Ministry of Rural Development
Government of India

2023-24

PERFORMANCE REPORT

of States and UTs

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सचिव

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FOREWORD

The Ministry of Rural Development is at the forefront of driving comprehensive development and welfare initiatives across the rural landscape of our country. With a vision for sustainable and inclusive growth, the Ministry is committed to a multipronged approach to eradicate poverty, enhance livelihood opportunities, provide a robust social safety net, and develop essential infrastructure. At its core, the Ministry aims to uplift the quality of life in rural India while addressing developmental disparities, with a special focus on reaching the most disadvantaged sections of society.

To achieve these goals, the Ministry is implementing a range of transformative programs that cater to the diverse needs of rural communities. These include the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), which ensures wage employment; the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) for providing housing; the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) to enhance rural connectivity; and the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) for empowering rural livelihoods. Additionally, the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya – Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) focuses on skill development, the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) provides social security, and the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) promotes model village development. All these schemes are implemented at the grassroots level in close coordination with State Governments.

The role of State Governments is crucial in the successful implementation of these programs, as they are well-versed in the unique challenges faced by rural areas within their respective states and serve as vital implementing partners. The State Performance Report 2023-24 aims to consolidate and present the performance data of all States and Union Territories for the rural development programs executed during 2023-24. I am confident that this compilation will serve as a valuable resource for policymakers, implementing agencies, and all stakeholders involved in the mission of transforming rural India.

[Shailesh Kumar Singh]

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PREFACE

Rural development is the cornerstone of our nation's progress, as it directly impacts the lives of millions of citizens living in villages across India. The Ministry of Rural Development has been steadfast in its commitment to fostering sustainable growth and improving the quality of life for rural communities. Through a blend of innovative policies, robust programs, and targeted interventions, the Ministry continues to work towards an inclusive, prosperous, and self-reliant rural India.

The past year has been pivotal in our journey towards rural transformation. With the implementation of flagship schemes like the 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), the Ministry has addressed key areas of employment, housing, infrastructure, livelihood, and social security in rural regions. These programs have been implemented in collaboration with State Governments, whose role has been instrumental in catering to the specific needs of their regions.

The performance of these programs across various States and Union Territories during the year 2023-24 has been documented in this report. It is a comprehensive reflection of our collective efforts to drive rural development and tackle the unique challenges faced by rural communities. The insights and data presented here will not only serve as a benchmark for assessing our progress but also as a valuable guide for policymakers, implementing agencies, and other stakeholders.

This report introduces several new additions compared to previous editions. Additionally, it offers an "All Schemes at a Glance" section that highlights key achievements at the national level, offering a comprehensive overview of progress across all schemes. The report also features inspiring success stories from 2023-24, showcasing impactful initiatives and best practices that have made a significant difference in rural communities.

I extend my appreciation to Statistics Division involved in the preparation of this report. I am confident that this report will inspire further action and collaboration towards realizing our shared vision of a vibrant and inclusive rural India.

[Mahender Kumar Ujjainia]

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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

MGNREGA: 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

SVEP: Start-Up Village Entrepreneurship Program

VDP: Village Development Plan

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Rural Development Programme: 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 an 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-gradtion of existing roads to provide market access.

4. **National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)** Providing social assistance to the elderly, widows and disabled persons.

5. **Deendayal 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 Upadhyaya – Grameen 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 repre sentatives in Parliament, State Legislatures, Institutions/Municipal Bodies) for efficient and time-bound development of districts.

The Department implements these programme 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 2024-25:

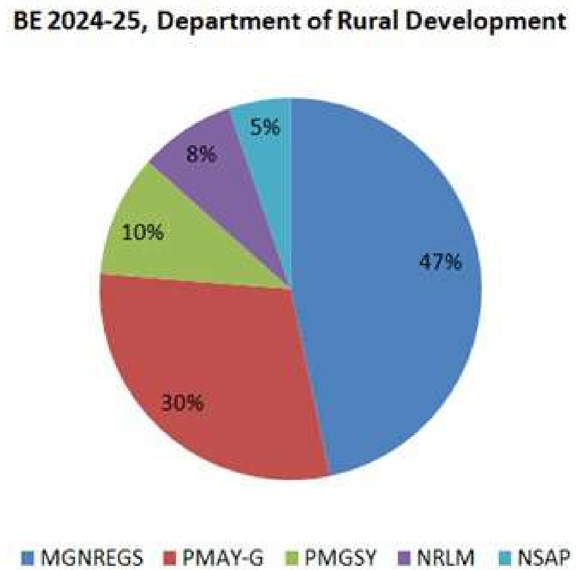
In 2024-25, The Department of Rural Development has been allocated Rs. 1,84,566.19 crore (Rs. 1,77,566.19 crore plus Rs. 7,000 crore). The additional Rs. 7,000 crore in BE is to be met from the balances from Agricultural Infrastructure and Development Fund for financing the PM Gram Sadak Yojana. The allocation in BE 2024-25 is 7.88% higher than RE 2023-24.As stated earlier, the Department of Rural Development implements flagship program such as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Pradhan Matri Gram Sadak Yojana, and Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin. Between 2013-14 and 2024-25, 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/programme (in crores)

Scheme	2022-23 Actual	2023-24 RE	2024-25 BE	% Change from 23-24 RE to 24-25 BE
MGNREGS	90805.93	86000	86000	0%
PMAY-G	44962.21	44000.01	54500.14	23.86%
PMGSY	18783.03	17000	12000 + 7000	11.76%
NRLM	11535.54	14129.17	15047	6.5%
NSAP	9651.27	9652	9652	0%

Overview of Finances

In 2024-25, MGNREGS (47%) and PMAY-G (30%) account for almost three-fourth of the budgetary allocation. This is followed by PMGSY (10%), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM, 8%), and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP, 5%).



MoRD SCHEMES AT A GLANCE

MGNREGA

13,16,17,000
Active Worker

PMAYG

3,15,06,726
Houses Sanctioned

NRLM

10,30,06,317
Households Mobilized

PMGSY

7,66,527
Completed Road Length (Kms)

NSAP

2,53,49,235
Total Beneficiaries

SAGY

3,361
GPs Identified

RSETI

51,77,308
Candidates Trained

MISSION ANTYODAYA

2,69,309
GPs Completed

DDU-GKY

16,65,274
Candidates Trained

PERFORMANCE OF MoRD SCHEMES (2023-24)

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

- In the FY 2023-24 under MGNREGA 309.16 cr person days of work generated with a Central outlay of Rs 89,390.27cr
- A total of 84.22 lakhs of work completed during this financial year
- Out of the total person days generated, 19.18% are from Scheduled Castes (SC) and 17.63% are from Scheduled Tribes (ST).
- Women have contributed 58.89% of the total person days generated.
- The scheme has provided an average of 52.09 days of employment per household.
- The average wage rate per day per person is ₹235.62.
- The availability of funds for the scheme is ₹ 1,03,108.45 Cr, out of which ₹ 1,05,299.5 Cr has been spent, resulting in a 102.12% utilization rate.
- Out of the total expenditure, ₹ 74,126.9 Cr has been spent on wages, while ₹ 27,341.73 Cr has been spent on materials and skilled wages.

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojna-Gramin (PMAY-G)

- Against a target of construction of 2,95,08,950 houses in rural India under this scheme, so far 2,83,10,685 houses were sanctioned and 2,57,85,570 were constructed.
- In FY 2023-24 a total of 2,93,128 houses were constructed
- So far, since inception, 87.38% houses were constructed as against the MoRD target of 2,95,08,950 houses

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

- The Budget Estimate of PMGSY for 2023-24 was Rs. 19,000 crore and Revised Estimate Rs. 17,000 crores
- During the financial year 2023-24, a sum of Rs. 14,049.79 crore as on 31st March 2024, has been released to the States/UTs for implementation of the scheme.
- Of the 1,78,185 eligible habitations of 250+ and 500+ population size identified for coverage under the scheme, 16,085 habitations have been provided connectivity by the States out of their/ own resources and 4,437 habitations have either been dropped or have not been found feasible due to various reasons.
- Out of the balance 1,57,151 habitations sanctioned for providing connectivity under the PMGS Y, 1,56,622 have already been connected by all-weather roads as on 31 st March. 2024 and the 52 habitations remain balance.
- Under 100-249 population category habitations in LWE areas, out of 6,245 habitations sanctioned for providing all-weather road connectivity, 6,054 habitations have been provided all-weather road connectivity as on 31 st March, 2024 and 191 habitations remain balance.
- A total of 6,44,878 Km Road length has been sanctioned under PMGSY-I and 6,24,185 km has already been completed as on 31st March, 2024.
- 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. A total of 1,15,446 Km Road length has already been sanctioned to and 78,346 Km has already been completed as on 31st March, 2024.
- As on 31st March, 2024, 8,25,876 km of road length has been sanctioned under all the interventions/verticals of the scheme, against which 7,60,496 km road length has been completed.

- In FY 2023-24 against the target of 38, 000 kms 26110 kms of road is completed
- In FY 2023-24 against the targeted connection of 1074 habitation, 231 habitations were connected
- In this financial year a total of Rs 14,011.29 cr was released

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

- During FY 2023-24, funds to the tune of Rs 9,491.10 crore were released to States/UTs against budgetary allocation of Rs 9,652 crore
- Around 3 crore beneficiaries were covered.
- In FY 2023-24 under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) 270.2 lakhs beneficiaries were covered
- Under Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) 73.2 lakhs of beneficiaries were covered
- Under Indira Gandhi Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) and National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) 9.5 lakhs and 3.5 lakhs beneficiaries were covered, respectively
- In FY 2023-24 a total of 357.3 lakhs of beneficiaries were benefitted under all these 4 schemes

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

- The Mission's footprints extend to 742 districts and 7,119 blocks of the country.
- Over 10.09 crore women have been mobilized into 91.07 lakh Self Help Groups (SHGs).
- In addition, the Mission has promoted over 5.96 lakh village organizations and 32,439 cluster level federations.
- These community institutions have been provided about Rs 43,148 crore as capitalization support by the Mission. Further the Mission has been able to leverage Bank Credit to the tune of Rs 8.74 Lakh Crore since 2013-14 to SHGs

DeenDayal Upadhyaya-Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

- In FY 2023-24 against a target of 3,00,000 youths to be trained under this scheme a total of 1,98,003 persons were trained and out of them 1,39,945 trained youths got the placement
- From the total allocation of Rs 38370.58 lakhs the Central Government released an amount of Rs. 23171.90 lakhs. This is because there is a provision of release of fund every three years against the 3 years Action Plan approval

Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs)

- At present, 591 RSETIs are functioning covering 572 Districts spreading over 27 States and 6 UTs.
- These RSETIs are sponsored by 24 Banks including Public Sector Banks, Private sector Banks, Co-operative Banks & Gramin banks.
- In FY 2023-24 against an AAP target of 430775, 451419 candidates were trained and 350272 candidates were placed
- In FY 2023-24 against the total financial allocation of Rs. 23215.50 lakhs an amount of Rs. 19305.07 lakhs was released

Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

- Under this scheme starting from Phase I (2024-26) till the Phase VIII (2023-24) a total of 3361 GPs were identified 3086 GPs uploaded their VDP plan.
- In these GPs which submitted their VDP plans a total of 2,60,684 activities were planned of which 226519 activities were completed and another 7462 activities are under progress
- In the FY 2023-24 under Phase VIII, 293 GPs are identified from which 233 GPs uploaded their VDP
- During this FY 24617 activities were identified in these 233 GPs and 21113 activities were completed and another 657 activities are under progress

Rural Employment

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

Overview

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 Strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)

Significant features of the Act

a. Demand Registration

i. The Act's mandate is to guarantees 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 coutinuously. 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 bottomup 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

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. Priority is given to women, such that at least one-third of the beneficiaries under the Scheme are women.
4. At least 50 percent of works, in terms of the cost, Atleast are to be executed by the Gram Panchayats.
5. Contractors and the use of labour 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.

e. Wages

i. Central Government follows Section 6 (1) of the Act and notifies wage rate for each financial year. Anything higher than the wage rate notified by the Central Government will be paid by the State Governments from their own budget.
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 fixed 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.

Performance overview

Sl. No.	Indicator	FY 2023-24 (As on 31.03.2024)
1	Person-days Generated (in Cr)	309.16
2	Total central release (in Rs. crore)	89,390.27
3	% FTOs generated within 8 days	95.88
4	Number of Completed Works (in lakhs)	84.22
5	% of expenditure on NRM works	30
6	% of expenditure on Agriculture & Agri allied works	35.63
7	% of Category B Works	59.08

The core objectives of the Act are the following:

a. Providing not less than one hundred days of unskilled manual work in a financial year to every household in rural areas as per demand, resulting in creation of productive assets of prescribed quality and durability.
b. Strengthening the livelihood resource base of the poor.
c. Proactively ensuring social inclusion.
d. Strengthening Panchayati Raj institutions.

Interventions under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA

The Ministry has taken a number of steps to improve the quality of assets created under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. Some of the important initiatives in this regard are emphasis on convergence through proper implementation of State Convergence Plans, emphasis on agricuture and allied activities, outcome-oriented work planning etc. Following are brief description of the initiatives.

Thrust Areas

1. Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)/Ne-FMs under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA:

To bring in more transparency in the system and minimize leakages, Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) system in wage payment has been adopted. Under the programme, 99.41% of payments i.e. wage, material and admin are electronically credited into the accounts of the workers through DBT system. There are 14.31 crore active workers, out of which 14.10 crore workers have been enabled for Aadhaar Based Payment. NeFMS has been implemented in a phased manner in States/UT to further streamline the e-payment under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS. Ne-FMS was first piloted in Kerala from 02.02.2016. As of now, it is operational in 27 States and 03 UTs.

2. GIS Based Planning:

The systematic development of land, harnessing of rainwater following watershed principles (ridge to valley approach) and creation of income generating assets is the central focus of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS works. To achieve this objective, planning of works under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS has been done using advanced technologies viz. Geographical Information System (GIS) and Remote Sensing (RS). The GIS is a computer-based tool for mapping and analyzing the geographic terrain and offers scientific choices of development works suitable to the area. This technology integrates common database operations such as query and statistical analysis with the unique visualization and geographic analysis benefits offered by the maps. As on date, a total of plans of 2.65 lakhs Gram Panchayats have been prepared out of 2.69 lakhs Gram Panchayats.

3. GeoMGNREGA:

GeoMGNREGA is an initiative that uses space technology to capture photo geotagged locations of all assets created under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA for improved planning, effective monitoring, enhanced visibility and greater transparency. The Geo GA Phase-I was initiated in 1st September 2016 to geotagged all completed assets under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS. Geo MGNREGA Phase-II was initiated on 1st November 2017 to further enhance the transparency and accountability under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS. In Geo MGNREGA Phase-II, geotagging is carried out in 3 Stages: Stage 1 (Before the start of the work), Stage 2 (During the work) and Stage 3 (After completion of work). Geo MGNREGA has been implemented in 29 states/UTs from 1st September 2016. Special focus is given to geotag NRM works especially the water related works. More than 5.79 crore assets have been geotagged and made available in public domain.

4. Percentage of Expenditure on Agriculture and Allied works:

To strengthen the Scheme's synergy with agriculture and sustainable livelihoods, it is now mandatory that at least 60% of the works taken up in a 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.

5. SECURE:

Software for Estimate Calculation Using Rral Rates for Employment (SECURE) is an online application designed and developed for the estimate calculation for Mahatma Gandhi NREGA works. The estimates are based on the standard rates of items entered for State/ District or Block and Specification of work entered for each State for Mahatma Gandhi NREGA related works. The Estimates generated are also given online Technical and Administrative sanction. It is developed by the Government of Kerala in coordination with NIC Kerala to streamline the process of preparation of work estimates. This has been further customized and all State Governments have been asked to adopt SECURE software for preparation of work estimate and getting their online approval. Online estimation and approval of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS work through SECURE is implemented in 701 districts across nation.

