

Performance of States/UTs

2022-23



सत्यमेव जयते

Ministry of Rural Development
Government of India



Abbreviations

ABPS: Aadhaar-Based Payment System

AEBAS: Aadhaar Enabled Biometric System of Attendance

DAY-NRLM: Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission

DoRD: Department of Rural Development

IGNDPS: Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme

IGNOAPS: Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme

IGNWPS: Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme

LWE: Left-Wing Extremism

MCLF: Model Cluster Level Federation

MGNAREGA: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

MHA: Ministry of Home Affairs

MKSP: Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP)

MoRD: Ministry of Rural Development

MWC: Mission Water Conservation

NFBS: National Family Benefit Schem

NRETP: National Rural Economic Transformation Project

NSAP: National Social Assistance Program

NTFP: Non-Timber Forest Produce

PIA: Project Implementing Agencies

PMAY-G: Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana Gramin

PMEGP: Prime Ministers Employment Generation Program

PMGSY: Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

PRI: Panchayati Raj Institutions

RCPLWEA: Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Affected Areas

RSETI: Rural Self-Employment Training Institutes

SAGY: Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana

SLEC: State-Level Empowered Committee

SPMRM: Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission

SVEP: Start-Up Village Entrepreneurship Program

VDP: Village Development Plan

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सत्यमेव जयते



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PREFACE

Hon'ble Prime Minister has envisioned a unique roadmap for the country for the next 25 years of 'Amrit Kaal' to enhance the lives of rural people; to reduce the divide in development between villages and cities; to reduce the governments' interventions in people's lives and to embrace the latest technologies. In line with this, the Government is emphasizing development of the rural areas.

The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing several programmes in rural areas, providing wage employment and social security for self-reliant rural India free of poverty and homelessness through the schemes which includes 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 Livelihood Mission (Day-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya – Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY).

In successful implementation of these programmes, the role of the State Governments are also significant as they are aware of the problems specific to rural areas in their state and are implementing partners. This Report is an attempt to consolidate the information on the Performances of all States/ UTs with regard to the rural development programmes being implemented by them during 2022-23.

I believe that this would indeed serve as a guide book for policy makers, implementing agencies as well as other stakeholders.

(Shailesh Kumar Singh)

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RURAL DEVELOPMENT Program: AN OVERVIEW

Being the nodal Ministry for most of the development and welfare activities in the rural areas, the Ministry of Rural Development plays a pivotal role in the overall development strategy of the country. The vision and mission of the Ministry is sustainable and inclusive growth of rural India through a multipronged strategy for eradication of poverty by increasing livelihoods opportunities, providing social safety net and developing infrastructure for growth. This is expected to improve quality of life in rural India and to correct the developmental imbalances, aiming in the process, to reach out to most disadvantaged sections of the society.

The Ministry of Rural Development consists of two Departments, viz.,

- i. Department of Rural Development,
- ii. Department of Land Resources.

The major schemes and program being operated by the Department of Rural Development in rural areas of the country are as follows:

1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) - Providing for the enhancement of livelihood security of households in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household demanding it.
2. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G) - Providing basic housing and homestead to BPL households in rural areas.
3. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) - Provision of all-weather rural connectivity to unconnected rural habitations and up-gradation of existing roads to provide market access.
4. National Social Assistance Program (NSAP) - Providing social assistance to the elderly, widows, and disabled persons.
5. Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) -Providing livelihood opportunities to those in need, including women and other vulnerable sections, with a focus on Below Poverty Line (BPL) households.
6. Deen Dayal Upadhyay - Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) - Skilling of rural youth who are poor and provide them with jobs having regular monthly wages or above minimum wages.
7. Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) - Promoting involvement of voluntary agencies and individuals for rural development.
8. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission (SPMRM) - Providing the urban amenities in rural areas to improve quality of rural life.
9. Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) - focuses on the development in the village's which includes social development, cultural development and spread motivation among the people on social mobilization of the village community.
10. District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (DISHA) - formed with a view to fulfill the objective of ensuring better coordination among all the elected representatives in Parliament, State Legislatures, and Local Governments (Panchayati Raj Institutions/Municipal Bodies) for efficient and time-bound development of districts.

The Department implements these program through the State Governments/UT Administrations, aiming at sustainable and inclusive growth of rural areas.

Allocation to schemes under the Department of Rural Development in Union Budget 2023-24:

In 2023-24, the Ministry of Rural Development has been allocated Rs 1,59,964 crore in 2023-24. The Department of Rural Development has allocated Rs 1,57,545 crore, which is 13% less than the revised estimates for 2022-23.

As stated earlier, the Department of Rural Development implements flagship program such as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G). Between 2013-14 and 2023-24, budgetary allocation to the Department has grown at an average annual rate of 8%. In 2020-21, allocation to the Ministry was increased significantly to provide more financial support during the COVID-19 pandemic.

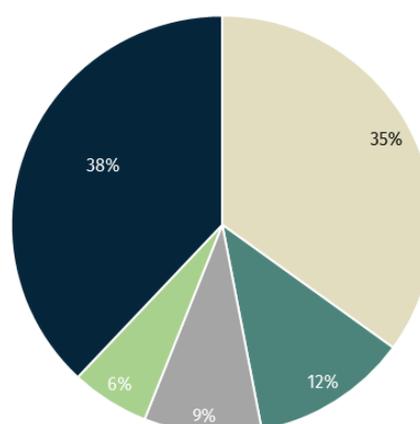
Allocation to key schemes / program

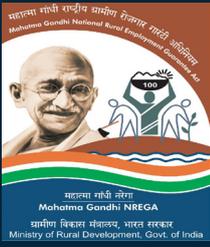
Scheme	2021-22 Actual	2022-23 RE	2023-24 BE	% Change from 22-23 RE to 23-24 BE
MGNREGS	98,468	89,400	60,000	-33%
PMAY-G	30,057	48,422	54,487	13%
PMGSY	13,992	19,000	19,000	0%
NRLM	9,383	13,336	14,129	6%
NSAP	8,152	9,652	9,636	0%
SPMRM	150	989	0	-
CSS	205	126	113	-10%

Overview of Finances

In 2023-24, MGNREGS (38%) and PMAY-G (35%) account for almost three-fourth of the budgetary allocation. This is followed by PMGSY (12%), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM, 9%), and the National Social Assistance Program (NSAP, 6%). The Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission (SPMRM), which was set to end in March 2022, has yet to be allocated any funds in this financial year.

Demands for Grants 2023-24, Ministry of Rural Development





Rural Employment

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA) aims to enhance the livelihood security of households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

Implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development from 2nd February 2006, this Act initially covered 200 of the most backward districts of the country. It was implemented in an additional 130 districts in Phase II during 2007-2008. The Act was notified in the remaining rural districts of the country from April 1, 2008, during Phase III.

Scheme objectives:

- i. Providing a guarantee of at least one hundred days of unskilled manual work in a financial year to every household in rural areas as per demand resulting in the creation of productive assets of prescribed quality and durability;
- ii. Strengthening the livelihood resource base of people experiencing poverty or people with low incomes
- iii. Proactively ensuring social inclusion and
- iv. Strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)

Significant features of the Act

a. Demand Registration

- i. The Act's mandate is to guarantee at least 100 days of wage employment to a rural household, as per demand. Adult members of every rural household willing to do unskilled manual work may submit the names, ages, and addresses of the household to the Gram Panchayat at the village level in whose jurisdiction they reside for registration of their household to the local Gram Panchayat. After due verification of place of residence and age of the member/s, the registered household is issued a Job Card (JC) within 15 days of the date of request.
- ii. The worker has a right to demand and receive work within 15 days of the receipt of the application or the date of the demand in case of advance application, whichever is later, as mandated by the Act. This must be kept updated on the Job Card. The process of receiving applications for work must be kept open continuously. Multiple Channels must be kept open to register demand.

b. Unemployment Allowance

- i. In case employment is not provided within fifteen days from the date of registration of the demand for work or the date from which work has been demanded in case

of advance applications, whichever is later, the worker is legally entitled to a daily unemployment allowance.

- ii. Unemployment allowance shall be paid, as calculated automatically by the NREGA Soft system.

c. Planning and Preparation of the Labour Budget

- i. Preparation of Labour Budget (LB) is an essential annual work plan document that entails planning, approval, funding, and project execution modalities. Since the LBs are prepared in accordance with the provisions under Sections 13 to 16 of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, the District Program Coordinator has to ensure a strict adherence to the principle of a bottom-up approach from the stage of planning to approval of the selected shelf of projects by each Gram Sabha/Ward Sabha in the district.
- ii. The district's shelf of works to provide employment is to be selected from the list of permissible works as explicated in Schedule-I of the Act.
- iii. All permissible activities on individual land are taken up on land or homestead owned by households belonging to the (a) Scheduled Castes; (b) Scheduled Tribes; (c) nomadic tribes; (d) de-notified tribes; (e) other families below the poverty line; (f) women-headed households; (g) physically handicapped headed households; (h) beneficiaries of land reforms; (i) the beneficiaries under the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin; (j) beneficiaries under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007).
- iv. After exhausting the eligible beneficiaries under the above categories, works can be taken up on lands of the small or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 subject to the condition that such households shall have a job card with at least one member willing to work on the project undertaken on their land or homestead.

d. Provision and Execution of Work

- i. The worker is entitled to be allocated to a worksite preferably within 5 km of her /his residence. Work has to be definitely provided for within the Block. If work is allocated to a worker beyond 5km of his residence, the worker has a right to get a travel allowance.
- ii. Work site facilities such as safe drinking water, shade for children, and periods of rest and first aid box with adequate material for emergency treatment for minor injuries and other health hazards have to be provided.
- iii. Priority is given to women, such that at least one-third of the beneficiaries under the Scheme are women.
- iv. At least 50% of works, in terms of the cost, Atleast are to be executed by the Gram Panchayats.
- v. Contractors and the use of labor displacing machinery are prohibited. In exceptional cases, where use of machine becomes essential for maintaining quality and durability of the works, machinery can be used subject to adopting the machine rate, as per prevailing SOR of the Line Departments in the area written in the estimate. The expected outcomes from executing each work should be a part of the estimate.

- ii. Accounts of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA wage earners are opened in the bank/post office, as per the convenience of workers, and wages are credited into the bank/post office account as the case may be. No cash payment of wages shall be made unless specifically allowed by the Govt. of India.
- iii. The State Government shall link the wages, without any gender bias, with the quantity of work done. It shall be paid, fixed after time, and motion studies for different types of work and different seasons, and revised periodically. The schedule of rates of wages for various unskilled labourers is filled so that an adult person who has worked for eight hours, including an hour of rest, will earn a wage equal to the stipulated wage rate.

f. Accountability Mechanisms- Social Audits, Grievance Redressal and Proactive Public Disclosure

- i. Implementation of all conditions for guaranteed rural employment under the Scheme and provision of minimum entitlements of labourers, including all expenditure under the Act is mandated to be subjected to social audit in the manner prescribed by Central Government at least once in every six months.
- ii. Any misappropriation of amounts spent under the Act is recoverable under the Revenue Laws for recovery prevailing in the State. Grievance redressal mechanisms have to be put in place for ensuring a responsive implementation process. All accounts and records relating to the Scheme are to be made available for public scrutiny free of cost.

Works under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA

The mandate of the Act is to provide not less than one hundred days of unskilled manual work as guaranteed employment in a financial year to every household in rural areas as per demand, resulting in creation of productive assets of prescribed quality and durability, to strengthen the livelihood resource base of the poor.

To strengthen the livelihood resource base of the poor, the focus of the scheme is on different kinds of works as elaborated in Para 4 of Schedule – I of the Act.

As per the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, 'implementing agency' includes any department of the Central Government or a State Government, a Zila Parishad, Panchayat at intermediate level, Gram Panchayat or any local authority or government undertaking or non-governmental organization authorized by the Central Government or the State Government to undertake the implementation of any work taken up under a Scheme.

For enhanced participation of women in Mahatma Gandhi NREGA implementation, efforts should be made to progressively engage Federations of Women Self-help Groups as Project Implementing Agencies (PIA) at the Gram Panchayat/ Block/ District level.

Wage Material Ratio

As per Para 20 of Schedule-1, Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, "For all works taken up under the Scheme, by the Gram Panchayats and other implementing agencies, the wage material ratio will be maintained at 60:40, where the ratio of the material cannot exceed 40% of the total expenditure on wage and material."

Use of Machines: Para 22 of Schedule-1, Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, lays down that “As far as practicable, works executed by the program implementing agencies shall be performed by using manual labour and no labour displacing machines shall be used.” However, there may be activities in executing works that cannot be carried out by manual labour, where the use of the machine may become essential for maintaining the quality and durability of works. The Ministry has issued a suggestive list of works where machines can be used, subject to conditions that limit the use of machines.

Types of Works under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA

The Schedule-I of the Act provide a list of permissible works categorized into 4 parts:

Category A: Public Works Relating to Natural Resources Management

Category B: Community Assets or Individual Assets

Category C: Common Infrastructure Including for NRLM Compliant Self-Help Groups

Category D: Rural Infrastructure

Based on the various works mentioned in the Schedule, the Ministry has listed 262 types of works permissible under the Program. There are 262 combinations of works that are permissible under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. Out of these 262, 182 works are related to Natural Resource Management, of which 85 are water-related works. 164 works are related to agriculture and allied activities. Works that are non-tangible, not measurable, and repetitive in nature shall not be taken up under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS.

Works Focusing on Agriculture and Allied Activities: The proviso below Sub Para (2) of Para 4 of Schedule-1, Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, lays down that, “Provided that the District Program Coordinator shall ensure that at least 60% of the works to be taken up in district in terms of cost shall be for creation of productive assets directly linked to agriculture and allied activities through development of land, water and trees.” With the thrust on development of livelihoods, works prioritised in the convergent planning process for individual beneficiaries will be given priority.

Natural Resource Management Works - Mission Water Conservation (MWC): A convergence Framework for scientific planning and execution of water management works with the use of latest technology has been mandated in consultation with an agreement of the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation and the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers’ Welfare. The focus will be on 2129 Blocks identified under MWC

Works enhancing Rural Infrastructure through Convergence with other Departments: There are immense possibilities of convergence at different level with various schemes of Department of Rural Development (DoRD) and other Ministries in creation of durable assets to enhance the rural infrastructure. The following are the convergence.

- Construction of Anganwadi Centre (AWC) in convergence with **Ministry of Women and Child Development (MoWCD)**.
- Sericulture activities in convergence with **Ministry of Textile**.
- Different works of Railways in convergence with **Ministry of Railways**.
- Rubber Plantation in convergence with **Rubber Board of India**.

Social Audits under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA

The Mahatma Gandhi NREGA gives the Gram Sabha the right to Social Audit of all works and expenditures. This includes facilitation of the social audit through independent Social Audit Units, complete access to all records- online and offline, and pro-active disclosure through wall writings.

The Central Government, in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) notified the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011, which laid down the methodology and principles for conducting social audits in the States/UTs.

The Ministry has introduced Auditing Standards for Social Audit, based on recommendations of the C&AG and Joint Task Force for Social Audits, in order to strengthen the process of social audits and to ensure compliance of Audit of Scheme Rules, 2011. The Ministry has advised all States / UTs to adopt the Auditing Standards for the functioning of social audit units and conduct of Social Audits.

Concurrent Social Audits- Concurrent social audit shall be done for all works every month. For this purpose, self-help groups, village social auditors, Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (VMC) and other village level organizations (VO) will have the right to inspect all records of works done and expenditure made in the Gram Panchayat on a fixed day of the week. Copies of records, where needed, will be provided by the Program Officer at a nominal cost. VMC will be formed/elected/constituted by Gram Sabha minimum of six months but not for more than a year, VMC will be the forum for concurrent social audit.

Ombudsperson- Para 30 of Schedule-I of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA mandates that there shall be an Ombudsperson for each District for receiving grievances, enquiring into and passing awards as per Guidelines. The Ministry has issued Guidelines for process of appointment of the Ombudsperson; application, tenure and termination; autonomy; remuneration; powers and responsibilities; procedure for redress of grievances and action to be taken on the Report of the Ombudsman.

The State Government will appoint one person as the Ombudsperson in each district of the State /UT on the recommendation consisting of the following persons:

- a. Additional Chief Secretary of the State Government nominated for the purpose—Chairperson
- b. Representative of Union Ministry of Rural Development -- Member
- c. Eminent Civil Society Person nominated by Union Ministry of Rural Development -- Member
- d. Principal Secretary/ Secretary of the State Nodal Department -- Member Convenor

Information, Education and Communication (IEC) under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA

IEC is critical for enabling all the 10 entitlements under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. The administration and the implementing agency must enable mechanisms to create awareness about the entitlements of the workers and the access to the entitlements. Expenditure for IEC activities taken up by the States/Districts can be met from the funds earmarked for administrative expenses (6% of the state funds). The States are required to prepare their State IEC plans every year, and send reports at regular intervals to the Ministry. A library has been provided on the official website of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, to place all the published material in the public domain.

Thrust Areas

Timely providing work against demand

Transparency & Accountability

- i. Social Audit
- ii. Ombudsperson
- iii. NMMS App to capture real-time attendance with geotagged photographs twice
- iv. Mandatory geotag of Assets through GeoMGNREGA App.
- v. Timely generation of Fund Transfer Order (FTO), i.e., within 8 days from the closure of the Muster roll
- vi. Completion of incomplete works in a time-bound manner
- vii. Completion of Amrit Sarovar as targeted by 15th August 2023.

Physical & financial performance over the years:

One of the most notable changes is the significant increase in person-days generated through the scheme from 267.96 crore in 2018-19 to 389.09 crore in 2020-21. This increase can be attributed to a number of factors, such as an increased demand for employment opportunities due to the COVID-19 pandemic, improved implementation and monitoring of the program, and greater participation by women in the workforce.

Another trend that is evident is the fluctuation in the average person-days per household. The data shows a peak of 51.52 in 2020-21, which is higher than the average person-days per household in the previous and following years. This increase could be due to a higher number of households participating in the scheme or increased demand for employment opportunities during the pandemic. However, the average person-days per household decreased to 43.12 in 2022-23, which is lower than the average in the previous years.

The data also shows a slight decrease in women's participation rates in 2020-21, followed by an increase in the following year. This trend could be due to various factors, such as the availability of work opportunities, changes in social and cultural norms, and increased awareness and participation in the program by women.

Finally, there is a steady increase in the funds released for the scheme from 61,829.55 crore in 2018-19 to 1,11,170.9 crore in 2020-21. However, there has been a decrease in the funds released in the following year, with the data for 2022-23 showing a further decline to 74,467.57 crore. The reasons for this decline in funds need to be examined more closely to identify the factors responsible.

Table 1: Comparative achievement under MGNREGA from FY 2018-19 to FY 2022-23

Sl. No.	Indicator	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Person-days generated (in crore)	₹ 267.96	₹ 265.35	₹ 389.09	₹ 363.25	₹ 294.02
2	Average person-days per household	50.88	48.40	51.52	50.07	47.84
3	Women participation rate (% age)	54.59 %	54.78 %	53.19 %	54.75 %	57.39 %
4	Fund released (Rs. In crore)	₹ 61,829.55	₹ 71,687.71	₹ 1,11,170.9	₹ 98,467.85	₹ 88,263.13

Physical progress in FY 2022-23

- i. The Approved Labour Budget for the MGNREGA scheme in FY 2022-23 is 2,85,33,10,000 person days.
- ii. As of now, the scheme has generated 2,94,00,86,000 person days, which is 103.72% of the total labour budget.
- iii. Out of the total person days generated, 19.20% are from Scheduled Castes (SC) and 17.99% are from Scheduled Tribes (ST).
- iv. Women have contributed 57.39% of the total person days generated.
- v. The scheme has provided an average of 47.84 days of employment per household.
- vi. The average wage rate per day per person is ₹ 217.91.
- vii. So far, a total of **35,97,860** households have completed 100 days of wage employment under the scheme.
- viii. A total of 6,18,58,000 households and 8,76,23,000 individuals have worked under the scheme.

Table 2: Physical Progress under MGNREGA in FY 2022-23

Sl. No.	Key Parameter Indicators	FY 2022-23
1	Approved Labour Budget (Persondays)[In Cr.]	₹ 285.33
2	Persondays Generated so far	294.02
3	% of Total Labour Budget	103.72 %
4	SC persondays % as of total persondays	19.20 %
5	ST persondays % as of total persondays	17.99 %
6	Women Persondays out of Total %	57.39 %
7	Average Days of Employment Provided per Household	47.84
8	Average Wage Rate per Day per Person (Rs.)	217.91
9	Total No of HHs Completed 100 Days of Wage Employment	35,97,860
10	Total Households Worked[In Cr.]	6.19
11	Total Individuals Worked[In Cr.]	8.76

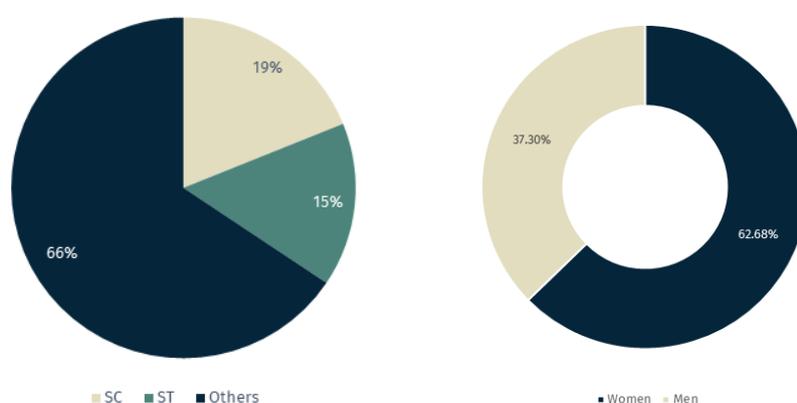
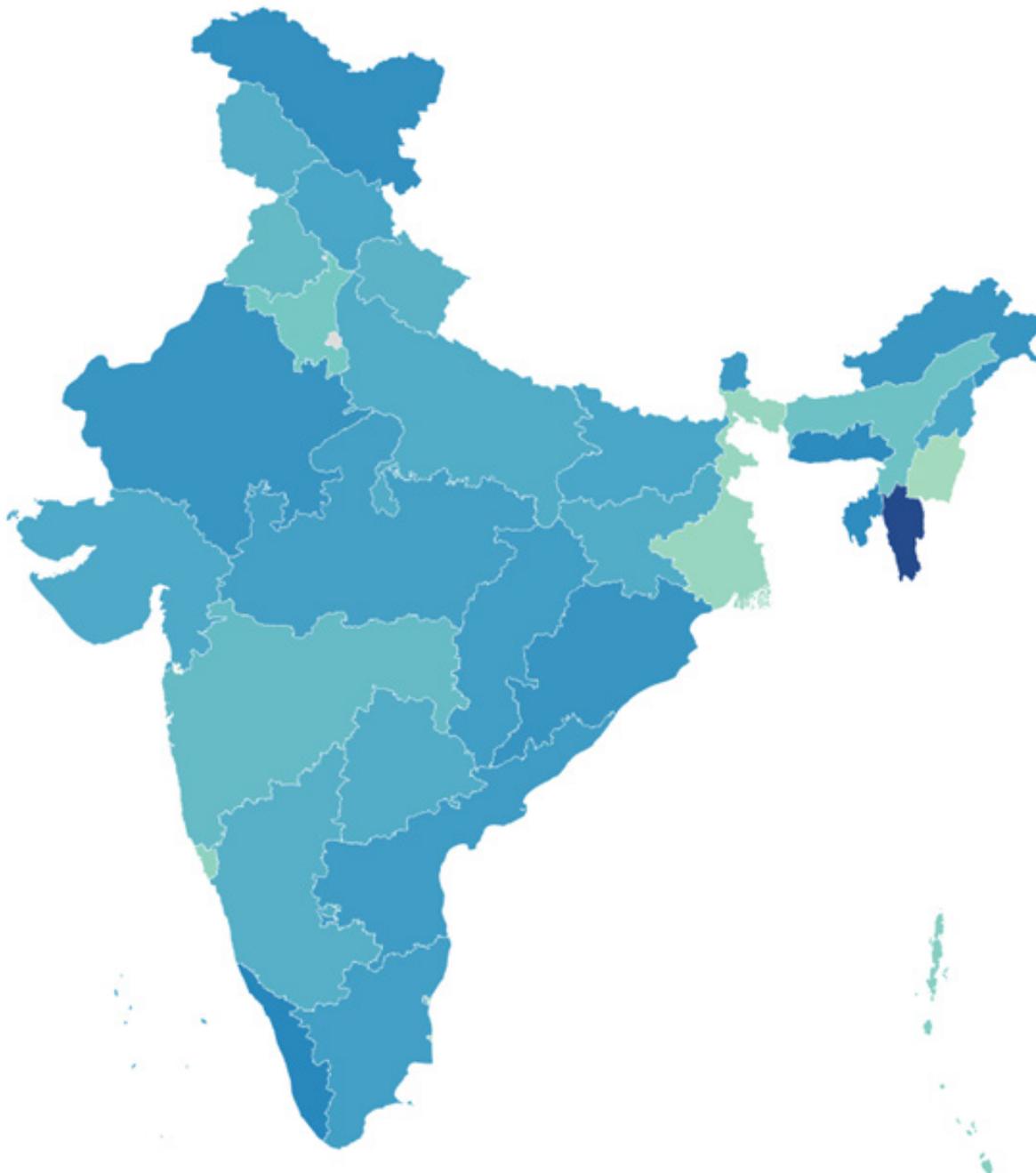


Fig 1: Category-wise persondays of employment in percentage for FY 2022-23

Maps of the state-wise distribution of the physical progress. (FY 2022-23)

Maps 1: State/UTs wise distribution of average person days per household in FY 2022-23

