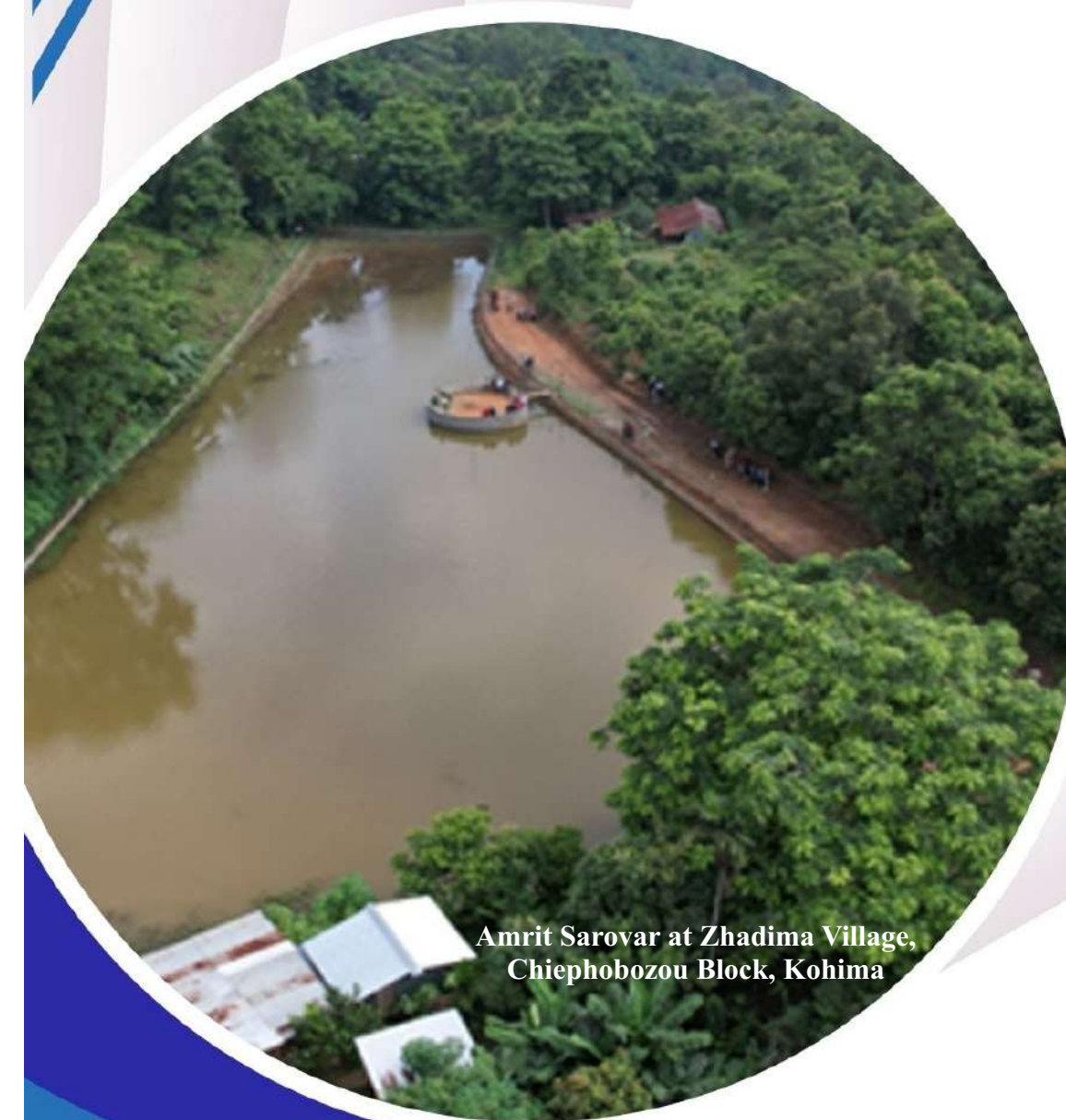




ANNUAL ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT 2023-2024

GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
NAGALAND : KOHIMA



Amrit Sarovar at Zhadima Village,
Chiephobozou Block, 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 2023-24. 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





Construction of Footstep at Waremung Village,
Mokochung



Construction of Water Reservoir at
Mengujuma village, Kohima



Construction of Council Hall at Nerhema
village, Kohima



Construction of Multi-purpose Building
Dzulhami village, Phek

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Department of Rural Development is involved in development of 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 “The 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. These activities are determined and selected on the basis of felt needs of the village.

1.2 For ensuring better delivery of services and effective implementation of various developmental programmes, 74 Rural Development Block are in place in the State covering 1285 recognized villages having 2,50,315 rural households.

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, Director with supporting officers and staff. At the District level, there are 11 DRDAs, which 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 entrusted to carry out the implementation of all rural developmental activities in the village. 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 factors in achieving the objective would be to fall back on the experiences gained by the VDBs in the last 44 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 creating and generating 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 population comprise nearly 71.14% (as per SECC 2011) of the State's total population.



