

**Villages not connected with roads in Rajasthan
under PMGSY**

2359. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of villages having a population of more than 500 people which have not been connected with roads under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Rajasthan;
- (b) the efforts being made by Government to connect those villages with roads at the earliest which are yet to be linked; and
- (c) by when these villages are likely to be connected?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The unit of programme under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a habitation and not a revenue village. Since inception till 10th July, 2019, out of 8,870 eligible and feasible habitations of more than 500 population as per 2001 Census, 8,855 habitations have already been provided connectivity. Remaining habitations are yet to be connected due to non-availability of land, land disputes and forest/wild life clearance issues. Ministry of Rural Development has taken a number of initiatives to meet the above challenges faced by the State for completion of pending works at the earliest. The progress of implementation of rural roads under PMGSY is regularly reviewed by way of Regional Review Meetings (RRMs), Performance Review Committee (PRC) Meetings, Pre-Empowered/EmPOWERED Committee Meetings with the State. At District level, the District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (Disha) headed by a Member of Parliament (LS) monitors the implementation of various schemes of Government of India including PMGSY. In addition to this, special review meetings are also held by Secretary/Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development with Chief Secretaries/Principal Secretaries of the States. Balance feasible habitations under PMGSY are targeted to be connected at the earliest.

Digitisation of land records

2360. DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Digital Land Records Modernisation Programme has not achieved at least 50 per cent of its target during last five years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the present status of re-survey of lands as well as updation and digitisation of land records, State-wise; and
- (d) whether it is also a fact that Government has allocated nominal funds for this programme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):
(a) and (b) Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) erstwhile the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) a Centrally Sponsored Scheme approved in 2008 has now become a Central Sector Scheme w.e.f. 1st April, 2016 with cent per cent Central funding. State/UT Governments implement DILRMP in their respective jurisdiction.

Substantial progress has been achieved in major components under DILRMP. Computerization of Land Record has been completed more than 90% in 23 States/UTs, Digitization of Cadastral Map has been completed more than 90% in 16 States/UTs and Computerisation of Registration has been completed more than 90% in 22 States/UTs. The works in most of the remaining States in all Components are in advance stage. The work of Survey/Re-survey has been relatively slow as the component is a technology intensive activity and requires significant number of skilled human resources.

(c) State-wise present status of Digitisation of Land Records including Survey/Re-survey is given in the Statement.

(d) DILRMP is a demand driven programme and funding under DILRMP is done as per Guidelines of Government of India and keeping in view the effectiveness and capacity of the States/UTs Governments. The funds allocated during last three Financial Years i.e. year 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 are ₹ 150.00 crore, ₹ 150.00 crore and ₹ 250.00 crore respectively. The allocated funds were sufficient to meet the requirements/demands of the States/UTs during the corresponding years.

Statement

State-wise and component-wise, physical progress under DILRMP as on 08-07

Sl. No.	Component	States/UTs – activity completed (more than 90%)	States/UTs – activity ongoing (less than 90%)
1.	Computerization of Land Records (Records of Rights)	Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Delhi, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal. (23 States/UTs)	Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Daman and Diu, Goa, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur. (9 States/UTs)
2.	Digitization of Cadastral Maps	Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Haryana, Kerala, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, West	Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Telangana, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh.

	Bengal. (17 States/UTs)	(9 States/UTs)
3. Computerization of Registration (Sub Registrar Offices)	Andaman and Nicobar, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Delhi, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Telangana, Tripura, West Bengal (22 States/UTs)	Chhattisgarh, Daman and Diu, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh. (9 States/UTs)
4. Survey/Re-survey	Gujarat, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Tripura, West Bengal. (5 States/UTs)	Andhra Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh. (14 States/UTs)