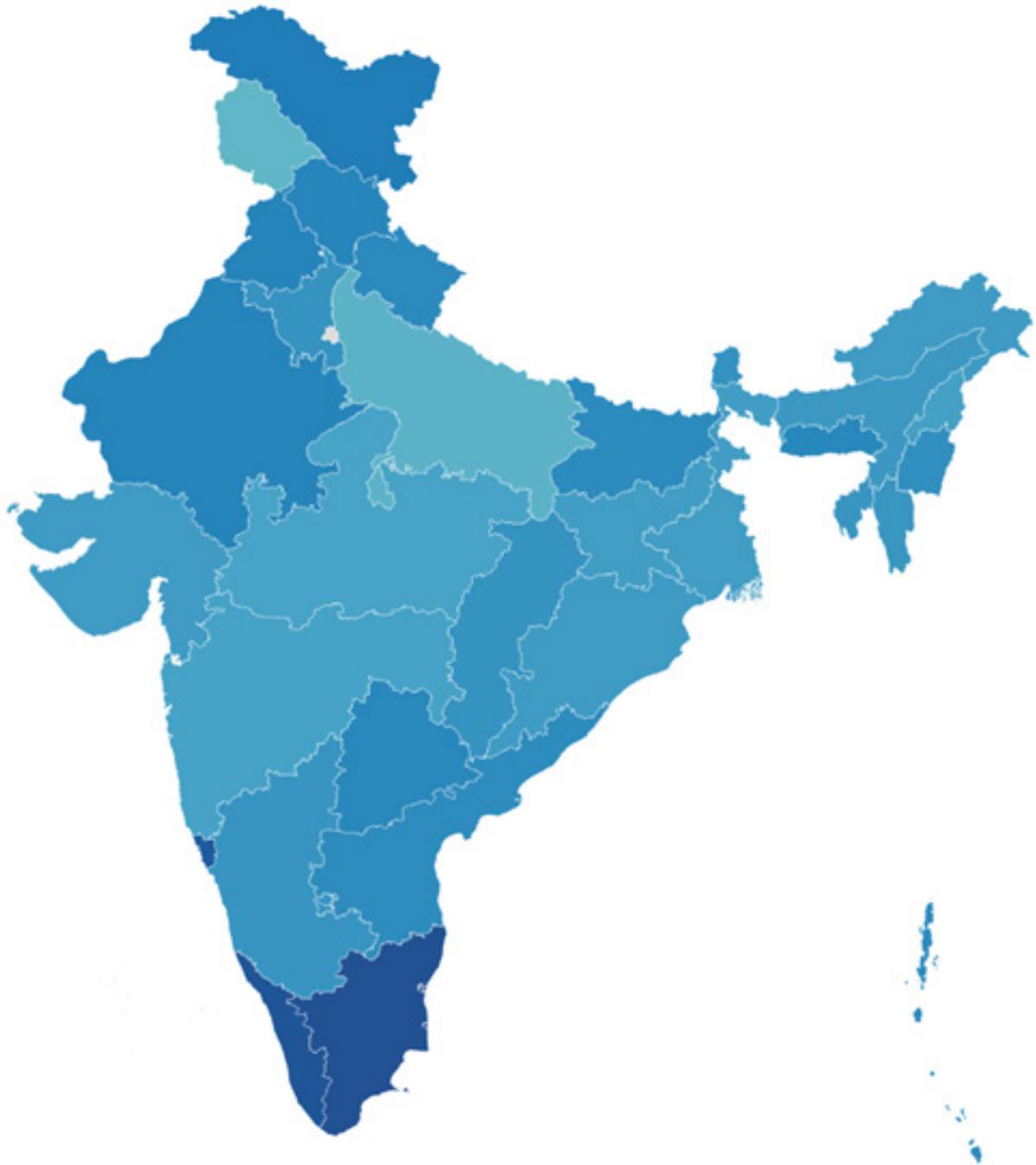
States/UTs wise distribution of average person days per household



Map data: © OSM • Created with Datawrapper

Map 2: State/UTs wise distribution of percentage of women workers among active workers in FY 2022-23

States/UTs wise distribution of percentage of women workers among active workers



Map data: © OSM • Created with Datawrapper

Financial Progress for FY 2022-23

- i. The Central Release for the MGNREGA scheme in FY 2022-23 is ₹ 88,263.13 Cr .
- ii. The availability of funds for the scheme is ₹ 1,04,403. 53 Cr, out of which ₹ 1,01,119.79 Cr has been spent, resulting in a 95.17% utilization rate.
- iii. Out of the total expenditure, ₹ 65,265.9 Cr has been spent on wages, while ₹ 31,685.72 Cr has been spent on materials and skilled wages.
- iv. The material cost accounts for 32.65% of the total expenditure.
- v. The administrative expenditure for the scheme is ₹ 4,168.17 Cr, which is 4.12% of the total expenditure.
- vi. There is no liability in terms of wages.
- vii. The average cost per day per person for the scheme is ₹ 298.05.

Table 3: Financial Progress under MGNREGA in FY 2022-23

Sl. No.	Key Parameter Indicators	FY 2022-23
1	Central Release [In Cr.]	₹ 88,263.13
2	Availability [In Cr.]	₹ 1,04,403.53
3	Expenditure [In Cr.]	₹ 1,01,119.79
4	% Utilization	95.17 %
5	Wages [In Cr.]	₹ 65,265.9
6	Material and skilled Wages [In Cr.]	₹ 31,685.72
7	Material (%)	32.65 %
8	Total Adm Expenditure [In Cr.]	₹ 4,168.17
9	Admin Exp (%)	4.12 %
10	Average Cost Per Day Per Person (In Rs.)	298.05

Expenditure

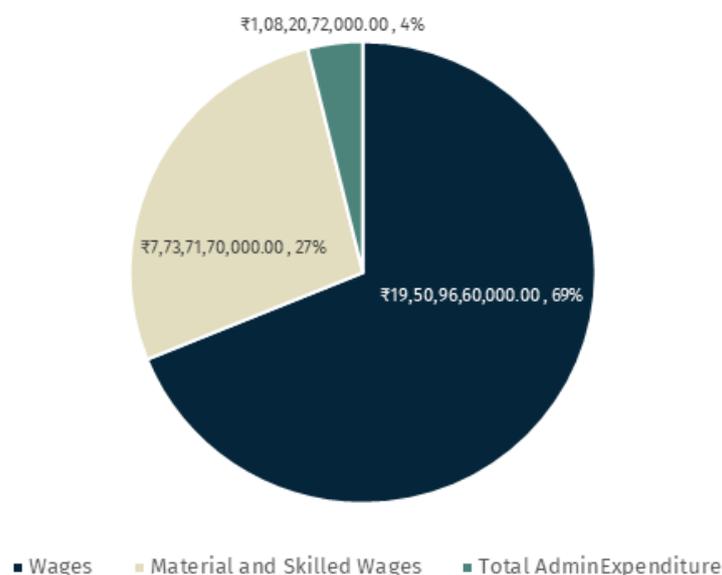


Fig 2: Percentage distribution of expenditure on different heads from the total expenditure in FY 2022-23

Scheme Specific Progress for FY 2022-23

- i. A total of 14.57 Cr job cards have been issued for the MGNREGA scheme in FY 2022-23.
- ii. Out of these, 9.75 Cr job cards are active, indicating the number of individuals who have applied for employment under the scheme.
- iii. The scheme has provided employment to a total of 25.63 Cr workers, out of which 14.37 Cr are currently active.
- iv. The scheme has taken up 230.63 lakhs works (new and spillover), out of which 136.18 lakhs works are ongoing, and 94.45 lakhs works have been completed.
- v. 65.38% of the total expenditure has been made on natural resource management (NRM) works, including both public and individual works.
- vi. 61.88% of the works undertaken fall under the Category B, which includes construction of durable assets other than water conservation and harvesting structures.
- vii. 65.33% of the total expenditure has been made on agriculture and agriculture allied works, indicating a focus on improving the agricultural sector through the scheme

Table 4: Program Specific Progress under MGNREGA in FY 2022-23

Sl. No.	Key Parameter Indicators	FY 2022-23
1	Total No. of Job Cards issued[In Cr]	14.57
2	Total No. of Workers[In Cr]	25.63
3	Total No. of Active Job Cards[In Cr]	9.75
4	Total No. of Active Workers[In Cr]	14.37
5	Total No. of Works Taken up (New+Spill Over)[In Lakhs]	230.63
6	Number of Ongoing Works[In Lakhs]	136.18
7	Number of Completed Works[In Lakhs]	94.45
8	Number of GPs with NIL exp	5681
9	% of NRM Exp.(Public + Individual)	65.38%
10	% of Category B Works	61.88%
11	% of Expenditure on Agriculture & Agriculture Allied Works	65.33%

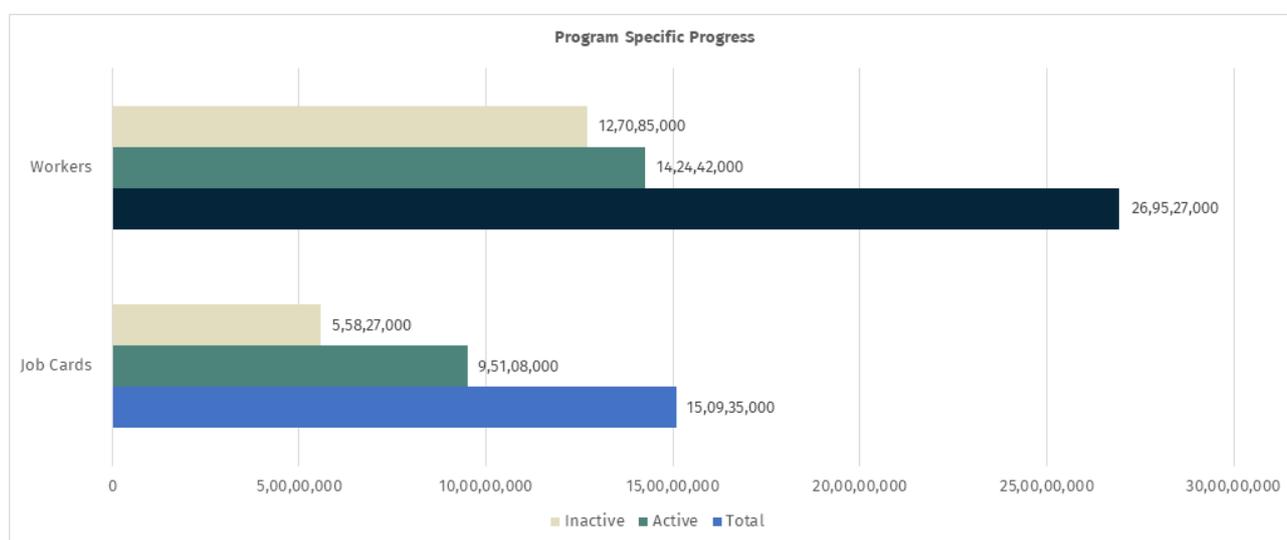


Fig 3: Program-specific distribution of Inactive, Active job cards and workers expenditure in FY 2022-23



Rural Housing

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)

Overview

Public housing program in the country started with the rehabilitation of refugees immediately after independence and since then, it has been a major focus area of the Government as an instrument of poverty alleviation. Rural housing program, as an independent program, started with Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) in January 1996. Although IAY addressed the housing needs in the rural areas, certain gaps were identified during the concurrent evaluations and the Performance Audit by Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India in 2014. In order to address these gaps, and achieve the objective of 'Housing For All 2022', the former housing scheme (IAY) was restructured as the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) with effect from 1st April 2016. PMAY-G aims at providing a pucca house, with basic amenities, to all houseless households and those households living in kutcha and dilapidated houses in rural areas **covering the target of 2.95 crore Pucca houses with basic amenities to achieve the objective of "Housing for All" in the rural areas by the year 2024.** Against the target of 2.95 crore houses, a target of 2.94 crore houses have been allocated to the States UTs. As on 31.01.2023, houses have been sanctioned to 2.82 crore beneficiaries and 2.15 crore houses have been completed.

PMAY-G not only focuses on the provision of houses but also addresses the basic needs of households through convergence with other Government Schemes. The beneficiary is entitled to 90/95 person-days of unskilled labour from MGNREGS. The beneficiaries are also provided piped drinking water, electricity connection, LPG gas connection, etc. through convergence with different government program. Further, the assistance for the construction of the toilet is done through convergence with SBM-G, MGNREGS or any other dedicated source of funding.

Some of the prominent features of the PMAY-G are given below.

- **Unit Assistance:** The unit assistance has been increased from ₹ 70,000 (in erstwhile IAY) to ₹ 1,20,000 in plain areas and from ₹ 75,000 (in erstwhile IAY) to Rs. 1,30,000 in hilly States (including North Eastern States, Union Territories of J&K and Ladakh), difficult areas and IAP districts.
- **Size of the House:** The minimum size of the house has been increased from 20 square meters to 25 square meters.
- **Selection of beneficiaries through Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011:** One of the most important features of PMAY-G is the selection of beneficiaries. To ensure that assistance is targeted at those who are genuinely deprived and that the selection is objective and verifiable, PMAY-G, instead of selecting a beneficiary from among the BPL households, selects a beneficiary using housing deprivation parameters in the Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011, which is to be verified by the Gram Sabhas. The Permanent Wait List so generated

also ensures that the states have a ready list of households to be covered under the scheme in the coming years (through Annual Select Lists) leading to better planning of implementation. To address grievances in beneficiary selection an appellate process has also been put in place.

- **Convergence for basic amenities:** A house is incomplete without certain basic amenities like toilets, piped drinking water, electricity connection, LPG connection, etc. For ensuring convergence of all related schemes to ensure these basic amenities in the newly constructed PMAY-G house. The Scheme ensures convergence for the availability of:
 - i. Toilets through convergence with Swachh Bharat Mission - Gramin (SBM-G) and MGNREGA. Provision of an additional Rs.12,000/- for toilets through convergence with SBM-G/ MGNREGS or any other dedicated source of funding.
 - ii. 90/95 person days of unskilled labour for a beneficiary from MGNREGS
 - iii. LPG Connection from Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)
 - iv. Convergence for piped drinking water, electricity connection, LPG connection etc.
- **Use of House Design Typologies:** 108 housing design typologies across 15 States have been prepared and incorporated in a compendium- PAHAL and PAHAL Vol. 2. Guidelines on the construction of Demonstration Houses under PMAY-G have also been released to the States/ UTs.
- The program is being implemented and monitored through end-to-end e-governance solutions, viz. AwaasSoft and AwaasApp.
- **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT):** The payment to the beneficiaries is routed to the accounts of the beneficiaries through the generation of Fund Transfer Orders (FTOs) using PFMS- AwaasSoft interface and is easily traceable till credit into the beneficiary's account.
- **Enabling Financial Transactions through Single Nodal Account:** Instead of multiple bank accounts at various levels like State, District, Block and Panchayat, the Single State Nodal Account (SNA) approach is being followed under PMAY-G since its inception to avoid parking of funds.
- Allotment of the house to be made jointly in the name of husband and wife except in the case of a widower /unmarried /separated person.
- A bouquet of house design options with disaster resilience features according to local conditions, using appropriate technology suitable to their region are made available to the beneficiaries
- To ensure the quality of houses constructed, pan India training and certification program for rural masons under the Rural Mason Training program

Scheme Financing

From the annual budgetary grant for PMAY-G, 90% of funds are to be released to States/UTs for the construction of new houses under PMAY-G. This would also include a 4% allocation towards Administrative Expenses. 5% of the budgetary grant is to be retained at the Central Level as a Reserve Fund for Special Projects. The annual allocation to the States is to be based on the Annual Action Plan (AAP) approved by the Empowered Committee and the fund to States /UTs is to be released in two equal instalments.

Support for House Construction

One of the major constraints in quality house construction is the lack of a sufficient number of skilled masons. To address this, a pan-India training and certification program for masons has been launched in the States/UTs. This will, in addition, be a career progression for rural masons. For timely construction/completion and to ensure good quality of house construction, it has also been envisaged to tag a PMAY-G beneficiary with a field-level Government functionary and a Rural Mason. The beneficiary is to be assisted in-house construction with a bouquet of house design typologies inclusive of disaster resilience features that are suitable to their local geo-climatic conditions. These designs are developed through an elaborate public consultative process. This exercise ensures that the beneficiary does not over-construct in the initial stages of house building which often results in the incomplete house or the beneficiary is forced to borrow money to complete the house.

Program Implementation Monitoring

In PMAY-G, program implementation and monitoring is carried out through an end to end e-Governance model using AwaasSoft and Awaas App. AwaasSoft is a work-flow enabled, web-based electronic service delivery platform through which all critical function of PMAY-G, right from identification of beneficiary to providing construction linked assistance (through PFMS) is carried out. AwaasApp is the mobile application used to monitor real time, evidence based, progress of house construction through date and time stamped and georeferenced photographs of the house. The two IT applications help identify the slip ups in the achievement of targets of during the course implementation of the program. All payments to beneficiary is through DBT to the beneficiary's Bank/post office accounts registered in AwaasSoft MIS. The program implementation is monitored not only electronically, but also through community participation (Social Audit), Member of Parliament (DISHA Committee), Central and State Government officials, National Level Monitors, etc.

Thrust Areas of the Scheme

- i. Sanction of houses:** 100% sanction of all the houses
- ii. Completion of houses:** Complete of all the houses by 31st March 2024
- iii. Convergence:** Basic amenities to be provided to all PMAY-G beneficiaries through convergence
- iv. Landlessness:** Provision of land to all landless beneficiaries under PMAY-G for construction of houses under the scheme by 31st March 2023.
- v. Quality Aspects:** Rural Mason Training (RMT) program is under implementation to increase the availability of trained masons in rural areas for the quality construction of PMAY-G houses. A target to train 2.30 lakh rural masons under PMAYG.
- vi. Greening Aspects:** Green Rural Housing under the PMAY-G would contribute to a cleaner and healthier India.
- vii. Aadhaar-Based Payment System (ABPS):** 100% ABPS mode for transfer of funds to beneficiary .

Progress summary (till 31st March 2023)

Table 5: Physical progress achieved by the states/UTs during the financial year 2022-23 under PMAY-G as on 31.03.2022

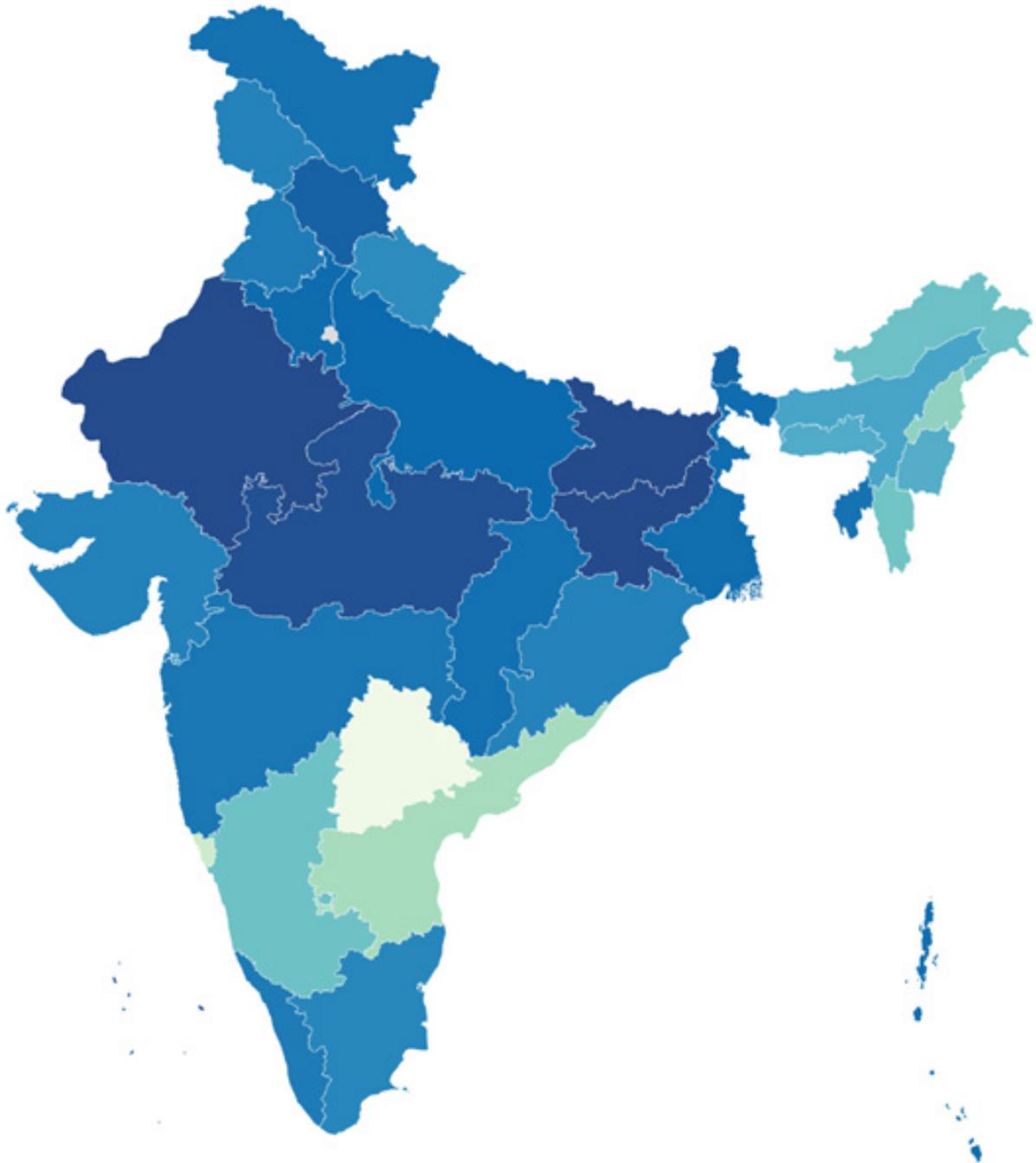
S.No.	State	Total Target	Sanction	Completion
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,56,270	2,45,510	48,853
2	Arunachal Pradesh	38,384	36,255	12,475
3	Assam	20,84,070	18,27,744	7,57,060
4	Bihar	38,64,565	37,03,917	35,15,240
5	Chhattisgarh	11,76,150	11,74,698	8,43,715
6	Goa	1,707	255	167
7	Gujarat	6,33,757	5,77,598	4,02,634
8	Haryana	30,789	29,297	22,365
9	Himachal Pradesh	15,483	15,452	12,143
10	Jharkhand	16,03,268	15,92,699	14,61,502
11	Karnataka	3,07,746	1,98,440	1,01,678
12	Kerala	42,212	35,222	26,867
13	Madhya Pradesh	37,76,584	37,58,311	32,77,461
14	Maharashtra	14,71,359	14,13,412	10,21,223
15	Manipur	46,166	42,916	19,185
16	Meghalaya	80,848	69,885	34,907
17	Mizoram	20,518	20,512	6,302
18	Nagaland	24,775	22,906	5,234
19	Odisha	26,95,837	26,51,814	17,11,506
20	Punjab	41,117	40,197	26,422
21	Rajasthan	17,33,959	17,21,235	15,81,584
22	Sikkim	1,409	1,409	1,100
23	Tamil Nadu	8,17,439	7,79,497	4,93,261
24	Telangana	0	0	0
25	Tripura	2,82,238	2,55,214	2,05,036
26	Uttar Pradesh	34,78,718	34,72,202	25,97,931
27	Uttarakhand	47,654	46,490	27,871
28	West Bengal	46,18,847	45,70,390	34,00,532
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,631	1,347	1,193
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	6,831	6,267	3,418
33	Jammu and Kashmir	2,01,230	1,98,998	1,17,297
34	Ladakh	1,992	1,906	1,716
Grand Total		2,94,03,553	2,85,11,995	2,17,37,878

Table 6: Financial Progress against funds released to states in 2022-23 as reported on 31.03.2022.

S.No.	State	Fund Released(In Rupees)	Fund Utilized(In Rupees)
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	91,10,20,000
2	Arunachal Pradesh	69,58,24,800	1,39,19,60,000
3	Assam	91,41,75,00,000	1,08,37,16,40,000
4	Bihar	74,97,21,18,600	1,15,01,35,90,000
5	Chhattisgarh	3,44,22,99,000	8,44,61,18,000
6	Goa	0	16,00,000
7	Gujarat	9,11,74,50,000	10,26,21,40,000
8	Haryana	44,32,77,000	66,10,38,000
9	Himachal Pradesh	37,85,58,600	35,99,91,000
10	Jharkhand	12,36,02,02,600	20,91,63,21,000
11	Karnataka	2,14,91,53,800	0
12	Kerala	70,29,12,000	95,49,60,000
13	Madhya Pradesh	63,74,91,41,200	1,09,97,52,80,000
14	Maharashtra	25,14,10,60,000	30,25,50,65,000
15	Manipur	1,61,13,96,000	1,46,65,54,000
16	Meghalaya	1,06,43,65,200	91,33,28,000
17	Mizoram	29,57,69,800	66,90,97,000
18	Nagaland	52,49,99,900	29,98,70,000
19	Odisha	17,23,27,50,000	2,75,71,25,000
20	Punjab	71,78,75,000	1,13,30,40,000
21	Rajasthan	21,57,51,50,000	33,02,93,22,000
22	Sikkim	96,52,500	2,17,90,000
23	Tamil Nadu	20,04,38,72,000	23,22,58,04,200
24	Telangana	0	0
25	Tripura	12,64,19,93,300	13,48,59,27,200
26	Uttar Pradesh	47,77,02,67,400	73,83,34,84,000
27	Uttarakhand	1,28,08,47,500	1,83,97,10,000
28	West Bengal	0	10,92,42,13,000
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	39,00,000
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0	14,66,40,000
31	Jammu and Kashmir	10,67,86,84,000	7,18,76,50,000
32	Ladakh	3,08,75,000	0
Grand Total		4,20,04,79,95,200	5,78,45,81,77,400

Map 3: State-wise distribution of percentage of houses completed against total target (Cumulative):

State wise distribution of percentage of houses completed against against total target till 31.3.2023



Map data: © OSM • Created with Datawrapper

Table 7: State-wise total houses sanctioned vs. total houses completed cumulative till FY 2022-23.