6. Project UNNATI:

Project 'Unnati', was launched in December 2019 by Government of India, as a skilling project that intends to upgrade the skill base of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA beneficiaries, and thereby improve their livelihoods, so that they can move from the current partial employment to full employment and hence reduce their dependence on Mahatma Gandhi NREGS. The training under schemes DDU-GKY, KVK'S and RSETI's were severely impacted due to global Pandemic and due to that the desirable progress could not be achieved under the Project UNNATI. Therefore the project was extended till March, 2025 so that State/ UTs can achieve the pending targets. Further, the Revision of base year for selection of beneficiaries was changed. Household who has completed 100 days of work in FY 2018-19 and later are also eligible for the training under project "UNNATI" Reshuffling of targets amongst the three participating schemes is also allowed (DDU-GKY, RSETI, KVK) to facilitates the States/UTs. A total of 2,00,000 beneficiaries shall be imparted training under this project with an estimated financial expenditure of Rs. 307.34 crore. Till now total 59,350 candidates have been trained.

7. CFP:

Inspired from the Cluster Facilitation Team (CFT) project of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, a nuanced version- Cluster Facilitation Project (CFP), was launched on 29th December, 2019. CFP was rolled out in 27 States and 2 UTs on 1st April 2020. The project shall be operational in 250 blocks of aspirational districts and 50 blocks in other backward areas, for a period of 3 years. After completion of

3 years, with approval of the competent authority the Project is extended for another year i.e. up to 31.03.2025. The entire cost of the project shall be borne by the Government of India. The programme aims to intensify the effectiveness of the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA through better planning coordination and monitoring by providing dedicated thematic experts from the fields of Geographic Information System (GIS), Natural Resource Management(NRM) and Agriculture and Allied at various levels - National, State, district, Block and sub block level.

8. Time and Motion Study:

As per Schedule I Para 17 of the Schedule I of the Act, the State Government shall link the wages, without any gender bias, with the quantity of work done and it shall be paid accoring to the rural schedule of rates fixed after time and motion studies for different types of work and different seasons and revised periodically. As per Para 18 of the Schedule I of the Act, a separate schedule of rates shall be finalized for women, the elderly, people with disabilities and people with debilitating ailments so to improve their participation through productive work. Accordingly, a sub-Committee of Engineers was constituted by the Government of India (Gol) and a standard template for carrying out Time and Motion Study (TMS) was finalized. Gol, additionally directed the States/UTs to integrate the final approved outcome of TMS with SECURE for implementation in the State/UT. Further, to facilitate financially, Gol decided to provide for partial assistance, not exceeding Rs. 25 lakh to every State/ UT. To equip the functionaries with proper understanding of the guidelines, TMS template and capacitation on the methodology to conduct TMS, an online training programme has been made available by NIRD & PR. The progress is being reviewed by the Ministry for timely completion of TMS.

9. Social Audit:

In pursuance of Section 17(1) of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, 2005, Gram Sabha is required to conduct regular social audits of all the projects under the scheme taken up within the Gram Panchayat. The Ministry of Rural Development in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) has notified the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Audit of Scheme Rules, 2011 under sub-section (1) of section 24 of the Act to lay down the methodology and principles of conducting social audits. The Ministry has laid emphasis on the setting up of an institutional structure at the States/UTs level for facilitating social audits. With the Ministry's efforts, a total of 27 States and 1 UT have established Social Audit Units. The Ministry has been advising the States/ UTs to conduct Social Audits in pursuance of Audit of Scheme Rules, 2011.

10. Area Officers App:

The Ministry had launched the Area Officer Monitoring visit app on 21st May 2021. The purpose of the app is to make real time inspection and evidence based reporting of RD Schemes. This app will facilitate the officials of States/UTs to record their field visit findings online. The app will allow the officials to record time stamped and geotagged photographs for all the schemes launched by the Department of Rural Development. This app will help in developing hassle free reporting of field visits. The provision to view the field visit outcome report by the senior officials is also available in the app.

11. National Mobile Monitoring System:

The National Mobile Monitoring Service (NMMS) started in FY 2021-22. The NMMS App permits taking real time attendance of workers at Mahatma Gandhi NREGA worksites along with geotagged photographs. This app aids in increasing the citizen oversight of the program and is one more step towards transparency and accountability.

12. Emphasis on Convergence through Proper Implementation of State Convergence Plans:-

Convergence has been identified as one of the thrust areas under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA by the Ministry. As such, all States/UTs were requested to hold State Level Convergence Workshops involving Line Departments and, based on discussion to draw up a State Convergence Plan with clear cut methodology of implementation.

Physical progress in FY 2023-24

I. The Approved Labour Budget for the MGNREGA scheme in FY 2022-23 is 3,07,25,60,000 person days.

II. As of now, the scheme has generated 3,09,05,45,000 person days, which is 103.72% of the total labour budget.

III. Out of the total person days generaed, 19.18% are from Scheduled Castes (SC) and 17.63% are from Scheduled Tribes (ST).

IV. Women have contributed 58.89% of the total person days generated.

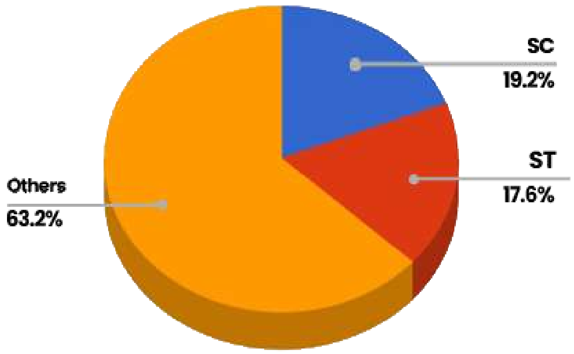
V. The scheme has provided an average of 52.09 days of employment per household.

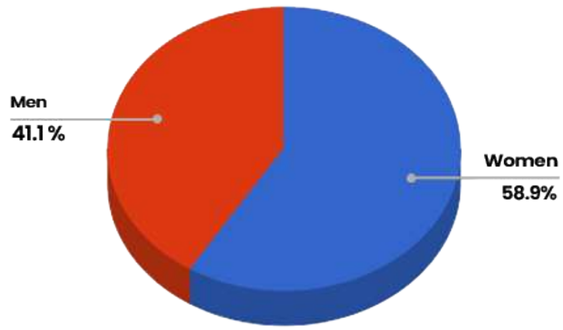
VI. The average wage rate per day per person is ₹235.62.

VII. So far, a total of 45,01,016 households have completed 100 days of wage employment under the scheme.

VIII. A total of 5,99,78,000 households and 8,34,48,000 individuals have worked under the scheme.

Sl. No.	Key Parameter Indicators	Status as on Date
1	Approved Labour Budget (Persondays)	3,07,25,60,000
2	Persondays Generated so far	3,09,05,45,000
3	% of Total Labour Budget	101.68%
4	SC persondays % as of total persondays	19.18%
5	ST persondays % as of total persondays	17.63%
6	Women Persondays out of Total %	58.89%
7	Average Days of Employment Provided per Household	52.09
8	Average Wage Rate per Day per Person (Rs.)	235.62
9	Total No of HHs Completed 100 Days of Wage Employment	45,01,016
10	No. of HHs Provided Employment	5,99,78,000
11	Total Individuals Worked	8,34,48,000





Category-wise persondays of employment in percentage for FY 2023-24

Financial Progress for FY 2023-24

I. The Central Release for the MGNREGA scheme in FY 2022-23 is ₹ 89,001.06 Cr .

II. The availability of funds for the scheme is ₹ 1,03,108.45 Cr, out of which ₹ 1,05,299.5 Cr has been spent, resulting in a 102.12% utilization rate.

III. Out of the total expenditure, ₹ 74,126.9 Cr has been spent on wages, while ₹ 27,341.73 Cr has been spent on materials and skilled wages.

IV. The material cost accounts for 26.95% of the total expenditure.

V. The administrative expenditure for the scheme is ₹3,830.77 Cr, which is 3.64% of the total expen diture.

VI. There is no liability in terms of wages.

VII. The average cost per day per person for the scheme is ₹ 346.15.

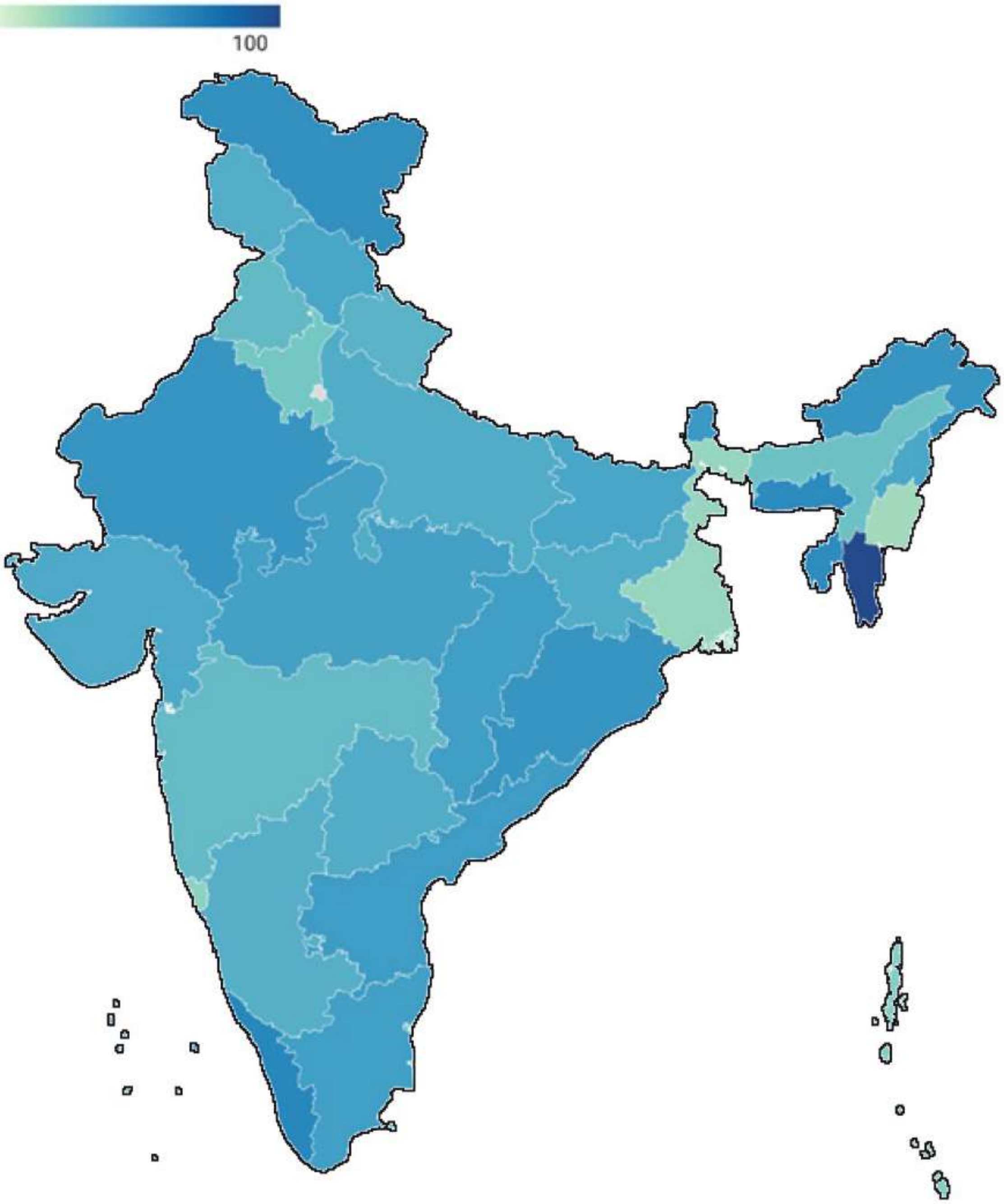
Sl. No.	Key Parameter Indicators	Status as on Date
1	Central Release	₹8,90,01,06,00,000.00
2	Availability	₹10,31,08,45,00,000.00
3	Expenditure	₹10,52,99,50,42,000.00
4	% Utilization	102.12%
5	Wages	₹7,41,26,99,68,000.00
6	Material and Skilled Wages	₹2,73,41,73,37,000.00
7	Material %	26.95%
8	Admin Expenditure	₹38,30,77,37,000.00
9	Admin Expenditure %	3.64%
10	Liability (Wages)	₹0.00
11	Average Cost Per Day Per Person(in Rs.)	₹346.15

Scheme Specific Progress for FY 2023-24

1. A total of 14.21 Cr job cards have been issued for the MGNREGA scheme in FY 2023-24.
2. Out of these, 9.04 Cr job cards are active, indicating the number of individuals who have applied for employment under the scheme.
3. The scheme has provided employment to a total of 24.81 Cr workers, out of which 13.05 Cr are currently active.
4. The scheme has taken up 219.96 lakhs works (new and spillover), out of which 135.73 lakhs works are ongoing, and 84.23 lakhs works have been completed.
5. 29.44% of the total expenditure has been made on natural resource management (NRM) works, including both public and individual works.
6. 59.29% of the works undertaken fall under the Category B, which includes construction of durable assets other than water conservation and harvesting structures.
7. 35.66% of the total expenditure has been made on agriculture and agriculture allied works, indicating a focus on improving the agricultural sector through the scheme.

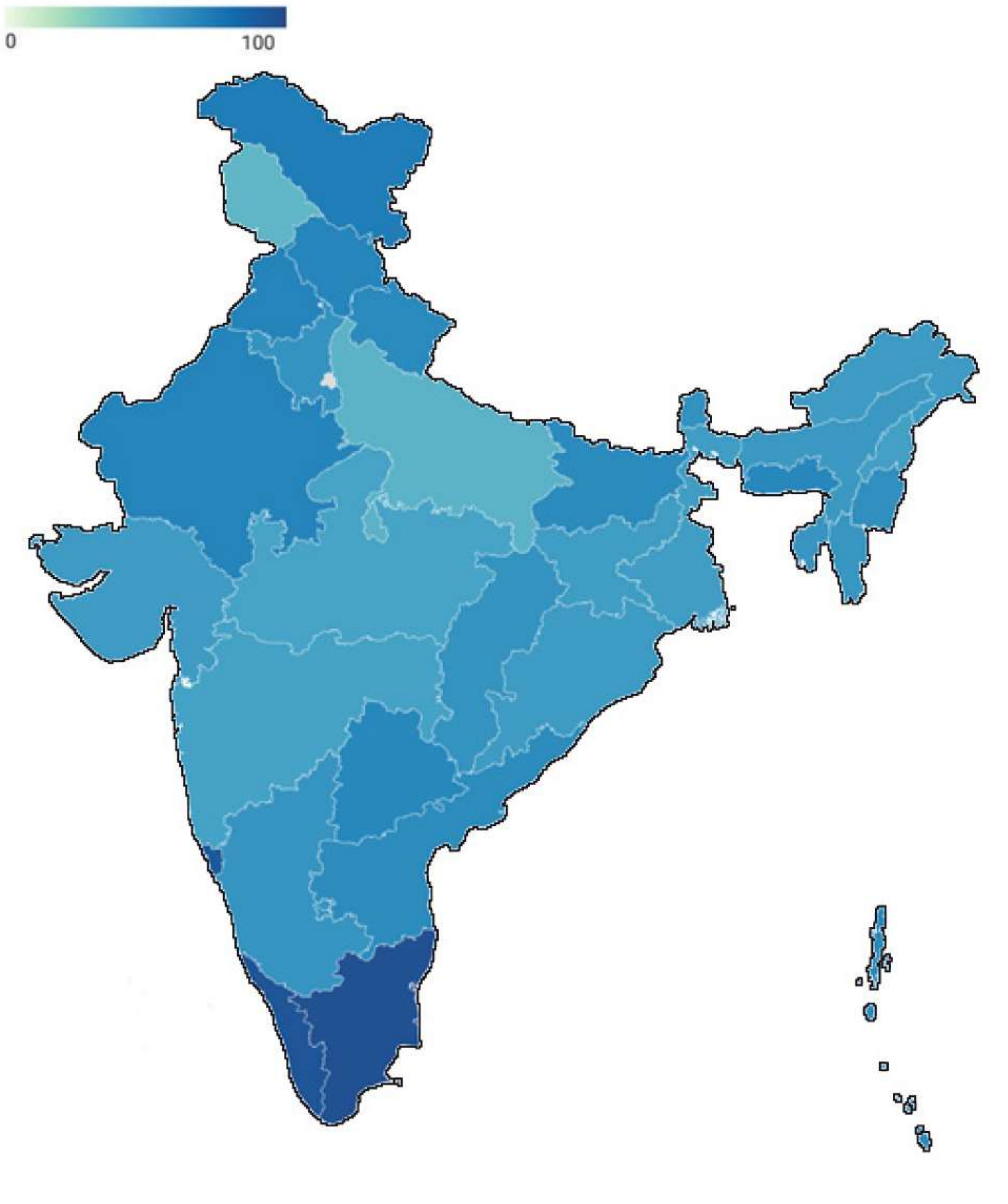
Sl. No.	Key Parameter Indicators	Status as on Date
1	No. of Job Cards Issued	14,21,48,000
2	No. of Active Job Cards	9,04,68,000
3	No. of Workers	24,81,25,000
4	No. of Active Workers	13,05,83,000
5	No. of Works Taken up (New+Spill Over)	2,19,96,000
6	Ongoing Work	1,35,73,000
7	Assets Created	84,23,000
8	GPs with NIL exp	7,317
9	% of NRM Exp.(Public+ Individual)	29.44%
10	% of Category B Works	59.29%
11	% of Expenditure on Agriculture and Agriculture Allied Works	35.66%

