
2	Andhra Pradesh	194	5140	4068
3	Arunachal Pradesh	8	136	0
4	Assam	228	6287	3798
5	Bihar	431	12672	7661
6	Chattisgarh	218	5478	3436
7	D & N Haveli	16	412	135
8	Gujarat	329	8793	7296
9	Haryana	245	6825	4670
10	Himachal Pradesh	116	3154	1793
11	Jammu & Kashmir	150	3325	1881
12	Jharkhand	282	8118	4598
13	Karnataka	493	12031	11274
14	Kerala	133	3217	3268
15	Lakshadweep	6	90	30
16	Madhya Pradesh	470	13214	9269

17	Maharashtra	441	12659	7864
18	Manipur	11	263	136
19	Meghalaya	42	995	491
20	Mizoram	16	458	309
21	Nagaland	9	229	133
22	Odisha	366	11168	9068
23	Pondicherry	8	269	286
24	Punjab	225	6466	3848
25	Rajasthan	564	15065	11222
26	Sikkim	2	23	35
27	Tamil Nadu	409	11866	8604
28	Telangana	144	4156	2668
29	Tripura	55	1389	1090
30	UT Ladakh	15	344	198
31	Uttar Pradesh	1539	38607	28393
32	Uttarakhand	167	4430	2382
33	West Bengal	169	4389	3419
	Grand Total	7514	202009	143704

7. Market Linked Promotion

“• Farm Livelihoods interventions under DAY-NRLM is focuses on promotion of Agro Ecological Practices, improved livestock practices, scientific NTFP collection and cultivation and value chain development. As part of the farm livelihoods interventions around 1.47 Crores women farmers have been supported for promotion of Agro Ecological Practices, improved livestock practices and NTFPs. To provide extension service support services at their doorstep these women farmers more than one lakh livelihoods community cadres have been trained and deployed. To ensure the availability of nutrition at the household level around 77.89 lakhs mahila kisan have been supported for promotion of Agri Nutri Garden.

- To support the mahila kisan to get better market access for revenue generation DAY-NRLM is promoting women owned producers collectives who are supporting the mahila kisans through various interventions such as aggregation, value addition and market linkages. Till date around 183 women owned Producers' Enterprises (formal producers organisation registered under Producers Company act, Cooperative Act & Trust Act) covering 3.86 lakhs members have already been promoted under DAY-NRLM. Around 1.17 lakhs Producers Groups (information producers organisation) have been promoted covering 14 lakhs members out of which around 30,000 Producers Groups covering 6.50 laksh member are into aggregation and marketing of the produce of the mahila kisan members.

- Under the World Bank supported NRETP (National Rural Economic Transformation Project) another 40 large sized producers' enterprise and 12000 producers groups are going to be promoted.

- Under the modifications plan for the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) and its continuation beyond March, 2021

and up to March 2025, it has been proposed to promote additional 25000 Producers Groups by 2024-25.

- Apart from this convergence with Ministry of Agriculture has been established to promote women owned FPOs. For implementation of the scheme “Formation & Promotion of 10,000 FPOs” of Ministry of Agriculture DAY-NRLM has been recognised as Implementing Agency and has been allocated with 100 FPOs.
- To create a better eco-system and facilitate States in promoting producers Collectives following measures have already been taken by DoRD;
 - The Ministry of Rural Development in collaboration with TATA Trusts has established FDRVC (Foundation for Development of Rural Value Chain), a Sec 8 Company to support States in value chain development activities. Till date FDRVC has already supported 10 States to development value chain development proposals. The FDRVC will support these producers’ enterprises for market linkages.
 - Advisories related on promotion of the producers collectives, financing producers collectives, development of project proposal and fund release to Producers Enterprises are issued to States.
 - Scope of MKSP, a sub-component of NRLM has been extended to promote value chain development.”

State wise Producers Enterprises Promoted under DAY-NRLM			
Sr.	State Name	No. of Producers Enterprises promoted	Number of Members covered
1	Andhra Pradesh	21	34063
2	Bihar	7	43520
3	Chhattisgarh	8	12481
4	Gujarat	2	6000
5	Jharkhand	16	35213
6	Karnataka	3	6381
7	Madhya Pradesh	39	112900
8	Maharashtra	14	11068
9	Odisha	20	25822
10	Mizoram	1	10
11	Rajasthan	14	20890
12	Tamil Nadu	1	900
13	Telangana	18	37057
14	Uttar Pradesh	4	25600
15	West Bengal	9	9890
16	Kerala	5	2043
17	Assam	1	2162
TOTAL		183	386000

8. Status & Role of Deendayal Upadhyay Grameen Kausalya Yojana DDU-GKY

“Deendayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), the skill training and placement program of the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) launched on the 25th September, 2014, aims to provide wage placement linked programs of global standards. The program contributes 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 skills agenda and to the 430 million young people in the country in the age group of 15-35 years, close to 70% of whom live in rural areas."

8.2 Details of Financial Progress:-

FY	Funds allocated (BE)	RE	Released	Balance
2018-19	1200.00	1215.31	1215.29	0.02
2019-20	1849.99	1872.17	1871.98	0.19
2020-21	1996.21	1076.85	1076.67	0.18
2021-22	2000.00	32.00	8.035	23.965

8.3 On the question of Contribution of DDU-GKY in setting candidates, Department of Rural Development have furnished as below:-

Physical Performance: State wise and FY wise number of candidates Trained and placed is as below-

DDUGKY progress of FY 2021-22 till 31.12.2021 against Target				
Sl. No	State	Target for 2021-22	Trained	Placed
1	Andhra Pradesh	18,256	1606	2132
2	Arunachal Pradesh	913	0	10
3	Assam	13,692	735	606
4	Bihar	18,028	2778	1147
5	Chhattisgarh	11,406	2956	1618
6	Gujarat	7,607	448	351
7	Haryana	5,967	731	40
8	Himachal Pradesh	3,347	80	0
9	Jammu and Kashmir	21,800	851	509
10	Jharkhand	10,649	716	366
11	Karnataka	8,215	481	312
12	Kerala	12,171	1265	766
13	Madhya Pradesh	11,446	2204	375
14	Maharashtra	7,642	0	1384
15	Manipur	1,496	183	89
16	Meghalaya	1,410	203	100

17	Mizoram	938	35	14
18	Nagaland	1,378	309	220
19	Odisha	22,820	2824	2271
20	Punjab	6,546	3536	1135
21	Rajasthan	11,075	661	2837
22	Sikkim	761	90	0
23	Tamil Nadu	12,779	3983	550
24	Telangana	13,692	2330	2494
25	Tripura	4,378	354	31
26	Uttarakhand	3,803	1287	191
27	Uttar Pradesh	34,230	4293	1059
28	West Bengal	13,542	210	2424
29	Puducherry	618	34	6
30	A&N Islands	228	0	0
Total		2,80,833	35,183	23,037

Sector wherein more than 1000 candidates trained across country are 18, namely Apparel, Automotive, Banking, Financial Services and Insurance, Beauty and Well Ness, Capital Goods, Construction, Electrical, Healthcare, Information Technology and Information Technology enabled services, Life Science, Logistics and Supply Chain Management, Management and entrepreneurship, Plumbing, Power and Energy, Retail, Security, Telecom and Tourism and Hospitality, together these sectors contributed to 90.48 % of Trainings conducted under DDU-GKY. (10.27 lakh out of total 11.35 Lakh Trained). The trained human resource in these sectors are contributing to Make in India specifically in the sectors of Apparel, Automotive, Capital Goods, Construction, Electrical, Healthcare, Information Technology and Information Technology enabled services, Logistics and Supply Chain Management, Power and Energy, Telecom etc.

E. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission (SPMRM)

1. Background

“In the Budget Speech of 2014-15, the Finance Minister announced the launching of Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) to ensure delivery of integrated project based infrastructure, development of economic activities and skill development in rural areas. Union Cabinet approved it on 16th September 2015. The Mission follows the vision of “Development of a cluster of villages that preserve and nurture the essence of rural community life with focus on equity and inclusiveness without compromising with the facilities perceived to be essentially urban in nature, thus creating a cluster of “Rurban villages”. The objective of the Mission is to stimulate local economic development, enhance basic services, and create well planned Rurban clusters.

As per the Note for Cabinet, the Implementation period for Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) is March, 2020. The Mission was extended by Ministry of Finance for one year during FY 2020-21. However, on assessment of the current progress, the Mission will require further three more years (up to March 2024) for completing the project. The Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC), in its meeting held on 26th August 2021 has suggested for discontinuing the scheme. A Cabinet note for seeking extension of the Mission upto March 2023 has been prepared, Inter-ministerial consultations have been completed and the updated cabinet note is under submission for the approval of Hon'ble Minister (RD)."

2. Physical Targets set and Achieved

Physical Progress (Amount in Numbers)																					
Milestone (300 clusters)	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			2019-20			2020-21			2021-22 (till 05.01.2022)		
	Target	Achievement	% of achievement	Target	Achievement	% of achievement	Target	Achievement	% of achievement	Target	Achievement	% of achievement	Target	Achievement	% of achievement	Target	Achievement	% of achievement	Target	Achievement	% of achievement
Cluster Identification and approval	100	99	99	100	86	86	100	67	67	48	43	89.58	5	1	20	8 (*8 clusters were not approved)	1	12.50%	7	6	85.72%
Integrated Cluster Action Plans	100	0	0	100	98	98	100	99	99	103	75	72.82	28	16	57.14	12	2	16.67%	10	1	10.00%
Detailed Project Report	100	0	0	100	18	18	100	28	28	151	94	62.25	160	108	67.5	52	34	65.38%	18	1	5.56%

3. Financial Performance

Financial Progress (Amount Rs. in Crore)							
Milestone	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Revised Estimate (RE)	60	600	600	451.03	300	372.33	375
Released	32.05	599.45	553.26	432.59	303.59	371.82	16.47
% of achievement	53.42	99.91	92.21	95.91	101.20	99.86	4.39

3.2 On the query of reasons for reduction in funds for 2021-22 at RE stage to Rs. 375 crores from BE of Rs. 600 crores, Department of Rural Development have submitted as below:-

“Out of the total CGF of Rs. 600 crore allocated under the Mission for the current FY 2021-2022, only Rs. 16.47 crore was released till date i.e., 2.74 % of BE. The reasons for the reduction is as follows:

Under SPMRM, fund pooling mechanism has been implemented since January 2021. As per programme guidelines of Rurban, fund is released to the States/UTs after utilization of 60% of the funds released earlier. However, Department of Expenditure (DoE) vide its OM dated 23rd March 2021 has mandated the utilization of atleast 75% of the funds earlier released for the States/UTs to become eligible for the next fund release. Due to this, States/UTs now take more time to come up with fund proposal.

