

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT 2020-2021



**GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
NAGALAND : KOHIMA**



PREFACE

This Annual Administrative Report of the Department of Rural Development, Government of Nagaland provides basic structures of the Department basic features of various developmental programmes being implemented and the achievements made by the Department during the year 2020-21. It is hoped that this report will be found useful by the members of the Legislative Assembly in particular and others in general.

Sd/-
Commissioner & Secretary
Department of Rural Development
Government of Nagaland



ANNUAL ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT 2020-21

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Department of Rural Development is involved in the developmental activities of the rural areas through implementation of various employment generation and infrastructural development programmes aimed at improving the living conditions of the rural poor through the grass-root level organization- Village Development Boards (VDBs), since its inception in 1980. All recognized villages have the VDBs constituted which mobilize resources and implements the schemes/programmes through the village community. Developmental activities are determined and selected on the basis of their felt needs of the Community.
- 1.2 There are 11 DRDAs and 74 Rural Development Blocks in the State covering 1285 recognized villages with 2,50,315 rural households in the State, to deliver development process more effectively in the rural areas.
- 1.3 At the State level, the administration of the Department is headed by a Commissioner & Secretary with supporting Officers and Staff and in the Directorate, a Director with supporting Officers and Staff. At the District level, the DRDAs, function under a Chief Executive Officer (CEO) i.e. Deputy Commissioner and a Project Director along with subordinate Officers and Staff in each DRDA. In the Block level, there is a BDO in each Block with subordinate Officers and Staff.

2. The Process of Decentralized Planning:

- 2.1. Nagaland has been the pioneer in the concept of decentralized planning through active participation of the village community. This idea took shape during the 7th Plan period and the idea of grass-root level planning and development became a reality in 1980-81 with the constitution of the Village Development Boards (VDBs) in all the recognized Villages in the State. The Village Development Boards are empowered in the entire process of implementation of all its rural developmental activities. The VDBs have come a long way and today the availability of the basic infrastructural requirements in the rural areas has by and large become a reality.
- 2.2. One of the major determining perspective factors in achieving the objective would be to fall-back on the experiences gained by the VDBs in the last 40 years coupled with the progressive changes in the thinking process of the villagers and their spontaneous response to accepting new methods and innovative ideas. The visualization of this exercise is to see that the villages of Nagaland become self-sufficient units generating and creating their own incomes. The impact of this approach is expected to improve not only the living standards of the rural people but also the economic status of the State in general as rural areas and its population comprise nearly 71.14% (as per SECC 2011) out of the total population of the State.
- 2.3. The accounts of each VDB are jointly operated with the DC (Chairman) and Secretary of each VDB under the District. The Village Councils are responsible for auditing the VDB accounts and are empowered to take necessary administrative and judicial action against any erring member.
- 2.4. The innovative approach to involve the VDBs in the process of credit related Micro - Financial Intermediaries activity is now firmly rooted. Almost all the VDBs will now be

- involved as Micro-Financial Intermediaries. This will help them for development activities in the rural areas to improve the rural economy.
- 2.5. The Department with its integrated policy of overall development of the rural areas has been involving in multi- disciplinary activities, especially in the sphere of agriculture and allied activities, roads, school building etc. The Department during the 7th Plan period proposes to integrate all its activities with other line Departments through inter-departmental coordination while implementing schemes in the rural areas. This is aimed to achieve convergence of services, to decrease the parallel and compartmentalized intra-departmental approach leading to duplication of activity that leads to dilution of resources critical to rural development.
 - 2.6. The Department is preparing to bring about qualitative operational improvement in the grass-root-level organizations (VDBs) to be economically self-dependent to keep pace with the rapid economic development of the Nation. The resources mobilized by VDB through the Matching Cash Grant and the VDB's Welfare Fund along with funds available for the Micro-financing activities is being considered to be utilized for improvement of the economy of the rural areas of the State. The Department proposes to take up qualitative evaluation of :- (i) productivity of schemes vis-a-vis the financial resources involved and (ii) identical activity of appropriate technology, that are easily assimilated and applicable to the capabilities of the rural people which have potential to provide early returns due to low resource base of the rural areas.
 - 2.7. The Department proposes to enhance the activity for providing permanent Rural Housing by way of new houses for replacement of existing traditional houses improving more hygienic living standard of the rural people.
 - 2.8. Keeping in view the importance on Gender Budgeting, the Department has provisioned for setting aside 25% of total funds available for every village for women's scheme under Grant-in-aid to VDBs. In addition, in implementation of MGNREGS, at least 40% of women workers are being engaged in all the villages.



Performance Review Meeting of RD Department, held on 18th July, 2020 at the RD Directorate Conference hall under the chairmanship of Shri Metsubo Jamir, Hon'ble Minister for RD.