State Name	MoRD Target	Completed	Percentage of Completion against MoRD Target	Rank
Andaman And Nicobar	1,631	1,201	73.64	11
Andhra Pradesh	2,56,270	48,991	19.12	32
Arunachal Pradesh	38,384	13,717	35.74	27
Assam	19,74,204	10,23,185	51.83	24
Bihar	38,71,194	35,42,662	91.51	2
Chhattisgarh	11,76,150	8,55,180	72.71	13
Dadra And Nagar Haveli	6,735	3,521	52.28	23
Daman And Diu	68	14	20.59	31
Goa	1,548	143	9.24	33
Gujarat	6,33,772	4,06,378	64.12	19
Haryana	30,789	23,193	75.33	9
Himachal Pradesh	15,483	12,900	83.32	5
Jammu And Kashmir	2,01,230	1,31,060	65.13	18
Jharkhand	16,02,270	14,80,043	92.37	1
Karnataka	3,07,746	1,01,677	33.04	28
Kerala	42,212	28,890	68.44	17
Ladakh	1,992	1,429	71.74	14
Lakshadweep	53	44	83.02	6
Madhya Pradesh	37,76,575	33,36,309	88.34	4
Maharashtra	14,71,359	10,39,413	70.64	15
Manipur	46,166	20,769	44.99	25
Meghalaya	80,848	35,637	44.08	26
Mizoram	20,518	6,531	31.83	29
Nagaland	24,775	6,286	25.37	30
Odisha	26,95,837	17,13,975	63.58	20
Puducherry	0	0	0	34
Punjab	41,117	28,501	69.32	16
Rajasthan	17,36,384	15,88,573	91.49	3
Sikkim	1,409	1,114	79.06	7
Tamil Nadu	8,17,439	5,12,129	62.65	21
Telangana	0	0	0	35
Tripura	2,77,398	2,03,447	73.34	12
Uttar Pradesh	34,78,718	27,43,807	78.87	8
Uttarakhand	47,654	28,275	59.33	22
West Bengal	46,18,847	34,01,361	73.64	10
Total	2,92,96,775	2,23,38,920	76.25	



प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना



Rural Connectivity

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

Objectives: The objectives of the Scheme are:

The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched by the Govt. of India to provide connectivity to unconnected habitations as part of a poverty reduction strategy. PMGSY, which is a one-time special intervention to provide rural road connectivity, was launched on 25th December 2000 as a fully funded Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the objective to provide single all-weather road connectivity with necessary culverts and cross drainage structures which are operable throughout the year, to all eligible unconnected habitations existing in the Core Network in rural areas of the country.

The program envisages connecting all eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 500 persons and above (as per the 2001 Census) in plain areas and 250 persons and above (as per the 2001 Census) in North-Eastern and Himalayan states and Union Territories, Tribal (Schedule-V) areas, the Desert Areas (as identified in the Desert Development Program) and in Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission). In the critical Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected blocks (as identified by MHA), additional relaxation has been given to connect habitations with a population of 100+ (Census 2001). The PMGSY permits the upgradation (to prescribed standards) of existing rural roads in districts where all the eligible habitations of the designated population size have been provided all-weather road connectivity.

From the year 2015-16, the scheme has been switched from being fully funded centrally sponsored to a 60:40 sharing pattern between the Centre and the State (except in North-eastern states and Himalayan States/Union Territories where the sharing pattern is 90:10). Release of funds to the States is based upon their absorption capacity, the balance works in hand, the unspent balance available with the States, etc.

The Budget Estimate of PMGSY for 2021-22 was Rs. 15,000 crore. During the current financial year 2022-23, a sum of Rs. 18,992.50 crores as on 31st March 2023, has been released to the States/UTs/NRIDA for implementation of the scheme.

Scheme progress

Against 1,78,184 eligible habitations of 250+ and 500+ population size identified for coverage under the scheme, 16,086 habitations have been provided connectivity by the States out of their own resources, and 4,815 habitations have either been dropped or have not been found feasible due to various reasons. Out of the balance 1,57,283 habitations sanctioned for providing connectivity under the PMGSY, 1,56,447 have already been connected by all-weather roads as on 31st March, 2023.

Under the 100-249 population category habitations in LWE areas, out of 6,253 habitations sanctioned

for providing all-weather road connectivity, 6,022 habitations have been provided connectivity as on 31st March, 2023.

A total of 6,45,188 Km road length has been sanctioned under PMGSY-I and 6,22,007 km has already been completed as on 31st March, 2023.

PMGSY - II

As the program unfolded, a need was felt to consolidate the existing Rural Road Network to improve its efficiency as a provider of transportation services and as a vehicle of social and economic development. Accordingly, in the year 2013, PMGSY-II was launched for the upgradation of selected Through Routes and Major Rural Links (MRLs) with a target to upgrade 50,000 Km in various states and Union Territories. It aims to cover the upgradation of existing selected rural roads based on their economic potential and their role in facilitating the growth of rural growth centres and rural hubs. The development of growth centres and rural hubs is critical to the overall strategy of facilitating poverty alleviation through the creation of rural infrastructure. Growth centres/rural hubs would provide markets, banking, and other service facilities, enabling the creation of self-employment and livelihood opportunities on an ongoing basis. A 'Growth Centre' can be defined as an area with a relatively centralized population, providing rural socio-economic services not only for the area but also in a catchment area with a radius of several kilometres. It would generally be a T-junction of a rural road with a Through Route or a meeting point of two rural roads. A 'Rural Hub' is a large Growth Centre, characterized by being connected to more than one Through Route (e.g., a T-junction or a crossing), thus giving it a higher potential. These Growth Centres and Rural Hubs help to ensure easy access to raw materials, labour inputs, etc., for off-farm activities and bring the benefits of economic growth to the rural hinterland, including white goods and passenger transport vehicles, as well as electricity telecom, internet, and other communication infrastructure, etc.

The selection of routes would aim to identify rural Growth Centres and other critical Rural Hubs and other rural places of importance (growth poles, rural markets, tourist places, education, health centres, etc.) The initiative of PMGSY-II also acts as a catalyst for livelihood-based program, including 'Aajeevika' launched during the 12th Five-Year Plan period, by recognizing growth centres/rural hubs as catalysts and facilitating their connectivity to the hinterland.

A total of 49,857 Km road length has been sanctioned under the Scheme and 48,527 Km completed as on 31st March, 2023.

Status of completion of PMGSY-I & II

Substantial works have been completed both under PMGSY-I & II and the **pending works are mainly in North Eastern** and hilly states. The **timeline for completion of pending works of PMGSY-I & II** was September, 2022.

Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Areas (RCPLWEA)

RCPLWEA was launched in the year 2016 with the approval of the CCEA with an aim to improve the road connectivity in 44 worst affected LWE districts and adjoining districts in the nine states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telangana, and Uttar Pradesh. The scheme has twin objectives of enabling smooth and seamless anti-LWE

operations by security forces and ensuring the area's socio-economic development as well. As of date, all the proposals recommended by MHA and submitted by the States have been sanctioned except for four bridges in Maharashtra.

A total of 12,100 km of road length has been sanctioned under RCPLWEA, out of which 7,676 Km have already been completed as on 31st March, 2023.

PMGSY – III

The Government approved PMGSY-III in July 2019 for consolidation of 1,25,000 Km through Routes and Major Rural Links connecting habitations, inter-alia, to Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs), Higher Secondary Schools, and Hospitals. The implementation period of the Scheme is up to March 2025. A total of 1,01,208 km of road length has already been sanctioned, and 48,892 Km has already been completed as of 31st March, 2023. The implementation period of PMGSY-III is up to March 2025.

As on 31st March, 2023, 8,08,354 Km of road length has been sanctioned under all the interventions/verticals of the scheme (PMGSY – I, PMGSY – II, PMGSY – III, and RCPLWEA), against which 7,34,474 km road length has been completed. Since inception till 24th January 2023, 1,31,519 km road length has been sanctioned, and 85,689 road length has been completed using New/Green Technology. In order to encourage locally available materials and the use of green technologies for the construction of roads under PMGSY, guidelines were issued by the Ministry, wherein the State Governments are required to propose a minimum of 15% of the total length of annual proposals under new technologies such as Cement stabilization, Lime stabilization, Cold mix, Waste plastics, Cell filled concrete, Paneled cement concrete pavement, Fly ash, etc. Further, Ministry of Rural Development specifications have also been relaxed regarding the grading of materials for the Granular Sub Base layer to encourage the usage of locally available/naturally occurring material/marginal materials.

Thrust areas

Completion of balance work under PMGSY – I, PMGSY II, and RCPLWEA.

Expeditious award of PMGSY – III, and RCPLWEA works sanctioned recently to states.

Performance evaluation of State Quality Monitors and National Quality Monitors to enhance the quality of inspections done by SQMs and NQMs.

- Sanction and construction of roads using New and Green technology as per Vision Document on New Technologies, 2022, issued by the Ministry.

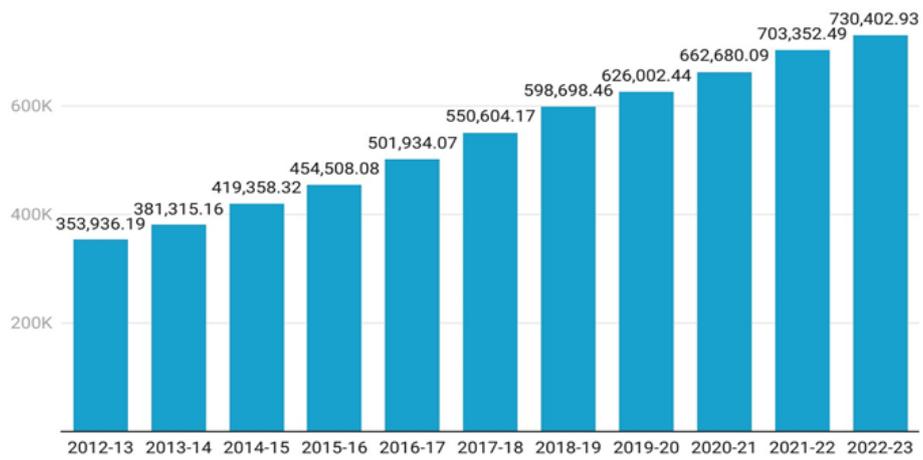
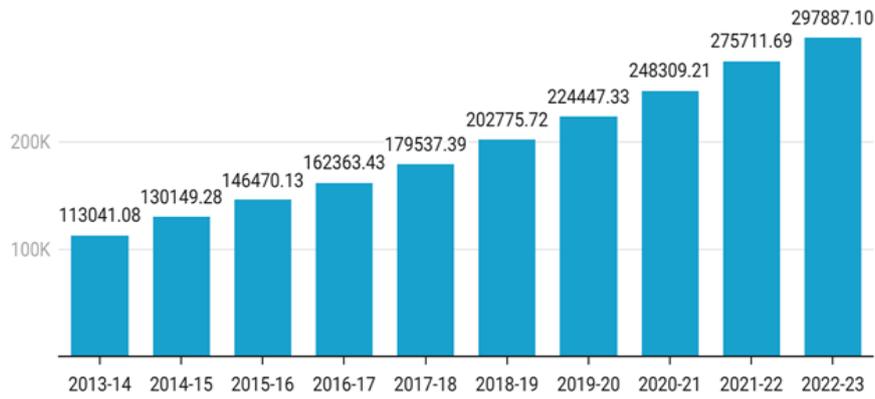


Fig 4: Year-wise Completed Road Length (in km) under PMGSY as on 31st March 2023 - Cumulative



Created with Datawrapper

Fig 5: Year-wise cumulative expenditure incurred under PMGSY (Rs Cr.) as on 31st March 2023

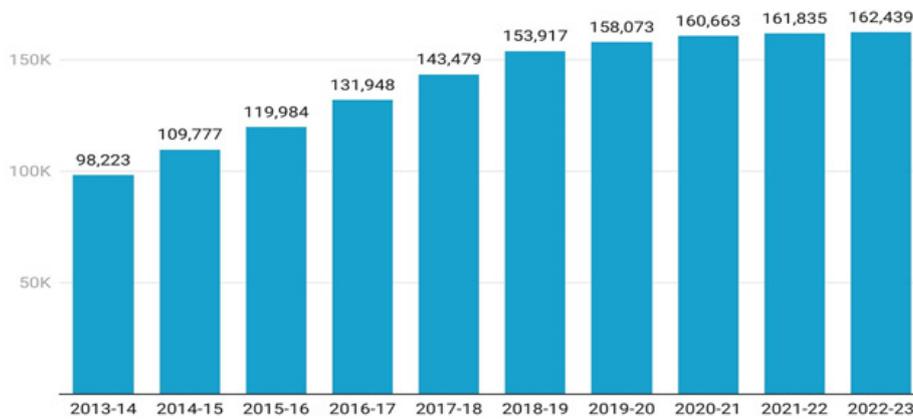
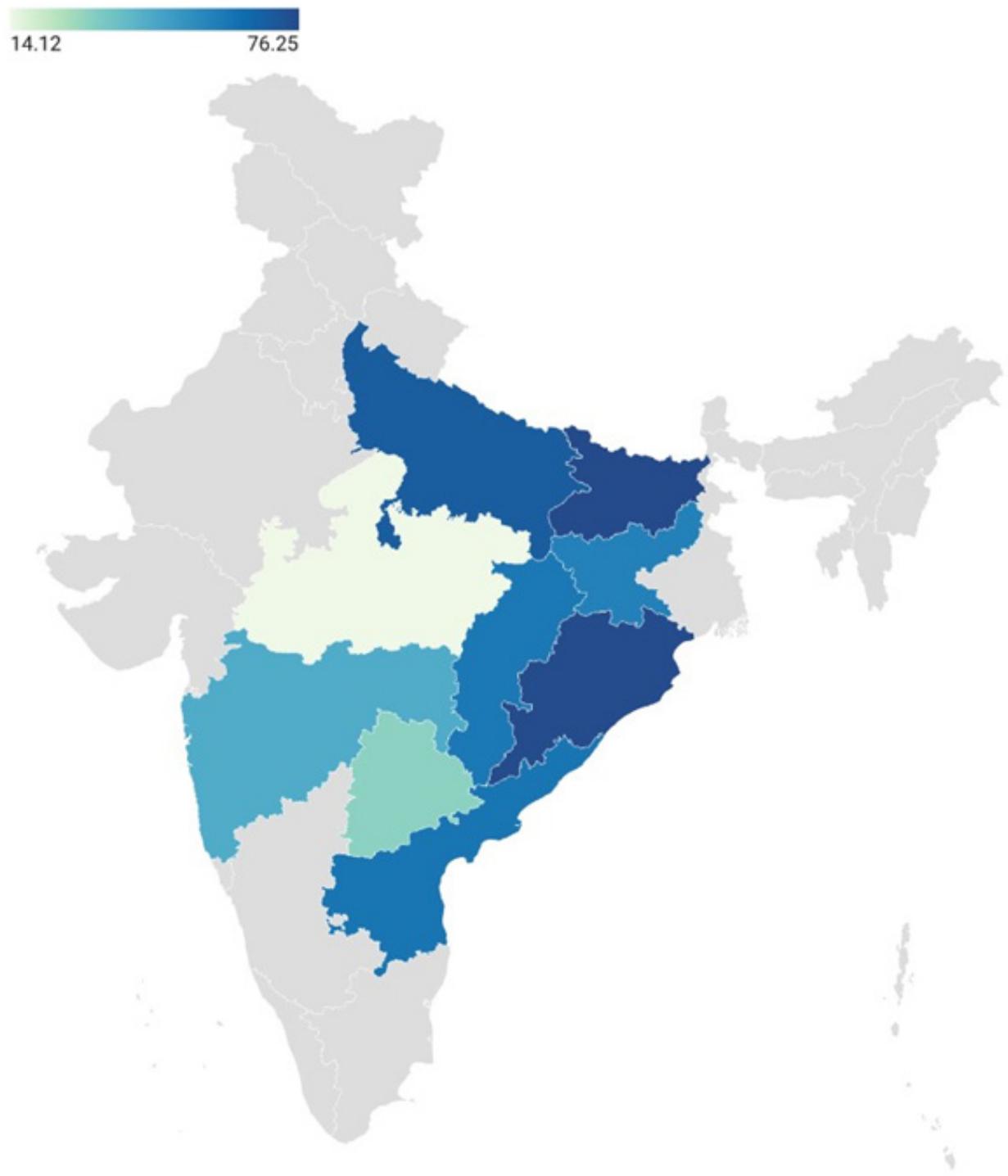


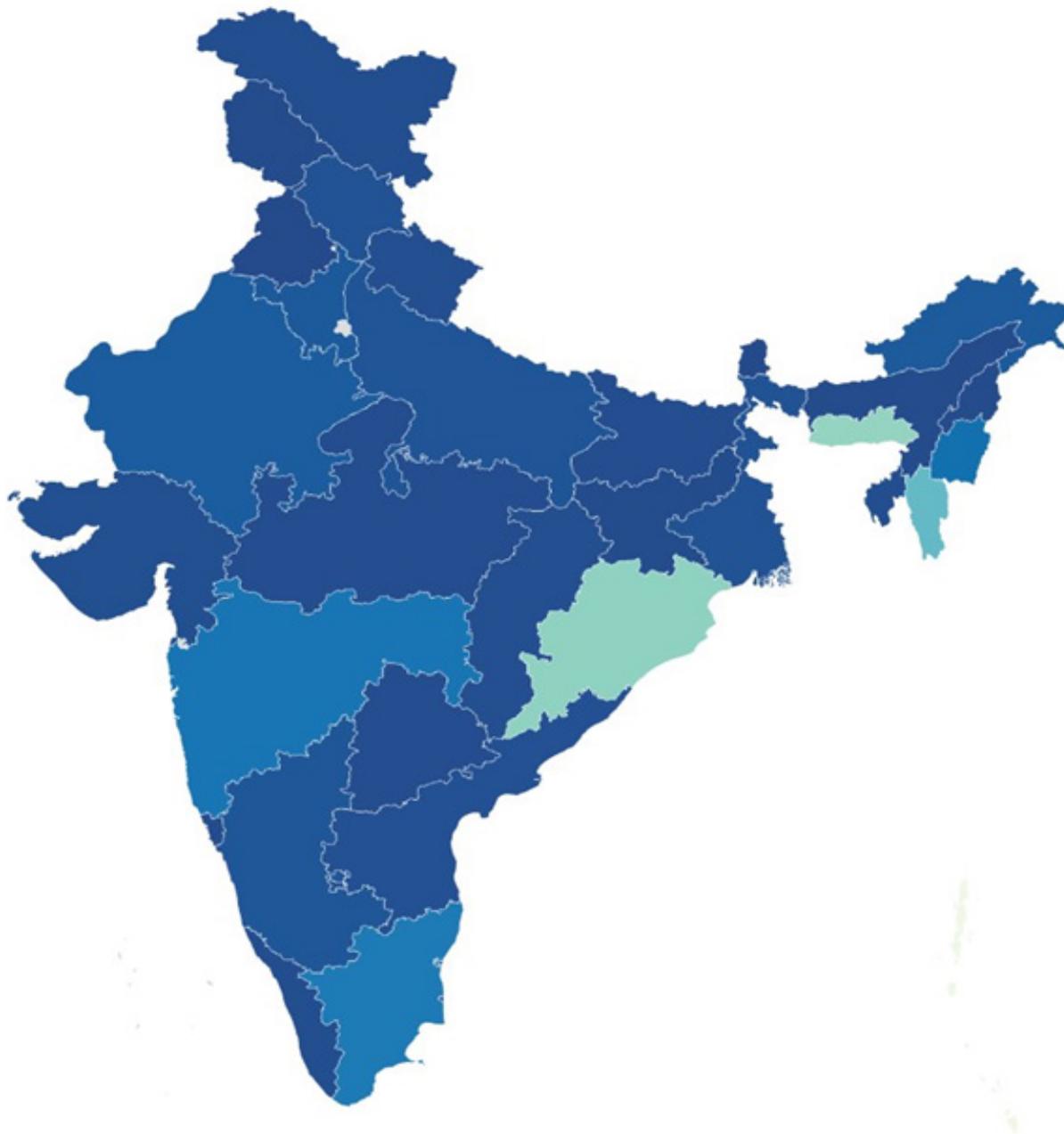
Fig 6: Year-wise Habitations Connected under PMGSY as on 31st March 2023 -Cumulative

Map 4: Distribution of States/UTs with percentage of total sanctioned road length completed under RCPLWEA.



Map data: © OSM - Created with Datawrapper

Map 6: Distribution of States/UTs with percentage of total sanctioned road length completed under Phase II



Map data: © OSM • Created with Datawrapper

Map 8: Distribution of State/UT by percentage of Bridges completed against target as on 31st 2023

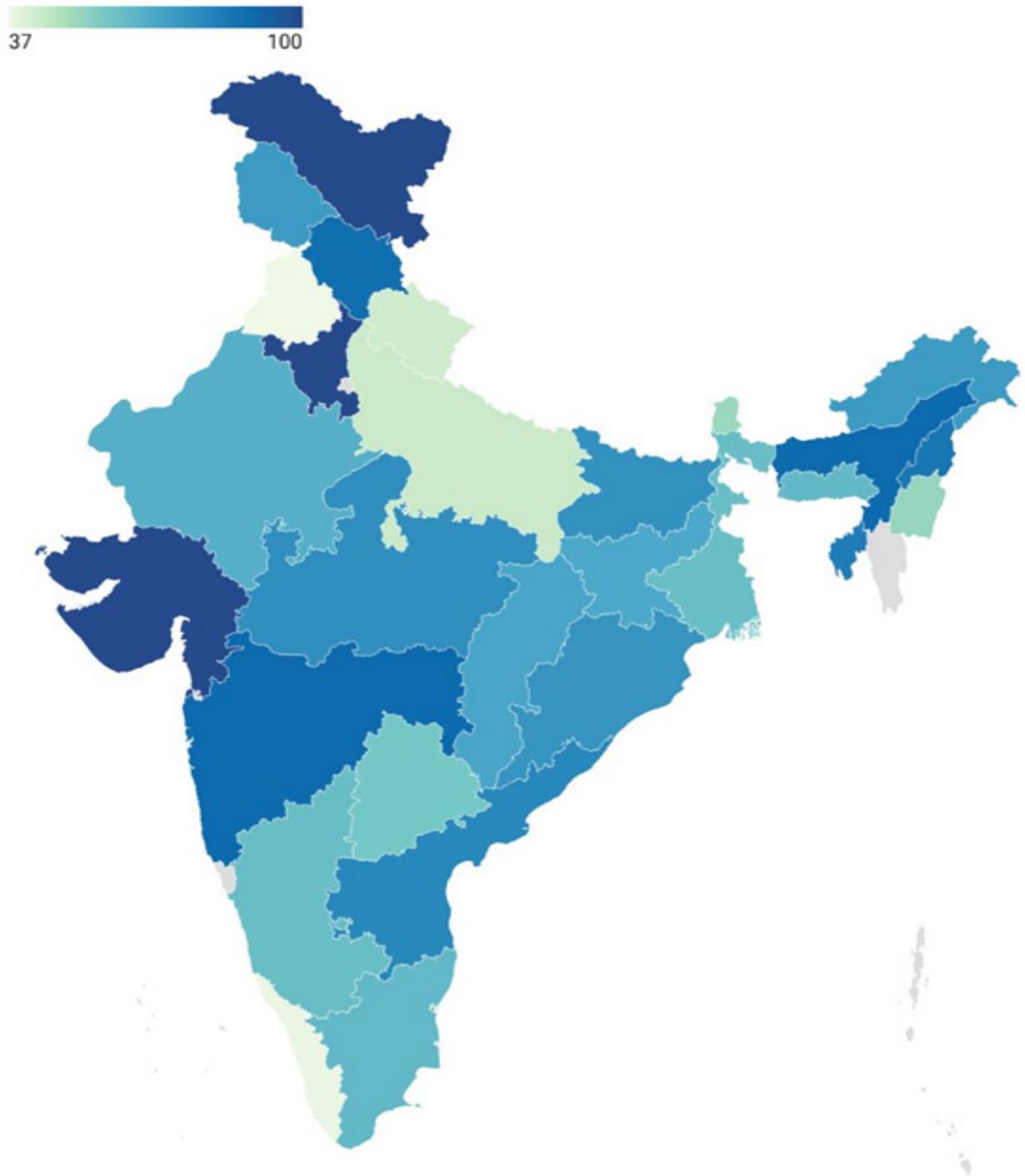


Table 8: Physical progress under PMGSY during FY 2022-23

Physical Progress under PMGSY during 2022-23 [Length in Km & Habitations in No.]