Map 1: State/UTs wise distribution of average person days per household in FY 2023-24

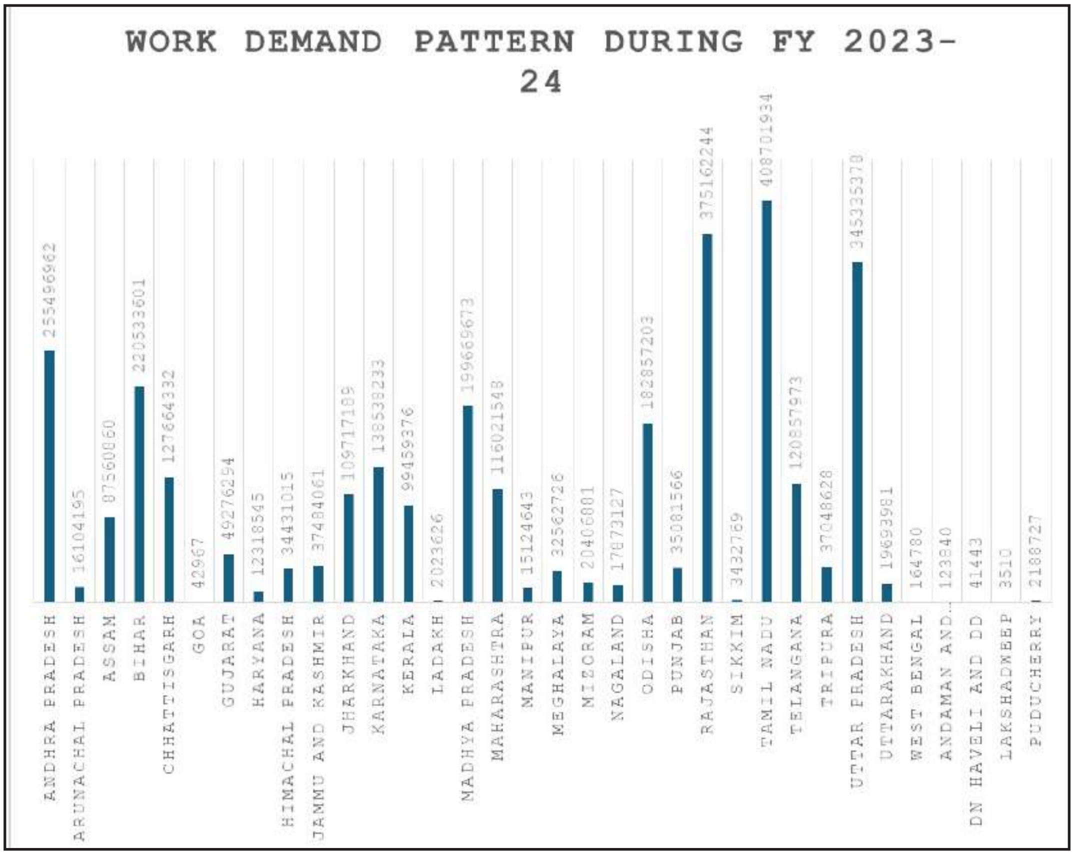


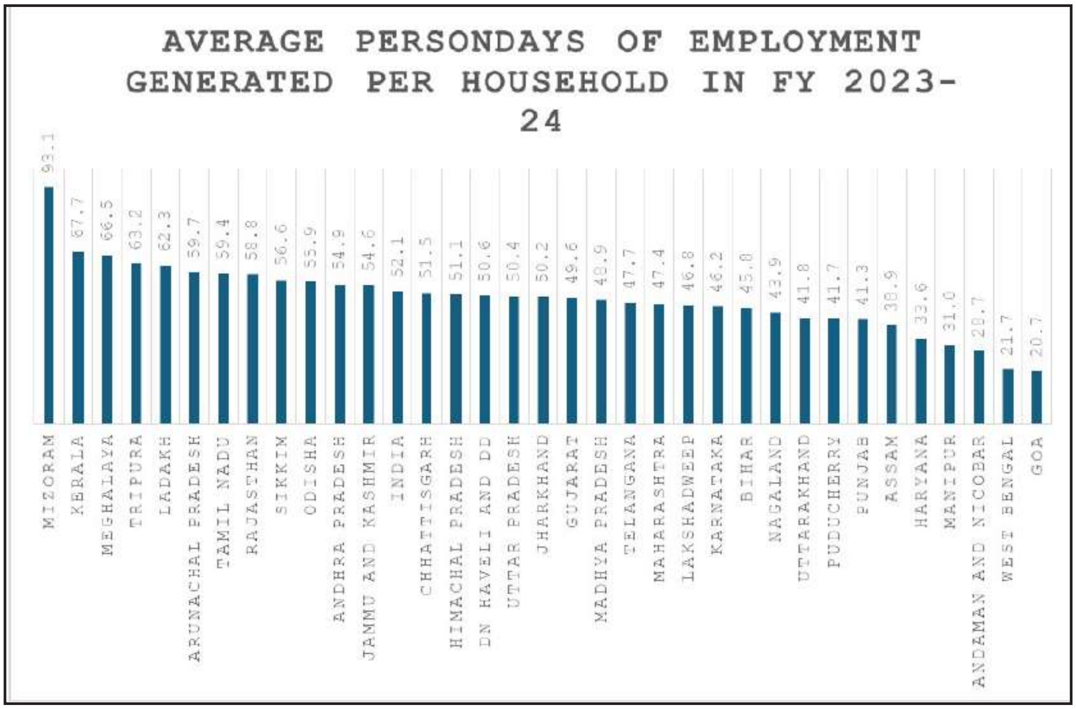
Data Source : RE Division, MoRD

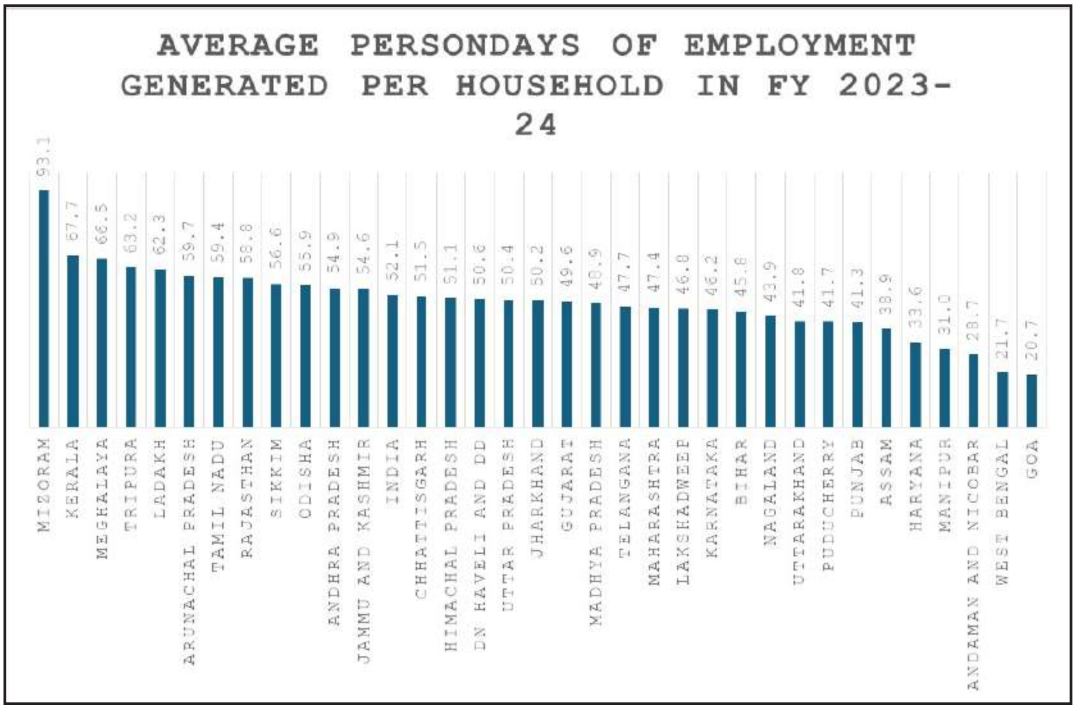
Map 2: State/UTs wise distribution of percentage of women workers among active workers in FY 2023-24



Data Source : RE Division, MoRD


WORK DEMAND PATTERN DURING FY 2023-24
255496962
16104195
87560860
220533601
127664332
42967
49276254
12318545
34431015
37484061
109717189
138538233
99459376
2023626
199669673
116021548
15124643
32562726
20406881
17873127
182857203
35081566
375162244
3432769
408701934
120857973
37048628
345335378
19693981
164780
123840
41443
3510
2188727
ANDHRA PRADESH
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
ASSAM
BIHAR
CHHATTISGARH
GOA
GUJARAT
HARYANA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
JHARKHAND
KARNATAKA
KERALA
LADAKH
MADHYA PRADESH
MAHARASHTRA
MANIPUR
MEGHALAYA
MIZORAM
NAGALAND
ODISHA
PUNJAB
RAJASTHAN
SIKKIM
TAMIL NADU
TELANGANA
TRIPURA
UTTAR PRADESH
UTTARAKHAND
WEST BENGAL
ANDAMAN AND...
DN HAVELI AND DD
LAKSHADWEEP
PUDUCHERRY

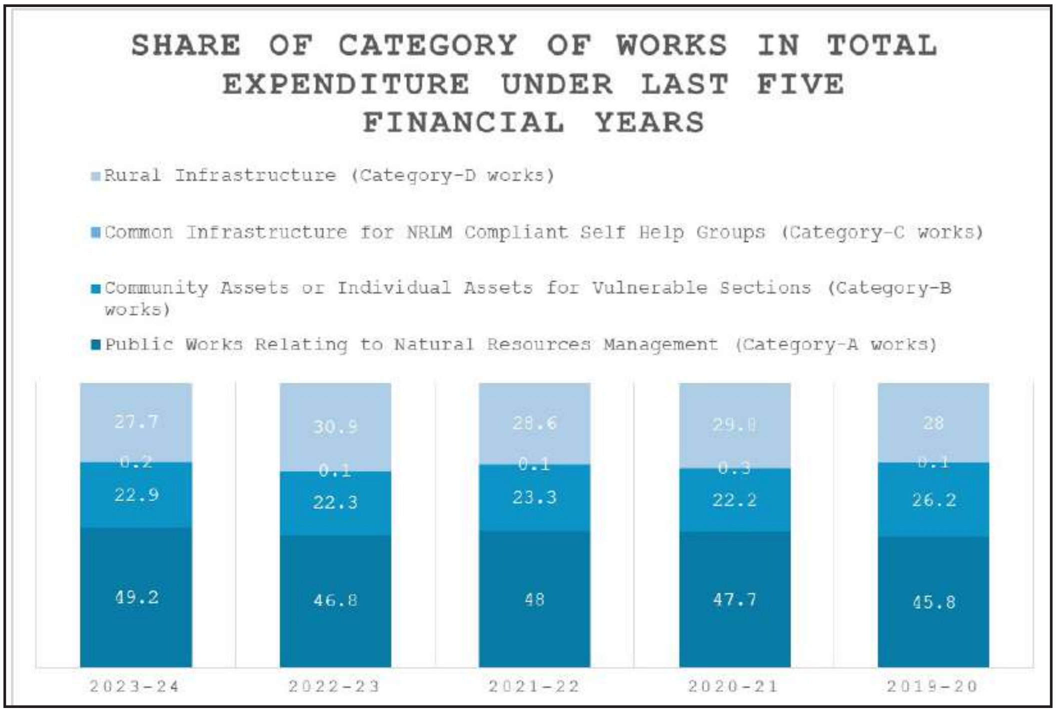

AVERAGE PERSONDAYS OF EMPLOYMENT GENERATED PER HOUSEHOLD IN FY 2023-24
93.1
67.7
66.5
63.2
62.3
59.7
59.4
58.8
56.6
55.9
54.9
54.6
52.1
51.5
51.1
50.6
50.4
50.2
49.6
48.9
47.7
47.4
46.8
46.2
45.0
43.9
41.8
41.7
41.3
38.9
33.6
31.0
28.7
21.7
20.7
MIZORAM
KERALA
MEGHALAYA
TRIPURA
LADAKH
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
TAMIL NADU
RAJASTHAN
SIKKIM
ODISHA
ANDHRA PRADESH
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
INDIA
CHHATTISGARH
HIMACHAL PRADESH
DN HAVELI AND DD
UTTAR PRADESH
JHARKHAND
GUJARAT
MADHYA PRADESH
TELANGANA
MAHARASHTRA
LAKSHADWEEP
KARNATAKA
BIHAR
NAGALAND
UTTARAKHAND
PUDUCHERRY
PUNJAB
ASSAM
HARYANA
MANIPUR
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR
WEST BENGAL
GOA

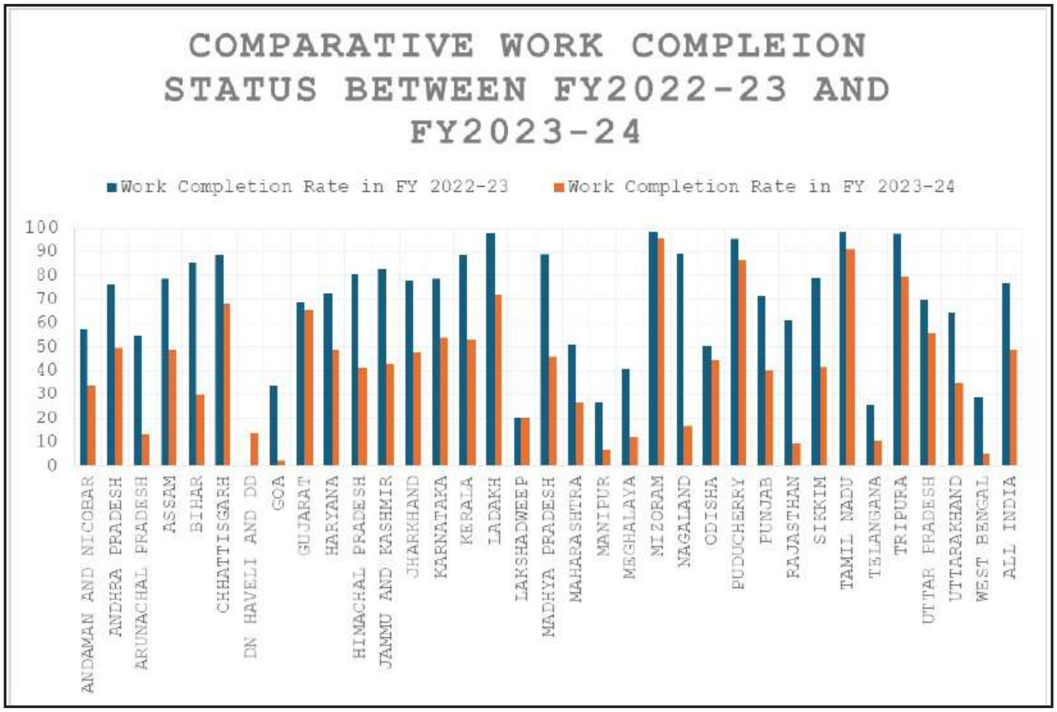


SHARE OF CATEGORY OF WORKS IN TOTAL EXPENDITURE UNDER LAST FIVE FINANCIAL YEARS

Share of Expenditure

Type of work	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20
Public Works Relating to Natural Resources Management (Category-A works)	49.2	46.8	48.0	47.7	45.8
Community Assets or Individual Assets for Vulnerable Sections (Category-B works)	22.9	22.3	23.3	22.2	26.2
Common Infrastructure for NRLM Compliant Self Help Groups (Category-C works)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Rural Infrastructure (Category-D works	27.7	30.9	28.6	29.8	28.0
Grand Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0


