

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4128
ANSWERED ON 17/03/2026**

TRIBAL DOMINATED VILLAGES

4128. Shri Aashtikar Patil Nagesh Bapurao:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that several tribal-dominated villages in the Hingoli Lok Sabha Constituency continue to face serious gaps in basic rural infrastructure such as roads, drinking water supply, housing, sanitation and connectivity, if so, livelihood opportunities under rural development programmes have not adequately reached tribal communities, leading to distress migration and seasonal unemployment;**
- (b) whether the beneficiaries of tribal and rural families including women and youth are dependent on seasonal, informal, low-income, face barriers in accessing livelihood opportunities, credit, training and social security support, lack of basic rural infrastructure and access to quality education, vocational training and skill development facilities and limited access to sustainable rural employment in Hingoli Lok Sabha Constituency, if so, the details thereof and action taken in this regard;**
- (c) whether the number of eligible tribal households are unable to avail benefits of key rural development schemes due to lack of awareness, documentation gaps, digital exclusion and weak local-level facilitation leading to distress, migration and seasonal unemployment, if so, the details thereof;**
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen outreach, registration, transparency, digital monitoring, social audits, real-time tracking and beneficiary inclusion of tribal communities under major rural development schemes like SHG federations, self-employment and wage employment in Hingoli;**
- (e) whether any special programmes, mobile facilitation units, awareness camps, convergence models or district-level action plans are proposed for Hingoli to promote women empowerment, financial inclusion and livelihood security in**

- tribal communities and if so, the details thereof and other steps taken to improve coverage of tribal facilities;
- (f) whether it is a fact that Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and women collectives in tribal areas are not adequately integrated with livelihood missions, financial institutions and market linkages and if so, the steps taken by the Ministry to strengthen women-centric rural development initiatives, SHG federations and livelihood support systems in tribal regions; and
- (g) the details of monitoring mechanisms, inspections, audits corrective actions undertaken and dedicated grievance redressal cell and facilitation centre at district level in Hingoli district during the last three years, year-wise?

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN)**

(a) & (b): Checking the migration of rural people towards urban areas are sought to be addressed through multi-dimensional course of action such as provision of improved infrastructural facilities (i.e; roads, drinking water supply, housing, sanitation and connectivity), equitable dispersal of resources to remove regional disparities, employment generation, imparting of skills, encouraging entrepreneurial activity, undertaking land reforms, enhancing literacy and providing easy access to financial assistance & credit facilities etc.

So far as the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) is concerned, it is implementing various rural development schemes/programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), DeenDayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY), Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) for overall development of rural areas of the country, which includes all eligible tribal areas, including those in the Hingoli Lok Sabha Constituency.

In addition, Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) is implementing schemes including scholarship schemes, housing, health and education schemes and two flagship missions namely; Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PMJANMAN) and

Pradhan Mantri Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (PMDAJGUA) for the benefits of tribal population.

Further, under WDC-PMKSY 2.0, beneficiaries of tribal and rural families, including women and youth, are provided training through Livelihood Resource Agency (LRA) for livelihood opportunities. All residents in the project area, including Scheduled Tribes (STs), Scheduled Castes (SCs), women and youth are benefited under the programme.

All these measures encourage people to stay in rural areas, earn their livelihood and raise their quality of life near their places of residence and hence act as a deterrent to distress migration of rural population to cities.

(c) & (d): The Government has taken several steps to strengthen outreach, registration, transparency, digital monitoring and inclusion of tribal communities under various rural development schemes/programmes, including in districts of Hingoli. These include:

- i. Awareness and registration drives through Gram Sabhas, village campaigns and IEC activities to ensure registration of eligible households and issuance of Job Cards, with special focus on vulnerable groups including Scheduled Tribes.**
- ii. Use of digital platforms and Monitoring Information System(MIS) portals for real-time monitoring of job card registration, work allocation, fund flow and wage payments.**
- iii. Technology-based monitoring through initiatives such as the National Mobile Monitoring System (NMMS) for geo-tagged attendance and Aadhaar-based Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) of wages to workers' bank accounts.**
- iv. Transparency measures, including online availability of records, e-muster rolls and public disclosure of works and payments at the Gram Panchayat level.**
- v. Convergence with community institutions, including Self-Help Groups and federations, to strengthen outreach and improve participation of tribal and other marginalized communities.**
- vi. Under DDU-GKY, awareness, mobilization activities, and Job fairs are conducted at the block and district level involving SHGs and their Federation to facilitate outreach, mobilization, and registration of eligible rural youth, including those from tribal communities.**
- vii. Under NSAP guidelines, 1% of administrative expenses may be used for IEC activities such as awareness generation,**

community mobilization and media outreach. Implementation including identification, verification, pension disbursement and annual review rests with State Governments/UT Administrations, and digital initiatives do not hinder scheme delivery.