After fund pooling mechanism, States/UTs who have achieved 75% utilization of CGF expenditure (both Central and State share) are eligible for further fund release by the Ministry, subject to submission of requisite documents.

As per the directions of Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, the approved funds for a particular State/UT should be released in two tranches (i.e., 50% of the approved amount in first tranche and 50% in second tranche). Further, the State/UT can claim the second tranche only after achieving 75% of expenditure of 1st tranche released from Centre including corresponding state share. This has also lead to slow pace of fund release under the scheme.

At the start of the FY 2021-22, the unspent balance lying with the States/UTs was Rs. 1413.22 crore. Since funds were already available with the States and further fund release milestones were not met, fund release was little in Q-1 of FY 2020-21. The unspent balance has reduced to Rs. 796.80 crore as on 31.01.2022.

The pace of work was severely impacted in many States/UTs due to second wave of Covid pandemic during April-June 2021. Covid-19 pandemic affected the on ground activities as many of the state officials directly affected leading to delay all the administrative activities like DPR preparation, tendering of works, release of administrative sanction (AS)/ technical sanctions (TS) /financial sanctions (FS) etc. Further, due to shortage of labourers in different regions of the States/UTs also affected the in time completion of activities at cluster level led to slow pace of expenditure leading to delay in submission of fund proposal to the Ministry.

The original Mission period was from 2015-16 to 2019-20. The Mission was extended by Ministry of Finance for one year during FY 2020-21. However, Ministry has been seeking extension by three years (up to March 2024) for completing the project. The Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC), in its meeting held on 26th August 2021 has suggested for discontinuing the scheme. A Cabinet note for seeking extension of the Mission has been prepared, Inter-

ministerial consultations have been completed and the updated cabinet note is under submission.

Due to the EFC decision recommending discontinuation of SPMRM, fund releases to States is held up since August 2021. As on 24.01.2022, 18 States and 1 UT have utilized more than 75% of the released funds and are due for fund release by the Ministry. Ministry is in receipt of proposals from 15 States/UTs seeking release of Rs. 536.74 crore central share of funds, as on 24.01.2022. However, since August 2021, fund releases are held up due to the EFC decision. Ministry has requested the Department of Expenditure in October 2021 to allow releases against the committed liability, but decision on fund release is still awaited.

Due to the above reasons, the budget was reduced at RE stage to Rs. 375 crore from BE of Rs. 600 crore.”

3.3 When asked about the reasons for non-usage of funds in detail, the Department in their written replies submitted as under:-

“As explained in the Q.122 above, at the start of the FY 2021-22, the unspent balance lying with the States/ UTs was Rs. 1413.22 crore. Since funds were already available with the States and further fund release milestones were not met, fund release was little in Q-1 of FY 2020-21. The unspent balance has reduced to Rs. 796.80 crore as on 31.01.2022.

Under SPMRM, fund pooling mechanism has been implemented since January 2021. After fund pooling mechanism, States/UTs who have achieved 75% utilization of CGF expenditure (both Central and State share) are eligible for further fund release by the Ministry, subject to submission of requisite documents. These funds are further released in two tranches of 50% each. The State/UT can claim the second tranche only after achieving 75% of expenditure of 1st tranche released from Centre including corresponding state share. This has also lead to slow pace of fund release under the scheme.

The pace of work was severely impacted in many States/ UTs due to second wave of Covid pandemic during April-June 2021, affecting the administrative activities like DPR preparation, tendering of works, release of administrative sanction (AS)/ technical sanctions (TS) /financial sanctions (FS) etc. The pace of work was also affected due to shortage of labourers in different regions of the States/UTs, thereby timely completion of activities at cluster level, resulting in slow pace of expenditure and subsequent delay in submission of fund proposal to the Ministry.

The original Mission period was from 2015-16 to 2019-20. The Mission was extended by Ministry of Finance for one year during FY 2020-21. However, Ministry has been seeking extension by three years (up to March 2024) for completing the project. The Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC), in its meeting held on 26th August 2021 has suggested for discontinuing the scheme. A Cabinet note for seeking extension of the Mission has been prepared, Inter-ministerial consultations have been completed and the updated cabinet note is under submission.

Due to the EFC decision recommending discontinuation of SPMRM, fund releases to States is held up since August 2021. As on 24.01.2022, 18 States and 1 UT have utilized more than 75% of the released funds and are due for fund release by the Ministry. Ministry is in receipt of proposals from 15 States/UTs seeking release of Rs. 536.74 crore central share of funds, as on 24.01.2022. However, since August 2021, fund releases are held up due to the EFC decision. Ministry has requested the Department of Expenditure in October 2021 to allow releases against the committed liability, but decision on fund release is still awaited. Due to lack of funds, again work pace has slowed in such States.

However, as noted above, the unspent balance lying with the States/UTs has been reduced from Rs. 1413.22 crore at the start of the FY 2021-22, to Rs. 796.80 crore as on 31.01.2022, by utilizing the available funds with the States/UTs.”

3.3 On the issue of the extension of SPMRM, the Secretary, DoRD deposed before the Committee as below:-

“जब इस कार्यक्रम के बारे में 15वें वित्त आयोग अवधि विस्तार के समय हम लोग एक्सपेंडिचर फाइनेंस कमेटी के पास गए, तो उन्होंने इस कार्यक्रम के एक्सटेंशन की अनुशंसा करने से इंकार कर दिया। हम लोग इसको पुनः प्रारंभ किए जाने के संदर्भ में कैबिनेट के समक्ष गए हैं। उनका निर्णय आना बाकी है। अब उस कार्यक्रम पर व्यय नहीं किया जा रहा है।”

3.4 Elaborating further on the issue, the Secretary, DoRD submitted before the Committee as mentioned below:-

“श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी रूबर्न मिशन के अंतर्गत एक्सपेंडिचर फाइनेंस कमेटी ने उसे रोका, पर हम ने यह देखते हुए कि इस कार्यक्रम की गति अपेक्षाकृत धीमी रही है, तो हम ने कई नई पहल भी की है। हमें समिति का भी मार्गदर्शन मिला है। जैसा कि आप देखेंगे कि हम ने फंड पुलिंग का अरेंजमेंट किया है। समिति ने अवशेष राशि कम करने का मार्गदर्शन दिया था, उसके आधार पर किया गया। राज्य स्तरों पर डीपीआर के मॉडिफिकेशन की शक्ति उन्हें सौंप दी। स्पेशियल प्लानिंग और प्लानिंग नोटिफिकेशन की निधियों की विमुक्ति से जो संबंध था, उसको हटाया, ताकि राज्यों को पैसा जाए, पीएफएमएस से इंटीग्रेट किया। इसी प्रकार से जो स्पेशियल प्लानिंग का जो प्लेटफॉर्म विकसित किया, हमने मेंटर इंस्टीट्यूशन इम्पैनल किए हैं। नेशनल नॉलेज और ट्रेनिंग प्लेटफॉर्म, इत्यादि बनाए गए हैं। हम ने काफी काम किया है, मुझे आशा है कि इस योजना की भी कैबिनेट से स्वीकृति प्राप्त हो जाएगी और वर्ष 2024 तक इस योजना को भी पूरा कर सकेंगे।”

3.5 The Department have further elaborated upon the plan to utilize the huge amount of remaining fund as below:-

“Due to the EFC decision recommending discontinuation of SPMRM, fund releases to States is held up since August 2021. As on 24.01.2022, 18 States and 1 UT have utilized more than 75% of the released funds and are due for fund release by the Ministry. Ministry is already in receipt of proposals from 15 States/UTs seeking release of Rs. 536.74 crore central share of funds, as on 24.01.2022.

A Cabinet note for seeking extension of the Mission till March 2024 has been prepared, Inter-ministerial consultations have been completed and the updated cabinet note is under submission. On approval of the proposal by the Cabinet, fund releases against the above mentioned proposals can be immediately released. Further, fund release towards preparation of Spatial plans is also proposed to released, once the Mission gets approval for extension.”

3.6

“Out of the total amount of Rs. 5142.08 of the scheme outlay, till date Rs. 2311.74 cr has been released under the Mission. Ministry is in process of seeking the Cabinet approval for extension of the Mission for 2 more years i.e. till March 2024, to achieve 100 percent development of clusters under the Mission.

Out of the mandated 300 Rurban clusters 291 ICAPs and 283 DPRs have been completed so far. On receiving extension, the balance approval process will be completed and works commenced in those clusters. As the DPR approval, required administrative/ technical approval/ financial sanction processes have been completed for most of the clusters, the pace of work will be faster in all clusters.

Further, the administrative funds and innovation funds for preparation of spatial plans are also to be released to the States, post the Mission extension. As stated above, out of the total amount of Rs. 5142.08 of the scheme outlay, till date Rs. 2311.74 cr has been released under the Mission The projected head-wise expenditure for the next two years is as follows:

S.No.	Expenditure Head	Amount in ₹ crore
1.	Critical Gap Funds	2,478.25
2.	Administrative Fund	106.18
3.	National Mission Management Unit (NMMU)	6.57
4.	Innovation Fund	239.7

Ministry has projected Rs. 1500 crore expenditure during FY 2022-23, however, at BE state only Rs. 550 cr is allocated for FY 2022-2023. The Mission will demand for more funds at RE stage based on the demand from the States/UTs and to complete cluster development target by March 2023-2024.”