SHARE OF CATEGORY OF WORKS IN TOTAL EXPENDITURE UNDER LAST FIVE FINANCIAL YEARS
Rural Infrastructure (Category-D works)
Common Infrastructure for NRLM Compliant Self Help Groups (Category-C works)
Community Assets or Individual Assets for Vulnerable Sections (Category-B works)
Public Works Relating to Natural Resources Management (Category-A works)
27.7
0.2
22.9
49.2
30.9
0.1
22.3
46.8
28.6
0.1
23.3
48
29.8
0.3
22.2
47.7
28
0.1
26.2
45.8
2023-24
2022-23
2021-22
2020-21
2019-20


COMPARATIVE WORK COMPLEION STATUS BETWEEN FY2022-23 AND FY2023-24
Work Completion Rate in FY 2022-23
Work Completion Rate in FY 2023-24
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR
ANDHRA PRADESH
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
ASSAM
BIHAR
CHHATTISGARH
DN HAVELI AND DD
GOA
GUJARAT
HARYANA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
JHARKHAND
KARNATAKA
KERALA
LADAKH
LAKSHADWEEP
MADHYA PRADESH
MAHARASHTRA
MANIPUR
MEGHALAYA
MIZORAM
NAGALAND
ODISHA
PUDUCHERRY
PUNJAB
RAJASTHAN
SIKKIM
TAMIL NADU
TELANGANA
TRIPURA
UTTAR PRADESH
UTTARAKHAND
WEST BENGAL
ALL INDIA

प्रधान मंत्री
आवास योजना–ग्रामीण
Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin

Rural Housing

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)

Overview

The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G) as a centrally sponsored scheme w.e.f. 1st April 2016 to provide assistance to eligible rural households for the construction of 2.95 crores Pucca houses with basic amenities to achieve the objective of "Housing for All" in rural areas by March 2024. Against the target of 2.95 crore houses, the targets of 2.95 crore houses have been allocated to the States UTs. As on 01.07.2024, the houses have been sanctioned to more than 2.94 crore beneficiaries and 2.63 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. 90/95person 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 Awaas Soft interface and is easily traceable till credit into the beneficiaries' 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

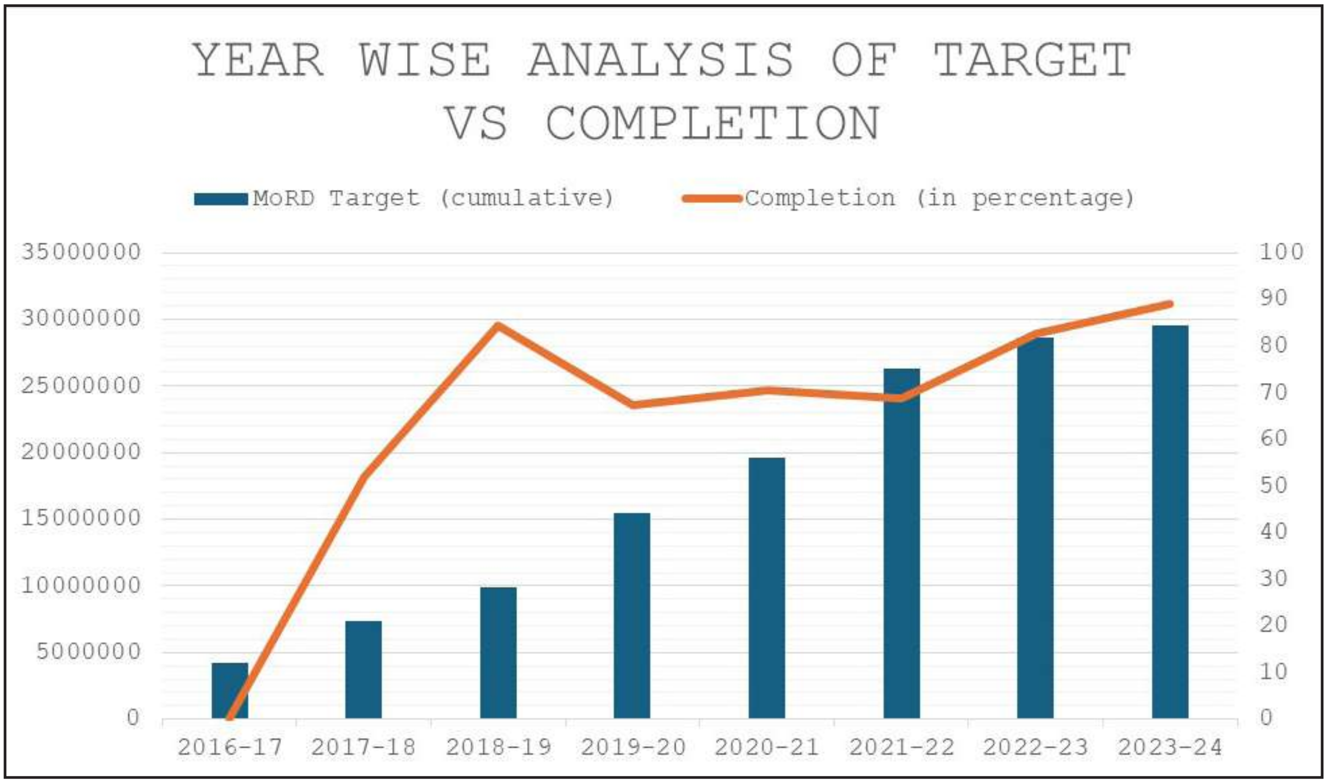
In PMAY-G, program implementation and monitoring is carried out through an end to end e-Governance model using AwaasSoft and Awaas App. AwaasSoft is a work–flow enabled, webbased electronic service delivery platform through which all critical function of PMAY-G, right from identification of beneficiary to providing construction linked assistance (through PFMS) is carried out. Awaas-App 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 during the course of 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.

Salient features of PMAY-G

1. Enhanced unit assistance of Rs.1.20 lakh in the plains and Rs.1.30 lakh in Hill States / UTs, North-Eastern States, difficult areas and IAP districts.
2. Provision of an additional Rs.12,000/- for toilets through convergence with SBM-G/ MGNREGS or any other dedicated source of funding.
3. Provision of 90/95 person days of un-skilled wage labour under MGNREGS for construction of a house, over and above the unit assistance.
4. Convergence with other schemes of Government for provision of basic amenities viz., drinking water, electricity, clean & efficient cooking fuel, treatment of solid and liquid waste etc.
5. The minimum house size is 25 sq.mt including a dedicated area for hygienic cooking.
6. Allotment of the house to be made jointly in the name of husband and wife or solely in the name of women except in the case of a widow/unmarried /separated person.
7. To ensure the quality of houses constructed, pan India training and certification programmes for rural masons under the Rural Mason Training programme.
8. 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.
9. The programme is being implemented and monitored through end to-end e-governance solutions, viz. AwaasSoft and AwaasApp.
10. 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- AwaaSoft interface and is easily traceable till credit into the beneficiaries account.
11. 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.

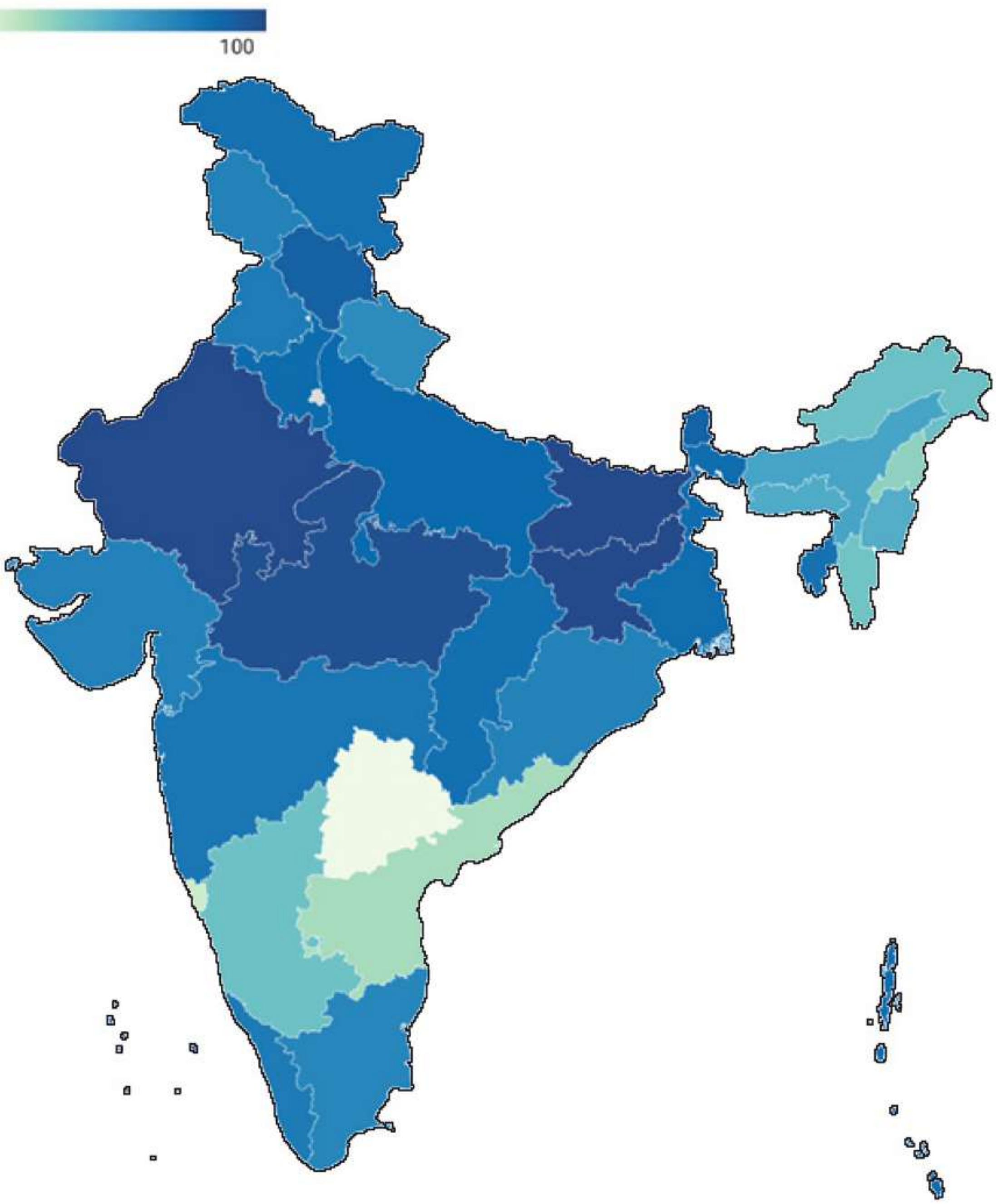
Thrust Areas

1. **Completion of Houses:** Expediate completion of all the houses by 31st March 2024 which remain incomplete.
2. **Convergence:** Basis amenities to be provided to all the PMAY-G beneficiaries through Convergence.
3. **JANMAN:** 100% Sanction, release of installment and completion of houses for which targets given in FY 2023-24.
4. **Adhaar Based Payment System (ABPS):** 100% ABPS mode for transfer of funds to beneficiaries.


YEAR WISE ANALYSIS OF TARGET VS COMPLETION
MoRD Target (cumulative)
Completion (in percentage)
35000000
30000000
25000000
20000000
15000000
10000000
5000000
0
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
2016-17
2017-18
2018-19
2019-20
2020-21
2021-22
2022-23
2023-24


Latitude: 22.92189
Longitude: 73.963331
Elevation: 202.71±15 m
Accuracy: 3.9 m
Time: 06-28-2023 10:34
Note: સરલાબેન મોરાર ચોહાન પણીવેલા

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



Data Source : RH Division, MoRD

Pradhan Mantri
Gram Sadak Yojana

Rural Connectivity

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

Overview

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (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 to all eligible unconnected habitations, existing in the Core Network, in rural areas of country. The programme envisages connecting all eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 500 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) in plain areas and 250 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) 250+ in North-Eastern and Himalayan states and Himalayan Union Territories. Tribal (Schedule-V) areas, the Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) 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 population of 100+ (Census 2001). The PMGSY permits upgradation (to prescribed standards) of existing rural roads in districts where all the eligible habitations of the designated population siz e have been provided all weather road connectivity.

The Budget Estimate of PMGSY for 2023-24 was Rs. 19,000 crore and Revised Estimate Rs. 17000 crores. Release of funds to the States is based upon their absorption capacity, balance works in hand, unspent balance available with the States, etc. During the financial year 2023-24, a sum of Rs. 14049.79 crore as on 31stMarch 2024, has been released to the States/UTs for implementation of the scheme.

Against 1,78,185 eligible habitations of 250+ and 500+ population size identified for coverage under the scheme. 16,085 habitations have been provided connectivity by the States out of their/ own resources and 4,437 habitations have either been dropped or have not been found feasible due to various reasons. Out of the balance 1,57,151 habitations sanctioned for providing connectivity under the PMGSY, 1,56,622 have already been connected by all-weather roads as on 31st March. 2024 and the 52 habitations r emain balance.

Under 100-249 population category habitations in LWE areas, out of 6,245 habitations sanctioned for providing all-weather road connectivity, 6,054 habitations have been provided all-weather road connectivity as on 31 st March, 2024 and 191 habitations remain balance.

A total of 6,44,878 km road length has been sanctioned under PMGS Y-I and 6,24,185 km has already been completed as on 31st March, 2024.

Later various interventions/verticals viz.PMGSY-II, RCPLWEA and PMGSY-III were added under PMGSY.

PMGSY-II

PMGSY-II was launched in May, 2013 and envisages consolidation of the existing Rural Road Network to improve its overall efficiency as a provider of transportation services for people, goods and services. 50,000 km road length is targeted for upgradation under PMGSY-ll. A total of 49,857 Km road length has been sanctioned under the Scheme and 48,962 Km completed as on 31st March,2024.

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 9 States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh. The scheme had twin objectives of enabling smooth and seamless anti-LWE operations by the Security Forces and also ensuring socio-economic development of the area.

01`The Ministry has so far sanctioned 12,163 Km road length, out of which 9,003 Km have already been completed as on 31st March, 2024.

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. A total of 1,15,446 Km road length has already been sanctioned to and 78,346 km has already been completed as on 31st March, 2024. The implementation period of PMGSY-III is up to March, 2025.

As on 31st March, 2024, 8,25,876 km of road length has been sanctioned under all the interventions/verticals of the scheme, against which 7,60,496 km road length has been completed.

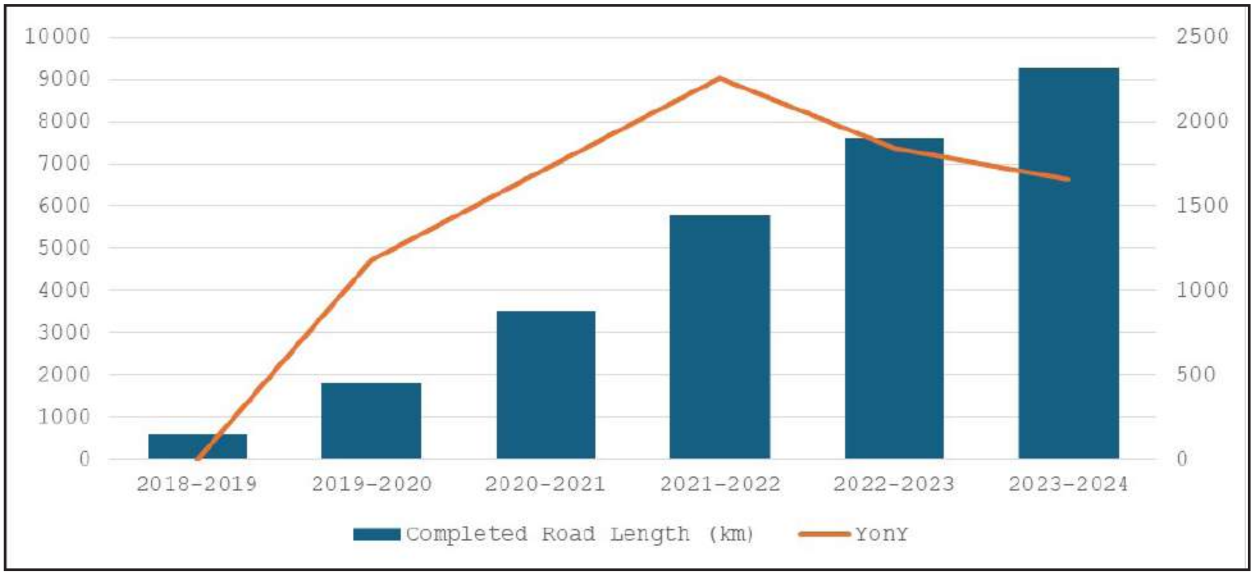
Thrust areas

- Completion of balance works unde RCPLWEA.
- Expeditious award of PMGSY-111, RCPLWEA and PM-JANMAN 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.