S.No	State	Target Length	Completed Length	Target Habitations	Connected Habitations
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands (UT)	100	31	1	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	2,160	1,051	40	15
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2,308	1,204	84	42
4	Assam	1,000	624	44	8
5	Bihar	2,500	1,961	438	166
6	Chhattisgarh	2,874	670	389	60
7	Gujarat	1,500	824	0	0
8	Haryana	877	414	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	1,946	1,126	96	44
10	Jammu And Kashmir	1,598	462	73	25
11	Jharkhand	2,000	1,053	0	3
12	Karnataka	2,000	1,629	0	0
13	Kerala	500	133	2	0
14	Ladakh (UT)	4,000	3,732	27	13
15	Madhya Pradesh	2,000	1,133	12	5
16	Maharashtra	2,239	1,340	46	14
17	Manipur	1,016	481	172	86
18	Meghalaya	406	192	1	0
19	Mizoram	262	69	13	2
20	Nagaland	2,000	2,668	118	78
21	Odisha	64	38	0	0
22	Pondicherry (UT)	1,000	453	0	0
23	Punjab	1,500	544	0	0
24	Rajasthan	537	282	7	3
25	Sikkim	1,000	847	0	0
26	Tamilnadu	400	123	49	10
27	Telangana	5,000	5,011	1	0
28	Tripura	1,487	904	55	28
29	Uttar Pradesh	1,200	123	65	19
30	Uttarakhand	1,500	496	2	1
31	West Bengal	197	139	1	0
Total		47,171	29,757	1,736	623

Table 9: Financial Progress under PMGSY during FY 2022-23 [Rs. in Crore]

Sl.No	State	Total Release [including RCPLWE]
1	Andaman & Nicobar	12.22
2	Andhra Pradesh	644.13
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,018.74
4	Assam	664.91
5	Bihar (RWD)	1,443.23
6	Chhattisgarh	995.87
7	Gujarat	266.63
8	Haryana	168.25
9	Himachal Pradesh	624.76
10	Jammu & Kashmir	717
11	Jharkhand	332.63
12	Karnataka	0
13	Kerala	720.47
14	Ladakh	106.76
15	Madhya Pradesh	109.97
16	Maharashtra	1,557.47
17	Manipur	743
18	Meghalaya	744.98
19	Mizoram	405.89
20	Nagaland	584.2
21	Odisha	183.15
22	Puducherry	1,235.88
23	Punjab	231.06
24	Rajasthan	24.72
25	Sikkim	199.9
26	Tamil Nadu	263.33
27	Telangana	613.7
28	Tripura	321.43
29	Uttar Pradesh	267.59
30	Uttarakhand	2,068.57
31	West Bengal	1,297.16
Total		18,948.61

NSAP



NSAP

National Social Assistance Program (NSAP)

Overview

The government of India introduced National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) in 1995 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under which hundred percent central assistance is extended to the States/UTs to provide benefits in accordance with the norms, guidelines, and conditions laid down by the Central Government. NSAP is a social assistance program for poor households- for the aged, widows, disabled, and in the case of death of the breadwinner, thereby aiming at ensuring minimum national standards in addition to the benefits that the States are providing or might provide in the future. The intention in providing a hundred percent central assistance is to ensure that social protection to the beneficiaries is available throughout the country. States are free to add on and expand their coverage. Identification of beneficiaries, sanction, and disbursement of benefits under the schemes of NSAP is done by the States/UTs.

Components of NSAP

The NSAP at present includes five distinct schemes as its components: -

a. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)

Under the scheme, central assistance @ Rs.200 per month is provided to old age persons in the age group of 60-79 years belonging to families living below the poverty line as per the criteria prescribed by the Government of India. The amount of central assistance is increased to Rs.500/- per month on attaining the age of 80 years and above.

b. Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)

Under the scheme, central assistance @ Rs.300/- per month is provided to widows in the age group of 40-79 years belonging to families living below the poverty line as per the criteria prescribed by the Government of India. The amount of central assistance is increased to Rs.500/- per month on attaining the age of 80 years and above.

c. Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)

Under the scheme, central assistance @ Rs.300 per month is provided to persons in the age group of 18-79 years with severe and multiple disabilities and belonging to families living below the poverty line as per the criteria prescribed by the Government of India. The amount of central assistance is increased to Rs.500/- per month on attaining the age of 80 years and above.

d. National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)

Under the scheme, a BPL household is entitled to a lumpsum amount of money on the death of the primary breadwinner aged between 18-60 years. The amount of assistance is Rs.20,000/-.

e. Annapurna Scheme

Under the scheme, 10Kgs of food grains per month are provided free of cost to those senior citizens who though eligible under IGNOAPS, are not receiving the old age pension.

States/UTs have been recommended to top up at least equal assistance from their own resources under all three pension schemes. At present, States/UTs are making top-up amounts ranging from Rs.50 to Rs.3200 per month per beneficiary under pension schemes. Further, at present, the total number of beneficiaries under NSAP schemes is capped at 309 lakh; however, if there are more deserving persons, the States/ UTs have the option to give pensions to them from their own resources.

Disbursement of benefits

Disbursement of pensions is preferred through bank accounts and post office accounts. Further NSAP guidelines also stipulate the disbursement of pensions in cash, though not prohibited, it shall be adopted as a mode of last resort. The guiding principle in this regard has to be the convenience of the beneficiary. Given the physical, social, and economic vulnerability of the beneficiaries, states have been advised to ensure monthly disbursement of pensions, and also to ensure that the beneficiaries do not have to travel long distances to receive their pension and disbursement of personal stroke financial is done at their two steps by utilising the services of Bank Sakshi and SHGs after required training.

Thrust Areas under NSAP:

- Awareness of the program
- Compliance with age and amount criteria
- Mode of disbursement
- Frequency & regularity of disbursement
- Aadhaar & SECC TIN seeding
- Aadhaar Payment Bridge (APB)
- Social audit & Annual verification
- Record maintenance
- Grievance redressal mechanism
- Weeding of duplicate records
- Best practices adopted in State-run welfare schemes.

Progressive Achievements (up to 31.03.2023)

- In terms of the physical and financial achievements of NSAP, it has performed the best in FY 2022-23. During FY 2022-23, the highest-ever release of funds to the States/UTs to the tune of Rs.9652 crore was made, and the maximum number of beneficiaries (301 lakh) ever was covered.
- To foster transparency and swiftness in transactions, NSAP pension schemes were included under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) schemes in December 2014. At present, almost all States/ UTs are DBT compliant except Andhra Pradesh and Nagaland. The number of digital transactions for NSAP increased from 1.73 crore in 2014-15 to 21.52 crore in 2022-23.
- At present, data of all NSAP pension beneficiaries have been digitized, and the pension schemes have already achieved 100% saturation in all States/ UTs in Sept 2022.
- During 2020-21, in addition to the regular funds released to the States/UTs, funds to the tune of Rs.2814.50 crore were also released to the States/ UTs in April-May 2020 for providing ex-gratia of Rs.1000 in two installments (Rs.500/- each) to the existing 282 lacks old age, widow and disabled/Divyangjan beneficiaries of NSAP under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana Package

(PMGKYP) to alleviate the crisis caused by COVID-19 and subsequent lockdown.

- The Aadhaar authentication and seeding of data of NSAP pensioners is around 81% (2.42 crore against 2.97 crores total NSAP pensioners). The Department is making consistent efforts to achieve 100%Aadhaarseeding/authentication.
- In order to ensure leakage-free disbursement of benefits to the eligible beneficiaries only, Aadhaar Payment Bridge (APB) system has been adopted. The Department is making consistent efforts to optimize the transactions under APB mode.

Table 10: Scheme-wise physical and financial progress of NSAP during 2022-23

Scheme	Physical progress (No. of beneficiaries covered during 2022-23) (In lakh)	Financial progress (Amount of funds released to States/ UTs during 2022-23) (Rs.in lakh)
Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme(IGNOAPS)	216	6,82,755.83
Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme(IGNWPS)	65.17	2,08,699.98
Indira Gandhi Disability Pension Scheme(IGNDPS)	8.24	27,855.59
National Family Benefit Scheme(NF S)	3.58	45,888.48
Total NSAP	301	9,65,199.88

Table 11: Physical and Financial Progress under NSAP in 2022-23 as on 31.3.23

S. No.	States/UTs	2022-23	
		Release (Rs in lakh)	No. of beneficiarie
1	Andhra Pradesh	31,733.89	9,97,921
2	Bihar	1,34,126.33	39,59,782
3	Chhattisgarh	29,961.18	9,11,904
4	Goa	0.00	14,242
5	Gujarat	24,201.38	8,78,710
6	Haryana	25,019.99	3,31,423
7	Himachal Pradesh	3,584.92	1,19,333
8	J & K	2,112.65	1,50,402
9	Jharkhand	40,920.91	13,55,932
10	Karnataka	44,657.65	14,14,586
11	Kerala	0.00	7,29,591
12	Madhya Pradesh	1,01,039.78	22,36,789

S. No. States/UTs		2022-23	
		Release (Rs in lakh)	No. of beneficiarie
13	Maharashtra	17,114.43	13,51,386
14	Odisha	68,058.44	21,27,452
15	Punjab	0.00	1,40,904
16	Rajasthan	62,175.52	11,95,049
17	Tamilnadu	57,878.86	19,51,042
18	Telangana	21,644.80	7,13,193
19	Uttar Pradesh	1,83,517.67	55,92,696
20	Uttarakhand	11,891.96	2,36,143
21	West Bengal	62,255.91	22,07,824
NE States			
22	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	8,480
23	Assam	30,954.42	8,77,764
24	Manipur	2,728.82	66,963
25	Meghalaya	2,112.18	70,015
26	Mizoram	10,66.90	28,604
27	Nagaland	2,255.86	52,345
28	Sikkim	814.36	19,984
29	Tripura	3,002.62	14,9873
Union Territories			
30	A&N Islands	0.00	1,238
31	Chandigarh	0.00	5,484
32	D&N Haveli and D&D	0.00	11,553
33	NCT Delhi	0.00	16,2581
34	Ladakh	368.48	7,260
35	Lakshadweep	0.00	366
36	Puducherry	0.00	30,620
TOTAL		9,65,199.90	3,01,09,434



Rural Livelihood

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

Overview

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) is a flagship poverty alleviation program implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. It aims to reduce poverty by enabling the poor household to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities resulting in sustainable and diversified livelihood options for the poor. This is one of the world's largest initiatives to improve the livelihoods of the poor. Launched in June 2011, the Mission seeks to reach out to around 10 Crore rural poor households in a phased manner by the end of 2023 and impact their livelihoods significantly. A unique feature of the Mission is that it seeks to build community institutions for providing long-term financial and livelihood support to the poor. The other distinguishing features of the program is that it is implemented in a Mission mode by special purpose vehicles (autonomous state societies) with dedicated implementation support units at the national, state, district and block levels, using professional human resources.

The Mission seeks to achieve its objective through investing in four core components viz., (a) social mobilization and promotion and strengthening of self-managed and financially sustainable community institutions of the rural poor women; (b) financial inclusion; (c) sustainable livelihoods; and (d) social inclusion, social development and access to entitlements through convergence. The key features of the scheme have been detailed out below.

Scheme Features

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

- at least one-woman member from each poor rural household to be mobilized into SHGs
- all households with one or more deprivations as per SECC data are to be mobilized into SHGs. In addition, all poor households identified through a Participatory Identification Process (PIP) finally validated by the Gram Sabha also form the target group of DAY-NRLM
- special efforts are to be made to identify and mobilize vulnerable and marginalized households, particularly, the SCs, the STs, the PVTGs, single women and women headed households, the differently abled, the landless and migrant labour.

Social Inclusion strategy under DAY-NRLM is supported through identification and mobilization of left out vulnerable households and communities, comprehensive development of PwDs, elderly and others, preparation of Vulnerability Reduction Plan and disbursement & management of Vulnerability Reduction Fund (VRF). Towards this, DAY-NRLM is working on making available credit

support to PwD groups through CLFs. Further, three special projects for migrants have been initiated by the states of Jharkhand, UP and Chhattisgarh. Several Innovative Projects under social inclusion have been made operational, notably in the states of Chhattisgarh (PVTGs), Jharkhand (PVTGs and victim of Witch hunting), UP (Vantangiya and Bawariyas).

Promotion of SHG Federations: Promotion of community institutions and their capacity building is one of the core components of DAY-NRLM. The community institutions provide a collective platform for the rural poor to overcome poverty through access to financial, technical, and marketing resources. These institutions require continuous and intensive capacity building and training. At the village level, DAY-NRLM seeks to promote a primary federation of SHGs, known as the Village Organizations (VOs). All the village organizations located in a cluster are then federated into cluster level federations (CLFs). The Mission seeks to promote financial and governance linkages among the SHGs and their federations. Thus, SHGs are organically linked to the VOs and VOs to cluster federations. As part of institution development, the Mission seeks to introduce and strengthen systems of democratic governance, transparent financial management and accountability systems.

Capacity Building: Continuous and intensive capacity building and training of SHG members is an important feature of DAY-NRLM. As part of capacity building, pre-NRLM institutions of the poor are also identified and strengthened and brought under DAY-NRLM. Apart from SHGs, the Mission also provides for capacity building is identification and training of Community Resource Persons (CRPs)/Activists /Animators/ Bookkeepers/ Paraprofessionals, who would, in turn, take up sustained capacity building of SHGs and the federations and provide other types of community-based support. A significant feature of the Mission is that the entire professional support cost incurred at the block and a sub block level for social mobilization and institution capacity building is treated as eligible program expenditure.

Community Funds as Resource in Perpetuity: To strengthen the financial base of these institutions and enable them to undertake livelihoods activities, DAY-NRLM seeks to provide capital support to all institutions of the poor such that the fund remains with them in perpetuity from which the members could borrow for their consumption and investment requirements and repay at convenient rate of interest in easy instalments. DAY-NRLM has taken a major departure from the erstwhile SGSY by abolishing “capital subsidy”. Instead, DAY-NRLM provides funds to create a resource in perpetuity for the community institutions to strengthen their institutional and financial management capacity and build their track record to attract mainstream bank finance. The funds provided to community institutions are based on micro-planning process and it is treated as loans to individual SHG members but ‘grant-in-aid’ to community institutions. DAY-NRLM provides funding to support to SHGs and their federation through the following fund routes:

1. Revolving through the following fund routes:nd to SHGs;
2. Community Investment fund to members through Cluster level federations

DAY-NRLM provides a revolving fund of Rs.20,000-30,000 to each eligible SHG within 3 months of its formation. Community Investment Fund up to Rs.2.5 lakh per SHG is provided within 6 months of SHG formation to support members’ livelihoods. These funds remain as resource in perpetuity with the Community Institutions and are provided to SHG members on demand as credit for their requirement of consumption and production purposes. The loan is repaid by the members along with interest to the SHGs/Federations.

Universal Financial Inclusion: Reserve Bank of India (RBI) defines Financial Inclusion as providing access to appropriate financial products and services to the most vulnerable group of the society in a fair, transparent, and cost-effective manner by the mainstream financial institutions. Making poor the preferred clients of the banking system and mobilizing bank credit is the core of the scheme's financial inclusion and investment strategy. Access to repeat finance at affordable price and in desired amounts and convenient repayment terms is critical for poor to smoothen consumption, come out of debt-trap and invest in livelihoods assets (acquisition, renewal, and expansion). NRLM intervenes on both demand and supply sides to promote financial inclusion. On the demand side, the Mission promotes financial literacy among the poor and provides catalytic capital to the SHGs and their federations. On the supply side, it coordinates with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Department of Financial Services (DFS) and the Indian Bankers Association (IBA), etc. and encourages use of Information, Communication & Technology (ICT) based financial technologies, banking correspondents and community facilitators like Bank Sakhis. The Mission is also expected to work towards universal coverage of rural poor against loss of life, health, and assets.

Convergence with Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI): Through convergence, formal mechanisms have been established for regular consultations between the institutions of the poor and the PRIs for exchange of mutual advice, support and sharing of resources while taking care to protect their autonomy. The concerted capacity building efforts of the program have enabled the SHGs and their village federations to integrate with and work in partnership with the PRI system effectively to access rights, entitlements and schemes of the Government for their members and further to support the efforts of the PRIs constructively for public good and in claiming their legitimate space in matters of local governance in general and participatory planning process in particular. This facilitates the partnership between GPs and SHGs for mutual benefit, a common goal of poverty eradication and ensuring the full participation of the community in the local governance. Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India through their joint advisories and revised Gram Panchayat Development Guidelines have mandated all DAY-NRLM SHGs and their federations to prepare a systematic, inclusive, and participatory Village Poverty Reduction Plans (VPRP) for incorporation into the GPDP. SHGs and their VOs, with support of trained community resource persons, prepare Village Poverty Reduction Plans (VPRP), incorporating and prioritizing demands of the most vulnerable, within or outside the SHG membership fold in their villages, for access to entitlements, development of livelihoods plan, public services, public goods and resources and social development plans, and present these at the Gram Sabha. In the year 2022-23, 2.4 lakh Village Organisations have prepared their Village Poverty Reduction Plans (VPRPs) and submitted them in 82,084 Gram Sabhas for integrating them into Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP).

Livelihoods Promotion: DAY-NRLM promotes sustainable agriculture, livestock and NTFPs in intensive blocks through MKSP project and State-led Livelihoods Annual Action Plans (AAPs). The focus of these interventions is on training and capacity building, and promotion of agro-ecological practices as well as livestock practices to enhance crop and animal productivity. In its concerted effort to recognize the role of women in agriculture, farm livelihood interventions are undertaken to enhance their capacities and increase their income to take lead in agriculture and allied activities. The livelihoods interventions are being supported by more than 1.7 lakh Community Livelihoods Resource Persons (Krishi Sakhi, PashuSakhi, Van Sakhi, etc.) Further, there are Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs) being established which help small and marginal farmers hire farm tools and services at a nominal cost. Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) is a sub-scheme which was launched with an objective to empower women in agriculture by making systematic investments to enhance

their participation and productivity, as also create and sustain their agriculture-based livelihoods. The scheme also supports development of a pool of community resource persons to enable the community institutions to manage their activities. Three broad focus programmatic areas of MKSP are (i) Sustainable Agriculture (ii) Non-Timber Forest Produces (NTFP) and (iii) Value Chain Development. Livestock interventions are integrated with both Sustainable Agriculture and NTFP projects.

DAY-NRLM has been strengthening livelihoods by interventions in agro-ecological practices and organic farming is the next logical progression as it moves towards organic certification and marketing to enable farmers to get better market access.

Start-Up Village Entrepreneurship Program (SVEP) and Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY) are being implemented as Non-Farm Livelihoods strategies under DAY-NRLM.

Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Program (SVEP): SVEP, the sub-scheme under DAY-NRLM, develops an eco-system for supporting small businesses in rural areas. The eco-system has components for providing business support services, mentorship, seed capital, training & capacity building on business and technical aspects and marketing support. SVEP supports entrepreneurs in rural areas (SHGs ecosystem) to set up local enterprises. The strategy is to promote knowledge about business feasibility, management and to provide access to loan finance for start-up as well as scaling-up the existing enterprise. SVEP saturates a block with these services for supporting small business. The skills are imparted by local people who shall be trained in business management, monitoring and support using ICT and audio-visual aids. More than 182000 enterprises have been formed so far.

Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY): A sub-scheme under DAY-NRLM for providing safe, affordable and community monitored transport services to rural areas was launched in the year 2017. The vehicles under AGEY are owned and operated by members of Self-Help Group (SHG) networks. The scheme is intended to connect remote villages with services and amenities including access to markets, education, and health besides providing livelihood opportunities to SHG members. The vehicles are funded through the CIF provided by DAY-NRLM to the CBOs. The CBOs either purchase the vehicle and lease it to the SHG members or provide interest free loans to SHG members for purchasing vehicles. The vehicle could be either e-rickshaw, 3-wheeler, or 4-wheeler. The maximum amount that can be supported is Rs.6.50 lakh. In cases where the CBO purchases the vehicle and rents it out to SHGs, an additional amount of Rs.2.00 lakh is provided for insurance and maintenance cost for the entire duration of the project. The vehicles are owned and operated by members of Self-Help Group (SHG) networks and operate in regions which are not served by regular transport services. Around 1811 vehicles are operational in states providing transport services to connect remote rural villages.

Social Inclusion and Social Development: Social Inclusion strategy under DAY-NRLM is supported through identification and mobilization of left out vulnerable populations, comprehensive development of PWDs, elderly and others, preparation of Vulnerability Reduction Plan, disbursement & management of Vulnerability Reduction Fund (VRF). Towards this, DAY-NRLM is working on making available credit support PwD groups through CLFs. Integration of Food, Nutrition, Health, Water and Sanitation (FNHW) activities with DAY-NRLM is being done through development of state-specific development strategy and intensive implementation in selected intervention blocks with focus on 1000 days window. Key areas such as dietary diversity, VHSND, Menstrual Hygiene, NCD, usage of Toilets, Handwash practices, waste management, agri-nutrition linkage and promotion of FNHW related enterprises and implementation of POSHAN Abhiyan activities are focused upon under this vertical. Under Gender initiatives, DAY-NRLM is supporting roll out of state specific operational

strategy with focus on integration with all verticals, developing Gender plans, Gender Forum, SAC, capacity building of mission staffs, CBO members and their cadres, strengthening of ASH committee (ICC) and GRM at levels of mission.

National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP): The National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP) aims to leverage the platform established by the community institutions in the 13 NRLP States to implement higher order interventions such as Model Cluster Level Federations, BCA Model, Farmer Producer Groups (PGs) and large-scale farmer Producer Enterprises, non-farm enterprises and rural clusters. The State Rural Livelihoods Missions have been strengthened to implement higher order interventions by recruiting specialists and procuring the services of Technical Support Agencies.

Mission progress on 31st of March, 2023 :

- The Mission has its footprints in 7073 blocks of 742 districts in 28 states and 6 UTs.
- It has mobilised a total of 9.03 Crore women from poor and vulnerable communities into 83.44 lakhs SHGs and formed 4.87 lakh Village Organisations (VOs) and 31,069 CLFs.
- Around 3.92 lakhs community resource persons (CRPs) have been developed for providing capacity building and technical support to community institutions.
- These community institutions have been provided Capitalization Support fund (Revolving Fund + Community Investment Fund) to the tune of Rs 31069 Crore.
- DAY NRLM has been able to facilitate a total of Rs. 6.38lakh crore of Bank Loan to the SHGs from April 2013 till December, 2023. The Non-performing Assets (NPA) is just 1.88% which shows the remarkable repayment culture in the SHG members under DAY-NRLM and also the confidence of women in the program
- On Livelihoods front, 2.88 crore Mahila Kisans have been covered under DAY- NRLM. 1.34lakh producer Groups (PGs) have been formed to take up aggregation of farm outputs and other livelihoods activities .
- A total of 183 Producer Enterprises/Farmer Producer Organisations (PEs/FPOs) formed for organized livelihoods.
- A total of 28213 Custom Hiring Centres/Tool banks of agricultural implements have been established
- A total of 2.36 lakh small enterprises have been facilitated for SHG members or their family members under the Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Program (SVEP), a sub-scheme of DAY-NRLM

Progress made under NRETP

- Since its launch in April 2019, the Ministry of Rural Development has issued all necessary guidelines/advisories required for implementation of NRETP interventions.
- The Implementation of Model CLF strategy has been initiated in over 659 Model Cluster Level Federations (MCLFs). Substantial progress has also been made towards integrating gender and Food Nutrition Health and WASH (FNHW) interventions; developing rating tool for CLFs;

and engaging with partners to support implementation of MCLF strategy in States.

- More than 15154 SHG members have been trained and deployed as Business Correspondent Agents (BCAs) or BC Sakhi to provide last mile delivery of financial services.
- As part of the farm livelihoods strategy, 14132 farmer Producer Groups have been promoted since the launch of the project. In addition, proposals to set up 14 large scale Producer Enterprises (PEs) have been approved.

Mission Thrust areas for FY 23-24

The overall program plan for FY 22-23 has been designed to reflect the current strategies and priorities of the Mission and universally focussed on -

- saturation of all blocks, GPs, villages, and households by March '23;
- deployment of adequate HR at all Mission levels;
- universal coverage of excluded vulnerable households;

The following are the theme-wise focus areas for FY 2023-24 :

Institution Building & Capacity Building

1. Saturation of household coverage
2. Release of Community Funds
3. Registration and compliances by CLFs; Streamlining Internal & External Audit system
4. MIS update and data cleaning
5. Strengthening of Model CLF
6. Universalization of FNHW interventions and strengthening of systems
7. Social Inclusion: Focus on inclusion of PVTGs as per the Database of SECC-2011, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, and Census-2011;
8. Gender integration/convergence and SOP finalization; Development of immersion sites; Developing Strategy to address Gender Based Violence and Discriminations

Financial Inclusion

1. Stepping-up of SHG Credit Linkage
2. Grounding of Enterprise Finance initiatives in all major states
3. Saturation of insurance coverage across all districts
4. Enhancing transactions of BC Sakhis
5. Create systems for data driven implementation

Farm Livelihoods

1. Increase in the outreach of the farm livelihoods to reach out to all (100%) Districts, 80% of Blocks, and 60% of Villages.
2. To support income enhancement at the household level, focus on promoting Sub Sector Cluster Development and Integrated Farming Cluster.
3. Focus on Millet based livelihood interventions to celebrate the International Year of Millet

(IYOM).

4. Value Chain development through the promotion of Producer Groups and Producer Enterprises.
5. Leverage support from compatible Ministries/Departments/Organisations to augment program implementation.

Non-Farm Livelihoods

1. Increase in outreach of non-farm livelihoods interventions in the States. Efforts to be made to cover most of the districts/blocks in a State under non-farm activities.
2. Focus on handholding and strengthening the SVEP/OSF entrepreneurs for better market outreach and financial sustainability.
3. Supporting enterprises for the market connect for rural entrepreneurs through aggregation and marketing support (offline & online)
4. Recruiting and strengthening dedicated HR for non-farm at most district and block levels.
5. Expanding partnership with other Ministries, Organisations and business houses for meeting Mission's overall objectives

Increasing skill levels of CRP-EPs shall be focused in order to promote higher-order enterprises effectively.