2.3. The accounts of each VDB are jointly operated by the Deputy Commissioner (Chairman) and VDB Secretary in 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 if found guilty.

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 are involved as Micro-Financial Intermediaries. This will help the villages more to undertake development activities in the rural areas and 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 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 construction of new houses to replace 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 set aside 25% of total funds available in every village for women's scheme under Grant-in-aid to VDBs. In addition, women workers comprising of 40% of total workers are being engaged in implementation of MGNREGS in all the villages.

12. DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION:

The Department of Rural Development 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.

13. BUILDING

Construction/Renovation of Buildings

13.1. 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, already outlived both the Offices and residential buildings. With the passage of time, these outlived buildings are now threatened either to be condemned and to be taken 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 may likely to cause an enormous lose to the Department.

13.2. 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. 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.

13.3. 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 earmarked despite the urgency

14. Capital Outlay

13.1 During 2023-24, an amount of Rs. 400.00 Lakhs was earmarked for Improvement and Construction of Rural Roads and Farmer's Market from NABARD



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.

10. MICRO-FINANCING ACTIVITIES THROUGH VDBs:

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

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.

With the successful implementation of the Pilot Projects for Longleng and Kiphire Districts during 2012-13, the State Govt. has decided to cover all the VDBs as Financial Intermediaries in all Districts in the State.

11. ADDL. GRANT-IN-AID.

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.

During the current year 2023-24, 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.

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 for employment generation and creating rural assets implemented in consonance with the enforcement of the Section 4 of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (NREGA).

3.2 Initially, Mon District 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, MGNREGA is being implemented in all the Districts of the State.

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 the Central Government under section 3(1) of the NREGA and whose adults 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 household.

3.4 Under the Scheme, every financial year the Govt. of India, through notification fix the unskilled wage rate. Men and Women are paid equal wages. The notified wage rate for the current FY 2023-24 is Rs. 224/- per day. The material component cost 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.

3.5 Unemployment allowance is also a part of the scheme. A person who is registered under the scheme and who has applied for employment but is given employment within 15 days shall be entitled to receive unemployment allowances at the ratio of ¼ of the daily wage for the first 30 days and ½ of the daily wage beyond that.

3.6 Funding:

The Central Government will bear the cost of the following under the scheme:

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 cost on the following:

1. 25% of the cost of material and wages of skilled and semi-skilled workers.
2. Unemployment allowance.



3.7 The approved Labour Budget for FY 2023-24 is 180 lakh person days and 177.40 lakh person days have been generated till date(as on 13.02.2024). Under MGNREGS, employment has been provided to 4.07 lakh households covering 4.67 lakh individuals. The percentage of women person days generation is 44.74% during the current FY 2023-24. The State has received a total of Central assistance amounting to Rs. 60321.45 lakh for implementation of MGNREGA during current FY 2023-24.

3.8 Convergence

The department has identified five blocks under five districts namely Tamlu Block Under Longleng District, Athibung block under Peren District, Bhandari Block under Wokha district, Longchem block under Mokokchung District and Wakching block under Mon District for promotion of Moringa/Drumstick in convergence with Nagaland State Rural Livelihood Mission (NSRLM) under which community nurseries and plantations works are being carried out.

3.9 Mission Amrit Sarovar

In line with the Objective of Mission Amrit Sarovar for construction/development of Amrit Sarovar (ponds) in every district of the country, 224 Amrit Sarovar have been constructed under MGNREGS.

3.10 Cluster Facilitation Project

With a vision of addressing poverty in aspirational districts with a multi-pronged strategy of leveraging the synergies of different flagship programme of the Centre/State Governments in convergence with Mahatma Gandhi NREGS through better coordination, planning and its implementation, CFP is being implemented in 2 blocks of aspirational district Kiphire -Sitimi and Khongsa.

3.11 Technological intervention

With a view to ensure scientific & holistic approach for planning at village level, GIS based plans for villages are being prepared and uploaded on NREGASoft.

In addition, the state is also using various mobile applications introduced by the ministry to enhance transparency and accountability during Mahatma Gandhi NREGS implementation. These includes:

1. Geo-MGNREGA Bhuvan app: Mobile app for geo tagging of assets created under MGNREGS.
2. Area Officer app: -Mobile app for online recording of field visits findings by State, District & Block user.
3. National Mobile Monitoring System app: Mobile app with provision of capturing attendance with two time stamp and geo tagged photograph of the workers.

3.12. Nagaland State MGNREGA Employees Human Resource

Nagaland State MGNREGA Employees Human Resource Manual, 2023 has been approved by the Department/Govt. Which seeks to strengthen existing manpower engaged under MGNREGS.

STATE SPONSORED SCHEMES

9. GRANT-IN-AID (GIA)

9.1. 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 of 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.