COMPLETED ROAD LENGTH AND CONNECTED HABITATION (ALL PMGSY SCHEMES)

FY	Completed road length		Connected habitation	
	Cumulative (in km)	YoY	Cumulative	YoY
2018-2019	598698.46		153917	
2019-2020	626002.44	27303.98	158073	4156
2020-2021	662680.09	36677.65	160663	2590
2021-2022	703352.49	40672.4	161835	1172
2022-2023	733325.74	29973.25	162477	642
2023-2024	766,689.64	33363.9	162708	231

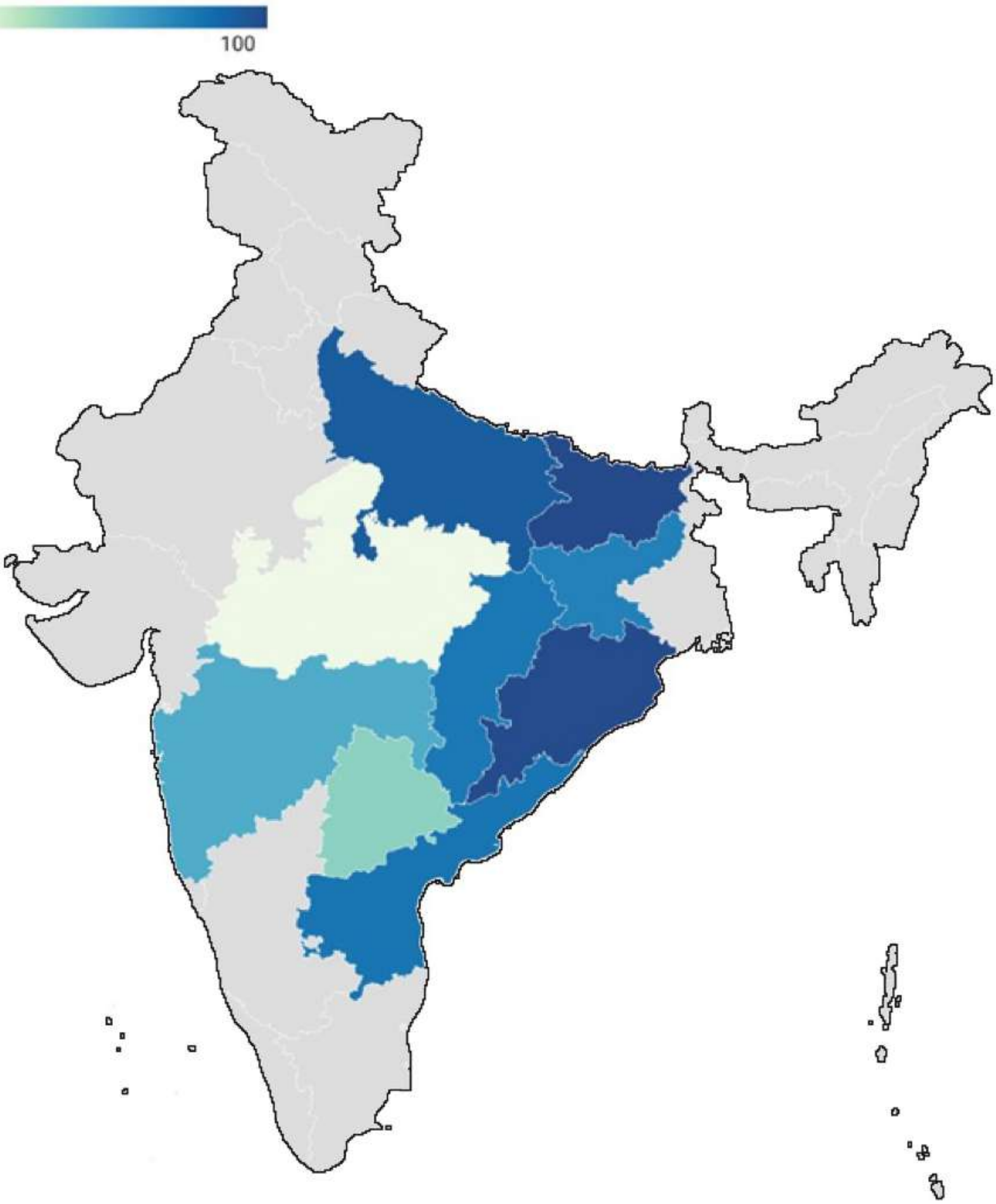
COMPLETED ROAD LENGTH UNDER RCPLWEA



COMPLETED ROAD LENGTH IN RCPLWEA STATES

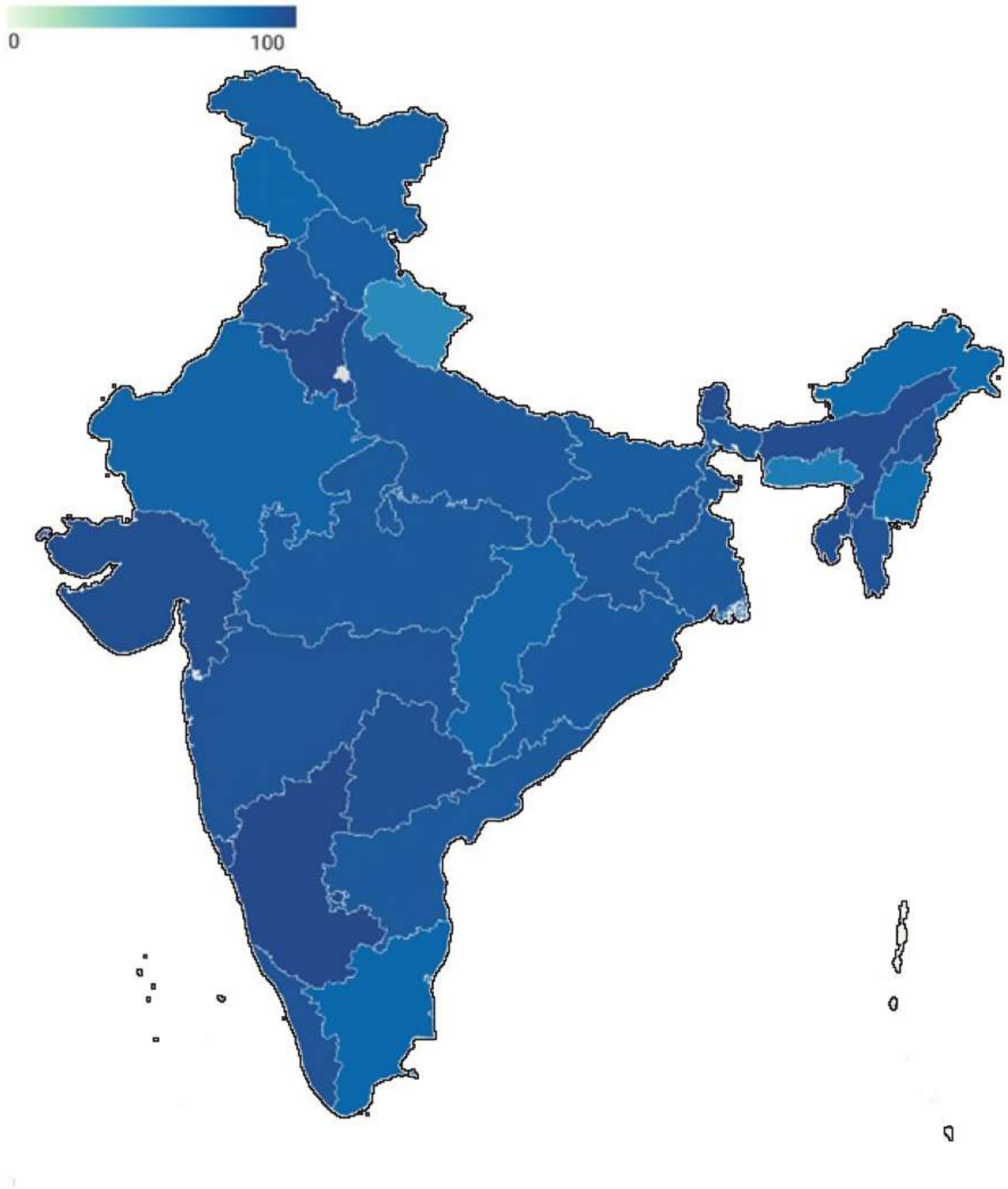
State	Number of RCPLWEA districts where roads have been sanctioned	Completed Road Length (in Km)
Andhra Pradesh	4	1,168.31
Bihar	8	1,816.73
Chhattisgarh	8	2,208.99
Jharkhand	19	2,087.54
Madhya Pradesh	2	87.37
Maharashtra	2	532.54
Odisha	4	466.12
Uttar Pradesh	2	450.08
Telangana	6	441.21
TOTAL	**51**	**9,258.89**

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



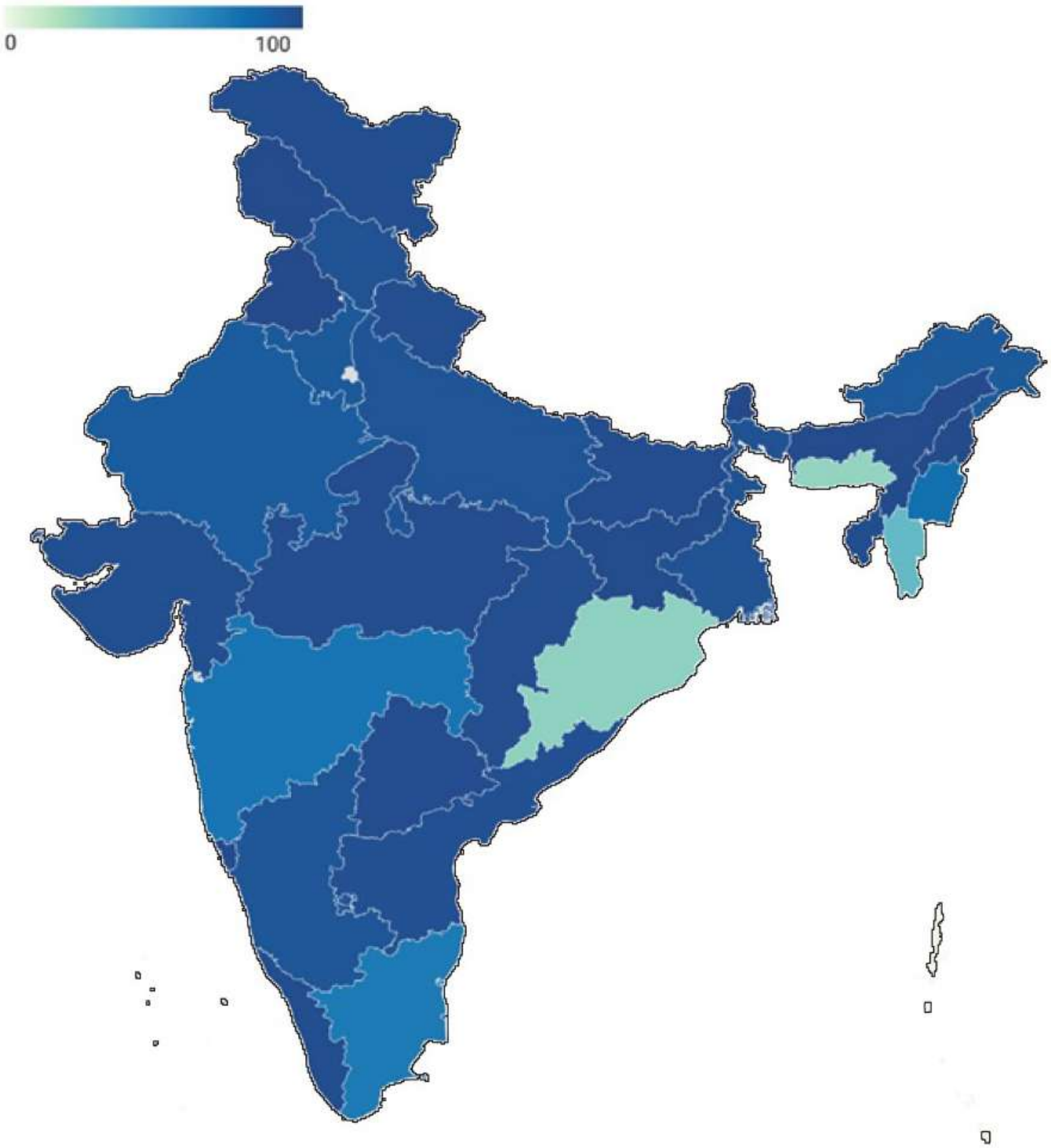
Data Source : RC Division, MoRD

Map 5: Distribution of States/UTs with percentage of total sanctioned road length completed under Phase I