4. Bottleneck in the Scheme – DPR Preparation

4.2 Regarding the issues associated with DPR preparation, DoRD have submitted as below:-

1. The Framework of Implementation of the Mission mandates that the Gram Sabha resolutions are made during the ICAP preparation. Further, the Framework states that the involvement of PRIs must be ensured through the life-cycle of the Cluster development. Ministry is taking up with States at all review meetings/ forums that DPRs be prepared after holding proper consultations with all the stakeholders of local population, officials and elected representatives.
2. To ensure that DPR preparation / revision process is through proper stakeholder consultations, the Ministry has issued advisory and also sensitized States/UTs to build capacities of the professionals/ fellows in undertaking such consultations.
3. The Ministry has taken various steps in the past few years to increase the community engagement and also spirit of Cluster ownership, decision making amongst the local bodies. This also includes experience sharing by PRI members, consultations with PRI members.
4. Earlier, the DPRs used to be approved by the Ministry. However, Ministry took cognizance of the difficulty in rectifications/ modifications/ changes in DPRs; and authorized the State Level Empowered Committee chaired by the Chief Secretary to approve modifications in the DPR. The DPRs may be modified as per the need, requirement and suggestions of MPs/ MLA, PRIs can be suitably included.
5. The Spatial Planning process initiated under SPMRM would involve intensive consultations with the community and Gram Sabha as well.
6. Communication from Hon'ble Minister (RD) has been sent to the MPs where Rurban Clusters are in their constituencies regarding proactive engagement in the Cluster's development with a special emphasis on economic activities, convergence and Operations and Maintenance.
7. Social Audit guidelines have been prepared and 8 pilots undertaken. In the coming future, each Cluster shall undergo social audit exercise, to further improvise DPRs.
8. With the above steps. States/UTs are changing DPRs and commencing works on ground. In order to ensure timely preparation and commencement of works on ground, States/UTs have been directed to commence all non-starter projects/ works under CGF by 31st December 2021, through a letter.

5. Liquidation of Unspent Funds

“Ministry has been regularly following up with States/ UTs for expediting the pace of works and liquidating the unspent balances. Ministry has taken several steps to expedite works such as: allowing DPR revisions at the State level, delinking spatial planning from fund releases for works, simplifying fund release conditions and implementing fund pooling etc.

Till January 2021, States/UTs were sending cluster wise fund proposal to the Ministry. Due to uneven pace of works in clusters, it was observed that lot of unspent funds were lying with the States. In line with the directions from the Department of Expenditure (DoE) for strengthening the financial management system and to allow greater flexibility to States in fund management across clusters, a fund pooling circular was issued by the Ministry to States/UTs under Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) on 12th January 2021. After implementing fund pooling mechanism, States/UTs who have achieved 75% of CGF expenditure (both Central and State share) can send fund proposals to the Ministry for release of subsequent funds, subject to submission of requisite documents.

The unspent balance under Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission during last three year is as under:

Scheme	Unspent Balance (In Rs. crore)			
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 as on 05.01.2022
Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)	1768.47	1562.2	1413.22	878.69

It can be seen that the unspent balance is consistently being minimized. The unspent balance lying with the States/ UTs has been reduced from Rs. 1413.22 crore at the start of the FY 2021-22, to Rs. 796.80 crore as on 31.01.2022, by utilizing the available funds with the States/UTs. Further, as the fund releases are now based on prospective expenditure plan for next 6 months, the unspent balance will be limited. It will be further reduced, as the Ministry is closely reviewing the ongoing and yet-to-start work progress with States and UTs.”

F. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

1. Historical 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 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.

2. **Sub Schemes – A Brief**

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.

2.2 Regarding a new initiative under NSAP, the Secretary, DoRD submitted before the Committee as under:-

“राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सुरक्षा कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत गत वित्तीय वर्ष में एक नया प्रयोग हुआ है। हम ने संबल नाम का एक मोबाइल ऐप्लिकेशन सितम्बर, 2021 में प्रारंभ किया है, जिसके

अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सुरक्षा कार्यक्रम की जानकारी, उसके अंतर्गत नामांकन, ऐप्लिकेशन की स्थिति जानने की सुविधा, इत्यादि की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराए जाने की कार्रवाई की गई। अगले वित्तीय वर्षों में विभिन्न पेंशन कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत तीन करोड़, नौ लाख की अधिसीमा प्राप्त करने का हमारा लक्ष्य है।”

3. Targets Achieved

Physical Achievement: (Number of beneficiaries in lakh)

Scheme	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (as on 05.01.2022)
IGNOAPS	212.09	214.09	215.91	215.74
IGNWPS	58.12	65.73	60.89	63.00
IGNDPS	7.46	10.59	7.83	8.04
NFBS	3.58	3.59	3.59	3.59
Annapurna	2.64	0.64	0*	0*

*Request not received from States/UTs for food allocation.

3.2 Regarding the proposal to review the modalities of the scheme/sub-schemes to increase the eligible number of beneficiaries through relaxation of norms, Department of Rural Development have stated as below:-

“Government has received requests from Member of Parliament, Pension Parishad and other quarters including some State Governments to relax eligibility criteria and increase in central assistance under the schemes of NSAP. The same has also been focused in the report of Task Force constituted in 2012 and by the Expert Group headed by Dr. Sumit Bose. An evaluation study for various schemes including NSAP has been conducted by NITI Aayog (through IPE global) and recommended for revamping the NSAP schemes. In addition to the above, DoRD has also conducted an evaluation study for NSAP schemes, which is being shared with States/UTs for comments/suggestions. The final decision on reforming NSAP is contingent on consultation with States/UTs.”

4. Fund Utilization

Upon the funding pattern of NSAP, the Department stated that:-

“NSAP is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) and there is no state share. However, States/UTs are adding top-ups to central assistance from their own resources ranging from Rs.50 to Rs. 2300.”

4.2 Financial Achievement:

(Rs in crore)

Year	Amount allocated (BE/RE)	Amount spent	% Target Achieved
2018-19	BE-9975.00/RE-8429.69	8418.47	99.86

2019-20	BE-9200.00/RE-8692.40	8692.40	100
2020-21	BE-9200.00/RE-8686.69	11660.25*	More than 100%
2021-22 (as on 05.01.2022)	9200.00	6422.36	69.80

**On 26.03.2020, Government had announced Rs 1.70 Lakh Crore relief package under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana for the poor to help them fight the battle against Corona Virus. One of the components of said package was to provide ex-gratia of Rs.1000 in two installments (Rs.500/- each) to the existing old age, widow and disabled/Divyangjan beneficiaries of the schemes of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). The NSAP Division timely released a total of Rs. 2814.50 crore as ex-gratia to States/UTs in April, 2020 as first tranche and in May, 2020 as second tranche under PMGKY for the existing 282 lakh beneficiaries of NSAP schemes.*

4.3 On the reduction of funds at RE stage in 2021-22 and hike sought in BE for 2022-23, Department of Rural Development furnished their reply as below:-

“RE requirement was assessed on the basis of actual funds being required by NE States. It is to mention that there is a compulsory earmarking of 10% of funds towards NE States and the requirement of funds for NE States for extending assistance to identified beneficiaries is much less than the annual earmarking of the funds. Availability of Funds in the head of account of NE States is the main reason behind reduction in fund allocation to NSAP at RE stage by Ministry of Finance.”

“projected increase in demands for 2022-23 has been made on following grounds:

1. Calculations are based on the identified Cap on each of the scheme conveyed to State/UTs against which financial assistance is disbursed to identified BPL beneficiaries. At present, some states are not able to utilize the full cap, it is likely to be archived in the Financial year 2022-23, after complete digitization, the funds requirement will increase.

2. There is a compulsory earmarking of 10% of funds towards NE States and the requirement of funds for NE States for extending assistance to identified beneficiaries is much less than the annual earmarking of the funds. Due to 10% compulsory earmarking to NE States, the remaining funds are not adequate to fulfill the requirement of remaining States/UTs. Hence, an increased demand of funds for 2022-23 was solicited.

3. The releases for 2021-22 account for unspent balances available with the States. With complete documentation the arrears on account of unspent balances may require to be released in 2022-23 after availability of due documentation of such releases.

5. Review of Assistance Amount

5.2 Regarding the assistance amount, the DoRD submitted as under:-

“This Ministry has conducted a comprehensive third-party evaluation study for reforming NSAP and final report of the study is awaited. The broad terms of reference of the study include documentation of best practices, bringing uniformity in the implementation of the scheme in all States/UTs, suggesting

changes in criteria and amount of assistance under NSAP schemes. The report is being shared with the States/UTs for comments/suggestions and final decision on reforming NSAP is contingent on consultation with States/UTs.”

6. Monitoring

6.2 In the context of monitoring of the scheme, the DoRD have stated that:-

“States/UTs are playing important role in the implementation of NSAP schemes. NSAP is implemented through States/UTs. Identification of beneficiaries, sanction and disbursement of benefit under the NSAP schemes is done by the States/UTs. 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.

State/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).”

G. Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

1. Inception of the Yojana

“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.”

2. Mode of Implementation

The Ministry has taken the following measures towards improving the implementation of SAGY:

- 26 Schemes of 17 Ministries of Government of India have been amended. The Ministries/Departments of Government of India have issued appropriate advisories to accord priority to SAGY in respective schemes.
- SAGY is reviewed periodically by the National Level Committee (NLC) on Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) headed by Secretary, Rural Development with representatives from 20 Ministries/Departments to identify bottlenecks, monitor, review, facilitate cross-learning and initiating remedial action where necessary including changes to the guidelines of their respective schemes/programmes. The fourth meeting of NLC was held where the representatives of these Ministries/Departments were requested to saturate SAGY GPs in implementing their schemes to synergize organic convergence which is vital for the success of the scheme.
- The states have been requested to conduct the State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) meetings headed by the Chief Secretary to review the implementation process and to ensure seamless convergence of schemes among different State Government Departments.
- The Ministry organised an orientation programme on SAGY for the newly elected MPs of 17th Lok Sabha. The Minister of Rural Development has also written to all Chief Ministers to organize such Orientation Workshops for orientation of MPs in the States/UTs.
- The Ministry provides training on preparation of VDP and the approaches to convergence of schemes to the Charge Officers and other stakeholders of the state who are coordinating the implementation at the local level and are fully responsible and accountable for the implementation of VDP. Capacity building programmes for the State Nodal Officers, State Team of Trainers and Charge Officers of SAGY Gram Panchayats are organized periodically through National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad.
- At the national level, a separate web-based MIS is available at SAGY website (<http://saanjhi.gov.in>). The 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. The scheme is monitored through MIS with States/UTs regularly updating the progress of implementation of projects in the Village Development Plan.
- An MP Dashboard is developed on SAGY website wherein MP centrality is more visible. The Hon'ble MP can log in and check the progress of the selected GP, and review it. The Hon'ble MP can access the Mission Antodaya score to assess the progress and coordinate with District Administration for necessary action.
- The parameters for dynamic ranking of Gram Panchayats have been developed and placed on the portal so as to instill competition amongst the selected SAGY GPs.
- A convergence toolkit for SAGY has been developed in which the information related to 127 Central schemes, 1924 state schemes, 7 schemes on 100%

saturation mode and 2 schemes with untied funds have been provided on the programme portal. The information in this regard may be referred from the SAGY website.