During the year 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23, 2023-24 an amount of Rs. 7000.00 lakhs and 7600.00 lakhs was proposed under State Plan which is yet to be released. From the 50% fund released during 2019-20, fund was utilized during COVID-19 pandemic. The remaining 50% of 2019-20 is being implemented during 2022-23. Significant Achievements of GIA are VDB Fixed Deposit account has a resource amounting to Rs.137,66,25,537/-, construction of Multi-Purpose buildings in phase wise has played a significant role in accelerating infrastructure and socio-economic development. Sanitation of rain Water Harvesting structure, Public Well and renovation of Traditional wells are given importance.

During the year 2023-24 an amount of Rs. 3800.00 lakhs is proposed under this programme for allocation of funds to the Village Development Boards (VDBs).

9.2. Matching Cash Grant (Fixed Deposit):

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



Houses constructed under PMAY-G



BLOCK NAME : ONGPANGKONG (N)
VILLAGE NAME : LONGSA
BENEFICIARY NAME : IMLIKOKBA
PMAY-G ID : NL 1024461
HOUSE CONSTRUCTED UNDER FY : 2019-2020



BLOCK NAME : KUHUBOTO
VILLAGE NAME : KHEHOKHU
BENEFICIARY NAME : PHOL MAYA
PMAY-G ID : N11025239
HOUSE CONSTRUCTED UNDER FY : 2020-2021



BLOCK NAME : LONGLENG
VILLAGE NAME : YONGSHEI
BENEFICIARY NAME : HAMAU BANGYAN PHOM
PMAY-G ID : N11005499
HOUSE CONSTRUCTED UNDER FY : 2019-2020



BLOCK NAME : Sechu-Zubza
VILLAGE NAME : THEKREJUMA
BENEFICIARY NAME : Yame
PMAY-G ID : NL 1024461
HOUSE CONSTRUCTED UNDER FY : 2019-2020



BLOCK NAME : MON
VILLAGE NAME : HONGPHOI
BENEFICIARY NAME : ZAIPHONG
PMAY-G ID : N11021785
HOUSE CONSTRUCTED UNDER FY : 2019-2020



Amrit Sarovar at Chekiye Village, Chumukedima Block, Dimapur



Amrit Sarovar at Tangha Village, Longleng Block, Longleng



Amrit Sarovar at Bhumnyu Village, Longleng Block, Longleng



Amrit Sarovar at Molvom Village, Medziphema Block, Dimapur

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

- 6.1. 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 order to address the gap in the rural housing and in view of the Government's commitment to provide "Housing for All" by 2022, the scheme of IAY has been re-structured into Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) i.e., 1st April 2016. The Scheme is funded on the cost-sharing ratio of 90:10 between the Government of India and the State Government.
- 6.2. The objective of the programme is to provide a pucca house with basic amenities to all houseless households and households living in Kutcha and dilapidated house by 2022. The Scheme has however been extended to be continued till 2024. The immediate objective is to cover 2.95 Crore households living in Kutcha house/dilapidated houses in three years 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.
- 6.3. The selection of the beneficiaries was done using SECC-2011 data. Apart from SECC beneficiaries, addition of beneficiaries was made using AwaasApp. The construction of the house is done by the beneficiaries themselves under supervision of the BDOs and the Village Councils. All transactions under PMAY-G are DBT. Under convergence, the beneficiary can avail wage of 95 mandays from MGNREGA for construction of house.
- 6.4. Under the scheme, 1.7% Administrative cost has been earmarked for the States for the purpose of Monitoring, Technical Support and Maintenance of MIS for PMAY (G) houses.
- 6.5. During 2023-24, the State has so far received Rs. 22321.00 Lakhs as Centre Share from MoRD, GoI and Rs. 2455.21 Lakhs as State Share from State Government. Out of the total fund received, the State is targeted to construct **48830 houses** out of which **9556** houses have been completed and the remaining houses are under various stages of construction.