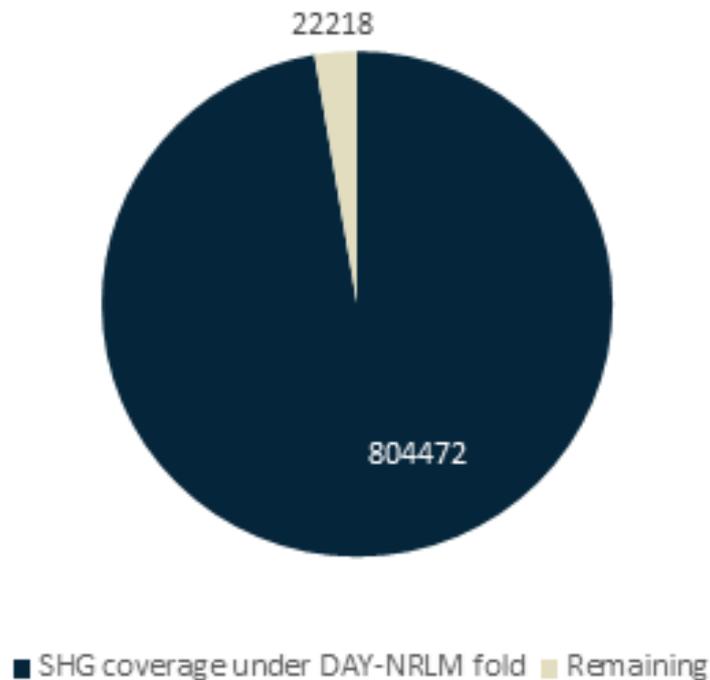


Fig 7: SHG Coverage under DAY-NRLM fold

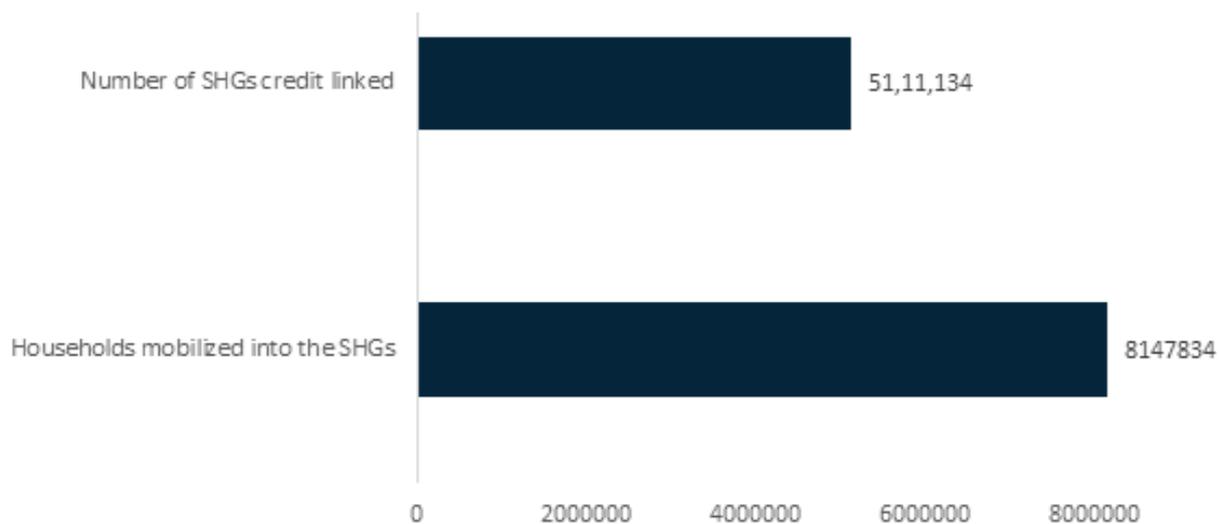


Fig 8: Progress under the DAY-NRLM

Table 12: SHG coverage under DAY-NRLM fold during financial FY 2022-23 (Fig. in number)

S.no.	States	Target FY 2022-23	Achievement till March'23
1	Andhra Pradesh	12,717	33,122
2	Assam	13,881	26,902
3	Bihar	10,000	51,785
4	Chhattisgarh	25,000	48,583
5	Gujarat	18,000	11,494
6	Jharkhand	10,000	10,128
7	Karnataka	15,000	36,903
8	Kerala	5,000	4,131
9	Madhya Pradesh	80,000	72,487
10	Maharashtra	92,310	43,113
11	Odisha	35,000	29,611
12	Rajasthan	47,476	50,535
13	Tamil Nadu	10,000	27,821
14	Telangana	32	21,193
15	Uttar Pradesh	2,00,868	1,25,652
16	West Bengal	1,43,003	1,20,092
17	Haryana	15,000	6,790
18	Himachal Pradesh	6,300	7,911
19	Jammu & Kashmir	18,590	20,586
20	Punjab	12,410	8,368

S.no.	States	Target FY 2022-23	Achievement till March'23
21	Uttarakhand	20,000	17,581
22	Arunachal Pradesh	6,250	3,731
23	Manipur	9,761	4,082
24	Meghalaya	3,777	4,686
25	Mizoram	1,600	1,688
26	Nagaland	740	1,441
27	Sikkim	160	321
28	Tripura	11,300	12,198
29	Andaman Nicobar	784	141
30	Goa	180	279
31	Ladakh	350	105
32	Lakshadweep	60	17
33	Puducherry	766	783
34	Daman DIU and NH	375	212
	TOTAL	8,26,690	8,04,472

Table 13: Households mobilized into SHGs during financial FY 2022-23 (Fig. in number)

S.no.	States	Target FY 2022-23	Achievement till March'23
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,26,500	6,27,124
2	Assam	7,63,250	3,94,281
3	Bihar	1,00,671	5,88,507
4	Chhattisgarh	2,40,000	5,21,600
5	Gujarat	2,16,000	60,834
6	Jharkhand	1,70,000	1,16,595
7	Karnataka	4,41,000	3,19,306
8	Kerala	58,000	26,496
9	Madhya Pradesh	8,16,000	10,59,588
10	Maharashtra	12,00,000	3,18,408
11	Odisha	5,40,000	2,02,878
12	Rajastha	11,20,723	4,92,589
13	Tamil Nadu	1,25,000	1,95,938
14	Telangana	320	2,84,750

S.no.	States	Target FY 2022-23	Achievement till March'23
15	Uttar Pradesh	22,09,548	12,04,807
16	West Benga	14,38,610	10,35,392
17	Haryana	1,65,000	54,464
18	Himachal Pradesh	50,400	62,156
19	Jammu & Kashmir	1,85,900	1,38,103
20	Punjab	1,48,920	79,494
21	Uttarakhand	2,10,000	1,19,066
22	Arunachal Pradesh	50,240	25,838
23	Manipur	1,18,187	40,123
24	Meghalaya	28,480	38,986
25	Mizoram	16,000	7,857
26	Nagaland	6,214	8,937
27	Sikkim	1,600	2,026
28	Tripura	1,07,000	1,05,990
29	Andaman Nicobar	7,863	1,253
30	Goa	2,160	3,578
31	Ladakh	260	707
32	Lakshadweep	600	171
33	Puducherry	9,720	8,069
34	Daman DIU and NH	3,750	1,923
	TOTAL	1,06,77,916	81,47,834

Table 14: Capitalization Support (RF and CIF) to SHGs during financial FY 2022-23 (Fig. in number)

S.no.	States	Target FY 2022-23	Achievement till March'23
1	Andhra Pradesh	6,540	0.00
2	Assam	13,672	26,147.06
3	Bihar	1,64,646	72,530.41
4	Chhattisgarh	19,368	15,628.37
5	Gujarat	30,000	21,271.90
6	Jharkhand	40,000	8,162.25
7	Karnataka	44,500	38,613.33
8	Kerala	7,431	112.50
9	Madhya Pradesh	52,113	48,965.16

S.no.	States	Target FY 2022-23	Achievement till March'23
10	Maharashtra	62,762	43,230.13
11	Odisha	26,670	52,273.96
12	Rajastha	29,371	80,633.32
13	Tamil Nadu	25,194	35,917.34
14	Telangana	14,346	0.00
15	Uttar Pradesh	1,63,900	1,09,123.07
16	West Benga	47,452	97,467.48
17	Haryana	9,000	6,905.46
18	Himachal Pradesh	2,875	5,245.98
19	Jammu & Kashmir	10,225	10,180.25
20	Punjab	3,730	3,612.49
21	Uttarakhand	5,100	11,212.51
22	Arunachal Pradesh	4,316	1,848.01
23	Manipur	6,097	677.05
24	Meghalaya	6,739	11,023.31
25	Mizoram	3,304	3,688.90
26	Nagaland	6,071	1,893.94
27	Sikkim	2,086	2,057.07
28	Tripura	8,525	19,617.12
29	Andaman Nicobar	585	0.30
30	Goa	552	911.73
31	Ladakh	512	13.95
32	Lakshadweep	69	5.70
33	Puducherry	1,580	1,025.54
34	Daman DIU and NH	0	18.15
	TOTAL	8,19,329	7,30,013.75

Table 15: Bank credit to SHGs: Number of SHGs credit linked during financial FY 2022-23 (Fig. in number)

S.no.	States	Target FY 2022-23	Achievement till March'23
1	Andhra Pradesh	5,20,800	7,76,317
2	Assam	1,34,430	1,32,543
3	Bihar	4,64,850	7,00,972
4	Chhattisgarh	86,000	94,103
5	Gujarat	97,500	37,805
6	Jharkhand	1,77,000	1,77,317

S.no.	States	Target FY 2022-23	Achievement till March'23
7	Karnataka	4,93,000	7,56,461
8	Kerala	1,50,000	83,191
9	Madhya Pradesh	1,60,500	1,40,203
10	Maharashtra	1,91,400	2,38,368
11	Odisha	2,48,000	3,42,803
12	Rajasthan	91,100	83,643
13	Tamil Nadu	2,15,300	2,09,075
14	Telangana	3,40,680	3,08,626
15	Uttar Pradesh	2,02,000	1,16,604
16	West Bengal	5,52,700	7,97,594
17	Haryana	22,000	20,197
18	Himachal Pradesh	14,300	5,402
19	Jammu & Kashmir	18,150	17,607
20	Punjab	14,000	9,614
21	Uttarakhand	18,000	19,611
22	Arunachal Pradesh	2,180	617
23	Manipur	2,100	1,579
24	Meghalaya	9,600	6,703
25	Mizoram	5,430	1,053
26	Nagaland	4,900	695
27	Sikkim	4,200	1,203
28	Tripura	18,800	18,094
29	Andaman Nicobar	650	48
30	Goa	2,520	1,183
31	Ladakh	300	03
32	Lakshadweep	100	39
33	Puducherry	4,800	2,314
34	Daman DIU and NH	300	85
TOTAL		42,67,590	51,11,134

Table 16: Bank loan accessed by SHGs during financial FY 2022-23 (Amount in Rs. Lakh)

S.no.	States	Target FY 2022-23	Achievement till March'23
1	Andhra Pradesh	38,66,000.00	45,29,337.08
2	Assam	1,54,000.00	3,20,823.42
3	Bihar	8,66,480.00	9,08,516.94

S.no.	States	Target FY 2022-23	Achievement till March'23
4	Chhattisgarh	1,06,500.00	1,31,505.95
5	Gujarat	72,000.00	51,027.81
6	Jharkhand	2,00,510.00	2,47,695.17
7	Karnataka	21,01,100.00	22,39,599.26
8	Kerala	6,17,000.00	5,69,260.64
9	Madhya Pradesh	2,00,000.00	2,45,129.88
10	Maharashtra	4,39,200.00	5,80,678.88
11	Odisha	5,11,200.00	8,65,709.11
12	Rajasthan	1,44,000.00	1,39,991.10
13	Tamil Nadu	9,78,500.00	11,28,671.98
14	Telangana	17,54,000.00	15,30,095.60
15	Uttar Pradesh	1,75,000.00	1,41,946.15
16	West Bengal	15,85,260.00	17,36,128.46
17	Haryana	22,900.00	32,436.36
18	Himachal Pradesh	17,500.00	11,320.49
19	Jammu & Kashmir	31,700.00	41,661.68
20	Punjab	19,000.00	9,402.84
21	Uttarakhand	19,600.00	18,140.84
22	Arunachal Pradesh	2,250.00	1,172.96
23	Manipur	3,200.00	2,575.98
24	Meghalaya	14,000.00	7,567.74
25	Mizoram	5,900.00	2,808.35
26	Nagaland	5,900.00	1,451.30
27	Sikkim	5,000.00	3,032.29
28	Tripura	23,000.00	28,987.72
29	Andaman Nicobar	140.00	148.36
30	Goa	4,510.00	5,647.92
31	Ladakh	300.00	7.00
32	Lakshadweep	100.00	40.98
33	Puducherry	14,750.00	11,813.32
34	Daman DIU and NH	180.00	69.09
TOTAL		1,39,60,680.00	1,55,74,973.68

Table 17: Mahila Kisan under DAY-NRLM (Fig. in number)

S.no.	States	Target FY 2022-23	Achievement till March'23
1	Andhra Pradesh	9,00,000	6,23,934
2	Assam	6,50,000	8,16,100
3	Bihar	3,50,000	1,05,184
4	Chhattisgarh	1,50,000	1,97,498
5	Gujarat	4,00,000	5,24,298
6	Jharkhand	1,25,000	1,86,198
7	Karnataka	47,500	4,31,284
8	Kerala	83,500	39,032
9	Madhya Pradesh	3,40,000	4,04,111
10	Maharashtra	8,00,000	8,92,972
11	Odisha	12,00,000	6,71,682
12	Rajasthan	2,00,000	2,19,441
13	Tamil Nadu	3,00,000	3,00,000
14	Telangana	30,000	3,49,206
15	Uttar Pradesh	6,38,175	4,72,313
16	West Bengal	3,00,000	3,70,287
17	Haryana	5,000	7,214
18	Himachal Pradesh	25,000	68,819
19	Jammu & Kashmir	1,06,870	1,59,807
20	Punjab	35,940	41,726
21	Uttarakhand	60,000	62,994
22	Arunachal Pra-desh	50,000	24,566
23	Manipur	16,750	653
24	Meghalaya	55,000	28,659
25	Mizoram	8,590	10,318
26	Nagaland	27,000	16,674
27	Sikkim	4,000	5,225
28	Tripura	45,000	49,150
29	Andaman Nicobar	1,500	1,500
30	Goa	600	2,081
31	Ladakh	1,000	0
32	Lakshadweep	50	0
33	Puducherry	15,000	8,444
34	Daman DIU and NH	0	NA
TOTAL		69,71,475	70,91,370

Table 18: Agri-nutri gardens promoted under DAY-NRLM (Fig. in number)

S.no.	States	Target FY 2022-23	Achievement till March'23
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,50,000	1,07,633
2	Assam	10,00,000	14,98,718
3	Bihar	3,20,000	3,20,000
4	Chhattisgarh	1,50,000	1,55,510
5	Gujarat	4,00,000	4,92,887
6	Jharkhand	3,50,000	2,66,653
7	Karnataka	6,02,300	4,22,364
8	Kerala	10,00,000	7,64,927
9	Madhya Pradesh	3,00,000	3,46,748
10	Maharashtra	2,50,000	2,43,751
11	Odisha	4,00,000	3,88,981
12	Rajasthan	10,000	26,489
13	Tamil Nadu	3,00,000	3,00,000
14	Telangana	4,336	3,67,064
15	Uttar Pradesh	6,38,175	3,33,467
16	West Bengal	2,50,000	1,42,847
17	Haryana	10,000	15,263
18	Himachal Pradesh	50,000	53,920
19	Jammu & Kashmir	1,53,216	1,37,889
20	Punjab	35,940	44,780
21	Uttarakhand	50,000	52,439
22	Arunachal Pradesh	50,000	20,241
23	Manipur	10,050	120
24	Meghalaya	55,000	22,502
25	Mizoram	10,140	9,590
26	Nagaland	27,000	15,367
27	Sikkim	4,000	27,670
28	Tripura	20,000	19,295
29	Andaman Nicobar	1,500	1,500
30	Goa	300	16,656
31	Ladakh	1,000	0
32	Lakshadweep	100	0
33	Puducherry	40,000	18,037
34	Daman DIU and NH	0	NA
TOTAL		66,43,057	66,33,308



Rural Skill

Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

Overview

The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) announced the Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) Antyodaya Diwas, on 25th September 2014. DDU-GKY is a part of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), tasked with the dual objectives of adding diversity to the incomes of rural poor families and cater to the career aspirations of rural youth.

As a part of the Skill India campaign, it plays an instrumental role in supporting the social and economic programs of the government like Make In India, Digital India, Smart Cities and Start-Up India, Stand-Up India campaigns, etc.

DDU-GKY aims at alleviation of rural poverty through skill development and regular job placement for poor rural youth in the age group of 15-35 years. DDU-GKY is unique in its design. It gives priority to disadvantaged groups such as the SC/ ST/ women/ minorities and people with disability (PWD); it focuses on market-led training programs to ensure the employability of youth and it emphasizes on partnerships with the private sector, NGOs, CBOs (Community-Based Organization) and others for skilling and placement delivery. One of the key objectives of DDUGKY is to secure decent employment for rural youth from marginalized sections of poverty so as to provide them and future generations, with pathways to overcome poverty.

DDU-GKY is implemented through a 3-tier structure with MORD at the apex as its policymaking, facilitation and coordination agency; the State Skill Missions (SSMs) or State Rural Livelihood Missions as the state-level nodal implementation support agencies, and Project Implementation Agencies (PIA) who serve as the skill and placement providers under the program. The DDUGKY envisages a central role for SRLMs/SSMs in driving the program delivery, its quality, and outcomes.

Currently, DDUGKY is being implemented in 27 States and 4 UTs across 689 districts, impacting youth from over 7,426 blocks. It currently has 877 Training Partners in 1497 active training centres across the country. Training is being imparted in 57 sectors covering 616 trades from 50 industry sectors, through 1891 ongoing projects. Over 9.9 Lakh candidates have been trained and over 5.3 Lakh candidates have been placed in jobs as on 1st April, 2020. From 2012, DDU-GKY has so far committed an investment of more than INR 5,600 Crores, impacting rural youth pan-India.

Thrust Area

Mobilization:

The quality of candidates mobilised has a significant impact on retention during training as well as in the jobs they are placed in, as well career progression. The State Nodal Agencies implementing DDU-GKY in the State/UTs have a crucial role in sensitising local communities and CSOs so as to improve the effectiveness and quality of the mobilisation process.

The mobilisation process can be done from one of the following approaches:

The quality of candidates mobilised has a significant impact on retention during training as well as in the jobs they are placed in as well career progression. The State Nodal Agencies implementing DDU-GKY in the State/UTs have a crucial role in sensitising local communities and CSOs so as to improve the effectiveness and quality of the mobilisation process.

The mobilisation process can be done from one of the following approaches:

1. The State Nodal Agencies can identify the area where it wants to implement the project and invite PIAs for formulating projects. The State will have to sensitise the community, GPs and CSOs regarding the scheme. The process for selection of PIAs has to be on the basis of clearly laid out norms which have been conveyed to all the stakeholders. All the steps should be transparent and there should be a feeling in the community that the process was fair.
2. The PIA can select an area and suggest to the State for implementing the program. Based on the assessment of the State Government of the need for the program, various steps including awareness generation, mobilisation from within the community, and identification of beneficiaries can be carried out.
3. A hybrid approach combining the elements from both the above approaches can also be adopted.

Actual mobilisation must be done by the PIA in areas identified by State Nodal Agencies. They should involve institutions of the poor established under Aajeevika as well as GPs. Both GPs and Aajeevika institutions have an important role in ensuring that the skills and placement needs of all eligible persons in all habitations are addressed.

The willingness of the candidate identified after mobilisation to undergo the training program has to be ascertained. The selection process for identifying the trainees has to be transparent and open to all stakeholders. There is a fine balance to be had between aspiration, eligibility and aptitude. While all residents have a right to be considered, it could well mean that not all those who are considered for a particular trade are selected. This is acceptable, provided records are maintained that show that aptitude tests did not indicate a match between aspiration and potential, or that the aspirant was not eligible. The fact that PIAs have to ensure that at least 70% of those trained are placed should be motivation enough for them to ensure that inclusion errors are minimised. GPs and Aajeevika institutions have to ensure that exclusion errors are minimised. They also have to validate the income potential of placements made.

PIAs shall give priority to mobilizing and selecting candidates identified as focus/special groups in these guidelines. They should also adopt a GP saturation model while mobilising. This serves two purposes.

- a. It ensures that none of the residents who are desirous of being skilled and placed are left out from being considered.
- b. It allows both parents and candidates to support each other during training and placement. This is especially important if training or placement happens to be in a location distant from their place of residence.

Training:

The quality of training is influenced by the quality of infrastructure at the training centres, trainers, content, training methods, finishing and work readiness inputs, assessment and certification. There are a number of steps that the PIA needs to take with respect to each of these. These are explained below.

a. Infrastructure:

The following are the important aspects to be borne in mind with respect to infrastructure in a DDU-GKY training centre.

DDU-GKY training centres should have the prescribed:

- Furniture, layout, colour scheme and signage – important for establishing the DDU-GKY brand
- Lab, classroom and IT facilities
- Training aids
- Geo-tagged time-stamped aadhaar authenticated biometric attendance facility for both trainers and trainees in training centres and in Industries with interns under the program. In case of projects with a duration of more than 12 months, the attendance records maintained in the institution where training is being imparted shall be used.
- Firefighting equipment, First aid, hygiene, drinking water, canteen and washroom facilities
- Internet and email access of prescribed speed on all IT equipment using which all trainees can check their emails and browse the internet
- Access control facilities
- Power back up
- Projection and copying equipment
- High-speed access to a workflow-driven, internet-enabled ERP of the PIA (and SRLM and MoRD when ready)
- CCTV recording facilities in classrooms, labs and common areas.

Before the PIA is allowed to begin counselling, each training centre should be checked and certified for compliance on each of the above by a designated senior official from the Quality team (Q team) of the PIA. The results from this due diligence inspection should be uploaded on Kaushal Bharat Portal. The State Nodal Agencies or its appointed TSA should check and verify the due diligence report and once approved, PIAs can then begin counselling and training in these centres.

b. Trainers

It is important to ensure that only those persons who had attended Domain ToT and are certified, are deployed as trainers who have the requisite exposure to the requirement of prospective employers. They should also possess the knowledge, skills and attitude needed to be a good trainer in his/her domain.

c. Assessment & Certification

- Continuous Assessment-Internal and continuous assessment should be an integral part of the course curriculum.
- Third party certification-Independent certification and assessment by third party agencies of

both curriculum and the skill, knowledge and attitude level of each trainee as acceptable to the industry or employer is mandatory. This is to ensure that DDUGKY pass outs are of a high standard and are eagerly sought after by employers.

- It would be mandatory for 70% of the trained candidates to be certified

Placement:

While every effort is to be made to ensure that trainees get jobs that match their aspirations and aptitude, a minimum placement of 70% of trained candidates is a non-negotiable for claiming the full cost of the project in DDUGKY. In case total placements of candidates is between 50-70% of total trained candidates, then the project cost allowed will be pro-rated to the placement achieved. In cases placement is less than 50% of total trained candidates, project will be terminated immediately and pro-rata payments for candidates placed will be allowed. Placement for this purpose is defined as continuous employment for a minimum of three months. The period of continuous employment need not be with the first employer. However the trainee should have worked and received payment for three continuous months, proof of which can either be in the form of a salary slip or a certificate indicating salary paid signed by the employer and salary received by the person placed along with a bank statement or PF and ESIC.

DDUGKY recognises the following type of placements:

1. *Captive placement:* PIAs having their own requirement train and absorb the trained persons in their own organisations. PIAs submitting projects for captive placement should submit details of their own manpower requirement based on a realistic estimate of current needs. Captive placement for a second batch of trainees will not be allowed if more than 50% of DDUGKY youth placed with the same organisation have left within a span of six months. This is being insisted so as to minimize the danger of an “attrition based” placement model.
2. *Placement providing jobs having regular monthly wages at or above the minimum wages:* the proof of regular wage employment is demonstrated by the salary slip from the Human Resources department of the organization. In case the organization does not have a HR department, a certificate issued by the employer indicating wages paid and counter-signed by the employee along with the bank statement indicating that wages have been paid by crossed demand draft or money transfer will demonstrate proof of regular wage employment.
3. *Placement in jobs in foreign countries:* Placement in jobs which can provide a minimum salary of Rs.25,000 are permitted. Trainings that have the potential to provide salaries in the above range will only be approved.