- An orientation workshop on Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana(SAGY) for the Personal Secretaries/Representatives of the Hon'ble Members of Parliament was organized by the Ministry of Rural Development for better liaising between MPs and government officers and the district administration to gear up the scheme implementation process and to make this program successful. Further, the ministry also has organized a virtual workshop for Representatives of Hon'ble MPs with support of NIRD&PR, so that valuable feedback can be taken from them to implement the SAGY effectively.
- Three days training program was organized from 6th to 8th January,2022 for Charge Officers and other stakeholders on SAGY and its MIS, so that data can be filled regularly and can be monitored in an effective way.

3. Progress so far

“Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) aims at holistic development of selected Gram Panchayats (GPs) through the convergence of programmes under the overall guidance of Hon'ble Members of Parliament. In this context, the brief status of SAGY as on 27th January, 2022 is as following:

Status of SAGY I (2014-19)							
S.N.	Phase	No. of SAGY GPs	No. of GPs that uploaded VDP	No. of GPs that updated VDP progress	No. of projects planned	No. of projects completed	No. of projects in-progress
1	Phase-I (Year 2014-16)	703	689	672	41099	27954	3290
2	Phase-II (Year 2016-18)	502	431	396	21647	15743	1191
3	Phase-III(Year 2018-19)	305	245	227	9044	6482	639
	Total	1510	1365	1295	71790	50179	5120
Status of SAGY II (2019-2024)							
1	Phase-IV (Year 2019-20)	454	319	220	9828	4200	1185
2	Phase-V (Year 2020-21)	252	143	70	4586	1146	571
3	Phase-VI (Year 2021-22)	152	64	18	1727	179	187
	Total	858	526	308	16141	5525	1943

VII. Role of DISHA Committees

7.2 When asked about the steps being taken by the DoRD to ensure a stricter compliance with the provision of DISHA in holding the meetings and also the mandatory presence of concerned officials, the Department have submitted their elaborate response as below:-

“The Ministry of Rural Development has been pursuing the matter with all the State Governments for holding DISHA meetings as stipulated in the Guidelines.

States have been reminded from time to time to convene regular meetings. Keeping in view the importance of DISHA Committee meetings in implementation of developmental schemes, Secretary (RD) vide his letter No. Q-13016/03/2021-Disha, dated 3rd March 2021, has requested Chief Secretaries of all States to instruct District Collectors to ensure regular Meetings of DISHA committee with full attendance of all HoDs within the district in the meetings. Similarly, Secretary (RD) vide his letter dated 7th September 2021 to Chief Secretaries of States emphasized that DISHA Committees are platform for exercising Parliamentary oversight over implementation of the Central Government Schemes at ground level and hence convening of DISHA Committee meetings regularly and timely follow up on decisions taken in these meetings are essential to fulfill the role assigned to these Committees.

Recently, Secretary (RD) vide his letter dated 20th January, 2022 drawn the attention of Chief Secretaries of States that recording of performance in convening DISHA meetings in Annual Performance Appraisal Report (APAR) of District Magistrate/Collector may provide much needed impetus for improved functioning of DISHA Committee. A copy of the letter is also endorsed to Department of Personnel and Training and LBSNAA.

Further, for strengthening information technology interface, DISHA Dashboard has been launched by the Prime Minister on 11th October 2017. The DISHA application is a single source of information to DISHA stakeholders, for all identified Programs/Schemes that come under the participating Ministries/Department. Presently data related to 44 Schemes are available on DISHA Dashboard

Thus, continuous efforts are being taken by Ministry to make work of DISHA Committee more effective and result oriented and it is anticipated that these interventions combined with consistent persuasions will certainly help in sensitizing the District authorities to convene DISHA committee regularly.”

VIII. Increase in the pace of the Schemes

The undermentioned factors affected the implementation of all the RD programmes during the current Financial Year.

- Programmed activities were largely affected to due to spread of Covid-19 in most of the States/UTs.
- Restriction of release of funds in tranches (ie. 25% of allocation) by the DoE, Ministry of Finance.
- Implementation of new pattern of release of Funds as per the instruction of DoE, Ministry of Finance.

8.2 Responding further on the measures being taken by the DoRD to tackle the issue of retarding growth of schemes and States’ performance, the Department submitted their reply as below:-

“**DAY-NRLM:-** The State /UTs has been regularly directed to release the fund through letters, Video Conference meeting. The performance of the State are

also reviewed through various meeting. The State/UTs has been assisted for mapping of the sub schemes of DAY-NRLM on PFMS platform for carrying out the expenditure during implementation of Schemes.

DDU-GKY:-The matter is being followed up with States/UTs to speed up various activities for execution of the scheme at ground level.

RSETI:- The matter is being followed up with States/UTs /Leading Banks to speed up various activities for execution of the scheme on the ground.

MGNREGA:- Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is a demand driven scheme. The agreed to Labour Budget is an anticipated demand. There is no target as such in the scheme.

PMAY-G:- Following measures has been taken by the Division :-

a. Periodic review at various levels- Periodic Reviews are being done with the States/UTs to discuss the impediments in implementation of the scheme and the redressal thereof.

b. Separate review of States/UTs with poor KPIs

c. Allocation of month wise target and required rate of completion and timelines.

d. Continuous follow up with States on important issues such as providing land to landless beneficiaries

e. Implementation of E-ticketing module for immediate redressal of grievances at State/District/Block level.

f. Streamlining of the fund release procedures

PMGSY:- The scheme has been progressing well and it is expected that physical target of completing 50,000 km road works will be achieved. Since PMGSY-I & II has to be wound up by September 2022, hence, the balance works have to be completed by the states by that period and they have been made aware of it. Any work pending after that would not be funded by the Government Of India.

Physical and Financial progress of scheme during the last two years and the current year as given below, indicates that despite covid pandemic, the scheme has been progressing well:-

Year	Length (km)		Habitation (No.)		Expenditure including state share (Rs. in crore)
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
2019-20	50,097	27,305	9,721	4,151	21,774
2020-21	46,164	36,677	3,273	2,589	23,912
2021-22 (as on 24.01.2022)	50,000*	23,318	2,025**	811	20,282

* Figure has now been revised to 50,000 km, due to the fact that completion timeline for PMGSY-I & II which was earlier kept as 31st March 2022 has been further extended till September 2022. Accordingly, the pending works of these two verticals have been carried forward to next financial year also. State-wise target is being revised in consultation with the states.

** Figure has been revised from 3,037 to 2,025.

SPMRM:- Ministry is taking several steps to revive the progress of Mission activities in all States/ UTs , particularly in the laggard States/ UTs.

Ministry holds regular VC with States to review progress and support in resolving any issues where Centre's intervention is required. Letters have been sent at different level from the Joint Secretary to State Principal Secretary/ Secretary (RD), Secretary to the Chief Secretary, Minister (RD) to Chief Secretary etc. Minister (RD) has written letter to all MPs to accord priority to SPMRM activities. Ministry has also conducted consultations with the PRIs and District level officials to understand the challenges and take corrective actions. Division has requested States to appoint a Charge Officer in all districts for SPMRM.

Ministry has been conducting various level of review meetings with the State to expedite Mission progress in all States and based on the feedback, take corrective steps.

NIRD&PR:- The matter is being followed up with NIRD&PR to speed up various activities for execution of the scheme at ground level. The SIRDs/ETCs have also been requested to submit the claims for the recurring grants. A request letter for submission of the non-recurring grants is also under process. After receiving the requests, the non-recurring grants would be released which could improve the position of release of funds.

IX. Effect of Covid Pandemic on the Scheme

“DAY-NRLM:-

A. Response to Covid Pandemic May-June 2020: The key steps taken by the Mission since the outbreak of the pandemic are:

a. various advisories were issued to SRLMs on about awareness generation, mass gathering maintaining social distance, care of elderly, building immunity, address myth, psycho social issues of migrants, maintaining mental health and well-being, promotion of Aarogya Setu App through SHGs network.

b. The Mission is actively involved in promoting awareness of COVID-19 preventive measures and vaccination among rural households through the SHG networks. In this regard, 5 lakh Community Resource persons (CRPs) have been trained as master-trainers. These master-trainers have in turn, trained 5.6 crore SHG members on Covid appropriate behaviour.

c. Starting at the beginning of first Covid-19 wave itself, about 3 lakh SHG members came together to produce more than 23.7 crore face masks. In addition, the SHG members have also helped in manufacture of 4.79 lakh litres of sanitizer and about 1.02 Lakh litres of hand wash. Further, over 5.72 crore persons were served food through community kitchens.

B. Response to Covid-19 pandemic during 2021: The Mission has been involved in promoting awareness on COVID-19 preventive measures and vaccination among rural households through the SHG networks.

During April-May, 2021, training program on COVID-19 Appropriate Behaviours, COVID-19 Vaccine, Health Seeking Behaviour and Immunity Building measures was developed and rolled out training for trainers. A training module on Health Seeking Behaviour and Immunity Building measures is developed under DAY-NRLM which aims to promote good health seeking

behaviours amongst the rural community covering public health and nutrition services, FNHW activities under DAY-NRLM, entitlements, insurances, infection prevention, immunity building measures and role of staff and cadre.

MGNREGA:- During the FY 2020-21 a total of 389 crore persondays generated. A total of 190.65 lakh job card had been issued in the FY 2020-21.