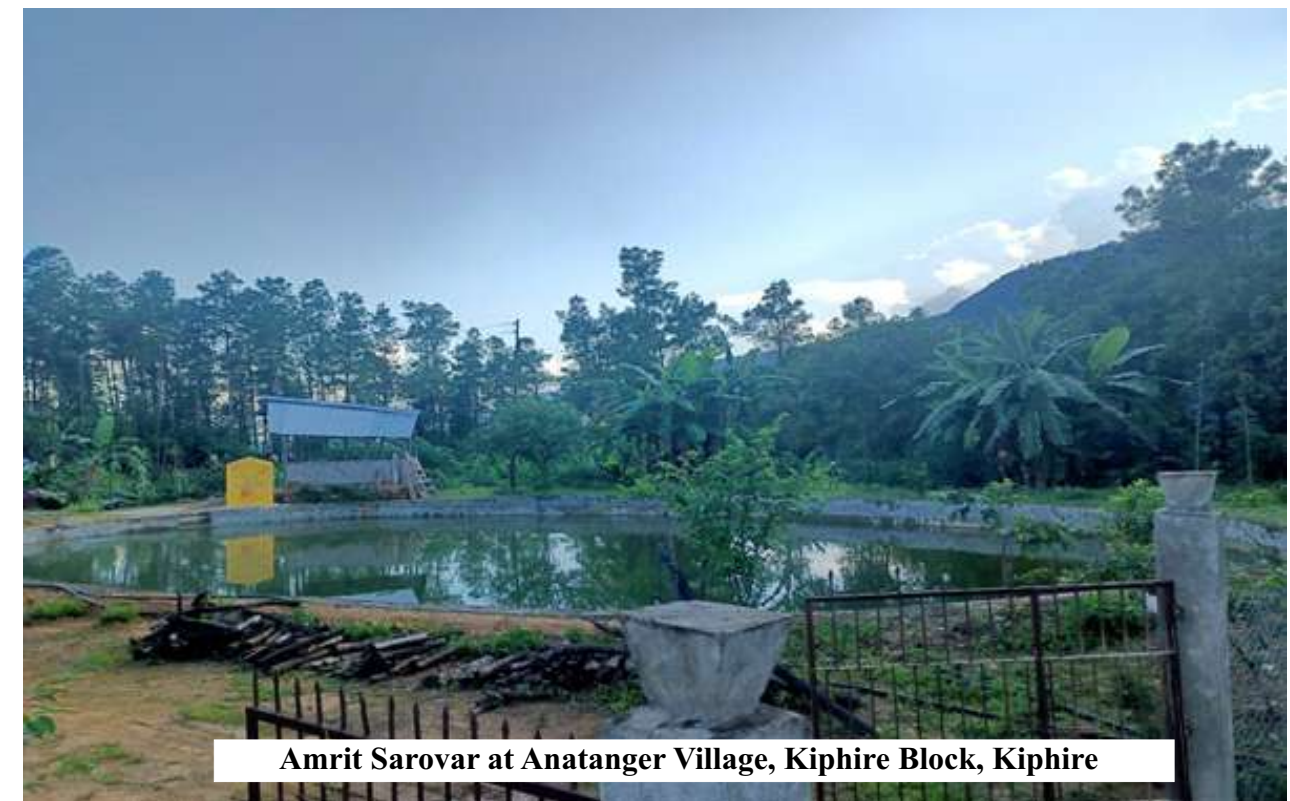
DDU-GKY Alumni along with State Mission Director NSRLM and other officials during Alumni Meet in Bengaluru on 13th June 2023



Amrit Sarovar at Shitap Village, Tamlu Block, Longleng



Shri. Metsubo Jamir, Hon'ble Minister Rural Development & SIRD and other officials posing with section of DDU-GKY trained candidates during combine graduation program on 4th Nov 2023.



Amrit Sarovar at Anatanger Village, Kiphire Block, Kiphire



Construction of Community Crematorium at Losami Village, Phek Block, Phek



Mahatma Gandhi NREGS work at Monyakshu village, Tobu Block, Mon

5.8 DEENDAYAL UPADHYAYA GRAMEEN KAUSHALYA YOJANA (DDU-GKY):

Nagaland State Rural Livelihoods Mission (NSRLM) is the implementing body of Deen-Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU GKY) -the rural skills division of the Ministry of Rural Development. The program aims at providing skilling and placement to unemployed rural youths in the age group of 18-35 years.

During FY 2023-2024, through the empaneled Project Implementing Agency (PIAs), the State Mission provided training and placement to the unemployed youths who have chosen the path of progress and employment in various companies in the country and abroad.

Rural youths trained during FY 2023-24*	Rural youths employed after training during FY 2023-24*	Rural youths trained since 2019	Rural youths employed after training since 2019
1517	1100	7263	4323

**Training and placement data during current FY as on 10th Feb 2024.*

Besides the above training and placement of youths, NSRLM hosted the first regional CXO/Employers meet on 30th November 2023 at Nouné Resort Chumukedima District. The momentous event was graced by the Shri. Neiphu Rio, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of Nagaland, as the guest of honor, and Shri. Karma Zimpa Bhutia, Joint Secretary Skills as the special guest. The CXO meet witnessed a conglomeration of employers from various sectors converging and exchanged opportunities with the State Missions of the North Eastern States implementing DDU-GKY in their respective states.

A combine graduation/ send-off ceremony was conducted for the successfully trained candidates numbering more than 300 candidates on 4th November 2024 with Shri. Metsubo Jamir, Hon'ble Minister Rural Development and SIRD as the guest speaker. These young men and women who have been trained through DDU-GKY already had job offers in hand as they venture out to begin their careers in the private industry.