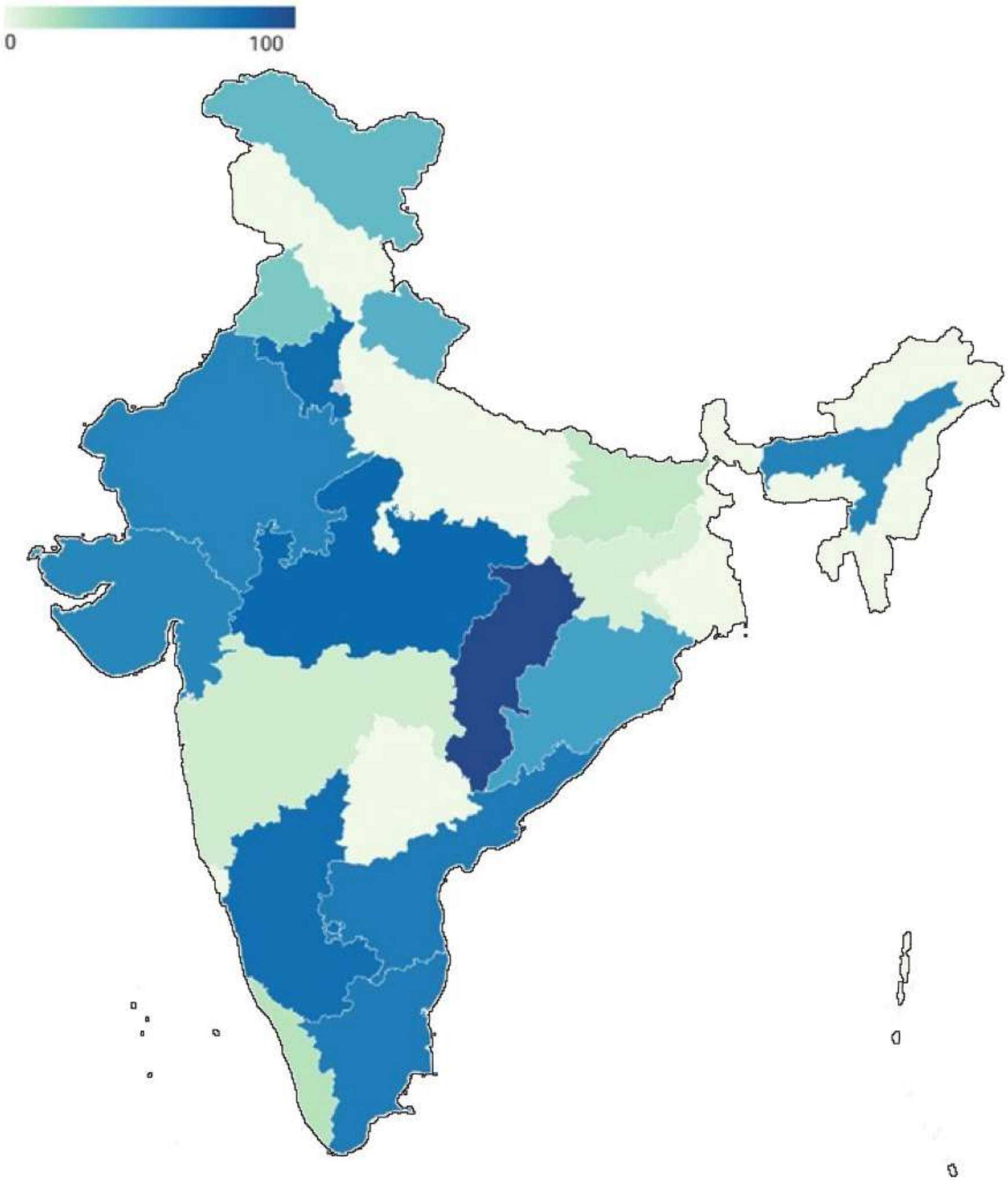
Data Source : RC Division, MoRD

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



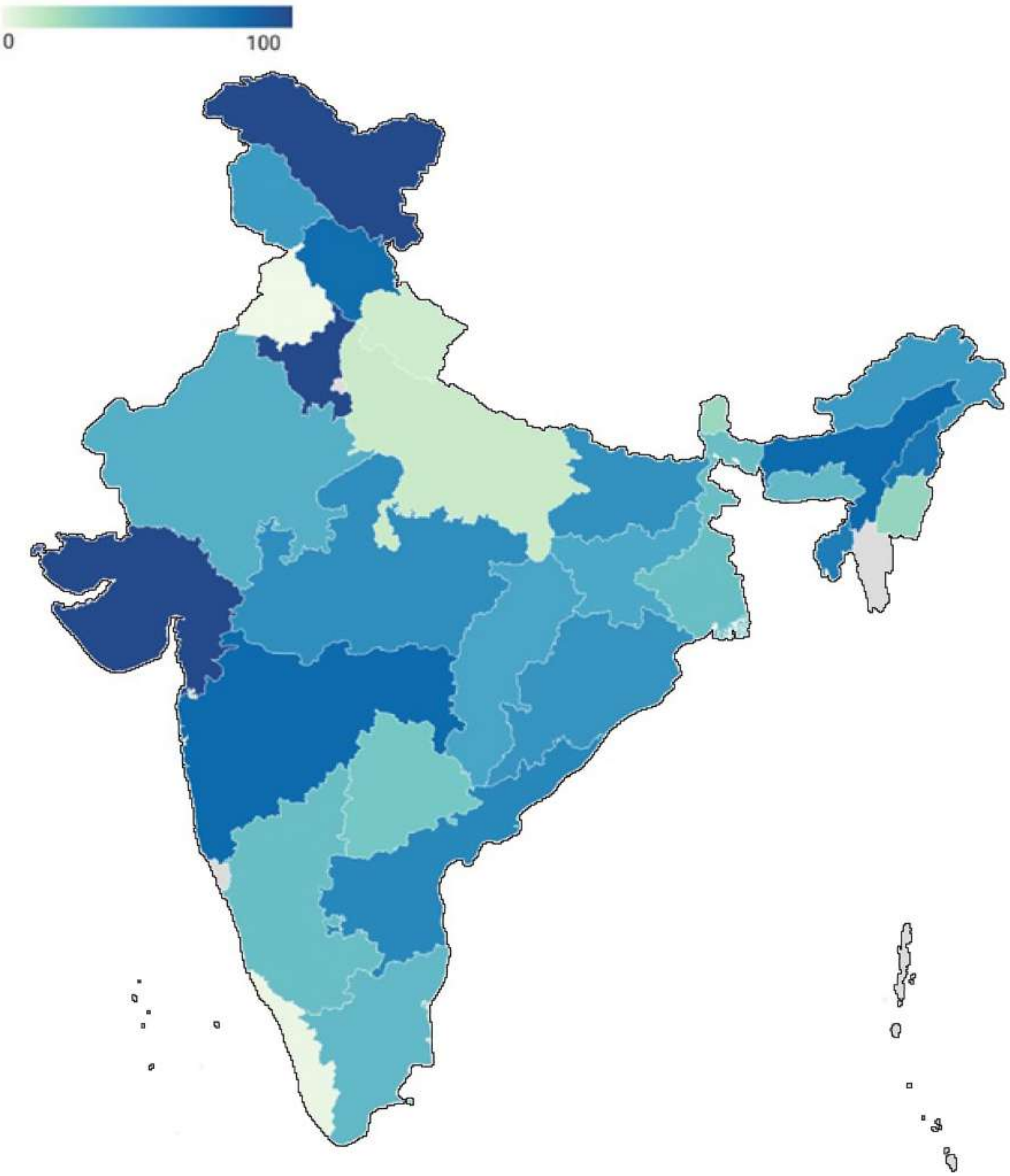
Data Source : RC Division, MoRD

Map 7: Distribution of States/UTs with percentage of total sanctioned road lengths completed under Phase III



Data Source : RC Division, MoRD

Map 8: Distribution of States/UTs with percentage of Bridges completed against target as on 31st March, 2024



Data Source : RC Division, MoRD

NSAP

NSAP

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

Overview

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is a social security programme launched on 15th August 1995 for the most vulnerable persons of our society living Below Poverty Line (BPL), both in rural and urban areas. It is a 100% funded Centrally Sponsored Scheme. It comprises three pension schemes - old age, widow and disabled pension schemes and two demand based schemes – NFBS and Annapurna scheme. Details of constituent schemes are as under:

Components Of NSAP

(i) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS): Under the scheme, central assistance @ Rs.200 per month is provided to old aged persons in the age group of 60-79 years belonging to BPL family. The amount of central assistance is increased to Rs.500/- per month on attaining the age of 80 years and above.

(ii) 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 BPL family. The amount of central assistance is increased to Rs.500/- per month on attaining the age of 80 years and above.

(iii) Indira Gandhi National Disabilty 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 BPL family. The amount of central assistance is increased to Rs.500/- per month on attaining the age of 80 years and above.

(iv) National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS): Under the scheme, a one-time lump-sum assistance of Rs.20000 is given to the bereaved BPL household in case death of prime breadwinner aged between 18 and 59 years.

(v) Annapurna Scheme: Under the scheme, 10 kg of food grains per month are provided free of cost to those senior citizens who, though eligible, are not receiving old age pension.

Apart from central assistance, States/UTs are encouraged to provide top-up amount atleast equal to the central assistance. Presently, States/UTs are adding top-up amounts ranging from Rs.50 to Rs.3200 pm under pension schemes of NSAP, as a result, NSAP pensioners are getting, on an average, Rs.1000 as monthly pension in several States/ UTs.

Disbursement of Benefits

Identification of beneficiaries and sanction & disbursement of benefits to them are done by respective State/UT. Central Govt. releases funds to State/UT as per State Cap [scheme-wise upper limit of beneficiaries fixed in Nov. 2012, based on the population figures as per the census of 2001 and the poverty ratio (2004-05) determined by NITI Aayog (erstwhile Planning Commission) and revised (re-allocated within the said Cap) in Sept, 2022]. The programme caters around 3.09 crore BPL beneficiaries. As per NSAP guidelines, the State/UT has option to provide pension from their own resources to beneficiaries in case there are more deserving persons in the State/UT beyond the State Cap. As per information collected from States/UTs, around 5.8 crore additional old aged, widow & disabled persons are being covered by States/ UTs through similar state run schemes.

Achievements (upto 31.03.2024)

- During FY 2023-24, funds to the tune of Rs.9491.10 crore were released to States/UTs against budgetary allocation of Rs.9652 crore and around 3 crore beneficiaries were covered.
- States/UTs (except Andhra Pradesh and Nagaland) disbursed benefits under NSAP about 100% in DBT mode during the year. States/ UTs were encouraged to adopt Aadhaar Payment Bridge (APB) mode of payment and optimize transactions therein. During FY 2023-24, 16 States/ UTs adopted the same and reported transactions. Out of total DBT transactions reported by States/ UTs, around 51% were made in APB mode during the year.
- Authenticated Aadhaardata of around 86% NSAP pensioners is available in NSAP portal.
- Department issued revised Guidelines on conduct of Social Audit of NSAP in Feb, 2024 and circulated among all States/ UTs for its implementation. The revised Guidelines provide for conduct of social audit once in a year and both rural as well as urban areas.
- 25 States/ UTs disbursed pension on monthly basis, 2 states on quarterly basis (in advance) while 9 States/UTs were irregular in disbursement. States/UTs not disbursing pension on monthly basis were requested to disburse the same on monthly basis as per provisions of NSAP Guidelines and keeping in view vulnerability of the beneficiaries.
- 18 States/UTs are using NSAP-Pension Processing System (PPS), 12 States are using their own MIS while 6 States/ UTs are at different stage of on-boarding NSAP-PPS. Regular follow-up with the UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands resulted in its on-boarded on NSAP-PPS during FY 2023-24.
- States/UTs were requested to demarcate central NSAP beneficiary in NSAP portal in case of excess digitization of beneficiaries in the portal. Regular follow-up with States/ UTs resulted in completion of demarcation in 20 States/ UTs under IGNOAPS, 16 States/ UTs under IGNWPS and 19 States/ UTs under IGNDPS.
- Based on comments received from States/ UTs, ATNs on Report No. 10 of 2023 of C&AG on Performance Audit of NSAP were uploaded on APMS portal within stipulated time, which resulted in dropping of 14 paras out of 48 paras by O/o C&AG. Subsequently, two meetings of Public Accounts Committee (PAC) were held successfully on the report and replies to the List of Points (LoPs) were furnished to the LSS within prescribed time-line.

Thrust Areas

1. Utilization of State Cap by States/ UTs by digitizing data in NSAP portal
2. Demarcation of central NSAP pensioners in NSAP portal in case of excess digitization by concerned States/ UTs
3. 100% seeding of authenticated Aadhaar data and mobile number of NSAP pensioners
4. Timely submission of complete proposals for release of funds by all States/ UTs
5. Disbursement of benefits (pension) on monthly basis 100% in APB mode by all States/ UTs
6. Conduct of Social Audit of NSAP as per revised Social Audit Guidelines by all States/ UTs
7. Annual verification of existing beneficiaries and updating beneficiary data-base regularly
8. Weeding out of duplicate / bogus beneficiary

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 2024 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 Mission's footprints extend to 742 districts and 7,121 blocks of the country. Over 10.09 crore women have been mobilized into 91.07 lakh Self Help Groups (SHGs). In addition, the Mission has promoted over 5.09 lakh village organizations and 32,439 cluster level federations. These community institutions have been provided about Rs 43,148 crore as capitalization support by the Mission.

Further the Mission has been able to leverage Bank Credit to the tune of Rs 8.74 Lakh Crore since 2013-14 to SHGs.

The mission promotes agro-ecological and climate resistant agricultural practices with the Mahila Kisan (women farmers) at its centre. The Mission has instituted value chain approach across specific commodities in multiple States. Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) aims to support entrepreneurs in rural areas to set up local enterprises. Implemented in 29 States/ UTs since 2016-17, a total of 2.97 lakh enterprises have been supported under SVEP. Under Prime Minister Formalisation of Micro food processing Enterprises (PMFME) of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, the component of seed capital to SHGs is being implemented with the support of DAY-NRLM.

Under the scheme1.79 Lakhs enterprises of SHG members have been supported. As part of the efforts to connect producers to markets, DAY NRLM and SRLMs have taken steps to promote curated products from SHGs and SHG member entrepreneurs through multiple channels such as:

a. Saras Gallery –The Saras Gallery in Connaught place spread over a spacious 4,500 Sq. ft. area, has been set up to provide market access for the produce of the members of the women self-help groups.
b. State specific retail outlets in private sectors - Several SRLMs have tied-up with private sector to enable sale of SHG products.
c. Dedicated e-Commerce platform as www.esaras.in by Ministry of Rural Development.
d. SHG products have also been onboarded on e-Commerce platforms like GeM, Flipkart, Amazon, Patanjali and Meesho.
e. SARAS Mela - Melasare organized by State Mission and National Mission at prominent locations.

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 (Vantangiyas 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 communitybased 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 Fund 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.

The Comparative Data on Key Indicators on DAY- NRLM is given below:

S. No	Indicators	Achievement up to FY 2013-14	Achievement 2014-15 to 2023-2024	Cumulative Achievement till March-2024
1.	Number of Households covered in SHGs	2,37,00,000	7,67,73,341	10,04,73,341
2.	Number of SHGs formed	21,00,000	69,83,526	90,83,526
3.	Number of Village Organizations formed	91,860	5,04,515	5,96,375
4.	Number of Cluster level Federation formed	8,194	24,245	32,439
5.	Capitalization Support to SHGs (Rs. Cr.)	1,502	41,876.85	41,891.87
6.	Bank Credit disbursed (Rs Cr.)	23,316	8,24,521	8,47,837.00
7.	Non-Performing Assets % (NPA)	8.34	1.63	-
8.	Business Correspondents/Bank Sakhi/Digi Sakhi	NIL	1,27,024	1,27,328

Achievements made under the program

The key achievements made under the Mission till March, 2024 is furnished below: -

Geographical Coverage: The Mission has covered 7119 blocks spread over 742 districts across all States and UTs (except Delhi and Chandigarh) under the intensive strategy.

Social Mobilization/Institution Building: 10.09 crore women have been mobilized into 91.07 lakh Self-Help Groups (SHGs).

Social Capital: Community driven approach is the central to the Mission's implementation strategy. Nearly 6.3 lakh Community Resource Persons have been trained on multiple interventions.

Capitalization Support: Cumulatively, about Rs. 41891 Crore has been provided as community investment support under the Mission.

SHG-Bank Linkage: Nearly Rs 8.62 lakh crore of bank credit has been accessed by the SHGs since 2013-14. The NPA at 1.63% is a result of the efforts undertaken at various levels of the Mission.

SHG members as Business Correspondent Agents (BCAs): In order to provide last mile delivery of financial services, more than 1,23,000 SHG members have been identified and trained as Business Correspondent Agents/ Digipay points.

Livelihoods: DAY-NRLM promotes sustainable agriculture, livestock and NTFPs in intensive blocks under the Farm interventions. The focus of the interventions is on training and capacity building, and promotion of agro-ecological practices as well as livestock practices to enhance crop and animal productivity. As of March'24, 3.68 crore women farmers have been covered under these interventions.

Under the Non-Farm strategy, DAY-NRLM works on Start Up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) that aims to support entrepreneurs in rural areas to set up local enterprises. Implemented since 2016-17, nearly 2.97 lakh enterprises have been supported under SVEP thus far.

Promotion of Livelihoods Collectives: Around 1.68 lakh Producer Groups have been formed and 438 Producer Enterprises and 704 FPOs have been formed.

Custom Hiring Centers / Tool Banks: About 32,218 Custom Hiring Centre/ Community Managed Tool Bank have been set up across multiple States. These CHCs enable Small and marginal famers provided access to farm equipment and other services at a nominal rate.

e-FMAS: e-FMAS is a software that manages fund and accounting of the scheme), for the four sub-schemes under DAY-NRLM namely NRLM, NRETP, MKSP and SVEP.

LokOS: LokOS is an online MIS application that provides an integrated solution for capturing data related to SHGs and their federations. LokOS application has been rolled out in all states and UTs and all districts.

Thrust Areas

The main thrust for the year 2024-25 is on universalization of livelihood activities. The mission will work strategically in making 3 crore lakhpati didi.
The following are the theme-wise focus areas for FY 2024-25:

Institution Building & Capacity Building

- Strengthening and system setting in SHGs, VOs and CLFs.
- Institutionalizing Internal Audit of SHGs, VOs and CLFs.
- Establishment & successfully operate Community Managed Training Centers in the states.
- Development of 2 SRP pools: Governance & Operations of CBOs and Financial Managment & internal & statutory compliances.
- Preparation of BDP of the MCLFs & disbursment of VGF tranche- 1 for 1853 MCLFs and Tranches-2 & 3 for 721 MCLFs

within 10th Sept'24.