PMAY-G:- Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G) is being implemented w.e.f. 1st April, 2016 to provide assistance to eligible rural households for construction of 2.95 Crore Pucca houses with basic amenities to achieve the objective of "Housing for All" by 2024. Under PMAY-G, there is a mandatory convergence with MGNREGS for providing 90/95 days of unskilled wages. The Ministry of Home Affairs vide their guidelines released during operationalisation of 2nd round of Lockdown onwards had allowed for additional activities from 20th April, 2020 which included works under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) with strict implementation of social distancing and use of face mask. Since the guidelines of MHA has allowed for construction activities to resume in rural areas, houses under PMAY-G are being built with strict implementation of social distancing and use of face mask to check the spread of COVID 19.

PMGSY:- Besides, the various awareness campaign, Ministry has made efforts to sanction as many projects as it can within the shortest possible time to states in order to give boost to rural economy and generate employment opportunities for the migrant workers.

NSAP:- A total of Rs.2814.50 crore to provide ex-gratia of Rs.1000 in two instalments (Rs.500/- each) to the existing old age, widow and disabled/Divyangjan beneficiaries of the schemes of National Social Assistance was released to States/UTs in two tranches in April, 2020 and May, 2020 under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana. As per the NSAP guidelines, funds to States/UTs are released in two six monthly installments, however keeping in view the conditions arise due to spread of pandemic, since 2020-21, funds under are being released on quarterly basis

SPMRM:- The pace of work was severely impacted in many States/ UTs due to second wave of Covid pandemic during April-June 2021. Covid-19 pandemic affected the on ground activities as many of the state officials directly affected leading to delay all the administrative activities like DPR preparation, tendering of works, release of administrative sanction (AS)/ technical sanctions (TS) /financial sanctions (FS) etc. Further, due to shortage of labourers in different regions of the States/UTs also affected the timely completion of activities at cluster level.

PART - II**OBSERVATIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE**

In adherence to the annual budgetary exercise, the Department of Rural Development under the Ministry of Rural Development laid their Demand No. 87 seeking allocation for the Financial Year 2022-23 on 08.02.2022 in the Lok Sabha. Departmentally related Standing Committee on Rural Development and Panchayati Raj in accordance with their mandate have thoroughly examined the Demands for Grants pertaining to the Department of Rural Development and have made certain observations/recommendations for the due cognizance of the Department. The same are detailed below in the succeeding paragraphs:-

1. Higher Fund Allocation

Department of Rural Development (DoRD) have a huge responsibility upon them to nurture, nourish and create an atmosphere wherein the vast rural populace living in the nooks and corners of the country realise the succor of holistic development. The areas of concern range from Rural Development, Rural Housing, Rural Connectivity to Rural Livelihoods to name a few. For a nation of such rich heritage as ours, the rise from 'developing' to 'developed' status is not at all feasible until and unless the majority population of the country residing in villages march side by side with their urban counterparts. The Committee resonate with this idea and acknowledge the paramount importance of rural development in the country. However, in this scenario, the Committee is not able to reason the approach of the Department in seeking/obtaining funds which *prima-facie* do not seem to be adequate enough to fuel the sustainable momentum of the rural progress. While the Budget

Estimate (BE) for 2021-22 was Rs. 1.31 lakh crores which rose to Rs. 1.54 lakh crores at Revised Estimate Stage, the budgetary allocation sought for the financial year 2022-23 stands at Rs. 1.35 lakh crores, a meagre hike of 3.36%. The Committee specifically note the case of MGNREGA, wherein the BE for 2022-23 has been kept static at Rs. 73,000/- crores, similar as that of 2021-22 even when the RE for MGNREGA rose to Rs. 98,000/- crores in the ongoing fiscal. The Committee are perplexed at this situation and are concerned for the pace of implementation of rural development schemes with such funds. Therefore, the Committee recommend the DoRD to relook at its calculation and suitably approach the Ministry of Finance for higher allocation of funds in order to speed up the pace of rural development schemes for dearth of budget.

(Recommendation Serial No. 1)

2. Liquidation of Unspent Balances

One of the permanent malaise associated with the expenditure of allocated funds is the non-judicious approach resulting in huge amounts of unspent balances in almost all the schemes of the DoRD. The Committee painfully note that Rs. 2,524 crores in NRLM and Rs. 2,504.98 crores in DDU-GKY lies unspent as on 31.12.2021 while Rs. 491.28 crores in MGNREGA (as on 28.01.2022) and Rs. 4,860.15 crores (as on 24.01.2022) in PMGSY are the quantum of unspent balances in these major schemes. The Committee, although note the various constraints being faced and measures adopted by the DoRD in tackling and mitigating the issue of unspent balances are still in a quandary on the meagre increase in fund allocation for the Department on one hand, existing pendencies in schemes like MGNREGA as reflected through wage and material

component liabilities or delay in installment releases in PMAY-G on the other hand along-with non-utilization of full funds. In situations, wherein beneficiaries are kept awaiting for their wages or installments, the accrual of unspent balances is completely unacceptable. Therefore, the Committee urge DoRD to ensure that unspent balances do not keep piling up in the various schemes and that each penny allocated against the schemes is fully utilized for the welfare of poor and marginalized section of the rural populace.

(Recommendation Serial No. 2)

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA)

3. Filling of Muster Rolls at Gram Panchayat Level

The Committee took note that the essential pre-requisite for the timely payment of wages to the labourers of MGNREGA was the immediate online filling up of muster-roll after the issue of work order. It is also understood by the Committee through its study visits and the practical experiences of the Members that quite often the rozgar sevaks are in the habit of filling up kachha muster at the start and go to the Block once a week for online uploading of muster-rolls. This practice is having a cascading detrimental effect on the MGNREGA beneficiaries as delay in muster uploading causes delay in the payment of wages. Moreover, in cases where the muster-roll is not updated and uploaded within the stipulated time, the same cannot be filled from back date or of previous week, thus causing loss of number of that many days of work done by the labourers in the calculation for payment. This is a huge anomaly at the ground level fully attributable to the callous approach of the concerned official. The plea of non-availability of internet connection at Panchayat level does not

stand firm in the face of the provision of Bharat-Net providing internet to the Gram Panchayats. Thus, it becomes imperative that the lackadaisical approach of grass-root officials associated with MGNREGA be handled with firmly and no excuse be tolerated any further for non-filling of muster at Gram Panchayat level itself without wasting time. Therefore, the Committee vehemently implore upon Department of Rural Development to make it mandatory for the filling of muster at Gram Panchayat level itself specifically the Gram Panchayats which are connected with Bharat-Net. The Committee may be informed about the efficacious steps taken by the Government in this regard.

(Recommendation Serial No. 3)

4. Wage and Material Pendencies under MGNREGA

A demand driven scheme such as MGNREGA having a statutory status and aimed at securing some sort of livelihood for the destitute and marginalized having no other 'fall back options' certainly stays defeated in its intent in wake of Rs. 4,060 crore lying as pending wages. Shockingly, Rs. 9,000/- crores remains pending against the material component. The Committee find these figures alarming in nature more so when both the aspect of MGNREGA, i.e. a demand driven nature of the scheme and creation of assets under the scheme are severely hampered through such pendencies. More startling is the fact that even after such existing scenario, the BE for MGNREGA has been reduced from the Rs. 78,000/- crore as sought by DoRD, to Rs. 73,000/- crores for the financial year 2022-23. Any administrative or procedural lapse causing such delays are completely uncalled for and unacceptable in the context of a scheme of such enormous proportion. Therefore, the Committee strongly recommend DoRD to

spruce up its financial management of the scheme and tighten their grip on the fallacies that may have crept in the implementation of MGNREGA at ground level for the earliest eradication of pendencies in wages and material components.

(Recommendation Serial No. 4)

5. Widening the Ambit of Permissible Works

During the deliberations of the Committee, one of the pertinent issue that kept on coming up was the demand of suitable review and widening the ambit of 'permissible works' under MGNREGA so as to include few contemporary required areas to be covered. One such aspect pertaining to the flood affected regions of country was the construction of 'landspurs' for protecting acres of lands affected with the vagaries of flood every year. These landspurs may reportedly prevent the erosion/cutting of lands during floods causing loss of terrain. Not only this structure, but other notable areas of work like fencing the farmlands and various agricultural activities including agricultural labour also merit a relook for inclusion under permissible domain of MGNREGA. Hence, the Committee strongly urge DoRD to look into the matter of inclusion of 'landspurs', fencing of farmlands, agricultural labour activities under the permissible ambit of MGNREGA to meet the 'need of the hour'.

(Recommendation Serial No. 5)

6. Increase in Accidental Compensation

The Committee were enlightened with the practice of providing compensation to the labourers under MGNREGA who meet accident on work site resulting in their demise. During the course of evidence, it was averred by the Secretary, DoRD that an enhanced amount of two lakhs were being paid to

the victims of accident while working on MGNREGA work-site through the insurance component. The Committee observe that the MGNREGA beneficiaries belong to very poor and marginalized sections of the society who are oblivious to their rights and benefits and are also not very forthcoming in exercising their choice. The Committee were also made aware of the dismal ground reality of non-payment of very less amount to such accidental victims and that the issue required urgent attention. Keeping the stock of situation in light and the strata of MGNREGA labourers in view, the Committee feel that separate two lakhs compensation amount over and above existing provision should be immediately paid to the next of kin of the accidental victims under MGNREGA and call upon DoRD to redress the issue of low payment as per revised provisions and with a humanitarian approach. (Recommendation Serial No. 6)

7. Provision for Plantation of Revenue-yielding Trees

As part of green initiatives and utilizing the barren areas of land alongside roads on highways, provision exists for the plantation of trees and their maintenance. However, the ground reality throws a picture reflecting non-application of wisdom with such provision. The provision holds potential for revenue generation and maintaining greenery both through a single step only if the current norm is tweaked to allow the plantation of revenue yielding trees. The Committee unanimously feel that it is only prudent if trees bearing fruits are planted at such sites so that a source of income is also generated as a corollary effect which can only aid the local authorities in utilizing the fund for maintenance of public properties and other welfare measures. Therefore, the

Committee recommend DoRD to modify the provision for mandatory plantation of revenue yielding trees along the roads through MGNREGA works.