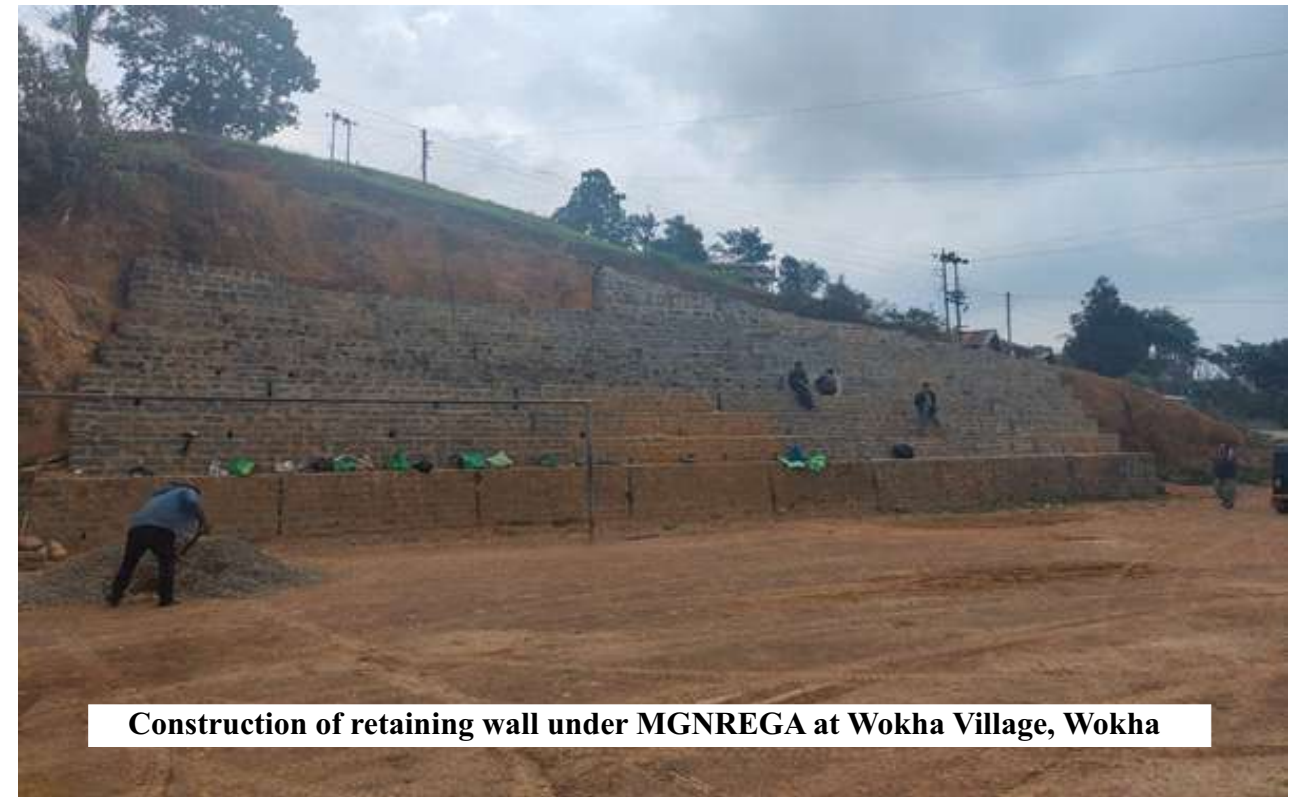
With the effort of reaching out to the placed candidates working in different parts of the country, NSRLM conducted Alumni Meet for the working candidates in Chennai and Bengaluru in the month of June 2023. The events witnessed the Alumni community of DDU-GKY coming together to share their experiences of joys and challenges of working out of their home state. Speaking as the Guest Speaker, Smt. Imtinenla, Mission Director NSRLM encouraged as the gathering to stay committed to their work and be brand ambassadors of Nagaland in their workplaces. Fostering a sense of oneness and support for one another, the Chaplains of Naga Christian Fellowships of Chennai and Bengaluru along with the Naga Student Unions of the respective cities were invited as guests.