Table 19: DDUGKY Physical progress (target and achievement) during FY 2022-23

FY 22-23 till March'23 as on 15.05.23(KB)				
S.No.	State	Target	Trained	Placed
1	Andhra Pradesh	16,902	17,032	13,581
2	Arunachal Pradesh	845	608	250
3	Assam	12,676	11,864	5,563
4	Bihar	16,690	11,490	6,639
5	Chhattisgarh	10,560	9,715	7,204
6	Gujarat	7,042	2,881	922
7	Haryana	5,525	5,553	2,397
8	Himachal Pradesh	3,099	3,907	2,349
9	Jammu and Kashmir	20,183	5,369	1,959
10	Jharkhand	9,859	10,113	7,140
11	Karnataka	7,606	3,754	2,115
12	Kerala	11,268	8,302	4,762
13	Madhya Pradesh	10,597	15,623	11,282
14	Maharashtra	7,075	5,314	1928
15	Manipur	1,385	1,921	707
16	Meghalaya	1,305	2,165	1,254
17	Mizoram	868	344	301
18	Nagaland	1,276	2,371	1,556
19	Odisha	21,127	16,475	10,615
20	Punjab	6,061	8,151	7,684
21	Rajasthan	10,254	5,854	4,290
22	Sikkim	704	859	244
23	Tamil Nadu	11,831	15,171	9,266
24	Telangana	12,676	4,136	578
25	Tripura	4,054	2,256	1,052
26	Uttar Pradesh	31,691	36,326	15,240
27	Uttarakhand	3,521	8,257	4,694
28	West Bengal	12,537	9,206	3,409
29	Puducherry	572	844	227
30	A. N Islands	211	133	36
Total		2,60,000	2,25,994	1,29,244

Table 20: DDUGKY Financial progress during FY 2022-23

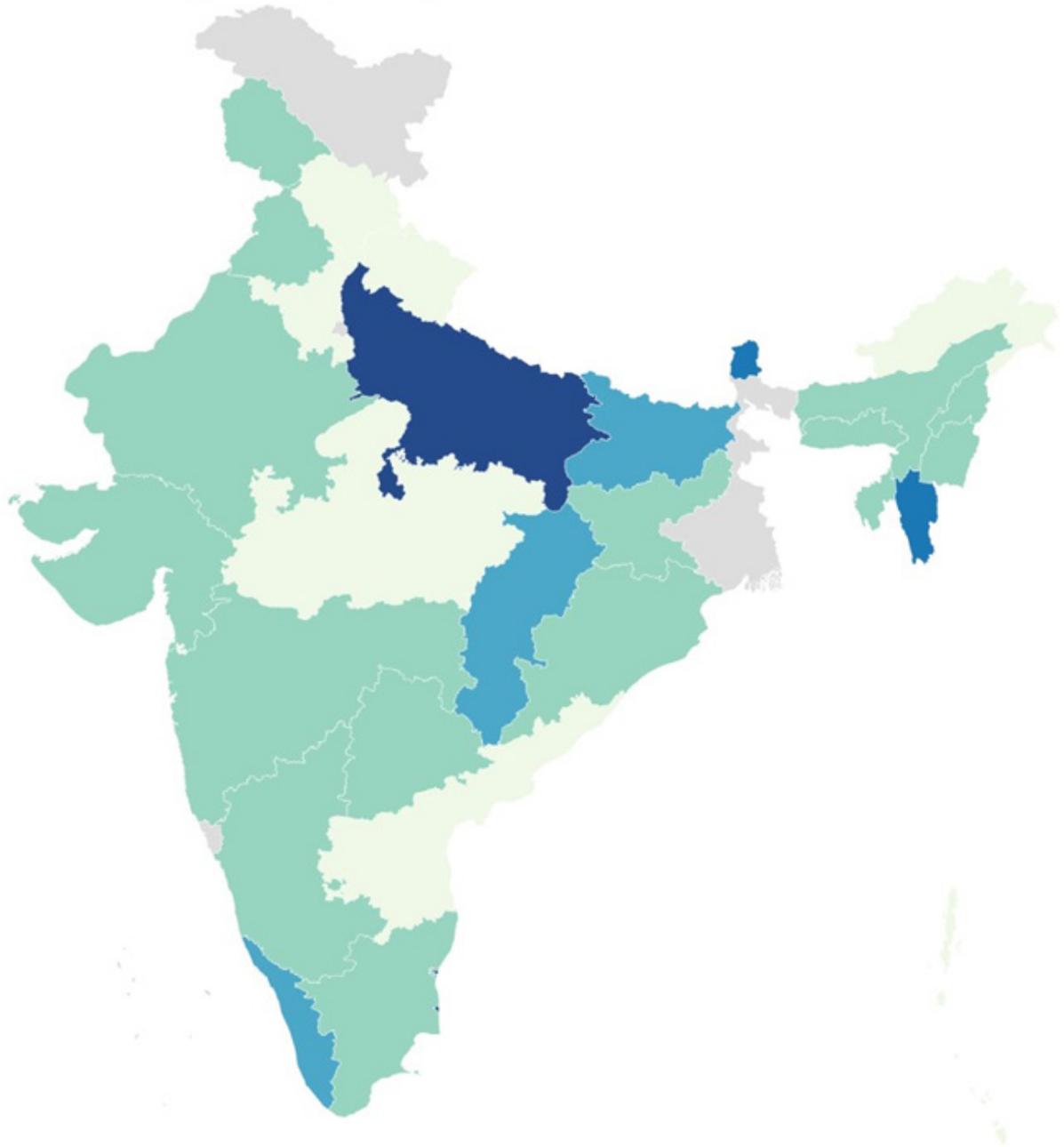
Funds released to State Govt. under DDU-GKY as on 31.03.2023			
S.No.	States	Total program allocation (RE) 2022-23*(Rs in Lakh)	Total Central Release in 2022-23 (Rs in Lakh)
1	A&N Islands		0
2	Andhra Pradesh		0
3	Arunachal Pradesh		0
4	Assam		0
5	Bihar		0
6	Chhattisgarh		0
7	Goa		0
8	Gujarat		0
9	Haryana		0
10	Himachal Pradesh		2,665.68
11	Jammu & Kashmir		58.82
12	Jharkhand		1,682.5
13	Karnataka		44.81
14	Kerala		0
15	Madhya Pradesh		2,096.97
16	Maharashtra	9,405.05	0
17	Manipur		0
18	Meghalaya		42.56
19	Mizoram		0
20	Nagaland		0
21	Odisha		175.77
22	Pudducherry		35.76
23	Punjab		1,647.89
24	Rajasthan		0
25	Sikkim		0
26	Tamilnadu		50.86
27	Telangana		0
28	Tripura		37.38
29	Uttar Pradesh		0
30	Uttarakhand		43.86
31	West Bengal		0
Total		9,405.05	8,582.86

*there is no system of yearly allocation under DDU GKY for the States as the program is being implemented as per 3 years Action Plan approved for the States. Funds are being release to States based on requirement and eligibility

Map 9: Distribution of States by the percentage of trainees placed against trained

Distribution of states by the percentage of trainees placed against trained

< 10 10-30 30-50 50-70 ≥ 70



Map data: © OSM • Created with Datawrapper

Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs)

Overview

Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) established and managed by different Banks are operating with common objectives of identifying, training, motivating & facilitating unemployed youth to take up self-employment. This model has been considered as an effective model for creation of sustainable livelihoods through Self Employment.

RSETI concept is based on RUDSETI (Rural Development and Self Employment Training Institute), a society established jointly by three agencies, i.e. Syndicate Bank, Canara Bank and Sri Manjunatheswara Trust based at Ujire in Karnataka. The State Government, in consultation with the banks in SLBC, assigns districts in the States to set up RSETIs preferably to the respective Lead Banks. RSETIs are sponsored by the Banks and hence ownership of RSETIs vests with the sponsoring Bank. RSETIs are conducting 58 NSQF aligned courses and 5 General EDP courses with duration ranging from 10 days to 45 days. These courses are classified under Product, Process, Agriculture & General EDP. Any rural youth aspiring to be self-employed can enrol free of cost for any of 58 skill development program offered by these RSETIs. Candidates can contact the RSETIs or nearby branches of allocated partner banks for availing the training facilities in RSETIs. After successful completion of the training, candidates are provided with credit linkage assistance by the banks to start their own entrepreneurial ventures.

One RSETI is established in every district in the country. Concerned bank is the lead bank in the district and it takes responsibility for creating and managing it. Government of India will provide one-time grant assistance, up to a maximum of Rs. 1 crore for meeting the expenditure on construction of building and other infrastructure.

National Academy of RUDSETI (NAR), the Apex level organization established in the year 2008 entered into an MoU with MoRD in the year 2011 for training and capacity building of the Directors and Faculty members and for mentoring and monitoring RSETIs, a separate institution was setup with name National Centre for Excellence of RSETIs (NACER) in the year 2011.

Program structure and content

Each RSETI is required to offer 30 to 40 skill development program in a financial year in various avenues. The program are of short duration ranging from 1 to 6 weeks and could fall into the categories listed below:

1. Agricultural Program – agriculture and allied activities like dairy, poultry, apiculture, horticulture, sericulture, mushroom cultivation, floriculture, fisheries, etc
2. Product Program – dress designing for men and women, rexine articles, incense sticks manufacturing, football making, bag, bakery products, leaf cup making, recycled paper

manufacturing, etc.

3. Process Program – two-wheeler repairs, radio/TV repairs, motor rewinding, electrical transformer repairs, irrigation pump-set repairs, tractor and power tiller repairs, cell phone repairs, beautician course, photography and videography, screen printing, domestic electrical appliances repair, computer hardware and DTP.
4. General Program – skill development for women
5. Other Program – related to other sectors like leather, construction, hospitality and any other sector depending on local requirements.

Training program are decided by the institute based on the local resource situation and potential demand for the products/services. A uniform standardized curriculum has been developed and circulated among the institutes. There are two sets of training curriculums in all the RSETIs:

1. Basic orientation program courses for SGSY SHGs.
2. Skill development program for micro enterprise and wage employment/placement.

Soft skill training shall be an integral part in all the training program.

Selection of Trainees & Batch Size:

At least 70% of the trainees should be from the rural BPL category certified by the DRDA. Proper weightage, as per SGSY guidelines will be given to SC/STs, minorities, physically challenged and women.

1. An ideal size of a batch should be 25-30 candidates.
2. Shramadan/Yoga, presentation of MILLY would become a common input in training module.

Recognition of RSETI trainees:

certificates issued by an RSETI will be recognised by all banks for purposes of extending credit to the trainees. It means that RSETI trained rural youths will be free to access any scheduled bank for loan/credit.

Credit Linkage:

Credit needs of trainees will be appraised by RSETIs and the sense will be conveyed to the bank branches. The trainees could avail bank loans under SGSY or any other government sponsored program.

Functions and Activities of RSETIs:

- Creating awareness among the rural unemployed youth for developing skills and taking up self-employment as a career option, through formal outreach programs and using various forums.
- Maintaining comprehensive information on the potential of the district, entrepreneurial opportunities, developmental projects/schemes in the district, institutions operating in the region, profiles of existing industries, locally available resources and skills, etc, through socio-economic survey and collecting information from different sources.
- Mobilizing candidates for training by reaching out to people in all the parts of the district through

DRDA, Banks, NGOs, Government departments and other organizations.

- Designing and conducting skill development, reskilling, entrepreneurship development training courses to unemployed persons and Micro entrepreneurs.
- Conducting training courses as per the course modules designed by National Academy of RUDSETI and approved by NSQC, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.
- Designing and conducting exclusive training courses to Women and Persons with Disabilities for skill development and empowerment.
- Designing innovative training program, which are dynamic and area specific, to enable the emerging entrepreneurs in acquiring the appropriate entrepreneurial skills to tap the business opportunities in the emerging areas.
- Conducting skill upgradation/reskilling training program to hone the skills of entrepreneurs to catch up with the latest cutting edge technologies and to compete in ever-developing global market.
- Providing handholding services to the trained persons including business counselling, marketing exposure, networking, credit linkage, innovative and all such comprehensive Business Development Services.
- Conducting HRD Training program for various support organisations including Banks, Development organizations and Government agencies for capacity building in the area of Soft skills, Rural Development and Entrepreneurship Development.
- Conducting Training to the technical faculty/trainers to build their skills and attitude.
- Identifying, selecting and developing technical trainers and maintaining a pool of technical professionals for effective skill imparting in RSETI training courses.
- Organizing specific skill development training courses to the target group and stakeholders of the Government program like PMEGP, MGNREGA, etc., being implemented under Skilling India and Make in India and other initiatives by different Ministries like on MSME, MoRD, MoSDE, etc., State Governments, Banks and Financial Institutions.
- Creating a wide network of people and organisations connected with Rural Development activities by organizing NGO-Banker, Govt. official-Banker, Industrialist-Banker Interface Meetings on the issues related to the Micro Enterprises.
- Recognizing the achievers among the RSETI trained entrepreneurs, project them as role models, encouraging and promoting Alumni associations of RSETI trained entrepreneurs for multiplier effect and also facilitating growth of Micro Entrepreneurs.
- Promoting agriculture and allied activities by enabling the farmers to hone their skills to improve farm practices focusing on reducing the cost and increasing their income.
- Conducting all relevant promotional, outreach and IEC activities in the district for wider reach of RSETI.

Initiatives are taken to improve the performance of RSETIs:

- Initiated steps to introduce Aadhaar Enabled Biometric System of Attendance (AEBAS) in all the RSETIs.
- Introduced registration of candidates for Skill Training under Kaushal Panji App.
- Initiative taken for allocation of land by the respective State Government where RSETIs are functioning on rented building.
- Initiative taken to build up strong MIS for flow of correct information to all the Stake Holders.
- Initiatives taken to restart the training programs after COVID 19 pandemic by following the MHA guidelines for unlock.

- Handholding after the giving training is another unique feature which facilitates higher level settlement.
- RSETIs are identifying the local needs from time to time and giving training according to the requirements. During FY 2020-21, two new schemes namely Pashu Mitra and Matsya Mitra training programs were approved by MoRD. 6 RSETIs have conducted training under these schemes and trained 171 candidates of which 97 trainees were settled.
- RSETIs have been observing candidate mobilisation camps in the villages to enrol more needy rural poor un-employed youth for the training programs especially in uncovered activities.
- RSETIs are giving thrust to conduct training in diversified activities

Scheme performance in 2022-23

At present, there are 590 RSETIs covering 572 Districts in 27 States and 6 UTs functioning and extending training to rural un-employed youth. During the FY 2021-22, the RSETIs trained 3.14 lakh candidates, of which 2.56 lakh had been successfully settled by establishing their own enterprises. During the current financial year 2022-23 till 31.03.2023, the RSETIs have trained 4.1 lakh candidates, of which 3.26 lakh have successfully settled. Total 24 banks sponsor RSETIs in their respective Lead Districts.

Important milestones achieved since inception till 31.12.2022:

- Over 1,59,168 training programs organized by the RSETIs
- Over 43.79 Lakh unemployed youth trained by the RSETIs, of which, 30.99 Lakh have successfully settled
- Number of candidates settled with self-finance: 13.86 Lakh
- Number of candidates settled with bank-finance: 14.59 Lakh
- Number of candidates settled with wage employment: 2.52 Lakh

At present, there are 64 training modules approved by MoRD, which are being imparted by the RSETIs to the trainees. Out of these, 59 training modules are aligned with National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) as per Common Norms of MSDE.

Key Initiatives taken by MORD for the improvement of RSETI functioning

- Ministry has increased the grant for the construction of the RSETI building from Rs. 1 crore to 2 crore.
- Ministry has taken initiative for completion of the construction of RSETI buildings to ensure in-house training for the candidates across the country.
- Ministry has taken initiative for developing a new MIS for the smooth flow of information among all the stakeholders for further improvement in RSETI functioning Ministry has planned to bring reforms in RSETIs by implementing RSETI 2.0 Ministry has taken initiative for developing area-based demand-driven new courses as well as the digital transformation of training modules by developing online training courses.
- Ministry has taken initiative for developing an APP for the mobilization of candidates as well as tracking of trained candidates after completion of the course for proper settlement.
- Ministry has taken a step toward studying the effectiveness of the training program by engaging outside agencies.

Table 21: RSETI Physical Progress (target and achievement) during FY 2022-23

FY 2022-23 (Till 31.03.2023)				
Sl. No.	State/UT	Target	Trained	Placed
1	Andaman and Nicobar Is-lands	420	421	421
2	Andhra Pradesh	10,875	10,935	8,792
3	Arunachal Pradesh	360	384	438
4	Assam	13,605	14,328	11,087
5	Bihar	27,030	28,292	22,769
6	Chattisgarh	12,460	12,744	11,238
7	D & N Haveli	750	761	545
8	Gujarat	20,518	20,564	16,395
9	Haryana	14,790	14,086	8,989
10	Himachal Pradesh	6,022	6,134	4,013
11	Jammu & Kashmir	7,768	7,909	6,453
12	Jharkhand	19,765	18,979	13,844
13	Karnataka	23,897	24,937	19,407
14	Kerala	9,675	9,970	7,990
15	Lakshadweep	465	465	285
16	Madhya Pradesh	32,398	32,068	24,620
17	Maharashtra	27,242	27,322	21,474
18	Manipur	900	920	834
19	Meghalaya	2,007	2,024	1,480
20	Mizoram	990	907	798
21	Nagaland	390	396	395
22	Odisha	20,656	20,766	17,486
23	Pondicherry	810	821	780
24	Punjab	10,902	10,833	8,243
25	Rajasthan	29,732	30,404	25,274
26	Sikkim	400	411	299
27	Tamil Nadu	25,565	26,310	21,110
28	Telangana	7,040	7,195	6,516
29	Tripura	2,825	2,744	2,237
30	UT Ladakh	630	624	355
31	Uttar Pradesh	54,612	55,972	46,109
32	Uttarakhand	6,760	7,007	5,599
33	West Bengal	11,820	12,169	9,605
Total		4,04,079	4,09,802	3,25,880

Table 22: RSETI Financial Progress during FY 2022-23

Financial Assistance provided to RSETIs for reimbursement of training cost as on 31-03-2023 (Rs in Lakhs)			
S.N.	State/ UT	Total program allocation 2022-23 (Rs in Lakh)	Fund Released in 2022-23 (Rs in Lakh)
1	A&N Islands	20,415.00	0
2	Andhra Pradesh		1,566.05
3	Arunachal Pradesh		0
4	Assam		637.36
5	Bihar		0
6	Chhattisgarh		1,450.81
7	D&N Haveli		0
8	Gujarat		2,176.75
9	Haryana		450.72
10	Himachal Pradesh		0
11	J&K		0
12	Jharkhand		1,139.65
13	Karnataka		2,017.36
14	Kerala		0
15	Lakshadweep		0
16	Ladakh		0
17	Madhya Pradesh		0
18	Maharashtra		2,647.82
19	Manipur		0
20	Meghalaya		171.24
21	Mizoram		0
22	Nagaland		0
23	Odisha		1,133.5
24	Pondicherry		0
25	Punjab		966.27
26	Rajasthan		1,322.91
27	Sikkim		0
28	Tamilnadu		1,518.84
29	Telangana		1,147.63
30	Tripura		106.4
31	Uttar Pradesh		0
32	Uttarakhand		248.65
33	West Bengal		0
34	NAR		17,130.4
Total		20,415.00	20,415.00

*Under RSETI, there is no state-wise allocation. The funds under RSETI scheme are allocated for all States together and are released on demand/actual performance basis on reimbursement mode. RSETI is 100% centrally funded programme.

RURBAN



RURBAN

Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission (SPMRM)

Overview

Vision of SPMRM:

“Development of a cluster of villages that preserve and nurture the essence of rural community life with focus on equity and inclusiveness without compromising with the facilities perceived to be essentially urban in nature, thus creating a cluster of “Rurban villages.”

The Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) was launched by the Honourable Prime Minister on February 21st 2016 with a central outlay of Rs.5142.08 crores. This is a unique program, designed to deliver catalytic interventions to rural areas on the threshold of growth. SPMRM is based on the understanding that in rural areas, a cluster of villages showing growth potential and urbanisation characteristics can be treated as an integrated unit leading to opportunities for growth and economic development far beyond that of individual villages.

Mission Objectives:

The objective of the SPMRM is to stimulate local economic development, enhance basic services, and create well-planned Rurban clusters. The larger outcomes envisaged under this Mission are:

1. Bridging the rural-urban divide in the domains of economy, technology access, basic facilities and services.
2. Stimulating local economic demand with emphasis on the reduction of poverty and unemployment in rural areas.
3. Spreading development in the region.
4. Attracting investment in rural areas.
5. Sustainable planned development of rural habitat from a spatial perspective.

Selection of Clusters

Clusters are geographically contiguous villages with a population of 25000 to 50000 in plain and coastal areas and with a population of 5000 to 15000 in desert, hilly or tribal areas. The clusters are selected by the State Government based on specified parameters including decadal growth in rural population, increasing non-farm work force participation and presence of economic activities as well as places of tourism and religious importance. These Clusters are then delineated, notified as a planning area and undertaken for comprehensive, integrated planning with participation and ownership by the local communities (i.e. the Panchayati Raj Institutions and the DAY-NRLM SHG Institutions)

Components under SPMRM

To ensure an optimum level of development, twenty-one (21) components have been suggested as desirable for the Cluster development. States/UTs have placed the components in the ICAPs/ DPRs based on the baseline data and detailed analysis of their clusters. The components are Piped Water Supply, Sanitation, Solid and Liquid Waste Management, Access to Village Streets with Drains, Village Street Lights and Electrification, Inter Village Roads Connectivity, Public Transport, LPG Gas connection, Skill Development Training Linked to Economic Activities, Agri-Services Processing and Allied Activities, Education, Health, Digital Literacy, Citizens Service Centres, Environment, Employment Generation and SHG Formation, Tourism Promotion, Sports Infrastructure, Social Infrastructure, Rural Housing and Social Welfare.

Financial Arrangement

300 Rurban clusters with thematic economic growth points are being developed across the country under this Mission, with the funding support of up to 30% of the estimated investments for each Rurban cluster given as the Critical Gap Funding (CGF), while 70% of the funds are mobilised by the states through convergence with synergic state and central program as well as private investment and institutional funding. Upon being reclassified as a centrally sponsored scheme, the CGF is now shared between the centre and the state in the ratio of 60:40 for the Plain Areas states and 90:10 for Himalayan and North Eastern states.

To achieve the desired outcomes based on the 21 identified components, the State Government identifies existing Central Sector, Centrally Sponsored and State Government Schemes relevant for the development of the cluster and converges their implementation in an integrated and time bound manner. Critical Gap Funding (CGF) of up to 30% of project expenditure or Rs 30 crores whichever is less is provided for each non-tribal cluster under the Mission. In desert, hilly and tribal areas, the CGF is either 30% of project expenditure or Rs 15 crores whichever is less.

Progress of the Mission

Till date, of the mandated 300 clusters, all 300 clusters have been identified and approved across the country. Further, through intense engagements with the States, 291 Integrated Cluster Action Plans (ICAPs), which are the blueprints of investments for each cluster, have been approved for 28 States and 6 UTs.

Fund utilization status: Total Investment of Rs. 27,716.19 crore have been estimated in 291 approved clusters ICAP by Empowered Committee at MoRD level. States/UTs have made expenditure of total Rs. 17,496.33 crore, which includes Rs. 14,266.96 crore as convergence (as against convergence fund release of 20,923.81 crore) and Rs. 3,229.37 crore as CGF expenditure (Central+ State share).

Initiatives taken under SPMRM

The following are the thrust areas to expedite the Mission implementation:

Expediting the pace of expenditure in clusters by States/UTs: As the DPRs for 283 clusters are approved as of date, it is desired that the implementation of works is fast-tracked now. The Ministry has taken a major step has finalised the States as the final approving authority for DPR approval of cluster for expediting works on the ground in the given timeframe.

Fund release: Along with the increasing pace of expenditure, fund release to States to complete the works would be a thrust area. Ministry has taken steps to smoothen the fund flow process to increase the pace of expenditure.

The checklist for fund releases under SPMRM has been rationalised through modification of release conditions for expediting the efficient implementation of the Mission through further alignment with the Mission's Framework of Implementation.

To strengthen the financial management system, a fund pooling mechanism at State/UT level has been implemented to reduce the parking of funds at State Nodal accounts and also the progressive clusters need not wait for Ministry level fund releases.

Operation and maintenance of created assets: The Mission made mandatory Operation & Maintenance (O&M) Strategy for created assets under SPMRM. As per the Framework of Implementation of the Mission State Nodal Agency shall nominate or appoint agencies for Operations and Maintenance during the period of 10 years either through conventional contracts or through a Management contract as per the strategy finalized during ICAP preparation of Cluster. O&M of the project components may be through SHGs, Gram Panchayats, State Government agencies or private partners.

As the Mission reaches its completion year, O&M of the created assets will be an important thrust area.

Spatial Planning: Spatial planning is an activity aimed at the integration of the spatial dimensions of the sectoral plan through land-based strategies, and regulations on land use. Planned development leads to efficient land use and natural resource management. Spatial planning under SPMRM would ensure that the Rurban clusters / rural areas develop as well-planned clusters and these plans are to be integrated with District Plans/ Master Plans.

A Spatial Planning Platform having a spatial plan preparation module is being prepared by Bhaskaracharya National Institute for Space Applications and Geo-informatics (BISAG – N). Spatial Planning module for preparation of Economic Plan, Social Infrastructure Plan, Land Use Plan, Disaster Management Plan, and Utility Plan have been developed. Apart from creating 108 layers in the Spatial Planning platform, API integration with PMGSY, Mission Antyodaya, PMAY – G and other schemes are in progress. A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between the Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Panchayati Raj and BISAG – N for providing digital platform and public interface for spatial plan preparation by the stakeholders.

Spatial Planning for rural areas being a relatively new subject requires handholding support from various fields like rural and regional planners, rural management experts, GIS specialists, convergence specialists, etc. In this context, States were asked to nominate Mentor Institutes by DoRD. 33 States/UTs have nominated mentor institutes for spatial plan preparation of which Mentor Institutes for 30 States have been approved and for the other 3 States, approval is in progress. Ministry is facilitating the onboarding of these mentor institutions for the preparation of spatial plans.

A spatial planning expert sub-committee shall be constituted under the chairmanship of the

Secretary, Rural Development, involving mentor institutions and other experts.

Capacity building: Plan preparation and its implementation require extensive training of stakeholders including the Panchayati Raj Institution members and all the key officials from the State and District levels. Regular trainings are organised by the Program Division for all key officials and professionals, Further, a Knowledge Platform is being developed to strengthen the capacities of the stakeholders. The thrust area would be to complete onboarding the mentor institutions, carry out training and ensure both States and mentor institutions complete the spatial plans for clusters. This is being done through a dedicated Rurban-specific centre at NIRD&PR.

Convergence facilitation: As the Mission's success hinges upon the successful convergence of the planning process and resources, it would be important to engage with all the concerned Ministries.

Economic activities in Rurban clusters: One of the thrust areas of the Mission is to transform economic and livelihood-oriented activities in Rurban clusters. The States will be encouraged to increase the focus and share of investments towards economic-oriented activities.

RurbanSoft- PFMS integration and Geo-Rurban App: Real time progress in being captured under the Mission through RurbanSoft (an MIS platform under SPMRM). RurbanSoft has been integrated with PFMS to capture real time financial progress. Till date 32 States/UTs have on-boarded for payment through Rurban Soft-PFMS integration. It will be a thrust area to achieve 100% migration to PFMS based payment.