- Completion of Internal audit, Statutory audit, AGM & return filing of all 3,000 registered MCLFs by 31st Sept'24
- Complete CBO-Governance leadership training & CBO-HR training
- Development of at least 2 – 10 immersion sites on MCLF as per the advisory.
- Deployment of 3 staff in all MCLFs within July'24.
- Roll out of LokOS SHG, VO, CLF transaction application in all NRLM & NRETP MCLFs within Aug'24
- Rollout CLF web application at all CLFs within Aug'24
- Registration of CLFs

Social Inclusion and Social Development

- A Baseline Study needs to be conducted in immersion sites. A critical component in the development of immersion sites
- Activate the State Core Committee and regularly meet with concerned line departments
- Joint advisory/government order at the State level, along with D/o Health and D/o WCD to delineate the roles of ASHA, AWW, and FNHW CRP at the field level.
- Rationalization and training of Community Resource Persons.
- Universalization of PRI-CBO convergence programme
- Roll-out VPRP in all SHGs

Financial Inclusion

- Saksham Centers need to be Strengthened.
- Universal coverage of all eligible HHs under PMJJBY/life insurance & PMSBY/accidental insurance
- Focus on increasing transactions of BC Sakhis
- Ensure dual authentication and digital transactions in identified 100 model CLFs
- Focus on credit linking of one member per Self -Help Group (SHG) to promote women entrepreneurs.
- Reduce Non-Performing Assets (NPA) to less than 2%

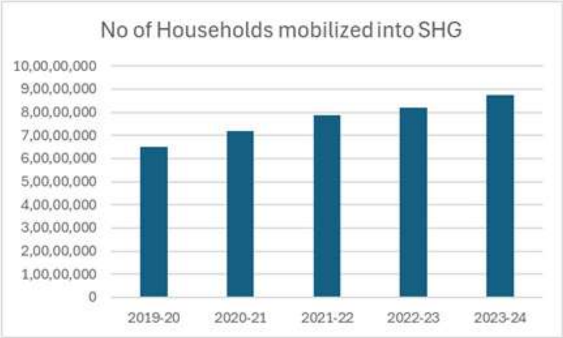
Farm Livelihoods

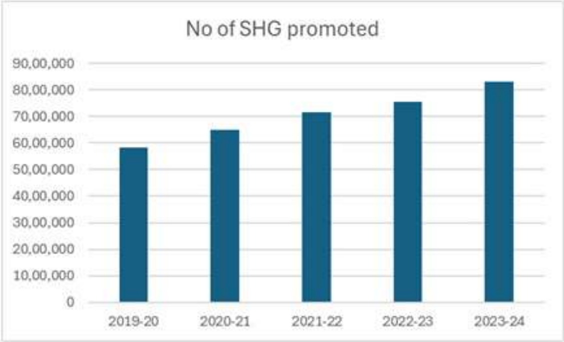
- Promotion of Subsectors
- Promotion of Livestock Clusters
- Fast Track mobilisation of more women members into existing/new Enterprises/ FPOs/ PGs
- Timely financing of Producer Collectives
- Adequate Capacity Building of the staff, livelihoods cadres & enterprises
- Promotion of State level Federation of FPOs
- Submission of farm value chain projects
- Regular review & monitoring of the activity by the Principal Secretary & SMD, SRLMs.

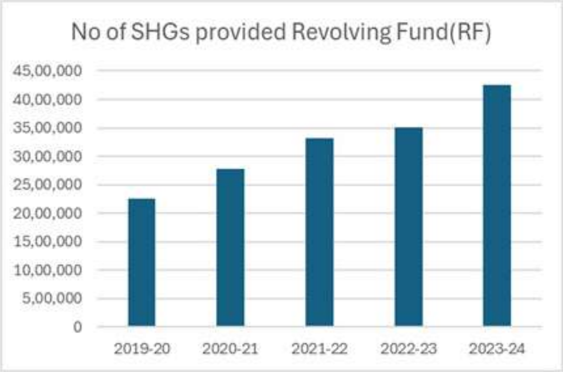
Non-farm Livelihoods

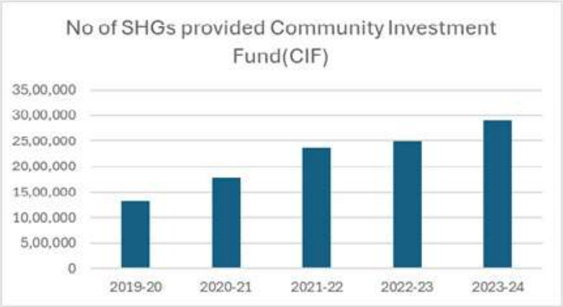
- Maximize geographical coverage through non-farm interventions
- Formalization of the SHG enterprises under non-farm livelihoods
- Sub-sector and value chain based enterprises
- Enterprise financing with formal financial institutions
- Training and capacity building of entrepreneurs & SRLMs staff
- Strengthening Convergence and partnership with other ministries, organisation to achieve mission's objectives

Physical and Financial progress under NRLM

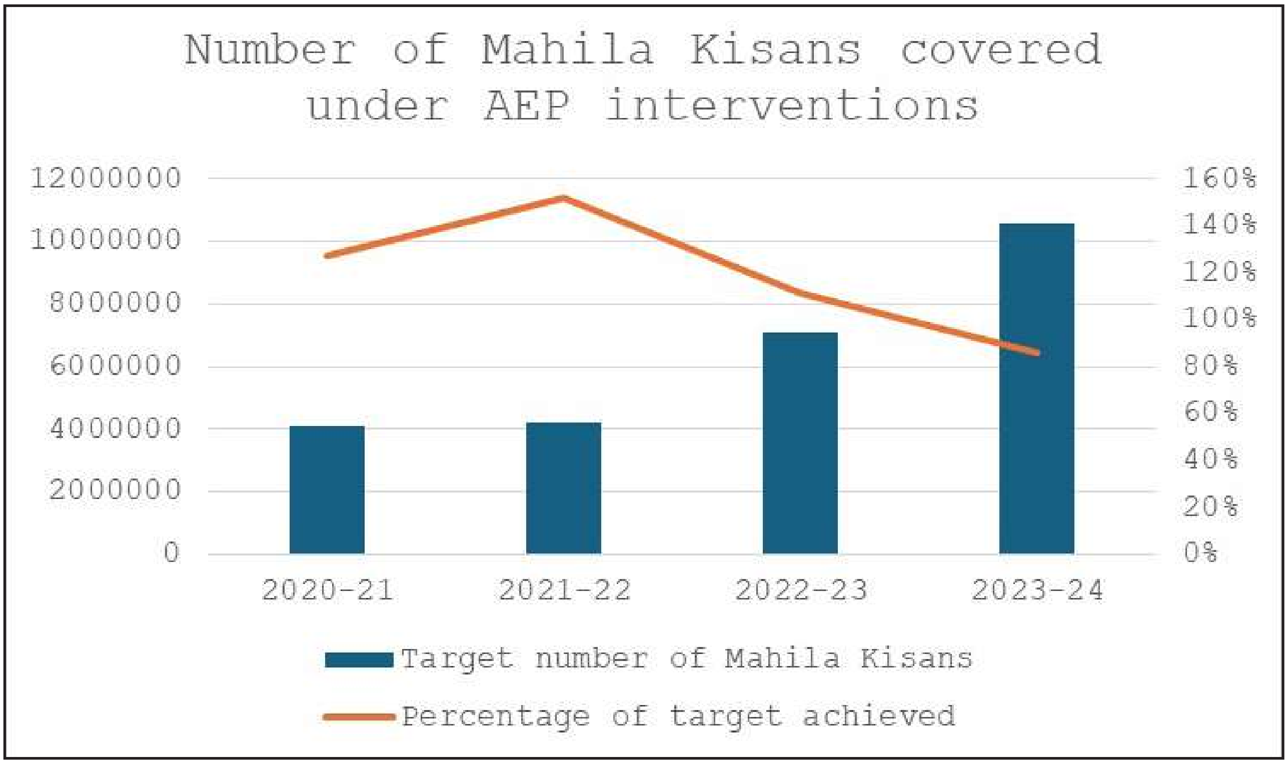


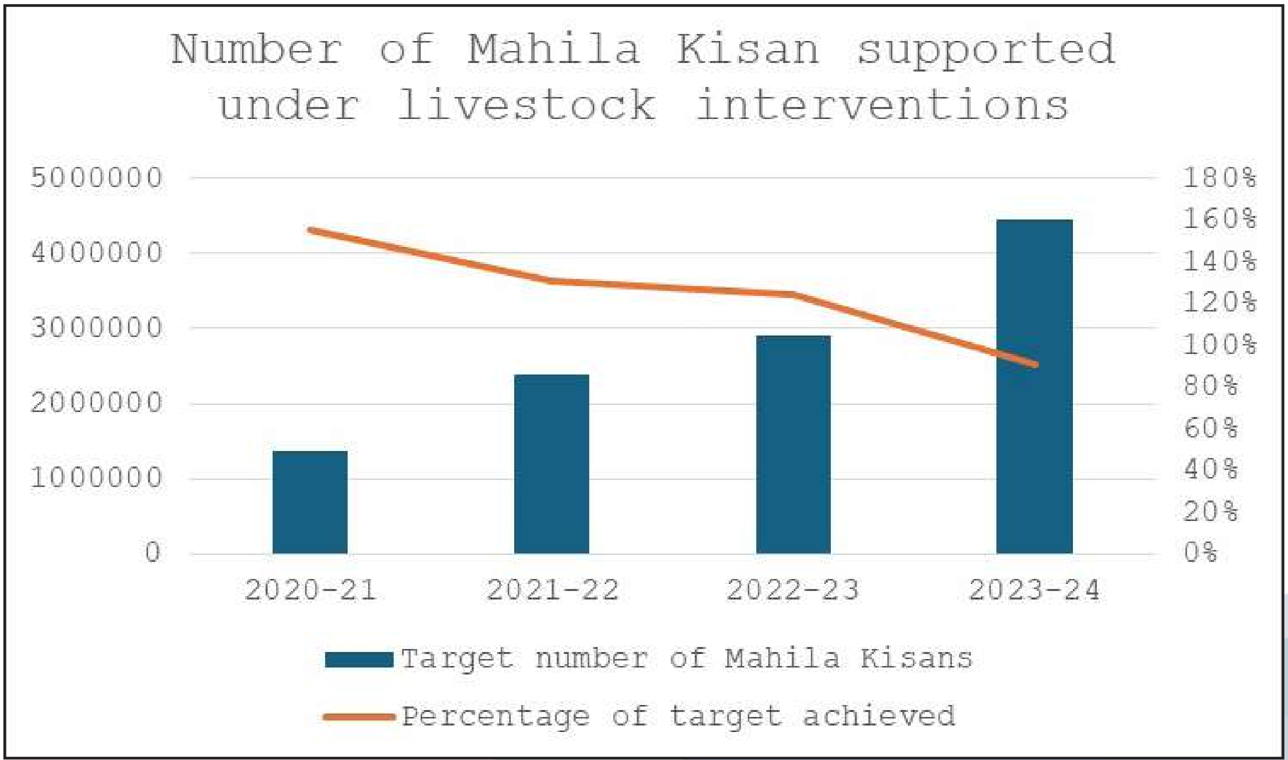


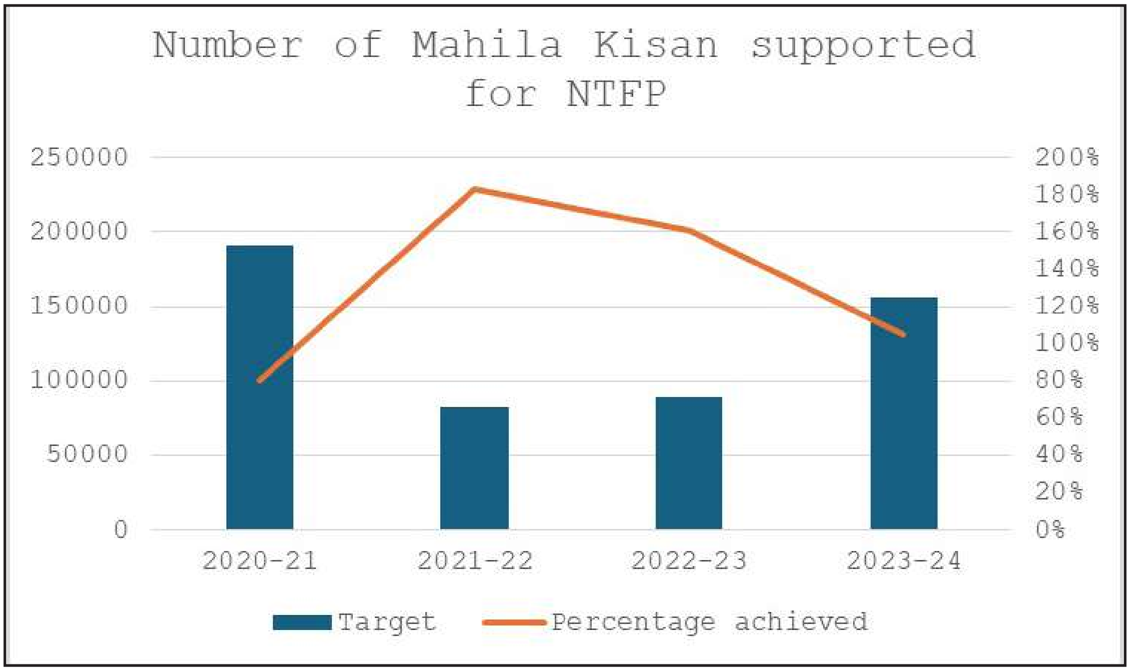




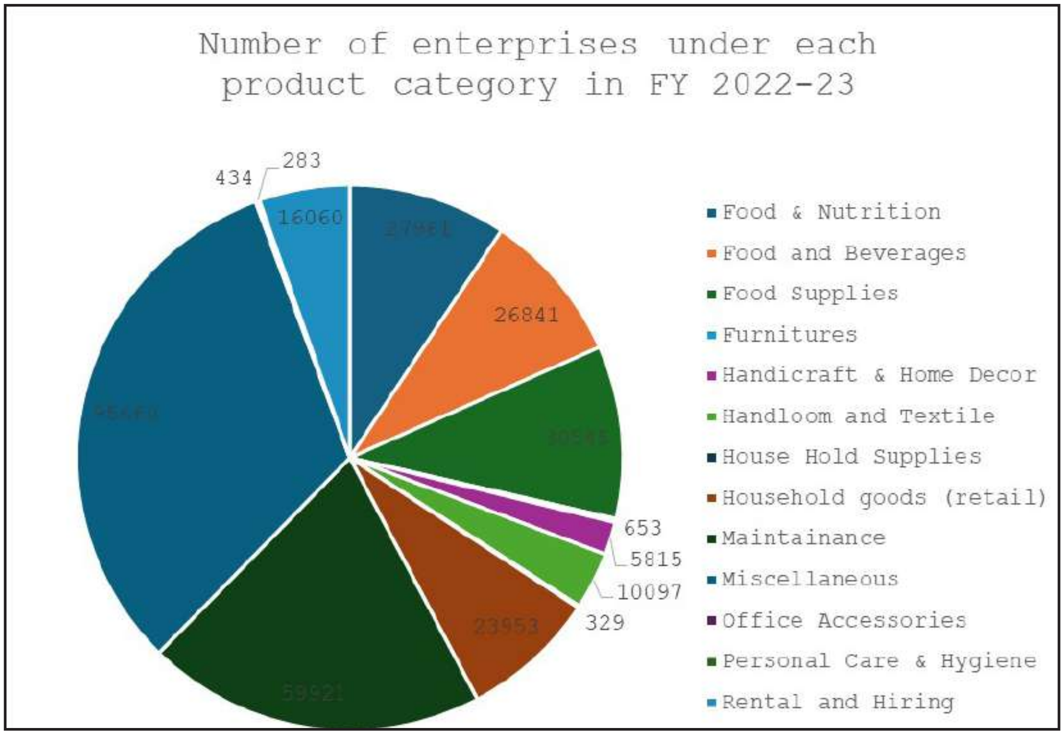
Mahila Kisan involvement under NRLM interventions