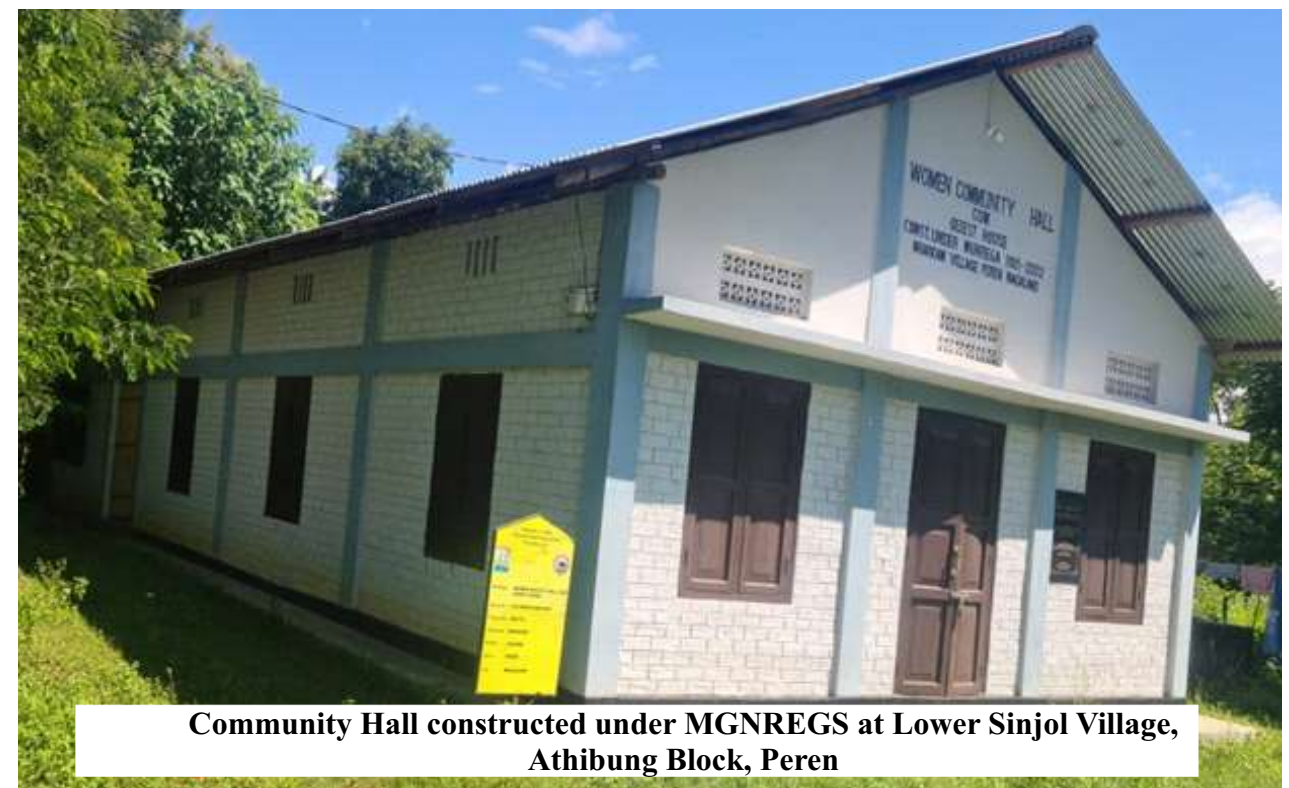
5.6 FINANCIAL PROGRESS FY 2022-23: Amount of Rs. 18253.38 Lakhs was allocated, out of which, a total of Rs. 8555.47 lakhs central share (backlog of Rs.4448.47 lakhs of 2nd tranche of 1st instalment FY 2022-23, and Rs. 4170.02 of 1st Tranche of 1st instalment FY 2023-24) and Rs. 950.61 lakhs state share (backlog of Rs. 494.28 lakhs of 2nd Tranche of 1st Instalment FY 22-23, and Rs. 456.33 lakhs of 1st Tranche of 1st Instalment FY 23-24) has been released to the State Mission. Expenditure as on 31st January 2024 is Rs. 9990.44 Lakhs.

5.7 RURAL SELF EMPLOYMENT TRAINING INSTITUTES (RSETI)

Rural Self Employment Training Institutes, Peren which started its operation from 15-11-2011 under the aegis of Nagaland State Rural Livelihood Mission and sponsored by State Bank of India has been imparting skill development training for self-employment to the rural youth in the age group of 18 to 45 years. During the current FY-2023-24 , RSETI Peren has trained a total of 450 rural youth out of which 310 are self-settled and 103 has successfully started project with Bank finance. We have also included Financial Literacy program and awareness /sensitization on AML-CFT perspective during the training period. In the current FY 2023-24, we have conducted 65 Awareness Program and 1225 Follow up programs. RSETI Peren has been graded (AA) for the year 2022-23. It is our endeavour to excel in imparting quality skill development program through the institute.



Construction of retaining wall under MGNREGA at Wokha Village, Wokha



Community Hall constructed under MGNREGS at Lower Sinjol Village, Athibung Block, Peren



Construction of retaining wall under MGNREGA at Wokha Village, Wokha



Moringa Nursery taken up under convergence of MGNREGS with NSRLM, Wokha District



Governor of Nagaland felicitating the 120 SHGs representatives on receiving Rs. 223.70 lakhs loans from Nagaland Rural Bank



Shri. Neiphiu Rio, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of Nagaland, releasing booklet on 100 success stories of DDU-GKY from the North Eastern States in the presence of other dignitaries.



5.4 FINANCIAL INCLUSION: Total SHG credit linked, as on 31st December 2023, is 740 SHGs amounting to Rs. 18 crores. NPA is 1.20 %. Cumulative achievement of CL is 3565 SHGs and amount is Rs. 55.89 Crores. The SHGs have availed 52 loans under State specific scheme 'Chief Minister Micro Finance Initiative (CMMFI)' program and purchased 16 Pick-up Trucks. SHG members having Savings Bank Account is 97953. The State has trained and positioned 152 Bank Sakhi in Bank branches. Community Based Recovery Mechanism (CBRM) are functioning smoothly in all the financing bank branches. BC intervention has reached 510 villages with 211 trained and certified. Insurance enrolment is PMSBY- 16391, PMJJBY- 10477 and PMJAY- 20677..