(Recommendation Serial No. 7)

8. **Increase in Wages under MGNREGA**

An oft repeated concern of the Committee pertaining with MGNREGA has been that of increase in wages. Despite several recommendations in this regard, there has been no noticeable change in the stance of DoRD. While DoRD has been always repeating their same routine response of the revision of wages every financial year, but realistically, the quantum of revision, in all earnest, merits a relook. Rising inflation and cost of living, be it urban area or rural setting, has risen manifold and is evident to 'all and sundry'. Even at this moment, going by the notified wage rates of MGNREGA, per day wage rate of around Rs. 200/- in many States defies any logic when the same State has much higher labour rates. It becomes inexplicable as to why the wages under MGNREGA still can't be linked to a suitable index commensurate with the existing inflation. Aware of the demand of increase in wages under MGNREGA from various quarters, the Committee urge DoRD unequivocally to revisit their stand and devise a mechanism for raising the wages under MGNREGA.

(Recommendation Serial No. 8)

9. **Monitoring of Alleged Malpractices under MGNREGA**

The Committee are anguished to note a social welfare scheme of unmatched rivalry, MGNREGA, being riddled with issues of malpractices ranging from fake job cards, irregularities of funds, unfair practices in usage of machines to name a few. Genuine labourers not getting their dues while money

keeps changing hands due to collusion of unscrupulous elements surrounding the implementation of scheme at ground level is a bitter truth of the time. The Committee were informed of the non-availability of actual labourers working in MGNREGA site while on-paper the number of labourers stayed intact and full. Such unfair activities need to be strongly handled with to prevent the scheme going completely haywire in the hands of a few. Although, the Department boasts of several monitoring mechanisms of the scheme but observing the ground reality from closer proximity divulge a different picture. Instead of 'passing the buck' each time on the States for implementation of the scheme, the DoRD should also come out with some concrete measures to ensure a hawkish mode of surveillance of the scheme to weed out the unfair practices associated with the scheme. Therefore, the Committee strongly recommend DoRD to create and implement stricter mechanism of monitoring incorporating accountability of every officials and penalty provision for the violators for the actual benefit of genuine MGNREGA beneficiaries.

(Recommendation Serial No. 9)

10. Review of Caste based Payment Provision

A startling fact that came to the fore during the examination of Demands for Grants 2022-23 pertaining to the mechanism of payment of wages being employed under MGNREGA was the audacious practice of wages being paid to the MGNREGA beneficiaries on the basis of caste, i.e. in the order of priority starting from SC/ST to remaining others. The Committee were taken aback and aghast on such revelation. Belying all logic and employing such modality, surpasses any prudence whatsoever. The Committee finding themselves at a

total 'loss of words' could not fathom the rationale behind such idea. The scheme of MGNREGA draws its origin from a statutory source, i.e. MGNREG Act, 2005. Such absurdity is nowhere mentioned in the Act and digressing from the basic tenets of treating all the MGNREGA beneficiaries at par call for sternest possible criticism. The beneficiaries of MGNREGA cutting across the different sections of society have only one thing in common, i.e. they are poor, destitute and have no other fall back option, but MGNREGA to look upon for their basic source of survival. Thus, they are economically weak populace and can come from any religion/caste, creation of such payment system wherein one specific community is preferred over the other solely on the ground of caste will only give rise to resentment and create rift among the beneficiaries of MGNREGA. The practice which started from 2021-22 itself need to be addressed urgently and not to be encouraged any further by ensuring that each and every labour working under the Scheme, irrespective of caste, get payment within time-frame fixed by the MGNREGA.

In view of such piquant situation, the Committee unanimously recommend DoRD to restore the earlier mechanism of generation of single Fund Transfer Order without any sort of segregation on the basis of caste so that the welfare oriented nature of MGNREGA is not divided on caste basis.

(Recommendation Serial No. 10)

11. Utilization of MPLADS Fund for Material Component Payment

The Committee note the procedural constraint being experienced by the Members in exercising their desire of providing push to the works under

MGNREGA in their constituency by converging their funds from MPLADS with the material component of ongoing projects locally. More often than not, the ongoing projects under MGNREGA get stalled due to non-release of adequate fund component, specifically due to the delay in the release of material component under the 40% ratio of the funds. The idea of convergence of funds is indeed a noble approach on part of the Members and need to be encouraged and facilitated by smoothening the procedural steps. Therefore, the Committee urge the DoRD to take into consideration the vision of Members of Parliament and issue necessary instruction at State/District level for easing convergence modalities and utilization of funds redirected by Members for better and faster momentum to the stalled projects. (Recommendation Serial No. 11)

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G)

12. Ascertaining Genuine Beneficiaries under PMAY-G

As per the information furnished by the DoRD, the realization of 'Housing for All' vision under PMAY-G has been extended from March, 2022 to March, 2024 due to various reasons. Moreover, the data of Awaas plus survey for the inclusion of leftover eligible beneficiaries have been also compiled and after all formalities, final figure of new beneficiaries have been identified. The steps of the Department seems to be in right direction for the identification and addition of leftover beneficiaries to the Permanent Wait List. However, a pertinent issue that have engulfed the yojana since its start has been that of the challenges faced in the identification of genuine beneficiaries/real needy homeless or kaccha home occupants. The study visits undertaken frequently by the Committee to see the actual implementation of the schemes of Department of

Rural Development have time and again revealed a dismal scenario wherein such beneficiaries availing the benefit of assistance through PMAY-G have emerged who are already well off and have built expensive houses, belying their claims of being a genuine beneficiary. The Committee were flabbergasted at witnessing such occurrences, but instances were galore of such events. The discretion employed at grass root level at the time of preparation of lists, addition/deletion of beneficiaries to the list seem to be governed through vested interests perhaps fuelled with local biases, prejudices and politics. Thus, to assuage the ambitious approach of few in serving their own self-interest, the very purpose of the scheme meant for the really genuine and needy persons get defeated as they get deprived of the benefits of PMAY-G. Moreover, the Committee also feel that there is an utmost necessity of increasing the target of number of houses from the existing 2.95 crores to include the entire homeless rural populace. Therefore, in the larger interest of common masses and real beneficiaries, the Committee vociferously appeal the DoRD to ensure all foolproof corrective measures for identification of genuine beneficiaries under PMAY-G alongwith increasing the target of beneficiaries from the existing 2.95 crore.

(Recommendation Serial No. 12)

13. Increase in per-unit assistance under PMAY-G

The Committee note that the deadline of PMAY-G has been extended to March, 2024 with the target of 2.95 crore houses. All necessary formalities also reportedly seem to have been completed to ensure that the list of beneficiaries are updated. The per unit assistance under PMAY-G for plain areas is Rs. 1.2 lakh and for hilly areas is Rs. 1.3 lakh which has remained static for quite a while now. With rising inflation having detrimental effect on the cost factor associated with the raw material, transportation cost, labours cost *et. al.*, constructing a new house of the requisite area under PMAY-G for the poor and needy beneficiary with such assistance amount seem to be an arduous task. The

vision “Housing for All” may not reach its envisaged culmination until and unless the beneficiaries are provided with proper ‘hand-holding’ in terms of financial assistance of right value and at right juncture. Moreover, instances are galore wherein houses remain incomplete for want of finance and the target keeps on lagging. In view of the foregoing, the Committee find it utmost necessary that a review of per-unit assistance be done on priority basis, more so when the scheme has been extended to March, 2024. Therefore, the Committee recommend the DoRD to revise the per unit assistance under PMAY-G through suitable hike in the assistance component for the much required augmented help to the needy beneficiaries. (Recommendation Serial No. 13)

14. Parity in PMAY-U and PMAY-G

The Committee observe the disparity in the financial assistance provided under the urban component and rural component of Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G). While the per-unit assistance amount in the rural sector ranges from Rs. 1.2 lakh to Rs. 1.3 lakh for plain & hilly areas respectively, the assistance amount under the urban component lies in the region of about Rs. 2.5 lakh through subsidy on loan component. This approach is very intriguing and Committee are unable to grasp the rationale behind keeping the assistance amount in rural sector substantially less than its urban counterpart. The challenges faced in construction of houses in rural areas are far more both in terms of logistics and cost factor while the organized parameters of urban sector is not a hidden fact. Among the rural sector too, the hilly regions require a completely different approach for the construction and vagaries or rural system throws unprecedented bottlenecks ranging from non-

availability of labours for bringing raw materials from far flung areas. It is high time that the DoRD undertake an objective assessment of the financial aid under the two sister schemes of PMAY and bridge the divide between the two in a suitable and rationale manner. Therefore, the Committee recommend the DoRD to bring a semblance of parity between the assistance amount under PMAY-U and PMAY-G. (Recommendation Serial No. 14)

15. Landlessness Issue

The documents of DoRD reveal that out of the total 4.46 lakh landless beneficiaries identified in the entire Permanent Wait List of PMAY-G so far, only 2.05 lakh (46%) have been provided land for the construction of houses, issue of landlessness is a glaring bottleneck affecting the progress of PMAY-G and delaying the completion of target. The Committee also note that the States/UTs were also requested by the Department to constitute a Committee under the Chief Secretary, comprising the Secretary (Revenue) and Secretary dealing with PMAY-G so that the land is allotted to the landless beneficiaries under PMAY-G in a time bound manner. The Committee acknowledge the effort elicited by the Department being in positive direction, but also feel that the deliberations may linger for too long causing undue agony to the landless beneficiaries. In this context, the Committee recommend DoRD that in order to ensure land to landless people for their own house, policy be framed in public interest within a specified period so that land must be allotted to identified persons to expedite the timely construction of houses in their respective States under PMAY-G.