PROGRAMMES **(CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES)**

3. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

- 3.1. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. It is an employment generation programme, implemented in consonance with the enforcement of the Section 4 of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (NREGA). The scheme is funded on the basis of 90:10 by the Government of India and State Government respectively.
- 3.2. Initially, the Government of India allotted one District for implementation of NREGA in the State. Accordingly, Mon District with its backward status was selected as Phase –I NREGA District for implementation of the scheme during 2005-2006. However, the actual implementation could start during 2006-07 only. Since 2008-09, all Districts in the State have been covered under NREGS through the GOI Notification.

3.3. Objective of the Scheme:

- a. To provide 100 days of guaranteed employment in a financial year to every household in the rural areas notified by Central Government under section 3 (1) of the NREGA and whose adult members, by application, are willing to do unskilled manual works.
 - b. To create durable assets in rural areas.
 - c. To strengthen the livelihood resource base of rural poor and
 - d. Ultimately to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households.
- 3.4. Under the programme, the Govt. of India, through Notification have raised the unskilled wage from Rs. 118 per day per person to Rs.135/- which was further raised to Rs. 155 from the fiscal 2014-15 and . From 2015-16, the unskilled wage is fixed at Rs. 167 per day per person for the State of Nagaland. Un-skilled wages for the FY 2016-17 had been raised to Rs 172 per day per person and the unskilled wage for the FY 2017-18 is Rs. 177 per day per person and Rs.205 from financial year 2020-21. Men and Women will be paid equal wages under the scheme. A material cost component of projects including the wages of the skilled and semi-skilled workers involved under the scheme shall not exceed 40% of the total project cost.



Construction of Rostrum and Gallery at Phusachodü Village under MGNREGA

- 3.5. Unemployment Allowance condition is also a part of the scheme. A person who is registered under the scheme and who has applied for employment but is not given employment within 15 days shall be entitled to receive unemployment allowances at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the daily wage for the first 30 days and thence $\frac{1}{2}$ per day beyond that. In case of failure to provide work when the funds are available, the State has to bear the cost of unemployment allowance.

3.6. Funding:

The Central Government will bear the costs on the following :

1. The entire cost i.e. 100% of wages of unskilled manual workers,
2. 75 % of the cost of material and wages of skilled and semi-skilled workers.
3. 6% Administrative cost.

The State Government will bear the costs on the following items :

1. 25% of the cost of material and wages of skilled and semi-skilled workers,
2. Unemployment allowance.
3. Administrative expenses of the SEGC.

- 3.7 The approved Labour Budget for 2020-21 is 200 lakhs persondays and 160 lakhs persondays have been generated till date, where 684 works have been completed and 7599 are ongoing works. The State has received a total of Rs. 48382.14 Lakhs for implementation of MGNREGA as Central Share. During the COVID 19 Pandemic, the Department issued PPE Kit, N95 Masks and Hand Sanitizers to all the VDBs, Blocks and Districts under the Programme from Administrative cost.





*Construction and renovation of traditional water bodies
at Old Jalukie Village, RD Block Jalukie, Peren District under MGNREGA*



Front view



Back view

Construction of Community Building at Losami under MGNREGA



Constructed under MGNREGS&GIA

4. PRADHAN MANTRI AWAAS YOJANA-GRAMIN (PMAY-G)

4.1. The Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) is a Centrally Sponsored scheme aimed at providing housing to the people living in the rural areas. The programme was earlier known as Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) which was implemented since 1st January 1996. But due to its limited scope of coverage there still exist a huge gap in the rural housing Scenario. In



*Rural Housing under PMAY-G at Azailong Village,
Tening Block, Peren*

order to address the gap in the Rural housing and in view of the Governments' commitment to provide "Housing for All" by 2022, the IAY scheme has been re-structured into Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) w.e.f 1st April 2016. The Scheme is funded on the cost-sharing ratio of 90:10 between the Government of India and the State Government.

- 4.2. The objective of the programme aims to provide a pucca house with basic amenities to all houseless households and households living in Kutcha and dilapidated house by 2022. The immediate objective is to cover 1.00 Crore households living in Kutcha house/dilapidated houses in three year from 2016-17 to 2018-19 and ensure construction of quality houses, using local materials, designs and masons specially trained in quality workmanship. For houses to become homes, adequate care for adopting a habitat approach through convergence is proposed by providing permanent shelter so that migration to urban areas is expected to be reduced substantially.
- 4.3. The Department aims to implement the programme through the Village Development Boards (VDBs) by providing durable shelter in the rural areas. The selection of the beneficiaries will be done by the Gram Sabhas using SECC-2011 data. The construction of house is done by the beneficiaries themselves. Under convergence the beneficiary can avail wage of 95 mandays from MGNREGA for construction of house.
- 4.4. Under the scheme, for the purpose of Monitoring, Technical Support and Maintenance of MIS for PMAY (G) houses etc. 2% Administrative cost has been earmarked to be shared between the Centre and the State on ratio of 90:10 basis.
- 4.5. During 2020-21, an amount of Rs. 1739.916 Lakhs has been released by MoRD, Govt. of India as 1st Tranche of 1st Installment of Centre Share for the year 2019-20. The target for 2019-20 is 5900 houses to be constructed during 2020-21 for which the process of sanctioning is on.