5.5 OVERALL FOOTPRINT: The table below presents snapshot of the State Mission's FY 2023-24 and cumulative achievement:

Sl. No	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	ACHIVEMENT DURING FY 2023-24 (AS ON 31 st Jan 2024)	CUMM. ACHIEVEMENT (SINCE INCEPTION)
1	Districts covered under Intensive strategy	16	16
2	Intensive Blocks	74	74
3	Intensive Villages	1260	1260
4	HHs mobilized into DAY-NRLM SHGs	175	132478
5	Self Help Groups (SHGs) promoted	1203	15572
6	Village Level Organisations (VLOs) promoted	1	1200
7	Cluster Level Federation (CLFs) promoted	0	85
8	Community Cadres/Community Resource Persons	298	4957
9	Capitalization Support (IF and CIFS) (Rs in Lakhs)	4144.54	19673.09
10	No of SHGs Credit Linked	786	3565
12	Credit Linkage (Rs in Lakhs)	1899.066	5589.59
13	Producer Groups (PGs) promoted	44	213
14	SHG members mobilized into PGs	1654	7124
15a	Agri Nutri-Garden Promoted at household level	21382	61373
15b	Rainwater Harvesting Unit set up at household level	0	500
16	Custom Hiring Centre established by the VLO	81	934
17	No. of SHGs covered under Shiitake Mushroom	500	500
18	No. of SHGs covered under Oyster Mushroom	500	500
19	Enterprise promoted under SVEP	93	4110
20	SHG members availed AGEY	0	30
21	SHG members availed NREY	16	16
22	Lakhpatti Didi (out of 79089 HHs surveyed)	16924	16924

4. Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)

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 scheme proposed to develop and strengthen the Panchayati Raj System across India in the rural areas.

The 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 utilize available re-sources for realizing sustainable solutions to problems linked to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

RGSA has been revamped from financial year 2021-22 to be implemented as a core Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) 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.

4.1 Objectives of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)

1. Develop governance capabilities of PRIs to deliver on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
2. Focus on developing the capacity of elected representatives of PRIs for leadership Roles to enable the Gram Panchayats to function effectively as third tier of Government.
3. 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.
4. Enhance capabilities of Panchayats to raise their own resources of revenue.
5. Strengthen Gram Sabhas to function effectively as the basic forum of people's participation, transparency and accountability within the Panchayat system.
6. Promote devolution of powers and responsibilities to Panchayats according to the spirit of the Constitution and panchayat (extension to schedule areas) (PESA) Act 1996.
7. Develop a network of institutions of excellence to support capacity building and handholding for Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRI).
8. Develop a network of institutions of excellence to support capacity building and handholding for Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs).
9. Strengthen institutions for capacity enhancement of Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) at various levels and enable them to achieve quality standards in infrastructure, facilities, human resources and outcome-based training.
10. Promote e-governance and other technology driven solution to enable good governance in Panchayats for administrative efficiency and improved service delivery.
11. Recognised and incentivize Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) based on performance.

4.2 Focus areas of Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan RGSA:

To ensure,

1. Basic orientation training for the elected Representatives (ERs) of Panchayats, within 6 months of their election.
2. Refresher trainings to be ensured within 2 years.



3. Capacity Building of ERs with Priority to Aspirational Districts and Mission Antyodaya clusters.
4. Strengthening of the Panchayat-SHG partnership

4.3 To bridge gaps in:

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

4.4 Progress report for FY 2023-24

An amount of Rs 10,00,00,000/- (Rupees Ten crore only) as Central share and Rs 1,11,11,200/- (Rupees One crore eleven lakh eleven thousand two hundred only) as corresponding 10% State Share was received as 1st installment during the FY 2023-24 under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA). Out of the total fund available during the current financial year the department proposed to implement Community Resource Centre at Yanzitong Village, Kiphire District; Rural Resource & Training Centre at Thipuzu Village, Phek District; 18 (eighteen) Construction of Panchayat Bhawan; 50 (fifty) sets of Computers & accessories to be distributed to villages; setting up of Programme Management unit at State, District & Block levels and strengthening of Traditional Local Bodies through capacity building & trainings.

Under Start up Village Enterprise Program (SVEP), 93 Entrepreneurs promoted in Onpangkong North & Kubolong Blocks under Mokokchung District and Botsa & Chiephobozou Block under Mokokchung District. In the 68 Non SVEP Blocks 558 CRP-EPs have been trained and deployed and 49 new CRP-EPs will be positioned and community level trainings have been completed. Business Development Plan Enterprises have been promoted in 68 Blocks for 1246 enterprises whose initial investment is Rs 30000/- and above through CIF.



Under Nagaland Rural Express Yojana (NREY) under Chief Minister Micro Finance Initiative Fund, 16 Commercial Vehicle has been availed by SHGs members.