An app for Geo-Tagging of all assets has been constructed under the Mission and launched on February 2020. Usage of this mobile-based App is leading to the geo-tagging of all assets created under the Mission.

Efforts to institutionalise Social Audit within Rurban Mission: The Mission is in the process of taking forward Social Audit as a transparency and accountability tool for the assessment of the program outcomes. After the conclusion of pilots in all 8 states and study of findings of the reports, Social Audit guidelines will be finalized with the support of NIRD&PR, and further roll-out of Social Audit in all SPMRM clusters would be taken up.

Dynamic ranking of Rurban clusters: This has been initiated on the basis of performance-based indicators on RurbanSoft portal. This will enhance the spirit of competition among the States/UTs.

Progress summary (till 31st March 2023)

Table 23: Physical and Financial progress of the Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission

Number of clusters to be selected	300
Number of ICAPs approved till 31st March 2023	291
Number of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) approved	283
Number of Clusters notified or planning	298
Total expenditure made till date	17,879.43 Cr.
Total Central share of funds released till date	6,792.38 Cr.
Total Convergence share of funds released till date	20,923.81 Cr

- The scheme aims to develop 300 clusters, and as of March 31st, 2023, 291 Integrated Cluster Action Plans (ICAPs) have been approved.
- Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been approved for 283 clusters out of the 300 to be selected.
- 298 clusters have been notified for planning, indicating progress towards achieving the scheme's target.
- The total expenditure made under the scheme as of now is Rs. 17,879.43 crore, which reflects a substantial investment in rural development.
- The Central Government has released Rs. 6,792.38 crore as its share of funds for the scheme, while the Convergence share of funds released till date is Rs. 20,923.81 crore.
- The scheme has made significant progress towards achieving its objectives, as evidenced by the number of ICAPs and DPRs approved and the funds released for the scheme's implementation.

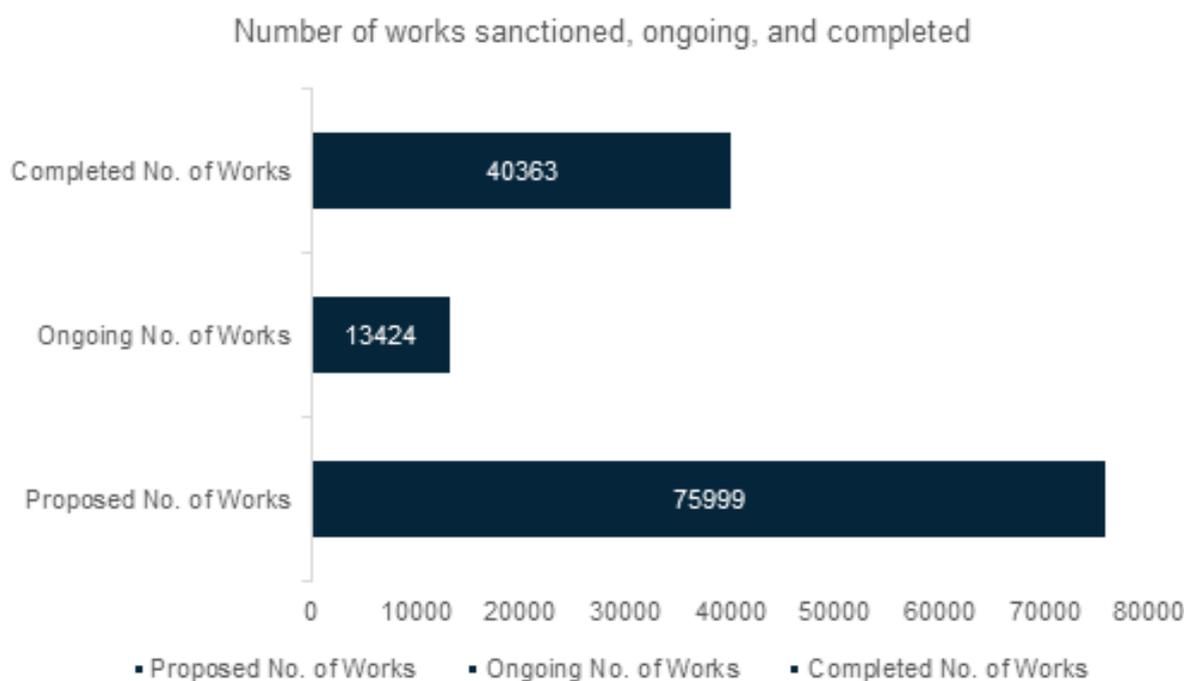


Fig 9: Number of works sanctioned, ongoing, and completed

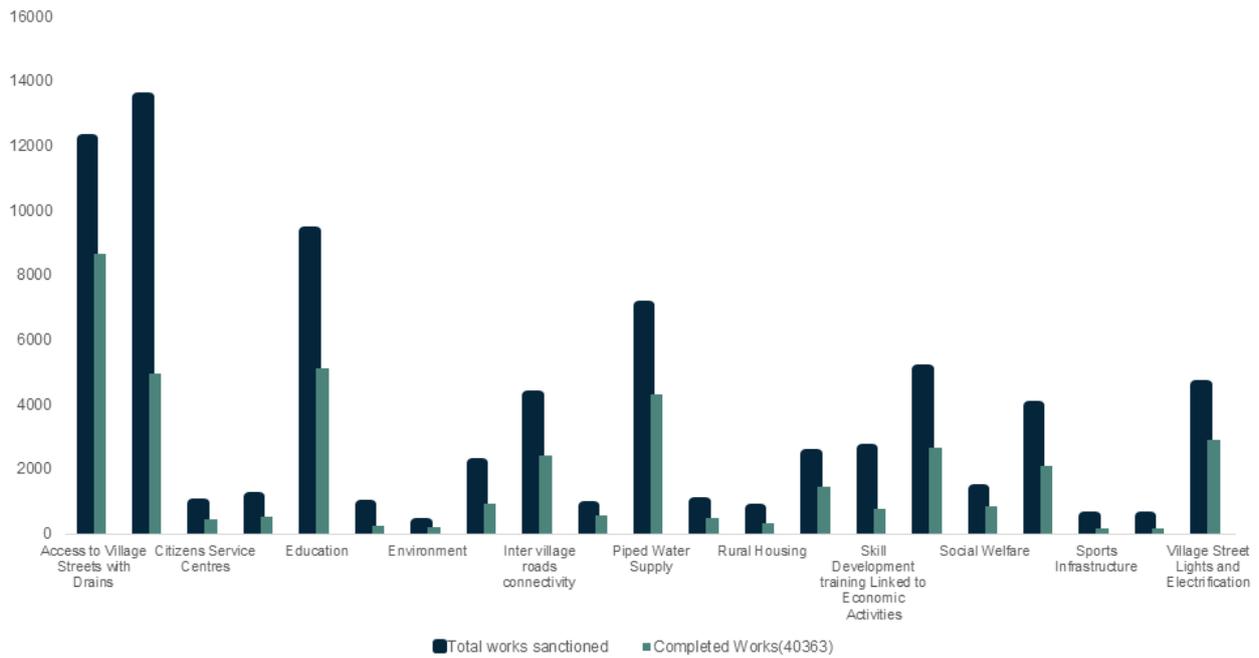


Fig 10: Component/sector-wise total works sanctioned, and total works completed

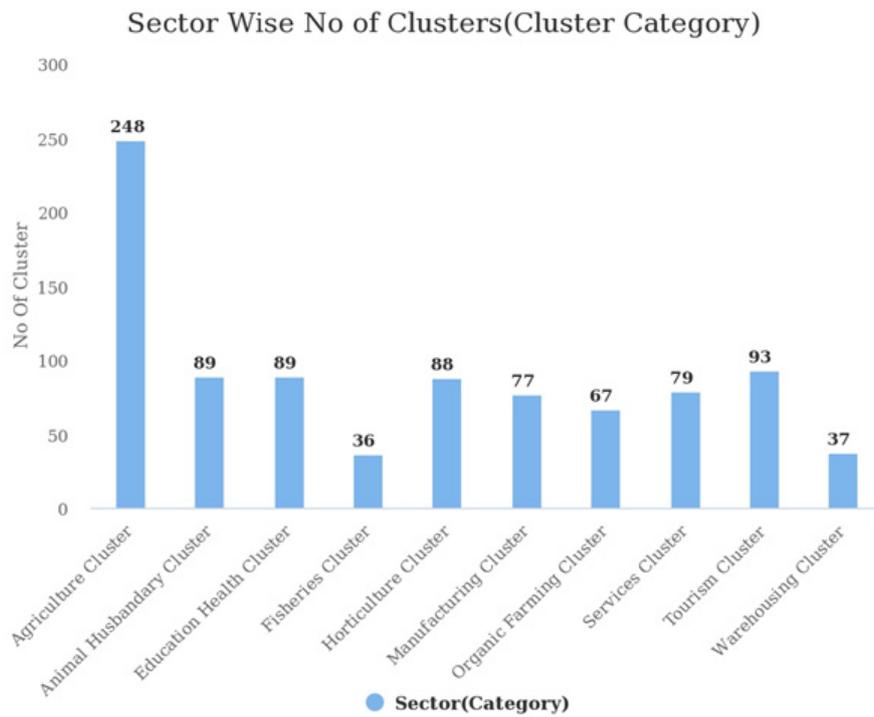
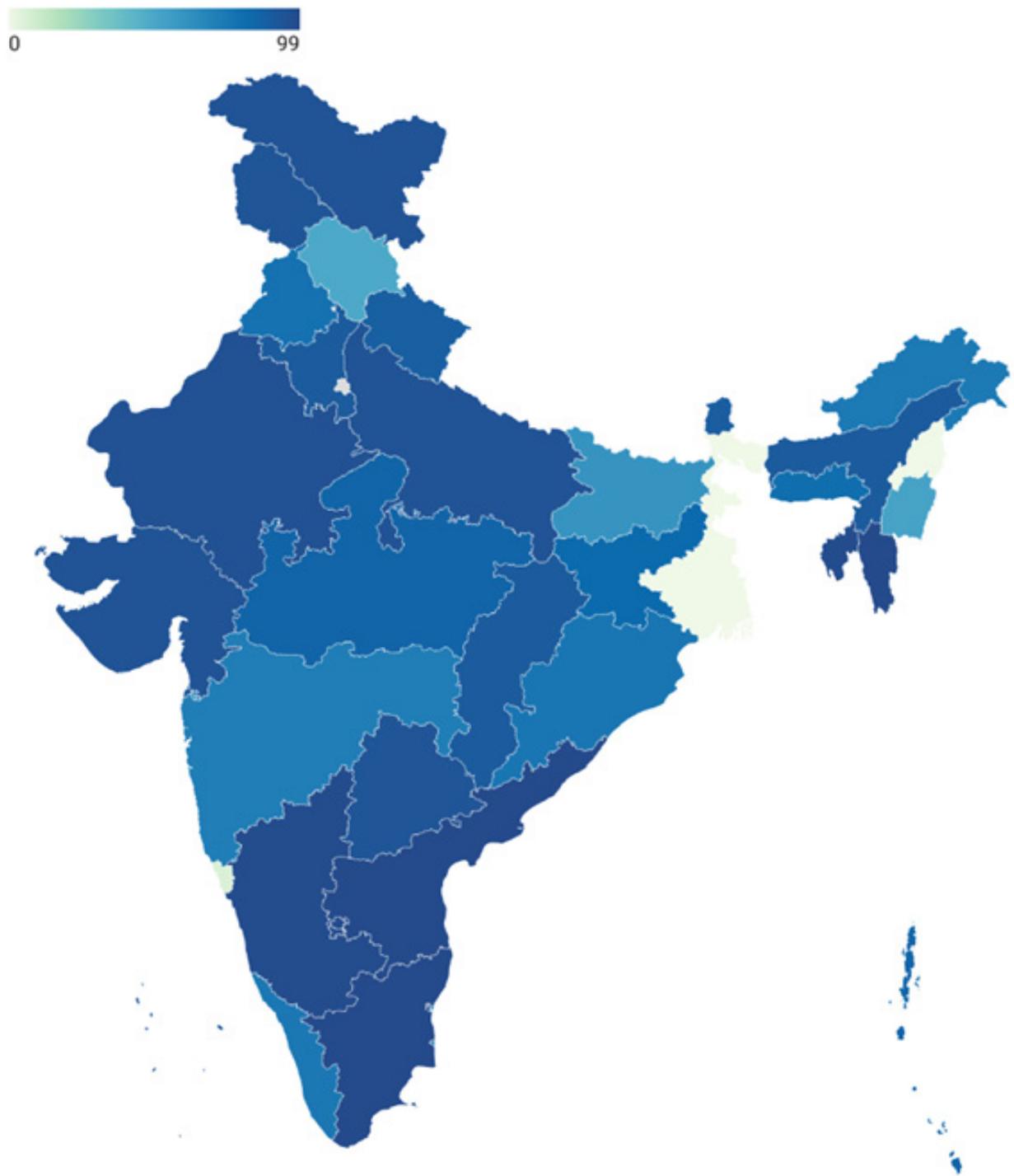


Fig 11: Sector wise number of clusters

Map 10: Distribution of States/UTs by Percentage of Completed + Ongoing Works as against Total Approved Work



Map 11: State/UTs wise distribution of percentage of actual expenditure to approved expenditure.

State/UTs wise distribution of percentage of actual expenditure to approved expenditure

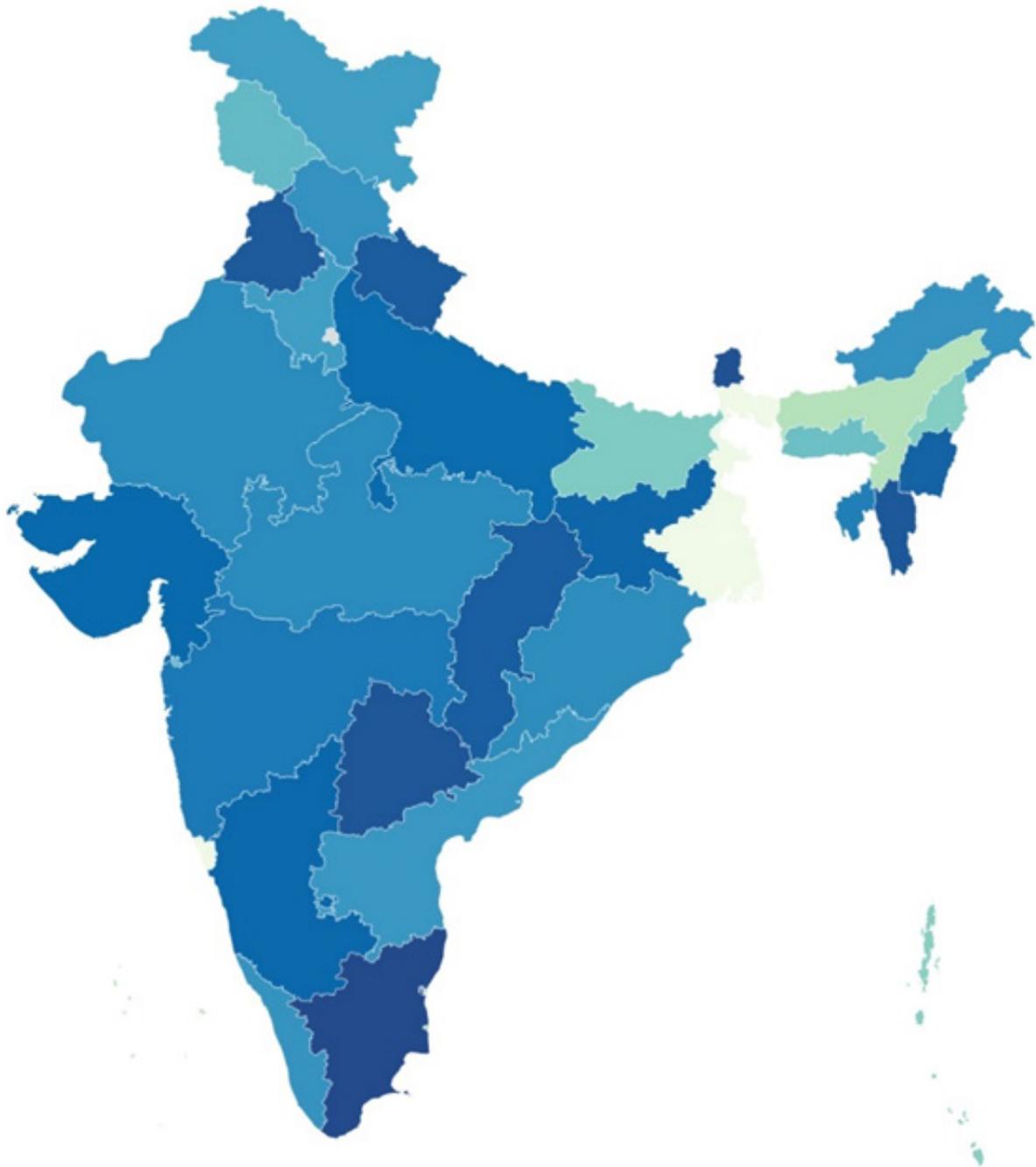


Table 24: Number of Rurban clusters approved by State/UT during financial FY 2022-23

State Name	DPR Approved by SLEC
Andaman And Nicobar	1
Andhra Pradesh	13
Arunachal Pradesh	3
Assam	9
Bihar	11
Chhattisgarh	18
Goa	1
Gujarat	16
Haryana	10
Himachal Pradesh	6
Jammu And Kashmir	2
Jharkhand	15
Karnataka	8
Kerala	12
Ladakh	1
Lakshadweep	1
Madhya Pradesh	18
Maharashtra	20
Manipur	3
Meghalaya	4
Mizoram	4
Nagaland	2
Odisha	14
Puducherry	2
Punjab	8
Rajasthan	15
Sikkim	3
Tamilnadu	11
Telangana	17
The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	2
Tripura	7
Uttar Pradesh	19
Uttarakhand	6
West Bengal	0
Total	282

Table 25: Number of works proposed in State/UT Rurban clusters, number of works ongoing, number of works completed (FY- 2022-23) as on 31st March 2023.

State Name	Total No of Approved Works	Total No of Ongoing Works	Total No of Completed Works
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	176	70	79
Andhra Pradesh	8,315	2,844	5,348
Arunachal Pradesh	156	2	113
Assam	685	512	102
Bihar	1,629	225	746
Chhattisgarh	6,853	966	5,178
Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	83	31	21
Goa	17	1	0
Gujarat	600	93	473
Haryana	1,974	546	1,229
Himachal Pradesh	1,819	308	576
Jammu And Kashmir	289	35	233
Jharkhand	3,954	1,902	1,336
Karnataka	3,578	471	3,049
Kerala	2,165	254	1,378
Ladakh	17	5	11
Lakshadweep	22	7	13
Madhya Pradesh	2,078	687	1,070
Maharashtra	4,800	981	2,469
Manipur	94	39	10
Meghalaya	292	47	188
Mizoram	314	59	253
Nagaland	1	0	0
Odisha	1,924	103	1,358
Puducherry	19	11	3
Punjab	487	255	124
Rajasthan	4,096	326	3,556
Sikkim	175	42	114
Tamil Nadu	1,846	279	1,543
Telangana	10,157	1,491	7,979
Tripura	400	218	175
Uttar Pradesh	1,513	529	895
Uttarakhand	936	85	741
West Bengal	0	0	0
Total	61,464	13,424	40,363

Table 26: State-wise financial progress (investment approved vis a vis expenditure: Convergence fund, CGF, total) (FY-2022-23) as on 31st March 2023.

State Name	Total Investment Approved (Cr)	Total Expenditure (Cr)	CGF Investment Approved (Cr)	Convergence Investment Approved (Cr)	Total CFF and Convergence (Cr)
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	106.56	28.29	30	76.56	106.56
Andhra Pradesh	1,292.05	714.27	360	932.05	1,292.05
Arunachal Pradesh	239.3	139.65	45	194.3	239.3
Assam	1,076.21	174.97	194.91	881.3	1,076.21
Bihar	1,191.17	350.32	313.06	878.11	1,191.17
Chhattisgarh	1,396.93	1174.22	375	1,021.93	1,396.93
Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	200.38	88.04	43.78	156.6	200.38
Goa	17.59	0	17.59	0	17.59
Gujarat	1174.32	916.43	314.9	859.42	1174.32
Haryana	1,199.91	622.75	294.02	905.89	1,199.91
Himachal Pradesh	338.67	197.09	90	248.67	338.67
Jammu And Kashmir	110.55	41.99	31.03	79.52	110.55
Jharkhand	1,264.01	1,008.9	250	1,014.01	1,264.01
Karnataka	574.86	454.13	164.99	409.87	574.86
Kerala	1,626.18	921.82	360	1,266.18	1,626.18
Ladakh	66.32	34.71	15	51.32	66.32
Lakshadweep	109.81	17.74	30	79.81	109.81
Madhya Pradesh	1,697.15	1,032.72	405	1,292.15	1,697.15
Maharashtra	2,713.27	1,902.12	450	2,263.27	2,713.27
Manipur	252.43	207.23	73.02	179.41	252.43
Meghalaya	204.78	72.65	60	144.78	204.78
Mizoram	200	174.1	60	140	200
Nagaland	98.41	28	29.62	68.79	98.41
Odisha	1,127.34	679.89	300	827.34	1,127.34
Puducherry	226.73	50.2	60	166.73	226.73
Punjab	890.67	769.2	240	650.67	890.67
Rajasthan	1,382.96	840.43	344.56	1,038.4	1,382.96
Sikkim	172.08	154.98	45	127.08	172.08
Tamil Nadu	1,129.88	1,062.51	330	799.88	1,129.88
Telangana	1,885.13	1,665.34	435	1,450.13	1,885.13
Tripura	618.1	411.55	165	453.1	618.1
Uttar Pradesh	2,065.33	1,590.33	553.79	1,511.54	2,065.33
Uttarakhand	414.91	352.92	120	294.91	414.91
West Bengal	652.2	0	192.11	460.09	652.2
Total	27,716.19	17,879.49	6,792.38	20,923.81	27,716.19

Table 27: State-wise total expenditure and number of clusters (FY- 2022-23) as on 31st March 2023.

State Name	Total No. Of Cluster	Total Investment Approved (Cr)
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	1	106.56
Andhra Pradesh	13	1,292.05
Arunachal Pradesh	4	239.3
Assam	9	1,076.21
Bihar	11	1,191.17
Chhattisgarh	19	1,396.93
Dadra And Nagar Haveli and Daman And Diu	2	200.38
Goa	2	17.59
Gujarat	16	1,174.32
Haryana	10	1,199.91
Himachal Pradesh	6	338.67
Jammu And Kashmir	2	110.55
Jharkhand	15	1,264.01
Karnataka	8	574.86
Kerala	13	1,626.18
Ladakh	1	66.32
Lakshadweep	1	109.81
Madhya Pradesh	19	1,697.15
Maharashtra	20	2,713.27
Manipur	4	252.43
Meghalaya	4	204.78
Mizoram	4	200
Nagaland	2	98.41
Odisha	14	1,127.34
Puducherry	2	226.73
Punjab	8	890.67
Rajasthan	16	1,382.96
Sikkim	3	172.08
Tamil Nadu	11	1,129.88
Telangana	17	1,885.13
Tripura	7	618.1
Uttar Pradesh	20	2,065.33
Uttarakhand	7	414.91
West Bengal	7	652.2
Total	298	27,716.19

SAGY



SAGY

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

Overview

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) is a unique scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development wherein the leadership, capacity, commitment, and energy of the members of parliament are being leveraged directly for development at the gram panchayat level. SAGY was launched on the 11th of October 2014 with the aim of creating holistically developed model gram panchayats across the country. Primarily, the goal was to develop three Adarsh Grams by March 2019, of which one would be achieved by 2016 by each member of parliament. Five such Adarsh Grams (one per year) were to be selected and developed by 2024.

As per the SAGY guidelines, the Honourable Members of Parliament are free to identify a suitable gram panchayat for being developed as Adarsh Gram other than their own village or that of their spouse.

Under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana framework, the development of gram panchayats has been envisaged through the convergence of already existing schemes of the Government of India, state schemes, partnership with private, voluntary, and cooperative (PVC) sectors, gram panchayats' own revenue, resource mobilized in kind and labour and corporate social responsibility (CSR) funds, without provision of any funding specifically under the scheme. Accordingly, 26 central schemes have amended their guidelines or enabled priority for SAGY gram panchayats.

The role of the Members of Parliament is that of a catalyst. They identify the gram panchayat to be developed into Adarsh Gram Panchayat, engage with the community, help propagate the values of the scheme, enable the initiation of startup activities to build up the right environment and facilitate the planning process. The district collector is the nodal Officer for implementing SAGY.

SAGY is a unique scheme of the Department wherein the leadership, capacity, commitment and energy of the Members of Parliament is being leveraged directly, for the first time, for development at the GP level. As per the SAGY Guidelines, the Hon'ble Members of Parliament are free to identify a suitable Gram Panchayat for being developed as Adarsh Gram, other than his/her own village or that of his/her spouse. Nonetheless, many MPs have purposefully adopted Gram Panchayats that were lagging in development, bringing them to the focused attention of the administration.

The Gram Panchayats, adopted under SAGY, prepare Village Development Plans (VDP) through a participatory process under the guidance of Hon'ble Members of Parliament. The VDP includes prioritized time-bound activities to achieve holistic progress of the village. The Hon'ble Members of Parliament have adopted 3,160 Gram Panchayats under SAGY till 31 March 2023. Village Development Plans (VDP) have been prepared by 2,648 Gram Panchayats with 2,34,962 projects towards their holistic development. Based on the data uploaded on the SAGY website (saanjhi.gov.in) till 31

March, 2023, implementation of 1,68,025 (71%) projects has been already completed. Further, 8,093 (3%) projects are under implementation.