*Construction of Rostrum at Wokha Village
under MGNREGA*



*Construction of Guest House at Totsu Village
Wozhuro Block, Wokha*



Eco-tourism Park in progress under MGNREGA in convergence with Grant-in-aid at Dzüdü (Thipüzu)



Farmer's Market at Impur Lemjen, Kobulong, constructed under GIA



5. NAGALAND STATE RURAL LIVELIHOOD MISSION

The cohesive strength of Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) was evident in the State during the COVID-19 pandemic, especially in facilitating behavioral change and building community resilience. In the backdrop of COVID-19 lockdowns, SHGs have been actively engaged not only in disseminating awareness in the villages, but also in reaching their produce to local markets to meet the demand for essentials food items. Despite the challenges, Nagaland State Rural Livelihood Mission (NSRLM) and its network of 102791 SHGs across 11 Districts and 74 Blocks were able to reach out to 114463 HHs providing critical information on COVID-19, producing 112533 face masks and 944 Liters of Hand Sanitizers, installing 2316 units of bamboo pole hand wash station at every village entry points and places of gathering, facilitating 24207 women members in availing Rs.165 lakhs under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), and supplied 64.43 tones of essentials earning amounting to Rs 53.64 Lakhs during the lockdown period.

The State Mission is in its 9th Year of Implementation and have thus far mobilised 102791 HHs into 11672 SHG, 793 Village Level Organisation (VLO) and 24 Cluster Level Federation (CLF). All 11 Districts, 74 Blocks and 1167 villages have been covered under intensive intervention. The table below presents snapshot of the State Mission's cumulative achievement:

SL.No.	Key Indicator	TOTAL
1	Districts	11
2	Intensive Blocks	74
3	Intensive Village	1167
4	SECC Total Household	180369
5	HHs mobilized into DAY-NRLM SHGs	102791
6	Self Help Groups (SHGs) promoted	11672
7	Village Level Organizations (VLOs) promoted	793
8	Cluster Level Federation (CLFs) promoted	24
9	Producer Groups (PGs) promoted	18
10	Producer Enterprises (PEs) promoted	1
11	SHG members mobilized into PGs/PEs	1428
12	No Entrepreneurs Promoted (SVEP)	4017
13	No of Youths Placed (DDU-GKY)	681
14	No of Rural Youths Self-Employed (RSETI)	1091

5.1 Sustainable Community Institutions:

The State Mission will be registering 3 Model Cluster Level Federations (MCLF) under Cooperative Societies Act by March 2021 and 21 CLFs by FY2021-22. Altogether, Rs. 6579 Lakhs as Community Investment Fund (CIF) has been released to the SHGs for undertaking Income Generating Activities (IGA) and increase household income through women SHG members. Thus far, 24 MCLF has already been formed as Financial Intermediary and additional 58 MCLF will be in placed to cover all 74 Blocks in Nagaland by FY 2021-22. The State Mission has also ensured inclusion of 6790 vulnerable



households (Elderly and Persons with Disabilities) and mainstreamed them into the fold of SHGs, while 1106 HHs are exclusively mobilized into 143 Special SHGs.

5.2 Gender and Livelihoods:

Nagaland is also one of the pilot State for Gender in the country, where gender mainstreaming and integration approach has been consciously promoted across all vertical, with the objective to enhance the status and health of women in Nagaland. The State Mission has promoted 100 Community Managed-Custom Hiring Centre (CM-CHC) with improvised and mechanised farming tools and implements with the objective to reduce drudgery for Mahila Kissan (MKs) engaged in farming. Besides intensifying Agro Ecological Practices (AEP) in 8170 HHs, more than 15000 HHs are covered with Agri-Nutri Kitchen Garden to enhance the nutritional intake of the households, especially women and children. By end of FY2020-21, it is expected that 500 Rooftop Rain Water (RWH) and additional 200 CM-CHCs will be completed. There are 18 Producers Groups (PGs) covering 815 Households and 1 Producer Enterprise (Piggery) covering 613 Households across 2 Blocks, with an annual turnover of Rs. 71.74 Lakhs. Under Aajeevika Gramin Express Yojana (AGEY), 30 Vehicles across 29 Blocks were covered to connect remote villages to markets. The vehicles are procured by SHG Members as interest free loans from the CIF to be repaid within 5 (five) years, while the AGEY Fund will continue to remain as SHG corpus fund to cover more beneficiaries in future. Additional 45 Vehicles is being planned to cover all blocks by FY 2021-22



5.3 Financial Inclusion

During the current financial year, 24207 SHG Members have accessed Rs 165 Lakhs through Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), 291 SHGs have accessed bank credit amounting to Rs 328 Lakhs, 691 Bima Sakhi (Insurance) has been trained and deployed, 87 Bank Sakhi have been trained and positioned in the Bank providing banking services to the SHGs. Under Mission One GP One BC, 15 Banking Correspondence (BC) and 15 DigiPay Sakhi have been deployed. Additional 69 BCs are due for training and Indian Institute of Banking and Finance (IIBF) Certification by March 2021.