NREY - Chief Minister Micro Finance Initiative Fund Beneficiary

5.3 LIVELIHOODS:

Emphasis was on Lakhpati Didi initiative through fostering multiple livelihoods activities at household level with value additions and market support. In order to establish a strong network of livelihoods services at the doorstep, SHG members were identified, trained and engaged as Community Cadres (Pashu and Krishi Sakhis) in livelihoods intervened blocks. And with the objective of increasing market outreach of SHG products, SHG members has also been identified, trained and engaged as Krishi Udyog Sakhis, they will be nested in the PGs and will be the enterprise promoters. The Krishi Udyog Sakhis have been trained on collectivization/aggregation, value additions, end-to-end market linkage interventions. Custom Hiring Centres were strengthened. Large scale Mushroom Cultivation (Shiitake and Oyster species) funded by North East Council (NEC) by 1000 SHGs is yielding appreciatively. Convergence with key stakeholder towards end-to-end value chain intervention of shiitake mushroom through cluster approach is in the pipeline.

In-order to promote formalization of small scale enterprise of SHG farmers and artisans, the State Mission in Convergence with Department of Health and Family Welfare has registered 1020 enterprises under FSSAI and 20 SHG products on ILANDLO (State E-Commerce site) have been on boarded. Also in order to facilitate increased demand and sale of SHG products, a brand name 'Womenfolk' that is representative of Women SHGs of Nagaland has been launched to bring all SHG products under one Umbrella brand and since this FY all products promoted by SHGs under NSRLM fold bear the "Womenfolk" tag. A Coffee Table Book was also developed featuring more than 250 SHG products from across 11 Districts of Nagaland. The Coffee Table is now available in all major outlets and institutions with the objective of increasing markets for SHG products.



Training on GDP for Rural Development Officials at SIRD Conference Hall.



Administering of first aid by CSP (Pashu Sakhi);



2. Pig Breeding Unit



Training on GDP for Line Department Nodal Officers at RD Mini Conference Hall.

5. DEENDAYAL ANTYODAYA YOJNA-NATIONAL RURAL LIVELIHOODS MISSION (DAY-NRLM)

Giving impetus to economic empowerment of women, there is a gradual paradigm shift from subsistence living to being Lakhpati Didi, wherein each SHG household is encouraged to take up multiple livelihood activities coupled with value chain interventions, resulting in a sustainable income of Rs 1 lakh or more per year. Notably, over 21% households out of 65% SHG household surveyed is a Lakhpati Didi. This narrative of a journey from crushing rural poverty to the corridors of entrepreneurial opportunities demonstrate how more than 15500 Self-Help Groups movement is playing a crucial role in shaping rural women's inherent potential into concrete developmental outcomes of financial inclusion, livelihood diversification, and skill development. SHGs, having exemplified their resilience and flexibility through their key role in the on-ground response during the pandemic, is today an effective conduit to tap the rising willingness of females to work for the wellbeing and quality of life they envisage for their households, and as the fulcrum of rural development through women empowerment.

5.1 SUSTAINABILITY OF COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS:

The State Mission is present in 1260 villages under 74 Blocks across 16 Districts, and has mobilized 1132478 rural households into 15572 functional Self Help Groups, 1200 Village Level Organisation (Primary SHG Federation) and 85 Cluster Level Federation (Secondary SHG Federation). Social Mobilization Campaign 2 was the focus in ensuring all left-out households were brought into Self Help Groups. Special focus was in forming special SHGs (PWDs and Elderly). 85 Model SHG Federation (Cluster Level Federation) continued to be strengthened as a sensitive, responsive and inclusive institutions focusing on equity and equality of its member, by ensuring quality services to its members, viz, providing regular capacity building, financial services, livelihoods services, market linkage, address gender and development issues, and work as public pressure group for effective delivery of public goods and services, access to rights and entitlements.



1. SHG members at National Conclave on Cluster Level Federation;



2. SHG members and their spouse as Special Guests Republic Day 2024

5.2 SOCIAL INCLUSION SOCIAL DEVELOPEMNT:

The pace of intensifying strategies across the Blocks has commenced with capacity building up to staff level for FNHW and, up to community institution level for Gender and Social Inclusion. With the rolling out and universalization of PRI-CBO convergence in 4 districts and 8 Blocks as phase-1 coverage areas, staff and cadres have been trained and scale-up to other districts is envisaged in FY 2024-2025. A relook at Visioning 3 exercise for consolidation of identified issues in 85 MCLFs through cluster approach will be taken up immediately in the new FY which will include follow-up of plans and intervention strategies. Focus is on convergence efforts for gender, social inclusion and FNHW apart from the operational framework under PRI-CBO convergence through MoU with NRO Kudumbashree. Concerted efforts will be made towards integration of VPRP into GPDP with level-wise coordination committees activated and follow-up of submitted plans through mentor support in select areas. Overall, under the SISD component, the respective sub-component state-specific operational strategy/framework will be revisited as per learning from the current FY.



Sensitization on PWDs with Nagaland State Disability. 2. Millet-based Mid-Day meals prepared by SHGs