Scheme Objective

The main objectives of SAGY are as follows:

1. To trigger processes leading to the holistic development of identified gram panchayats.
2. 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, and enriched social capital.
3. To generate models of local-level development and effective local governance which can motivate and inspire neighbouring gram panchayats to learn and adopt.
4. To nurture the identified Adarsh Grams as schools of local development to train other gram panchayats.

Scheme Activities

The key aspects of development that are the focus of SAGY include the following:

Personal development: moral values, hygienic behaviour, daily exercises, freedom from alcoholism, the dignity of labour, promoting volunteerism, and respect for women.

Human development: universal access to health, balanced sex ratio, reduction in malnutrition, IT-enabled classrooms, e-libraries, e-literacy.

Social development: volunteerism, honouring village elders and village freedom fighters, violence, and crime-free village, integrating socially excluded groups like SC/ST within the mainstream.

Economic development: diversified agriculture, dairy and livestock, organic farming, soil health cards, and micro irrigation.

Environment sustainability: tree plantation, rainwater harvesting, watershed development, toilet in each household.

Basic amenities: piped clean drinking water, connectivity to the main road, electricity connection to all homes with 24/7 power, broadband connectivity, enhanced banking access, and ATM.

Social Security: pensions for all eligible families (old age, disability, widow, greater coverage of insurance schemes like Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana, and Health insurance (RSBY).

Good governance: e-governance, online certificates.

Scheme Implementation Status

Scheme Implementation Status (pg 104) and Steps taken for the successful implementation of SAGY (pg 105) have mentioned the same points twice. Steps taken may remain the same. However, points under Scheme implementation Status may be replaced with the following:

Table 28: SAGY (till Phase VII) status as on 31st March, 2023

Sl. No.	Key Parameter Indicators	Status
1	Total number of Gram Panchayats identified under SAGY	2,976
2	Total number of Gram Panchayats that have prepared VDPs and Uploaded on the SAGY portal	2,552
3	Total number of activities planned under Village Development Plans	2,14,646
4	Total number of activities reported as completed under Village Development Plans	1,54,428
5	Total number of activities reported as in-progress under Village Development Plans	7,882

Monitoring

The district collectors conduct monthly review meetings with representatives of the participating line departments. The Honourable Members of Parliament concerned chair the review meetings. The heads of gram panchayats concerned are also invited to these monthly meetings.

In addition, under SAGY, monthly reviews over video conferences with all the states are conducted under the chairmanship of the Joint Secretary. The relative progress of the states is also brought to the notice of the concerned Principal Secretaries through monthly DO letters from the Joint Secretary.

Steps taken for the successful implementation of SAGY

The following steps have been taken by the Ministry of Rural Development for the successful implementation of the Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) Gram Panchayats:

- a. The Ministry has brought out a compilation of 127 Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored and 1806 State Schemes for convergence under SAGY. This document serves as a ready reckoner especially for the Members of Parliament, District and Village level officials about the different schemes for possible convergence at the GP level. This document is available on SAGY website (saanjhi.gov.in) and is updated periodically.
- b. 26 Schemes of 17 Ministries of Government of India have been amended / appropriate advisories have been issued to accord priority to SAGY in respective schemes.
- c. SAGY is reviewed periodically by the National Level Committee (NLC) on Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) headed by Secretary, Rural Development with representatives from 20 Ministries/ Departments to identify bottlenecks, monitor, review, facilitate cross-learning and initiating remedial action where necessary including changes to the guidelines of their respective schemes/program. The fourth meeting of NLC was held recently where the representatives of these Ministries/Departments were requested to saturate SAGY GPs in implementing their schemes to synergize organic convergence which is vital for the success of the scheme.
- d. The states have been requested to conduct the State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) meetings headed by the Chief Secretary to review the implementation process and to ensure seamless convergence of schemes among different State Government Departments.
- e. The Ministry organised an orientation program on SAGY for the newly elected MPs of 17th Lok Sabha. The Minister of Rural Development has also written to all Chief Ministers to organize such Orientation Workshops for orientation of MPs in the States/UTs.

- f. The Ministry provides training on preparation of VDP and the approaches to convergence of schemes to the Charge Officers and other stakeholders of the state who are coordinating the implementation at the local level and are fully responsible and accountable for the implementation of VDP. Capacity building program for the State Nodal Officers, State Team of Trainers and Charge Officers of SAGY Gram Panchayats are organized periodically through National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad.
- g. At the national level, a separate web-based MIS is available at SAGY website (<http://saanjhi.gov.in>). The website has been revamped with more pertinent information related to the scheme for comprehensive view by the public. The website contains detailed information, extensive reports, graphs and maps on the progress of the scheme. Also, the portal is linked with Mission Antyodaya website wherein the status of each of the adopted SAGY Gram Panchayats with respect to infrastructure facility and public service delivery along with ranking and gap is available. The scheme is monitored through MIS with States/UTs regularly updating the progress of implementation of projects in the Village Development Plan.
- h. An MP Dashboard has been developed on SAGY website wherein MP centrality is more visible. The Hon'ble MP can log in and check the progress of the selected GP, and review it. The Hon'ble MP can access the MA score to assess the progress. Further, the concerns/views given in the comments section by the user from the GP will be visible to the Hon'ble MP, District Collector, Charge Officer for necessary action.
- i. The parameters for dynamic ranking of Gram Panchayats have been recently developed and placed on the portal so as to instil competition amongst the selected SAGY GPs.
- j. MoRD has been holding orientation workshops of MP Representatives to build their capacities and coordinate better with State Govts in implementation of SAGY program. xi. The States/UTs have been requested to direct the officials concerned to organize District Level Committee meetings regularly and also to brief the Hon'ble Members of Parliament.
- k. The states/UTs have been requested to direct the officials concerned to organize District Level Committee meetings regularly and also to brief the Hon'ble Members of Parliament.

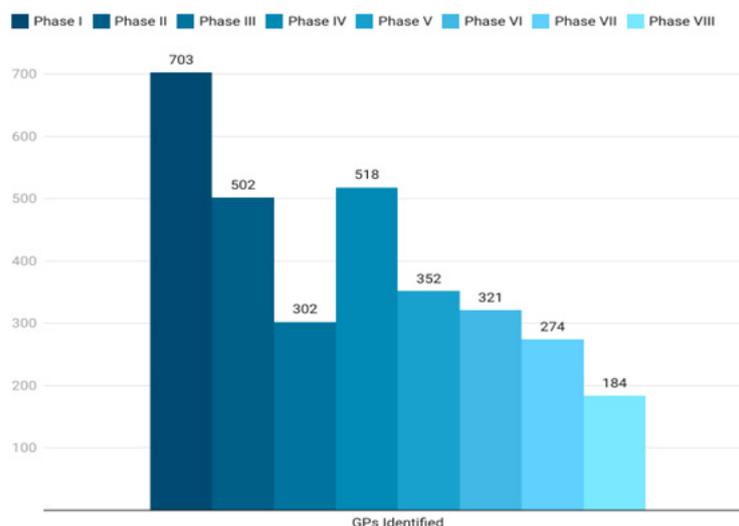


Fig 12: Number of GPs Identified under Different Phases of SAGY

Phase I -2014-16, Phase II 2016-18, Phase III 2018-19, Phase IV 2019-20, Phase V 2020-21, Phase VI 2021-22, Phase VII 2022-23, Phase VIII 2023-24

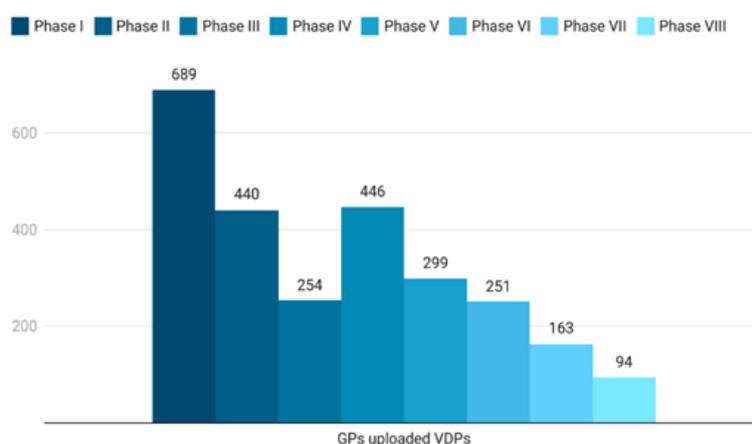


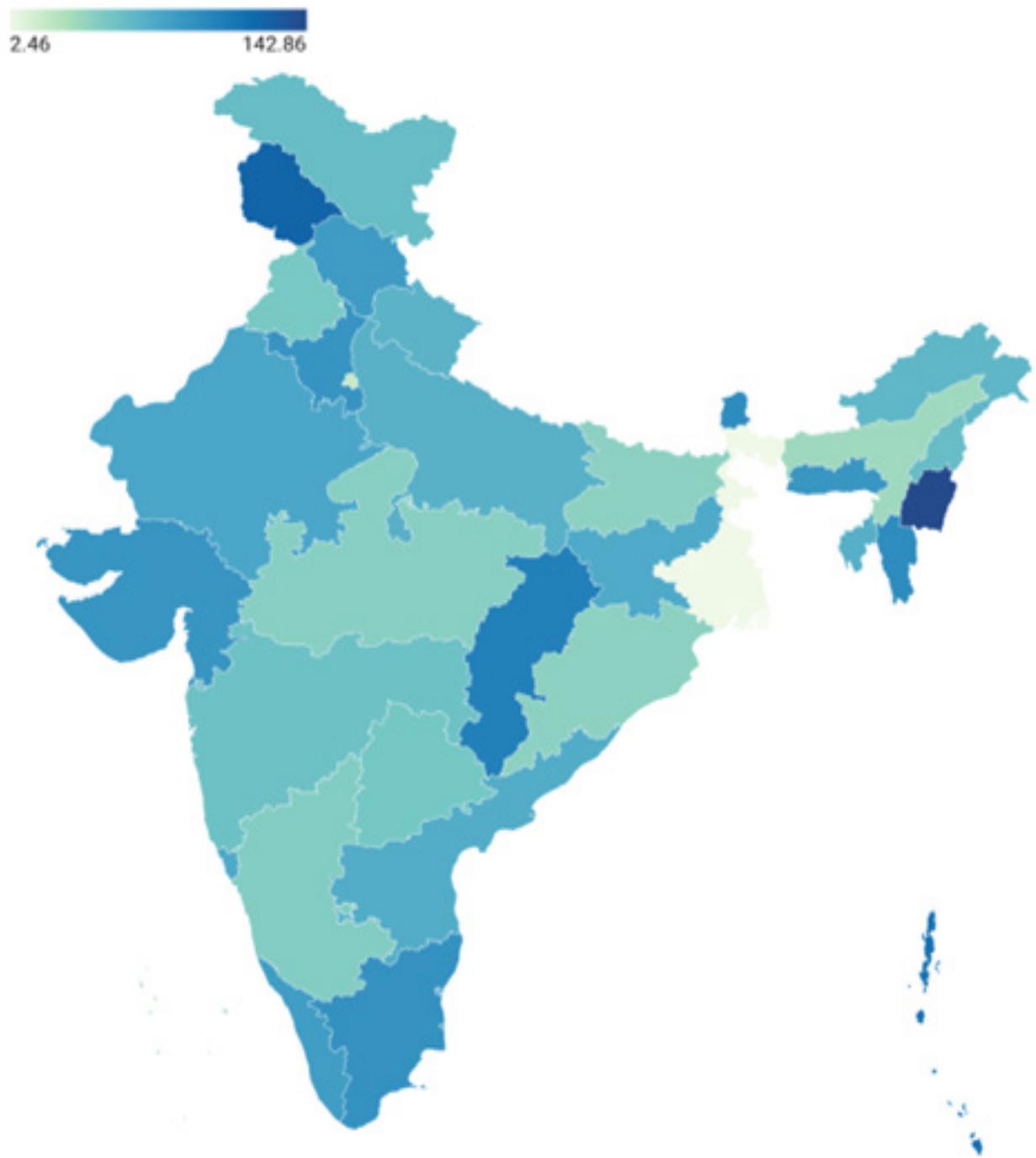
Fig 13: Number of GPs Uploaded VDPs in different Phases of SAGY

Phase I -2014-16, Phase II 2016-18, Phase III 2018-19, Phase IV 2019-20, Phase V 2020-21, Phase VI 2021-22, Phase VII 2022-23, Phase VIII 2023-24

Table 29: Annual Action Plan-SAGY for the FY 2023-24

Sl. No.	Activities	Remarks/Target
1	Follow-up with Hon'ble MP for Identification of GPs under SAGY-II (2019-24)	Annual Target: Backlog 1490 GPs of 2019-23 + 788 new GPs for current FY = 2278 GPs to be identified during this Y.
2	Planning and preparation of VDP	Preparation of VDPs for 442 identified GPs which could not be done till March 2023
3	Training for SAGY key stakeholders i.e., Charge Officer, State team of trainers of SAGY scheme.	Training will be organized for State Trainers and Charge Officers who are not trained on SAGY implementation.
4	National Level Committee Meeting (NLC) of SAGY under Chairmanship of SRD	Fifth NLC meeting will be conducted as per the convenience of SRD.
5	Training Program for representatives of MPs on SAGY scheme	Will be conducted during Monsoon session 2023
6	NLC of SAGY under Chairmanship of Hon'ble MRD	Will be conducted as per convenience of HMRD

Map 12: Distribution of States/UTs by Percentage of GPs Identified as against the Requirements (till 31st March 2023) -Cumulative



Map 14: Distribution of States/UTs by Percentage of Planned Project Completion till 31st March 2023 - Cumulative

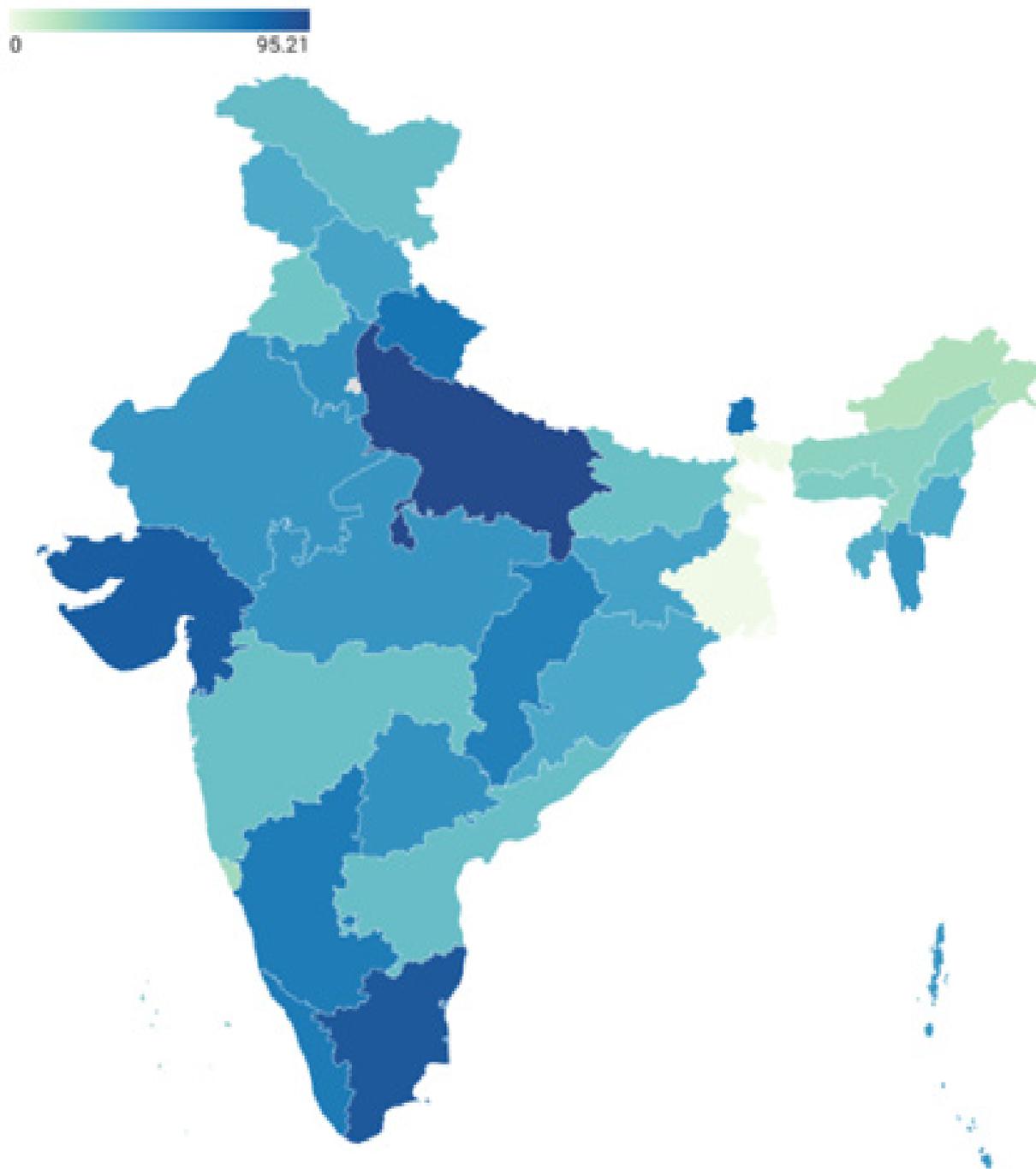


Table 30: Status of Identification of Gram Panchayats under SAGY

As of 31 March 2023					
S.No	State / UT	Phase IV (2019-20)	Phase V (2020-21)	Phase VI (2021-22)	Phase VII (2022-23)
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	1	1	1	2
2	Andhra Pradesh	44	19	17	17
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	1	2
4	Assam	7	3	2	2
5	Bihar	20	13	13	14
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	18	15	16	12
8	Delhi	0	0	0	0
9	Goa	2	1	3	2
10	Gujarat	37	30	29	28
11	Haryana	14	13	11	10
12	Himachal Pradesh	5	5	5	5
13	Jammu And Kashmir	19	2	6	2
14	Jharkhand	16	15	9	5
15	Karnataka	15	15	20	14
16	Kerala	25	22	17	14
17	Ladakh	1	1	1	0
18	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	33	12	6	1
20	Maharashtra	41	22	19	17
21	Manipur	4	3	4	4
22	Meghalaya	9	0	0	0
23	Mizoram	1	2	2	3
24	Nagaland	2	0	0	0
25	Odisha	18	9	6	6
26	Puducherry	2	2	2	2
27	Punjab	7	8	9	8
28	Rajasthan	30	19	15	22
29	Sikkim	2	2	1	1
30	Tamil Nadu	48	42	41	38
31	Telangana	9	8	13	6
32	Tripura	2	2	2	2

As of 31 March 2023					
S.No	State / UT	Phase IV (2019-20)	Phase V (2020-21)	Phase VI (2021-22)	Phase VII (2022-23)
33	UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1	0	1	1
34	Uttar Pradesh	77	64	46	29
35	Uttarakhand	5	4	4	5
36	West Bengal	1	0	0	0
	Total	518	355	322	274

Table 31: Status of VDP projects in SAGY GPs (as on 31 March 2023) – till Phase VII

Sl. No.	State / UT	Identified GP's	No. of GPs Uploaded VDP	Total Number of Projects	No. of Projects Completed	No. of Projects Inprogress
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	8	4	405	225	51
2	Andhra Pradesh	163	147	2,975	1,134	223
3	Arunachal Pradesh	12	4	256	48	43
4	Assam	49	41	2,938	789	506
5	Bihar	142	67	5,222	1,907	588
6	Chandigarh	2	2	31	15	2
7	Chhattisgarh	105	99	5,701	4,078	289
8	Delhi	13	0	0	0	0
9	Goa	13	4	597	158	23
10	Gujarat	199	190	72,302	67,000	162
11	Haryana	81	81	2,984	1,866	194
12	Himachal Pradesh	35	35	1,962	1,150	139
13	Jammu And Kashmir	43	42	1,656	773	128
14	Jharkhand	97	81	6,712	3,480	607
15	Karnataka	122	115	14,889	10,429	615
16	Kerala	161	151	8,370	5,865	714
17	Ladakh	4	4	197	75	3
18	Lakshadweep	2	1	79	29	36

Sl. No.	State / UT	Identified GP's	No. of GPs Uploaded VDP	Total Number of Projects	No. of Projects Completed	No. of Projects In-Progress
19	Madhya Pradesh	121	108	4,458	2,568	315
20	Maharashtra	239	174	10,524	3,816	863
21	Manipur	27	27	1,594	824	332
22	Meghalaya	18	6	338	100	75
23	Mizoram	13	12	737	407	49
24	Nagaland	8	3	134	44	23
25	Odisha	87	61	2,158	1,003	247
26	Puducherry	10	3	97	67	8
27	Punjab	64	47	1,078	385	147
28	Rajasthan	168	166	7,712	4,600	481
29	Sikkim	12	10	377	312	45
30	Tamil Nadu	327	297	10,157	9,022	480
31	Telangana	82	75	35,423	20,902	62
32	Tripura	12	11	651	307	58
33	UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	5	2	87	58	16
34	Uttar Pradesh	488	452	10,270	9,874	211
35	Uttarakhand	34	29	1,514	1,118	147
36	West Bengal	10	1	61	0	0
	Total	2,976	2,552	2,14,646	1,54,428	7,882



DISHA

District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (DISHA)

Overview

District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee known as 'DISHA' was constituted by this Department in June 2016 so as to ensure better coordination among all the levels of elected representatives in Parliament, State Legislatures and Local Governments for more coordinated, efficient and time-bound development of districts. These DISHA committees monitor the implementation of the various Central Government program in accordance with prescribed procedures and guidelines and promote synergy and convergence for greater impact of program.

As DISHA Committees perform very useful function of monitoring the implementation of Central Government Program in Districts/States, with the constitution of XVII Lok Sabha, District Level DISHA Committees with the Members of XVII Lok Sabha have been constituted in July 2019. Presently DISHA Committees are functional in 711 Districts. DISHA Guidelines stipulate that District level meetings of the DISHA should be held at least once in every quarter. The number of DISHA meetings reported by States and number of minutes uploaded on the website are enclosed in Table - 1.

With a view to optimize the outcomes from the DISHA review mechanism, DISHA Dashboard has been implemented to create a data driven governance solution for elected representatives for planning, monitoring and evaluating multiple parameters of various schemes under DISHA. As on date 76 schemes of various 27 Ministries/Departments are integrated on DISHA Dashboard.

Thrust Areas:

Through this unique program, inter-alia, the main areas of focus are:

- | intensive monitoring of key central sector program and schemes.
- | Overseeing that during the course of implementation identified priorities get needed focus.
- | Ensuring that the guidelines associated with the Program/Scheme are adhered.
- | Facilitating coordinated solution to remove implementation constraints, if any, at the ground level.
- | identification of gaps and suggesting mid-course correction.
- | Ensuring timeliness in delivery of social sector initiatives are adhered to.

To achieve the above, DISHA Division is actively following up the State Governments to constitute State Level DISHA Committee wherever they are not created. Further, the State Governments are being regularly requested to conduct DISHA meetings as per guidelines.

Table 32: DISHA Meeting conducted in Districts and PoM uploaded

Sl.	State	Total Districts (DISHA)	Expected meetings	Total Districts (DISHA Meetings Done)	Total Meetings held in 2022-23	% Meetings held in 2022-23	PoMs Uploaded	% PoMs uploaded in 2022-23
1	Andaman & Nicobar Island	3	12	1	1	8%	0	0%
2	Andhra Pra-desh	26	52	5	10	19%	4	40%
3	Arunachal Pra-desh	25	100	16	27	27%	7	26%
4	Assam	31	132	30	58	44%	18	31%
5	Bihar	38	152	36	65	43%	28	43%
6	Chandigarh	1	4	0	0	0%	0	0%
7	Chhattisgarh	33	108	26	50	46%	36	72%
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	3	12	1	2	17%	2	100%
9	Goa	2	8	2	4	50%	4	100%
10	Gujarat	33	132	29	67	51%	42	63%
11	Haryana	22	88	22	51	58%	48	94%
12	Himachal Pra-desh	12	48	12	21	44%	12	57%
13	Jammu & Kashmir	20	80	17	20	25%	1	5%
14	Jharkhand	24	96	24	31	32%	13	42%
15	Karnataka	31	120	30	56	47%	41	73%
16	Kerala	14	56	14	41	73%	33	80%
17	Ladakh	2	8	2	3	38%	0	0%
18	Lakshadweep	1	4	0	0	0%	0	0%
19	Madhya Pra-desh	52	204	45	74	36%	41	55%

Sl.	State	Total Districts (DISHA)	Expected meetings	Total Districts (DISHA Meetings Done)	Total Meetings held in 2022-23	% Meetings held in 2022-23	PoMs Uploaded	% PoMs uploaded in 2022-23
20	Maharashtra	36	144	18	24	17%	4	17%
21	Manipur	16	36	15	16	44%	4	25%
22	Meghalaya	12	28	6	6	21%	3	50%
23	Mizoram	11	32	11	14	44%	8	57%
24	Nagaland	16	44	8	10	23%	1	10%
25	NCT of Delhi	11	44	7	9	20%	1	11%
26	Odisha	30	120	27	47	39%	37	79%
27	Puducherry	4	8	2	2	25%	1	50%
28	Punjab	23	92	13	18	20%	16	89%
29	Rajasthan	33	132	30	52	39%	43	83%
30	Sikkim	6	16	4	4	25%	1	25%
31	Tamil Nadu	38	148	35	85	57%	53	62%
32	Telangana	33	124	14	16	13%	11	69%
33	Tripura	8	32	8	14	44%	10	71%
34	Uttar Pradesh	75	300	71	157	52%	115	73%
35	Uttarakhand	13	52	13	31	60%	25	81%
36	West Bengal	23	84	0	0	0%	0	0%
Grand Total		761	2,852	594	1,086	38%	663	61%

Performance of States/UTs 2022-23

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