5.4 Convergence

As an initiative to mitigate challenges during the COVID-19 Lockdown, a proposal "Roadmap for Economic Development of Nagaland post COVID-19 Lockdown" was submitted by the Government of Nagaland (GoN) to the North Eastern Council (NEC-MoDONER). Under this project, Nagaland State Rural Livelihoods Mission (NSRLM) proposal for "Mushroom Cultivation (Oyster and Shitake) covering 9 Districts as Revolving fund to SHGs" has also been approved. This Project will cover 500 SHGs across 30 Blocks for Oyster Mushroom, and 500 SHGs in 18 Blocks for Shitake Mushroom. The total approved budget of the project is Rs. 525 Lakhs. In order to cover women SHG members under the 6 Organic Cluster promotion as planned by Department of Horticulture (GoN), NSRLM will be integrating its livelihoods component across the 6 Clusters involving 3000 households covering 3000 Hectares of area (Botsa – Avocado, Changtongya – Banana, Kiphire – Apple, Mon – Ginger, Tuensang – Large Cardamom, Dimapur & Ralan – Dragon Fruit). The State Mission is also actively engaged with the State Nodal Agency (SNA), Department of Industries and Commerce for effective rollout of Pradhan Mantri-Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PM-FME), where 110 SHGs will be covered under Seed Capital component, 7 SHGs and 1 Cooperative under Capital Subsidy. 2 (Two) District Functional Specialist Livelihoods (Kohima and Peren) of NSRLM have already been trained by SNA as District Level Master Trainer. NSRLM Mission staff from 11 Districts and 41 Blocks have been oriented on PMFME to facilitate more than 1500 SHGs who are undertaking food processing as (IGA).



*Smti. Imtinenla, MD NSRLM
chairing the AGEY flag off program*



*Hon'ble Minister of RD, Shri. Metsubo Jamir,
flagging off AGEY*



6. SHYAMA PRASAD MUKHERJI RURBAN (SPMRM) NATIONAL RURBAN MISSION (NRuM)

- 6.1. The National Rurban Mission (NRuM) 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”.
- 6.2. With an objective to stimulate local economic development and enhance basic services, the Union Cabinet chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, approved the Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission on 16th September, 2015.
- 6.3. This ambitious bid to transform rural areas to economically, socially and physically sustainable spaces was launched by the Prime Minister on 21st February, 2016.
- 6.4. Pedi (Ngwalwa) Cluster under Peren District in Nagaland was approved in the Phase I vide Govt. of India D.O. No. J-12011/20/2015/RURBAN, dated 29th April, 2016.
- 6.5. Kohima Sadar cluster under Kohima District, Nagaland was approved in the Phase III (Non-Tribal) vide Govt. of India Letter No. J.12011/01/2016-RURBAN (Pt-1) part-I (Sl.No-48 dated 26th December 2017).
- 6.6. Mission Objective

The objective of the National Rurban Mission (NRuM) is to stimulate local economic development, enhance basic services and create well planned Rurban Clusters.

The larger outcomes envisaged under this Mission are:-

- i. Bridging the rural-urban divide-viz: economic, technological and those related to facilities and services.
- ii. Stimulating local economic development with emphasis on reduction of poverty and unemployment in rural areas.
- iii. Spreading development in the region.
- iv. Attracting investment in rural areas.



Renovation of Traditional Well under Kohima Sadar Cluster Phase III

6.7. Desirable Components & Scheme Convergence

1. The Rurban clusters would be developed by provisioning of training linked to economic activities, developing skills & local entrepreneurship and by providing necessary infrastructure amenities.
2. The following components are envisaged as desirable in each cluster:-
 - i. Skill development training linked to economic activities.
 - ii. Agro processing, Agri Services, Storage and Warehousing.
 - iii. Fully equipped mobile health unit.
 - iv. Upgrading School/Higher Education facilities.
 - v. Sanitation
 - vi. Provision of piped water supply.
 - vii. Solid and liquid waste management.
 - viii. Village streets and drains
 - ix. Street lights
 - x. Inter-village road connectivity.
 - xi. Public transport
 - xii. LPG gas connections
 - xiii. Digital literacy
 - xiv. Citizen service Centres (CSC) – for electronic delivery of citizen centric services/e-gram connectivity.