(e): Yes. Initiatives include livelihood promotion through agriculture, livestock and micro-enterprises under DAY-NRLM, skill training through RSETI, financial inclusion programmes such as SHG bank linkage and awareness camps in tribal villages.

(f): DAY-NRLM, launched in 2011, is a pivotal initiative by the Government of India, aiming to alleviate poverty by empowering rural women households, especially from marginalized communities such as Scheduled Tribes (ST). It focuses on promoting sustainable livelihoods and enhancing the socio-economic status of rural households.

Key Initiatives and Achievements:

- i. Mobilization of Self-Help Groups (SHGs): As on date, over 10.05 crore households have been organized into approximately 90.90 lakh SHGs. Among these, 12.68 lakh SHGs are predominantly composed of 1.44 crore Scheduled Tribe(ST) women members, reflecting a strong emphasis on inclusivity.**
- ii. Financial Inclusion: DAY-NRLM has facilitated financial linkages for these SHGs, enabling access to credit and financial services.**
- iii. Health and Nutrition Integration: Recognizing the unique challenges faced by ST communities, DAY-NRLM has adopted the 'Dasa Sutra Strategy' to integrate health and nutrition into livelihood programs. This approach aims to create awareness and encourage behavior change among rural women regarding food, nutrition, health, and sanitation. It also mobilizes SHG members to access relevant public health entitlements.**
- iv. Livelihood Generation and Participation: The mission has a special focus on the early inclusion of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, persons with disabilities, the elderly, and other vulnerable sections into SHGs. This inclusive approach has led to significant participation of ST members in Farm and Non-Farm related livelihood generation activities.**

(g): Necessary guidelines/instructions have been issued from time to time to ensure smooth implementation of rural development schemes/programmes. MoRD accords emphasis for targeted implementation of its schemes/projects. The programme wise factors affecting performance are analyzed and tailored actions are taken accordingly. Some of the major strategies in this regard are: -

- i. In order to ensure that the schemes reach closure, the Ministry has evolved a comprehensive multi- level and multi-format system of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of rural development schemes, including Performance Review Committee Meetings, District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (“DISHA”) meetings, National Level Monitors (NLMs), Area Officers Schemes, Common Review Mission, Concurrent Evaluation and Impact Assessment Studies. State specific reviews of States/UTs are also undertaken from time to time and action is taken on the basis of their findings.**
- ii. The schemes of the Rural Development have been brought upon end-to-end transaction-based MIS, which enables all the stakeholders to monitor status of schemes in a real time basis. The works are photographed with geo-tags and time stamps. All the data of Rural Development schemes are available on public domain.**
- iii. In addition to above, the Ministry arranges for sufficient funds for completion of works facilitates forest clearances, coordinates convergence with related Ministries/Agencies for manpower, technical support etc.**
- iv. Social Audits are also conducted for some Schemes like Mahatma Gandhi NREGS and PMAY-G. Ombudsman are also appointed for attending to any grievances regarding MGNREGA works. In addition, grievance redressal is being given due attention in all schemes of the Rural Development.**
- v. States are advised to recruit adequate staff for implementation of the programme. Norms have been laid for staffing. Funds are provided for supporting hiring of manpower and other administrative expenditure. The training and orientation of programme manpower is also arranged from time to time.**
- vi. Norms for administrative and technical oversight and audit have been laid down. Mobile application for inspection viz. Area Officer App has been developed. Similar apps have been developed in other areas too and is an ongoing process**

depending on the requirements. The performance of officials is monitored against them.

- vii. Regular coordination with the State Govt. for preparation of the fund release proposals and documentation is made and timely advice is tendered to them in this regard. In cases of delay, the matter is escalated to higher levels for seeking release of funds.**
- viii. Women networks, community based organisations and civil society organisations are mobilised for creating demand from below for proper implementation of the schemes.**
- ix. Under WDC-PMKSY, a geo-spatial portal, SRISHTI developed with the assistance of National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), is used for monitoring the progress of the projects. Geo-coded and time-stamped photographs on near real-time basis are uploaded on SRISHTI portal using a mobile application named „DRISHTI“ specifically developed for the purpose. The progress of the funds utilization by the States/UTs is monitored through PFMS portal on regular basis.**