(Recommendation Serial No. 15)

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

16. Evaluation in Road Conditions – periodically

A flagship programme like PMGSY is affected with malaise of poor maintenance post construction and handover to the States. The entire effort of constructing quality roads providing rural connectivity gets marred in the aftermath of poor maintenance aspect. The Committee note the concern raised from various quarters and through their own experiences during study visits that the roads constructed under PMGSY at various places suffer from poor maintenance and start getting degraded from early stage itself. It has been noted that there are provisions for maintenance in the guidelines but the adherence to them and with no accountability at all. The wherewithal for honesty and transparency seems to be missing in the implementation of such an important scheme. Even the monitoring mechanism is also elaborately laid down the maintenance aspect of roads constructed under PMGSY remains a cause of concern. It has been also noticed that the contractors after the stipulated time under their supervision hand over the roads by carrying out cosmetic patch works on the damaged roads. Therefore, the Committee are of the firm opinion that the evaluation of roads be done on periodic basis even after completion of construction both physically and through utilization of virtual techniques, geo-tagging etc. so that the real picture post construction emerge in front of everyone and accountability of erring contractors may be fixed. Thus, DoRD is recommended to earmark specific teams for periodic and mandatory physical inspection of roads under PMGSY. (Recommendation Serial No. 16)

17. Judicious Allocation of Targets to the Districts

An important and practical situation that emerged before the Committee during the deliberations was concerning with the non-uniform nature of distribution of target of roads to the districts by the States. No fixed parameter is seen to be utilized in allocation of targets to the districts and discretionary approach of States in this regard cannot be ruled out. The Committee also find the same issue afflicting the phase-III of PMGSY wherein every district is allegedly not being given their rightful target of roads. The Committee find such happenings as a blot on the scheme causing the failure in achievement of desired target in uniform manner. In this connection, the Committee strongly recommend DoRD to bring onboard all the stakeholders involved in the allocation of targets of roads in the State Governments and coordinate with necessary dialogue or through preventive measures so that the broader goal of PMGSY is not defeated. (Recommendation Serial No. 17)

18. Strictures to National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)

The Committee were informed during the deliberations through the ground experience of Members of Parliament (MPs) that the roads constructed under PMGSY with an optimum weight bearing capacity were witnessing load carrying heavy vehicles of NHAI upto the tune of 50 tonnes plying on them. Such enormous weight causes damage to the roads under PMGSY and the matter needed to be looked upon seriously. Even though, provision exists for the roads damaged by the plying of NHAI vehicles to be repaired by them, still no one pays heed to them. This is a blatant violation of norms creating damaging effects on the roads of PMGSY which need to be resolved at the earliest. In view of such

conflicting situation, it is perhaps appropriate if the Department takes up the matter sternly with the NHAI and thus the Committee recommend DoRD to ensure a result oriented dialogue process with the NHAI for stricter compliance of the norms of PMGSY. (Recommendation Serial No. 18)

19. Prioritizing of Roads under PMGSY & construction of roads according to population density

Another serious concern that arose before the Committee during their deliberations pertained to the issue of change in prioritizing of roads earmarked for construction in the villages. Normally, routes are selected keeping in mind the important landmarks they devise to connect such as school, hospital etc. However, routes more often than not require land which the landowners are not ready to let go in the absence of any compensation mechanism for land transfer under the scheme. Thus, the project gets stalled due to conflicting opinion and interest at the local level. Thus, arises the necessity to change the priority which is dependent upon the Gram Panchayats. The conflict goes on, simply lingering the construction work. Hence, the Committee recommend that the need of the hour is to ensure that prudence may be applied in cases where change in priority is required and a mechanism or authority may be appointed for taking unbiased decision immediately so that rural connectivity projects are not hampered. (Recommendation Serial No. 19)

20. Construction of roads as per population density

One of the loopholes associated with the rural connectivity projects through linkage of habitations with roads came to the fore was that of roads reaching quite far away from the actual population density. The Committee note

that in various cases, the roads touch the periphery of village and get counted in the achievement of target for connecting habitations but in actual the habitation residing in majority lies at least 2-3 km inside the periphery. This defeats the purpose behind habitation linkage. So, the Committee finding it a practical need recommend the DoRD to review the policy of road connectivity more accurately and create means so that the roads constructed under PMGSY actually reach the habitation and are not merely touching the outskirts of villages.

(Recommendation Serial No. 20)

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM)

21. Better Marketing Strategies for Products of Self-Help Groups

Self-Help Groups (SHGs) under the scheme of DAY-NRLM are a boon to the rural women who work together for means of livelihoods. However, the Committee note that the women of SHGs may be better served in terms of generating revenue for their livelihoods if products prepared by them like dairy, agriculture, handicrafts etc. have a proper platform for their marketing and income. Although they get access to the village mandis but the number of days of such mandis are limited and perhaps a source for continued marketing is required for providing them a much needed opportunity of flourishing, like free connectivity of their product for online marketing on platforms like Amazon, Flipkart etc. They also need to be imparted special computer training to launch their local products online through websites utilizing social media so that these women SHGs can really get revenue of their sincere efforts and skills. Therefore, the Committee recommend DoRD to come up with a robust structure of marketing wherein the products of SHGs get an opportunity for better

advertisement resulting in wide local/international customer-base ultimately causing increased revenue generation and sustainability of income.

(Recommendation Serial No. 21)

22. Continuation of Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission (SPMRM)

During the course of evidence, it came to light that the SPMRM programme may not receive further extension and could be wound up as the Expenditure Finance Committee had initiated. However, the matter is before the Cabinet and a decision is awaited so further expenses have been stopped in this scheme. The Committee find this information discomfoting as SPMRM has always been looked upon with high expectations considering its novel approach of creating unbiased clusters in the country which could act as a model of villages with urban facilities act as a model of villages with urban facilities and would not only aid in curtailing migration to the cities but also had enormous potential for employment generation at village level. The Committee are of the firm opinion that the Mission should get appropriate extension so that at least the ongoing projects do not suffer and are completed for the benefit of rural population. Thereafter, a proper review may be done on holistic basis weighing the benefits of the scheme for a longer run. (Recommendation Serial No. 22)

23. Better DPR preparation and involvement of Farmer Producer Organisation (FPOs)

The Committee are hopeful of the completion of ongoing projects of SPMRM and its continuance so they are of unanimous view that for the effectiveness of the programme, quality of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) was of paramount importance and DPRs should be prepared meticulously through

consultation with all the stakeholder so that the local acumen is brought onboard for a fool-proof strategy before initiation of projects under SPMRM. Moreover, the Committee also feel that Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) be actively involved in the setting up of mills under the projects of SPMRM for better convergence and coordination. Therefore, the Committee recommend DoRD to spruce up its DPR preparation work with active utilization of FPOs for relevant projects under SPMRM. (Recommendation Serial No. 23)

24. Provision of Assistance under NSAP

A scheme of wide outreach aimed at the poor and destitute population of society need a better assistance component for providing real succor to its beneficiary. The Committee feel that the upward revision of assistance amount ranging at present from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 500/- per month under the different components of the scheme is much awaited. The Committee had recommended for the same earlier also in their Thirteenth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) and reiterated it in their Seventeenth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha), but still no augmentation of pension amounts have been noticed on the ground. Much time has elapsed and the Committee find that the assurance of DoRD regarding the ongoing consultation is not taking desired shape. So, the Committee strongly recommend DoRD to take the issue of increase in pension amount under NSAP seriously and concretize the result on ground level as soon as possible.

(Recommendation Serial No. 24)

25. Involvement of Member of Parliament (MPs) in inspection

The Committee have time and again echoed the sentiments of the MPs regarding the better utilization of their acumen and wisdom of ground reality in

the monitoring of schemes. DoRD have submitted before the Committee that regular inspection teams visit the districts and sites of implementation of various schemes of the DoRD. The Committee in this regard feel that availability of the local MPs of concerned district well in advance where the inspection teams of DoRD propose to visit is of vital importance. By engaging the local MPs, the inspection teams would not only be made aware of the ground realities for settling local issues affecting the schemes but would also provide with an in-depth insight of local situation for the success of the scheme, so, the Committee urge DoRD to devise a mechanism for the prior information and active involvement of local MPs at the time of field visit/inspection of the teams of Department. (Recommendation Serial No. 25)

NEW DELHI;
14 March, 2022
23 Phalgun, 1943 (Saka)

PRATAPRAO JADHAV
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Rural Development & Panchayati Raj

Annexure I

DAY-NRLM:-

Budget Allocation and expenditure under DAY-NRLM for the current year is given below:

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	Year	B.E	R.E	Actual Expenditure
4	2021-22	13677.61	11709.61	6725.05 (As on 27.01.22)

Unspent balances sub-scheme Wise

Sub Scheme	Unspent balance as on 31.12.21
NRLM	252404
NRETP	29745
MKSP	7895
SVEP	12060
DDU-GKY*	
RSETI*	
Total	302104

DDU-GKY:-

- No annual financial allocations are made under DDU-GKY. Funds to States/UTs are released against Action Plans which are 3 year plans (2019-22/23).
- The total unspent balance under DDU-GKY as shown below includes Central funds, State share, interest earned and miscellaneous receipts relating to DDU-GKY scheme as available with the SRLM/SSM. It does not include funds lying with State Treasury.

Scheme	DDU-GKY
2021-22	Rs. 2504.98 Crores

RSETI:- Under RSETI scheme there is an unspent balance of Rs 76.55 crores as on date.

MGNREGA:-

SI No.	State/UT	Unspent balance (Central Release) as on 28.01.2022 (Rs. in Lakh)
	1	2
1	Assam	15859.16
2	Bihar	0
3	Chhattisgarh	10.5
4	Jharkhand	428.48
5	Maharashtra	0
6	Manipur	26123.29
7	Meghalaya	0
8	Mizoram	6551.75
9	Punjab	0

10	Sikkim	0
11	Tamilnadu	0
12	Telangana	0
13	Tripura	0
14	UP	60.35
15	Uttarakhand	0
16	West Bengal	0
17	A&N islands	94.68
18	Andhra Pradesh	0
19	Rajasthan	0
20	Gujarat	0
21	Karnataka	0
22	Madhya Pradesh	0
Total		49128.21

Note- For remaining States/UTs is being compiled.

PMAY-G:-

As per on Awaasoft as on 25.01.2022 a total of 10891.13 crores is reported by the States/UTs as Unspent Balance under PMAY-G.