6.8. During 2020-21, through the Mission a couple of works was completed after the lockdown was lifted which include Beautification of Sokhriezie Lake and acquiring of a Waste Disposal Truck under Phase 3 of the Mission in Kohima Sardar Cluster. All these were done in convergence with other rural development Programmes which was officially inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development, Nagaland, Shri Metsubo Jamir on 4th of December 2020



Renovation and Construction of Sokhriezie Park under Kohima Sadar Cluster Phase III in convergence with MGNREGA and GIA



7. Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

- 7.1. SAGY is based on Mahatma Gandhi's vision of a model village. The concept of Rural Development revolves around creating Model villages for transforming “Swaraj” into “Suraj”
- 7.2. On 11th October 2014, the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi introduced the programme with the holistic approach towards development. The Members of both the Parliament is to adopt one village from his/her constituency by the year 2016 and two more model villages by 2019. With all the line Departments in a convergence manner, it aims to achieve cent percent development which is to be encapsulated in the Village Development Plan.
- 7.3. The objectives of SAGY are:
- To trigger processes which lead to holistic development of the identifies Gram Panchayats
 - To substantially improve the standard of living and quality of life of all sections of the population through-
 - Improved basic amenities
 - Higher productivity
 - Enhanced human development
 - Better livelihood opportunities
 - Reduced disparities
 - Access to rights and entitlements
 - Wider social mobilization
 - Enriched social capital
- 7.4. In Nagaland, so far, the MPs have adopted 8 Model villages
- MP Lok Sabha –
 - Seluophe under Dimapur District during 2015-16
 - Longwa under Mon District during 2016-17
 - Kubza under Mokokchung District during 2017-18
 - Longidang under Wokha District during 2018-19
 - Angphang under Mon District durig 2019-20
 - MP Rajya Sabha-
 - Ikishe under Dimapur District during 2015-16
 - Bade under Dimapur District during 2016-17
 - Phongkhungri & Lutsam under Phek District during 2018-19



One 100 KVA transformer with required poles have been installed by the government at Seluophe Village





8. XV FINANCE COMMISSION GRANTS TO RURAL LOCAL BODIES (VDBs)

On the basis of the recommendation of the Fifteenth Finance Commission (XV-FC) Interim Report in respect of Rural Local Bodies (RLBs), Nagaland has been allocated Rs 125.00 crores during the current financial year. The Grants are in two components namely, Basic and Tied Grants, in the ration of 50% : 50%

- i. Basic Grants: It is untied fund and can be used by the RLBs for location specific felt needs, except for salary or other establishment expenditure.
- ii. Tied Grants: It is to be used for basic service such as sanitation and maintenance of open-defecation free (ODF) status and supply of drinking water and water recycling.

The State has received 1st Installment of Rs,31.25 crores as Basic Grant and Rs.31.25 crores as Tied Grant totaling to Rs.62.50 crores being the 50% of the total allocation of Rural Local Bodies Grant under XV-FC for the current financial year 2020-21.

8.1 SCHEMES TO BE TAKEN UP UNDER FIFTEENTH FINANCE COMMISSION GRANT.

A. Tied Grant:

1. Drinking Water supply, rainwater Harvesting, Ring well & Water Recycling, Construction & Renovation of Public Well, Traditional Well & Reservoir Tanks.
2. Sanitation and Maintenance of Open Defection free (ODF) status.
3. Solid Waste management.
4. Biodiversity Management Committee

B. Basic Grant:

1. Self-sustainable schemes such as Dairy/Poultry/Duckery/Goatery/Fishery etc.
2. Agriculture, Horticulture and related activities.
3. Income Generation & Enhancement Activities.
4. Construction of Play Field for villages which do not have one.

9. DRDA ADMINISTRATION

- 9.1. The District Rural Development agency (DRDA) is the principal organ at the district level to oversee the implementation of different anti-poverty programmes. The DRDA is visualized as a specialized and professional agency for managing the anti-poverty programmes and to ensure effective utilization of the funds.
- 9.2. Since the inception, the administrative costs of the DRDAs were met by way of setting apart a share of the allocation from each programme. However, of late, the number of programmes have increased and while some of the programmes can provide for the administrative cost of the DRDAs, others don't, so keeping in view the need for an effective agency at the district level and to coordinate with the anti poverty efforts, a new centrally sponsored scheme known as DRDA administration has been introduced to strengthen the DRDAs w.e.f. 1999.
- 9.3. This scheme which was funded on 75:25 basis between the central and the state, aims at strengthening and professionalizing the DRDAs.; the funding ratio in respect of North east has now been revised to 90:10 w.e.f. financial year 2008-09.
- 9.4. During 2020-21, an amount of Rs.3764.00 lakhs was proposed for meeting the salaries and other contingencies of the DRDAs. Till date an amount of Rs.246.13 Lakhs only was received as 1st installment of Central Share. This short release of fund for the past few years have adversely effected time payment of DRDAs employees salaries resulted in accumulation of recoverable loans from other programmes.
- 9.5. During the year 2021-22, an amount of Rs.4140.40 lakhs has been proposed for meeting the salaries and other contingencies of the DRDAs.



10. RASHTRIYA GRAM SWARAJ ABHIYAN (RGSA)

- 10.1 Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) was launched on 24th April 2018 'National Panchayat Day' by Hon'ble Prime Minister, an umbrella scheme of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Govt. of India. It is a unique scheme proposed to develop and strengthen the Panchayati Raj System across India in the rural areas.
- 10.2 The scheme of RGSA aims to strengthen capacities of institutions for rural local governance to become more responsive towards local development needs, prepare participatory plans leveraging technology and efficiently utilise available re-sources for realizing sustainable solutions to local problems linked to SDGs.
- 10.3 RGSA is proposed to be implemented as a core Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for four years viz., from 2018-19 to 2021-22 with State and Central shares. The sharing ratio for the State components will be in the ratio of 60:40 except NE and Hilly States where Central and State Ratio will be 90:10.
- 10.4 Objectives of RGSA

10.5(i) Develop governance capabilities of PRIs to deliver on the SDGs.

- a) Enhance capabilities of Panchayats for inclusive local governance with focus on optimum utilization of available resources and convergence with other schemes to address issues of national importance.
- b) Enhance capabilities of Panchayats to raise their own sources of revenue.
- c) Strengthen Gram Sabhas to function effectively as the basic forum of people's participation, transparency and accountability within the Panchayat system.
- d) Promote devolution of powers and responsibilities to Panchayats according to the spirit of the Constitution and PESA Act 1996.
- e) Develop a network of institutions of excellence to support capacity building and handholding for PRIs.
- f) Strengthen institutions for capacity enhancement of PRIs at various levels and enable them to achieve adequate quality standards in infrastructure, facilities, human resources and outcome based training.
- g) Promote e-governance and other technology driven solutions to enable good governance in Panchayats for administrative efficiency and improved service delivery.
- h) Recognize and incentivize PRIs based on performance



One-day Training for Line Department Officials on GPDP at RD Directorate

10.5(ii) To ensure:

- Basic orientation training for the Elected Representatives (ERs) of Panchayats, within 6 months of their election.
- Refresher trainings to be ensured within 2 years.
- Capacity Building of ERs with Priority to Aspirational Districts and Mission Antyodaya clusters.
- Strengthening of the Panchayat – SHG partnership
-

10.5(iii) To bridge gaps in:

- Capacity Building and Training (CB&T),
- Gram Panchayat infrastructure,
- Use of IT for distance learning & for e-Enablement of Panchayats,
- Institutional support for innovations,
- Gap filling support of economic development & income enhancement.
- Technical support including Human Resource (HR) based on identified gaps.
- To provide handholding support by Academic Institutions/ Institutions of excellence to GPs for Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) formulation.
- To promote provision of adequate manpower at GP level & to provide support for technical manpower.
- To support greater e-enablement of Panchayats for e-governance to enhance efficiency and transparency with thrust on Panchayat Enterprise Suite (PES) Applications developed by the Ministry.
- To facilitate Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT), Public Finance Management System (PFMS), use and Geo-tagging of assets in Gram Panchayats.

10.6 During 2021 the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Govt. of India approved the total Plan of Rs.832.00 Lakhs and earmarked Rs.748.80 Lakhs As Central Share (90%) and earmarked an amount of Rs.83.20 (10%) lakhs as State Matching Share. Through funds have not been sanctioned for the current financial year 2020-21, the Department has successfully conducted capacity building and training for the preparation of People's Plan Campaign 2020 on Gram Panchayat Development Plan 2021-22.



Special Gram Sabha in progress at Leangkonger Village, Shamator Block, Tuensang.



Launching of "People's Plan Campaign 2020" at Jakhama Block

10.7. Panchayat Award 2020

(a) Deen Dayal Upadhyay Panchayat Sashaktikaran Puraskar (DDUPSP) Award:

Given to best performing Panchayats across the States/UTs in recognition of the good work done by PRIs at each level for improving delivery of services and public goods.

1. Okotso Village : Cash award of Rs. 8,00,000/- along with citation.
2. Kezoma Village : Cash award of Rs. 8,00,000/- along with citation.

(b) Child-friendly Gram Panchayat Award (CFGPA):

Given to best performing Gram Panchayats (one in each State/UT) for adopting child-friendly practices.

1. Okotso village: cash award of Rs.5,00,000/- along with citation.

(c) Gram Panchayat Development Plan(GPDP) Award:

Given to Gram Panchayat which have developed their GPDPs according to the State/UT specific guidelines prepared in line with the model guidelines issued by MoPR. The award is to be given to give one GP in each State/UTs.