The State/UT wise details of Unspent Balance under PMAY-G is given below

Unspent balance under PMAY-G		
S.No	State Name	(Rs. in Lakhs)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	271.181
2	Assam	22513.7766
3	Bihar	143079.8732
4	Chhattisgarh	21960.6628
5	Goa	163.2
6	Gujarat	3549.953
7	Haryana	2728.9
8	Himachal Pradesh	742.1081
9	Jammu And Kashmir	15011.925
10	Jharkhand	52523.2437
11	Kerala	5588.7159
12	Madhya Pradesh	202983.5789
13	Maharashtra	121373.786
14	Manipur	2625.0083
15	Meghalaya	8688.3906
16	Mizoram	57.236
17	Nagaland	1940.3623
18	Odisha	135593.4904
19	Punjab	258.2432
20	Rajasthan	58142.6366
21	Sikkim	164.669
22	Tamil Nadu	11323.3367
23	Tripura	881.7114
24	Uttar Pradesh	69730.2675
25	Uttarakhand	4848.4111
26	West Bengal	195888.6716
27	Andaman And Nicobar	968.8062
28	Dadra And Nagar Haveli	5511.65
29	Daman And Diu	0
30	Lakshadweep	0

31	Puducherry	0
32	Andhra Pradesh	0
33	Karnataka	0
34	Telangana	0
	Total	1089113.75

PMGSY:-State/UT wise details of Fund Allocated and Fund Utilised**(Rs. in Crore)**

S.N.	State	Release as on	Unspent Balance as on
		24.01.2022	24.01.2022
		2020-21	2021-22
1	A&N Island	8.99	5.16
2	Andhra Pradesh (incl. RCPLWEA)	0.00	23.70
3	Arunachal Pradesh	576.52	-216.46
4	Assam	1175.00	53.24
5	Bihar (incl. RCPLWEA)	100.00	733.39
6	Chhattisgarh (incl. RCPLWEA)	298.0686	241.15
7	Gujarat	195.5	12.55
8	Haryana	293.25	24.69
9	Himachal Pradesh	513.75	344.40
10	Jammu & Kashmir	928.04	674.45
11	Jharkhand	0.00	587.24
12	Karnataka	587.25	154.06
13	Kerala	0.00	126.37
14	UT of Ladakh	80.64	-24.1
15	Madhya Pradesh	1121.1	817.32
16	Maharashtra (incl. RCPLWEA)	0.00	413.6
17	Manipur	734.00	-144.11
18	Meghalaya	293.24	111.85
19	Mizoram	36.66	-69.08
20	Nagaland	43.99	-21.28
21	Odisha (incl. RCPLWEA)	97.75	249.59
22	Punjab	0.00	-76.07
23	Rajasthan	783.00	-32.66
24	Sikkim	53.03	20.79
25	Tamil Nadu	440.00	-5.41
26	Telangana (incl. RCPLWEA)	86.375	-0.36
27	Tripura	48.875	60.06
28	Uttar Pradesh	1410.45	223.61
29	Uttarakhand	440.25	272.01
30	West Bengal	0.00	300.45
	Total	10345.73	4860.15

SPMRM:-

Under SPMRM, the funds released in FY 2021-22 are as follows:

Sr. no.	State	Amount released (Rs. crore)
1	Mizoram	3.58175
2	Uttarakhand	12.15000
Total release to State		15.73175

The other States/ UTs have the unspent balance from previous years. The total unspent balance as on 31.01.2022 is Rs. 796.80 crore (total) as against Rs. 1413.22 crore at the start of FY 2021-22.

SL No	State	Unspent balance (Rs. crore)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4.80
2	Andhra Pradesh	54.21
3	Arunachal Pradesh	4.09
4	Assam	32.27
5	Bihar	70.44
6	Chhattisgarh	35.67
7	Dadra & Nagar and Daman Diu	14.08
8	Goa	9.00
9	Gujarat	28.46
10	Haryana	40.16
11	Himachal Pradesh	13.50
12	J & K	8.86
13	Jharkhand	34.04
14	Karnataka	4.79
15	Kerala	23.61
16	Ladakh	2.70
17	Lakshadweep	9.00
18	Madhya Pradesh	57.15
19	Maharashtra	31.19
20	Manipur	0.40
21	Meghalaya	4.44
22	Mizoram	6.8685
23	Nagaland	0.90
24	Odisha	34.39
25	Pondicherry	1.56
26	Punjab	0
27	Rajasthan	41.55
28	Sikkim	3.49
29	Tamil Nadu	33.53
30	Telangana	15.95
31	Tripura	20.02
32	Uttar Pradesh	90.71
33	Uttarakhand	6.476
34	West Bengal	58.5
	TOTAL	796.80

Annexure II**STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT & PANCHAYATI RAJ**
(2021-2022)**MINUTES OF THE FIFTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE HELD ON**
MONDAY, THE 21st FEBRUARY, 2022

The Committee sat from 1100 hrs. to 1430 hrs. in New Committee Room '1', Parliament House Annexe Extension Building, Block – 'A' (EPHA – 'A'), New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Prataprao Jadhav -- *Chairperson*

MEMBERS**Lok Sabha**

22. Shri A.K.P. Chinraj
23. Shri Sukhbir Singh Jaunapuria
24. Dr. Mohammad Jawed
25. Prof. Rita Bahuguna Joshi
26. Shri Narendra Kumar
27. Shri Janardan Mishra
28. Shri Talari Rangaiah
29. Smt. Gitaben Vajesingbhai Rathva
30. Smt. Mala Rajya Laxmi Shah
31. Shri Vivek Narayan Shejwalkar
32. Dr. Alok Kumar Suman

Rajya Sabha

33. Shri Dineshchandra Jemalbai Anavadiya
34. Shri Ajay Pratap Singh

Secretariat

1. Shri D. R. Shekhar - Joint Secretary
2. Shri A. K. Shah - Director
3. Shri Nishant Mehra - Deputy Secretary

**Representatives of the Department of Rural Development
(Ministry of Rural Development)**

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|--|
| 1. | Sh. Nagendra Nath Sinha, | Secretary |
| 2. | Smt. Leena Johri | Additional Secretary & Financial Adviser |
| 3. | Dr. Ashish Kumar Goel | Additional Secretary |
| 4. | Shri Praveen Mahto | Chief Economic Advisor |
| 5. | Sh. Rohit Kumar | Joint Secretary |
| 6. | Shri Amit Kataria | Joint Secretary |
| 7. | Sh. Charanjit Singh | Joint Secretary |
| 8. | Dr. Biswajit Banerjee | Joint Secretary |
| 9. | Smt. Nita Kejriwal | Joint Secretary |
| 10. | Shri Karma Zimpa Bhutia | Joint Secretary |

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee convened for taking the evidence of the representatives of the Department of Rural Development (Ministry of Rural Development) in connection with the examination of Demands for Grants (2022-23) relating to Department of Rural Development.

[Witnesses were then called in]

3. After welcoming the witnesses, the Chairperson drew the attention of the Department that whatever the discussions held here would be treated as confidential and not to be made public till the Report of the Committee is presented to Parliament. The Chairperson then broadly mentioned about the scheme-wise funds proposed/allocated by the Department for the year 2022-23 under different rural development schemes and requested the Secretary to brief the Committee thereon. Thereafter, the Secretary, Department of Rural Development (Ministry of Rural Development) made a Power Point Presentation *inter-alia* highlighting allocations viz. utilisation of funds in different years so far alongwith the budgetary allocation for the year 2022-23 and the initiatives taken under different schemes like MGNREGA, PMGSY, DAY-NRLM, PMAY-G, etc.

4. Thereafter, the Members raised queries on issues ranging from adequacy of budget for different schemes/projects, its impact on the implementation of the schemes and the progress made by the Department in this regard, which were responded to by the witnesses.

5. The Chairperson then thanked the representatives of the Department of Rural Development (Ministry of Rural Development) and asked them to furnish written information on points raised by the Members on which the replies were not readily available as soon as possible, to this Secretariat.

[The Witnesses then withdrew]

A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

Annexure III**STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT & PANCHAYATI RAJ**
(2021-2022)**MINUTES OF THE EIGHTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE HELD ON**
MONDAY, THE 14 MARCH, 2022

The Committee sat from 1500 hrs. to 1600 hrs. in New Committee Room No.'2', Parliament House Annexe Extension Building, Block - 'A' (PHA-Ext. 'A'), New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Prataprao Jadhav -- *Chairperson*

MEMBERS**LOK SABHA**

2. Shri A.K.P. Chinraj
3. Shri Vijay Kumar Dubey
4. Shri Sukhbir Singh Jaunapuria
5. Dr. Mohammad Jawed
6. Shri Nalin Kumar Kateel
7. Shri Narendra Kumar
8. Shri Janardan Mishra
9. Smt. Gitaben Vajesingbhai Rathva
10. Smt. Mala Rajya Laxmi Shah
11. Shri Vivek Narayan Shejwalkar
12. Dr. Alok Kumar Suman
13. Shri Shyam Singh Yadav

RAJYA SABHA

14. Shri Dineshchandra Jemalbhai Anavadiya
15. Shri Shamsheer Singh Dullo
16. Shri Iranna Kadadi
17. Shri Rathwa Naranbhai Jemlabhai
18. Shri Ram Shakal
19. Shri Ajay Pratap Singh

SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|------------------|
| 4. Shri D. R. Shekhar | - | Joint Secretary |
| 5. Shri A. K. Shah | - | Director |
| 6. Shri Nishant Mehra | - | Deputy Secretary |

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee convened for consideration of three Draft Reports of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2022-23) in respect of Department of Rural Development, XXX
 XXX XXX XXX and XXX XXX XXX
 and XXX on XXX XXX XXX.

3. The Committee then took up for consideration of following four Draft Reports of the Committee:-

- (i) Demands for Grants (2022-23) of the Department of Rural Development (Ministry of Rural Development);
- (ii) XXX XXX XXX XXX
- (iii) XXX XXX XXX XXX and
- (iv) XXX XXX XXX XXX

4. Draft Reports were taken up for consideration one-by-one and after discussion, the Committee adopted the above Draft Report without any modifications. The Committee then authorized the Chairperson to finalize the aforesaid Draft Reports and present the same to the Parliament.

The Committee then adjourned.

XXX Not related to the Draft Report