1. Chiechama Village: cash award of Rs.5,00,000/--(Rupees five lakhs only) along with citation.





People's Plan Campaign at various Blocks



STATE SPONSORED SCHEMES

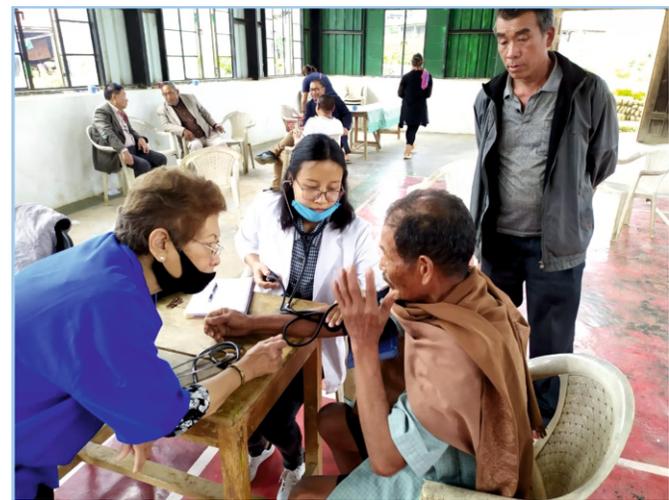
11. GRANTS-IN-AID TO VDBs (GIA)

- 11.1 Grant-in-aid to VDBs is one of the major State sponsored programme being implemented by the Department through the VDBs. There are 1285 VDBs in the State with 2,50,315 tax-paying households. Fund under this programme is allocated on the basis of number of tax-paying households @ Rs.1000/- for implementation of developmental activities. This is the only programme which ensures the participation of womenfolk in the activities of VDBs by earmarking 25% of the fund allocated to the village. Another 20% of the fund is also earmarked for youth programme in all the villages. This scheme ensures the active participation of all section of the rural people in taking up activities that is suitable to their needs. In addition, a mandatory scheme called VDB Welfare Fund is in place. Under this sector, funds are deposited @ Rs.10, 000/- for villages having 50 households and below and Rs.200/- per household for villages having 51 households and above from the general allocation to mobilize resources for the VDBs to supplement their activity. The deposits are made annually for a period of 6 years and at maturity the interest accrued will be utilized for the scheme and the seed money is re-invested, creating a continuous cycle of resource to supplement the grants provided by the State. Under this scheme, income generation is being emphasized to be implemented to improve the economy of the rural areas.
- 11.2 During 2020-21, an amount of Rs. 3500.00 Lakhs was proposed under State Plan which is yet to be released. From the 50% fund released during 2019-20, fund was utilised for accelerating immediate basic needs such as essential commodities and temporary setting up of Quarantine Centers at village level during COVID-19 pandemic. Significant Achievements of GIA are construction of Multi-Purpose buildings in phase wise has played a significant role in accelerating infrastructure and socio-economic development. Sanitation and Maintenance of Open Defecation free status in every village was initiated and implemented. Supply of drinking water and construction of rain Water Harvesting structure, Public well and renovation of Traditional wells are given importance.
- 11.3 During 2021-22, an amount of Rs. 3500.00 Lakhs is proposed under State programme.



*Sokhriezie Market inaugurated by Shri Metsubo Jamir Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development
Government of Nagaland on December 4, 2020*

11.4 Grant-in-Aid sanctioned for response to COVID - 19



12. MATCHING CASH GRANT (FIXED DEPOSIT)

12.1. This programme was introduced in the later part of 5th Plan with a view to encourage the VDBs to raise its own village resources either through household contribution, donations or by implementation of project through community participations and other innovative means. The fund is deposited in the VDB Fixed Deposit Account initially for a period of five years and the same is renewed on maturity. In order to encourage the VDBs not only to mobilize more funds, but also to provide an incentive, the State Government will provide an equivalent amount in the form of Matching Cash Grant to the VDBs. The maximum ceiling limit of Rs.75,000/- fixed earlier has now been enhanced to Rs.2.50 lakhs for each VDB. The village common fund will be utilized for availing Bank loans for socio-economic development programmes and will provide the much needed security for the village and against which the Financial Institutions may advance loan to the VDBs. This scheme is also utilized for administrative maintenance expenditure of the VDBs etc.

12.2 During 2020-21, no fund was received under the programme

12.3 During 2021-22, an amount of Rs 300.00 Lakhs has been proposed under this programme.

13. PROMOTION OF MICRO-FINANCING ACTIVITIES THROUGH VDBs:

13.1 Nagaland has been the State selected for experimenting with a Pilot scheme whereby the VDBs will take up the responsibility of obtaining loans from the Banks and its disbursal to beneficiaries and also for recovery of the same, for which initially, 25 VDBs selected were declared as Financial Intermediaries for the purpose. A Corpus Fund of Rs. 1.00 lakhs was created through contributions of VDBs (40%), Govt. of India (20%), NABARD (20%) and Govt. of Nagaland (20%), which has now been revised as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (a) NABARD | -Rs. 1,00,000/- |
| (b) State Govt. | -Rs. 1,00,000/- |
| (c) VDB | -Rs. 40,000/- |



Project Directors & Programme Officers Review Meeting under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister, RD



- 13.2 This Corpus Fund is kept in the Savings Bank Account and the Bank in turn will provide initially a matching share of Rs. 1.00 lakh, the Corpus Fund and the matching share together would be the Revolving Fund Assistance (RFA) that will be available to the VDBs for loan. This Bank loan at 7.5 % interest is to be obtained by the VDBs who in turn were to disburse the amount for further lending against the schemes, projects enterprises etc. at a higher maximum permissible interest of 18 %. The VDBs, in turn will take on the responsibility of recovery of this loan within a time frame and penalty for the default also to be borne by them. Based on the experience and the success of the initial loan provided at 1:1 matching share of the Bank against the Corpus Fund, the quantum of loan available can be raised to 1:4, which would mean that on a Corpus Fund of Rs. 1.00 lakh, the total fund available as loan would be Rs. 5.00 lakhs.
- 13.3 With the successful implementation of the Pilot Project, the State Govt. has decided to cover all the VDBs as Financial Intermediaries in phase-manner. NABARD has agreed to participate in the process/implementation of the scheme, initially for Longleng and Kiphire Districts during 2012-13 which will gradually cover the remaining Districts as well.

14. ADDL. GRANT-IN-AID.

- 14.1 The activity under this scheme is to supplement the Grant- in –Aid programme mainly for Capacity Building processes of the Dept. Trainings, conferences are organized to improve the delivery system and performance of the grass –root level functionaries.
- 14.2 During the current year 2020-21, due to financial constraints in the State no funds were allocated for meeting the expenses on capacity building, printing and publication of Department's activities etc.

15. DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION:

- 15.1 The Rural Development Department was initially Started as a cell of the Planning & Co-ordination Department in the early 50s, which has now become one of the major development Departments in the State with full-fledged Directorate since 1978.



Attending PRC through Video Conferencing with Ministry of RD on 3.02.2021

16. BUILDING Construction/Renovation of Buildings

- 16.1. During 1960's the Building constructed for the C.D. Blocks were inherited by the Rural Development Department. The Block Buildings which were constructed during that time are now in dilapidated conditions. These buildings are almost running more than 50 years old and as such, these outlived buildings are now threatened either to be condemned and take away by the land owners as the land now occupied by the Block Offices were all donated free of costs on the condition that any contract works if arises, would be awarded to the land owners. It is observed that if these problems are not addressed at the earliest, it is likely to cause an enormous loss to the Department.
- 16.2. With greater focus being given for the rural areas and its population and to facilitate more effective and meaningful implementation of various poverty alleviation/ employment generation programme, 22 new Blocks were created by the State Govt. during 2011-12 making total number of Blocks to 74 in the State. However, due to paucity of funds, permanent Block Offices as well as residential buildings for the Officers and staff could not be constructed till date. The requirement of Office buildings and Staff quarters particularly in the newly created Blocks becomes more pressing need for the welfare services of the employees as well as the villagers.
- 16.3. Almost all the Department's residential buildings in the State Headquarter have almost outlived their life span and are in dilapidated condition which requires immediate renovation. In addition, it is also to be mentioned that majority of the Officers and Staffs in the Directorate have not been allotted accommodation due to shortage of Department Quarters. However due to financial constrains in the State, no budget has been emarked despite the urgency

17. CAPITAL OUTLAY

During 2020-21, An amount of Rs. 100.00 Lakhs was released by the State Government under State resources for Cement Concrete flooring at Directorate of Rural Development Compound, Construction of Protection wall & Drainage, Rain water harvesting tank, Entrance gate and beautification of Directorate Building, Renovation of toilets and sanitary installation at Directorate of Rural Development, Kohima.



Co-ordination meeting with Stakeholders of Kohima Sadar Cluster under Rurban on 8.02.2021



CONCLUSION

Thus the Department plays a vital role in reducing and ultimately eradicating poverty in the State by effectively implementing various schemes of the Government of India / State Government. The ultimate goal of the Department is to deliver the goods and ensure better quality of life to the rural poor in the State by further strengthening and improving the on-going schemes of both the Central and State Governments. In the process, we encounter with problems and challenges yet, instead of deterring us from going forward, we take such problems and challenges as a spring-boards with renewed zeal and determination towards fulfillment of the hope and aspirations particularly of our rural people. To this end, the Department urges support and cooperation from one and all. Let us remember that true progress in our land can come about only when we nurture and develop our rural people/villages to which we all belong and are responsible for their well being.

Sd/-
(NEPOSO THELUO) IAS
Commissioner & Secretary
Rural Development Department
Govt. of Nagaland



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