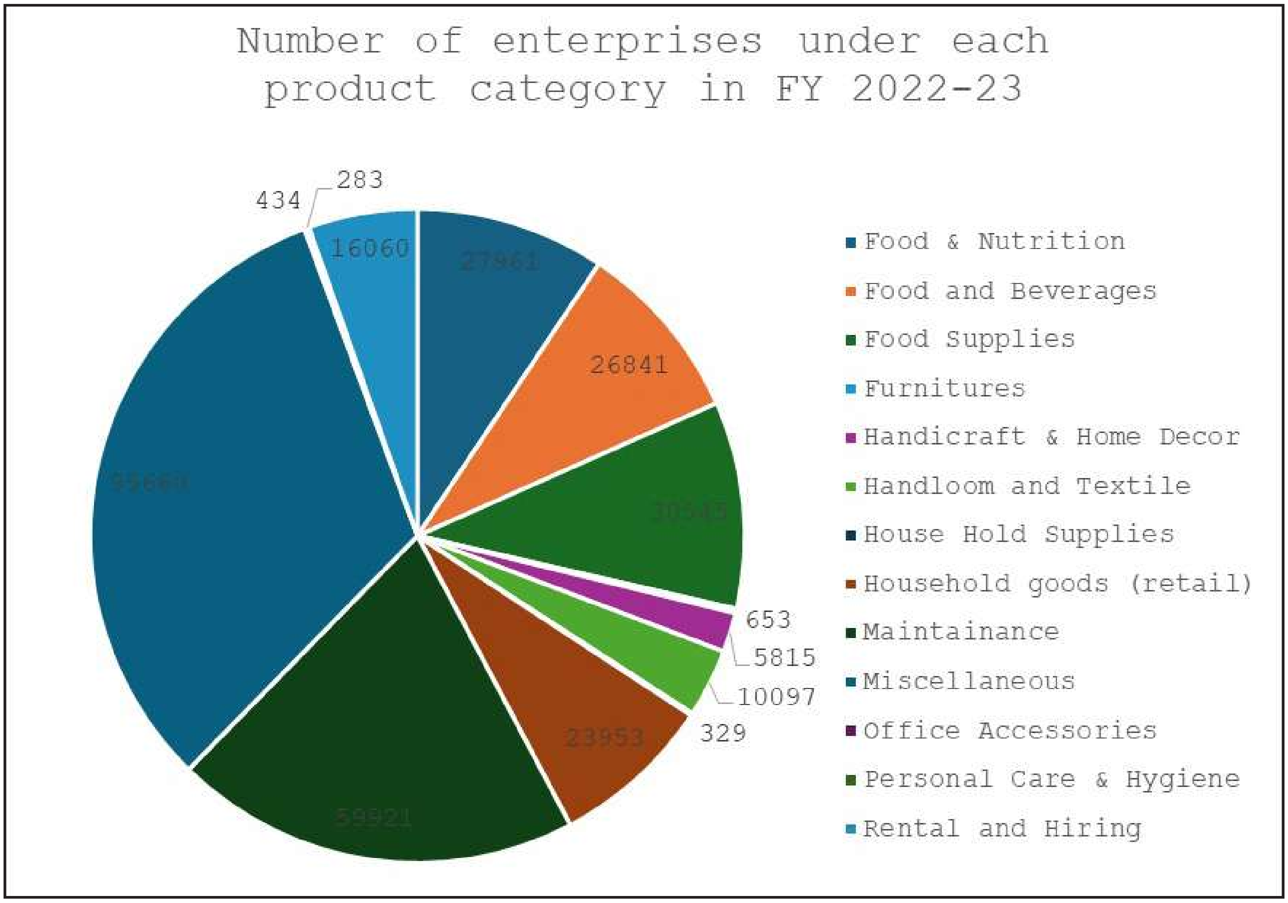


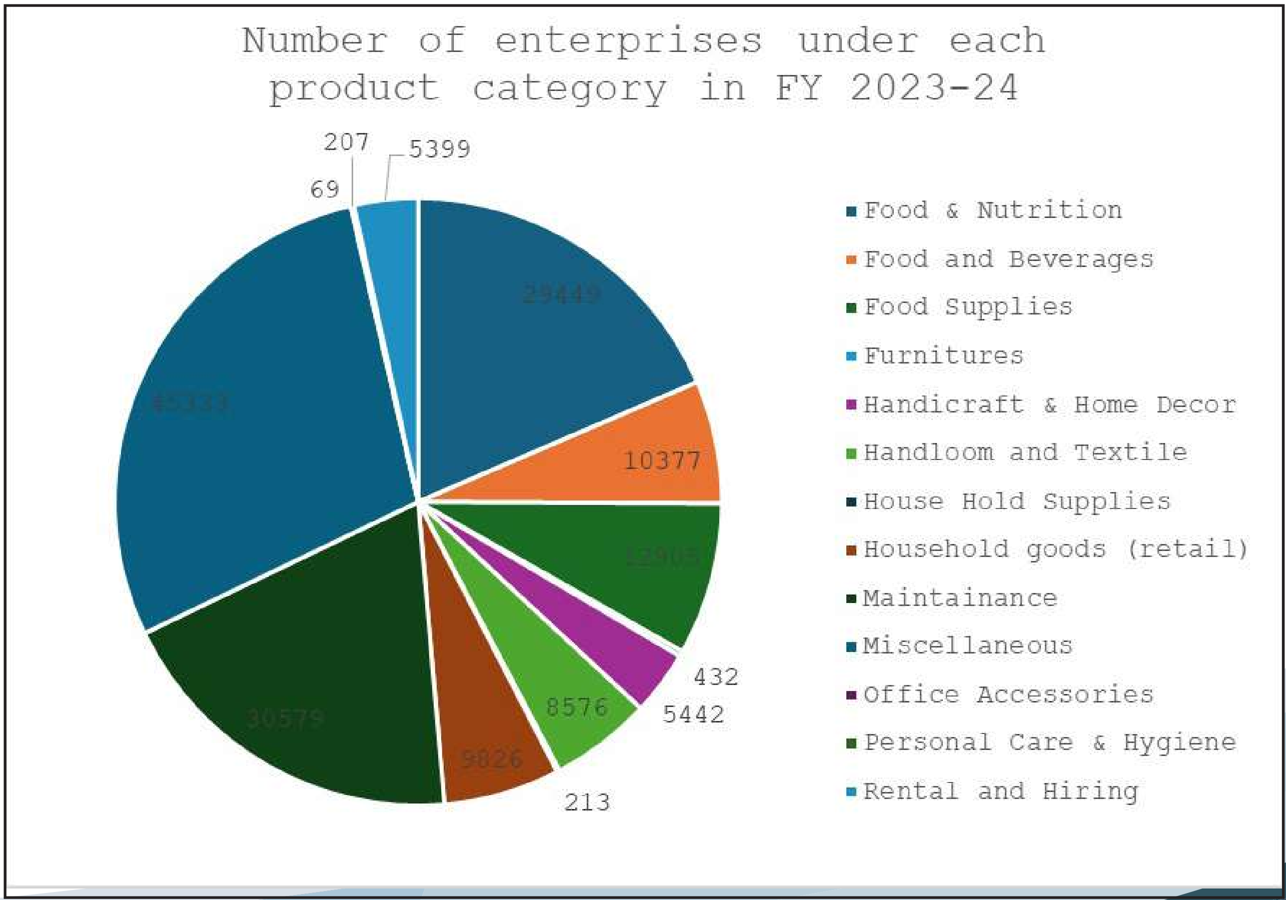




Enterprises promoted under each product category in the past 3 years




Number of enterprises under each product category in FY 2022-23
283
434
16060
27961
26841
653
5815
10097
329
23953
59921
Food & Nutrition
Food and Beverages
Food Supplies
Furnitures
Handicraft & Home Decor
Handloom and Textile
House Hold Supplies
Household goods (retail)
Maintainance
Miscellaneous
Office Accessories
Personal Care & Hygiene
Rental and Hiring


Number of enterprises under each product category in FY 2023-24
207
5399
69
29449
10377
432
5442
8576
9826
213
30579
Food & Nutrition
Food and Beverages
Food Supplies
Furnitures
Handicraft & Home Decor
Handloom and Textile
House Hold Supplies
Household goods (retail)
Maintainance
Miscellaneous
Office Accessories
Personal Care & Hygiene
Rental and Hiring

Rural
Skill

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya-Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

Overview

Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India, is implementing a placement linked skill development program called the DDU-GKY i.e. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (erstwhile Aajeevika Skills Program). 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 under the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). 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 employability of youth and it emphasizes on partnership with private sector, NGOs, CBOs (Community Based Organization) and others for skilling and placement delivery. One of the key objectives of DDU-GKY is to secure decent employment to rural youth from marginalized sections of poverty so as to provide them and future generations, pathways to overcome poverty.

DDU-GKY is implemented through a 3 tier structure with MoRD at the apex as the policy making, 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 DDU-GKY envisages a central role for SRLMs/ SSMs in driving the program delivery, its quality and outcomes. The DDU- GKY Guidelines provide additional information on the program. The Guidelines and SOP can be accessed under the resource section of the DDU-GKY website at "http://www.ddugky.gov.in/". Currently, DDU-GKY is currently being implemented in 27 States and 4 UTs and has over 2369 Training Centres (however 639 are operational) in 539 projects, in partnership with over 417 Project Implementing Agencies conducting training across 37 sectors, and over 775 job roles.

Thrust Areas

1. Mobilisation

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:

I. The State Nodal Agencies can identify the area where it wants to implement the project and invites 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.

II. The PIA can select an area and suggest to State for implementing the programme. Based on the assessment of the State Government of the need for the programme, various steps including awareness generation, mobilisation from within the community and identification of beneficiaries can be carried out.

III. 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 programme 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 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 in 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.

I. It ensures that none of the residents who are desirous of being skilled and placed are left out from being considered.

II. 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.

2. 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 certifcation. There are a number of steps that the PIA needs to take with respect to each of these. These are eplained 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 duration of more than 12 months, the attendance records maintained in the institution where training is being imparted shall be used.
- Fire fighting 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 the workflow driven, internet enabled ERP of the PIA (and SRLM and MoRD when ready)
- CCTV recording facilities in classroom, 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 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

I. Continuous Assessment-Internal and continuous assessment should be an integral part of the course curriculum.

II. Third party certification-Independent certifi cation 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 DDU-GKY pass outs are of a high standard and are eagly sought after by employers.

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

3. 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 full cost of project in DDU-GKY. 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.

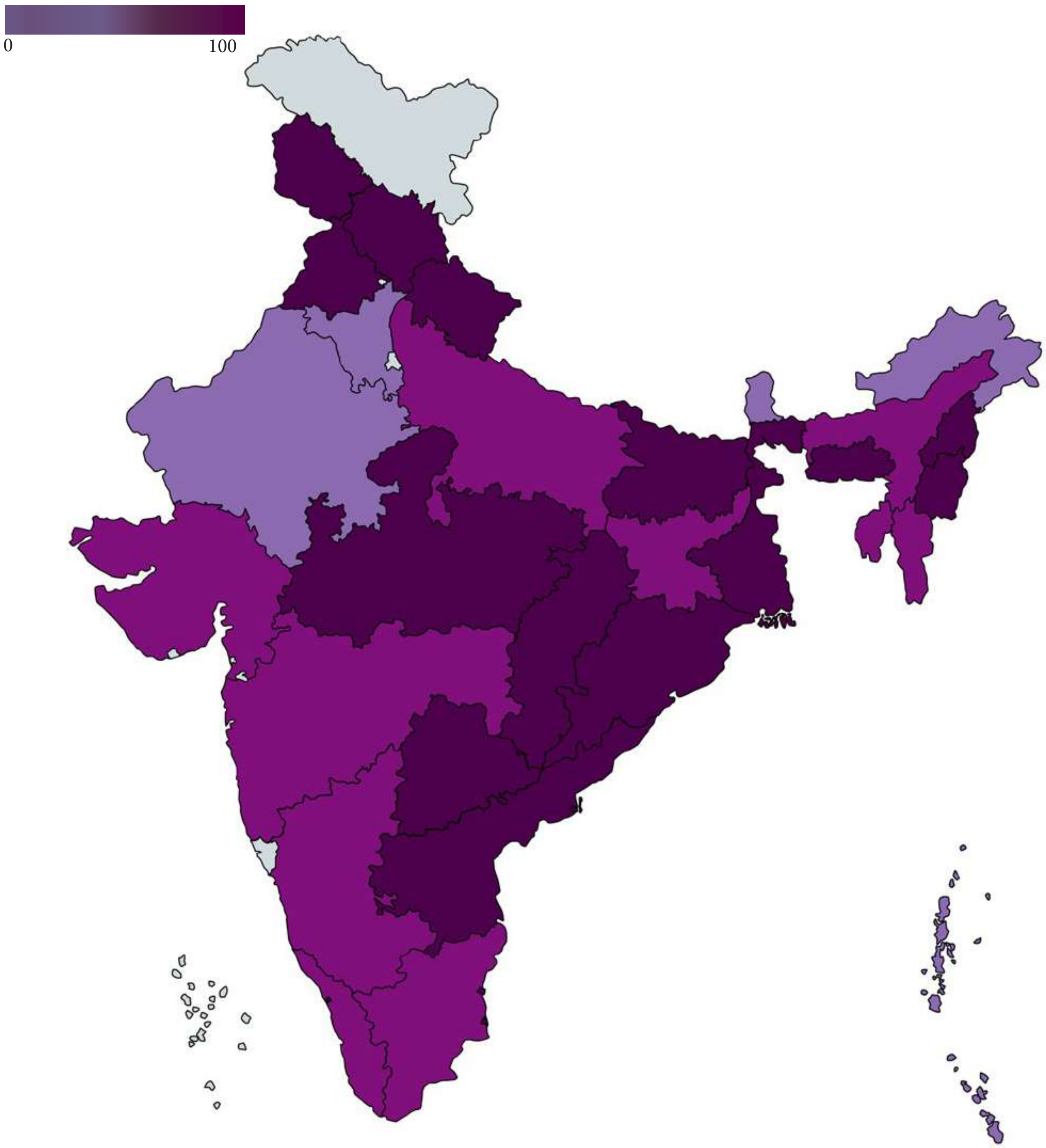
DDU-GKY recognises the following type of placements:

I. **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 DDU-GKY youth placed with the same organisation has left within a span of six months. This is being insisted so as to minimize the danger of an "attrition based" placement model.

II. **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, 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.

III. **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.

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



Data Source : RS Divison, MoRD

RSETIs

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, flo-

riculture, 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 selfemployment 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.

At present, 591 RSETIs are functioning covering 572 Districts spreading over 27 States and 6 UTs. These RSETIs are sponsored by 24 Banks including public sector Banks, Private sector Banks, Co-operative Banks & Gramin banks. There are major public sector banks namely SBI, PNB, BOB, Canara Bank, Union Bank, Indian Bank, BOI, and UCO Bank along with other smaller banks are supporting these RSETI for functioning across the Country.

Thrust Areas

These RSETI are providing training to the Rural Poor candidates in 64 courses in different sectors including agriculture and allied activities. Out of these 64 courses, 59 training modules are aligned with the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF),and the remaining 5 are MORD-approved courses.

Eligibility Criteria

Any Unemployed Youth, 18 to 45 Years, No formal education is required. Able to read and write in the local language, should have basic knowledge of the selected training.

Training

- Training RSETIs to conduct a minimum of 25-30 Training Programs per year.
- Multiple batches of residential training programs are desired at any given time to increase the number of trained candidates.
- RSETIs to train a minimum of 750 candidates per year, with at least 70% being rural poor.
- MoRD to fund training costs of only rural poor candidates (selection criteria provided in SoP) through the respective SRLMs concerned.

Settlement

As per SOP, the benchmark level for settlement is 70% which is to be further increased to 100% from this Financial Year.

Credit linkage

As per SOP, the Benchmark level for Credit linkage is 50% which is to be enhanced to a minimum of 70 % this financial year.

Infrastructure Support

MoRD provides grant-in-aid to RSETI sponsored Banks to wards reimbursement of training cost of rural poor and capital grant of Rs. 2 Crore to one RSETI in a district for the creation of training infrastructure/ Construction of RSETI building.

Unique features of RSETI training

- Providing training to the needy rural poor to make them self-employed.
- All training programs are provided with free accommodation in the RSETIs along with food & lodging facilities.
- Conveyance allowance paid to the rural poor for attending the training program.
- Special facilities are provided to the physically handicapped candidates for conveyance attending a training program.
- Training programs are conducted in RSETIs with full classroom facilities through trained faculties as well as experienced Domain Skill Trainers (DSTs).
- House Evaluation of the effectiveness of the training is conducted during the training by the RSETI.
- On the last day of the training course Assessment is conducted by an independent Assessor.
- Pre-designed MoRD-approved certificates with the Govt. of India Logo along with a QR code are issued to the successful candidates upon completion of the course.
- During the training as well as valediction day various district-level Authorities/SRLM officials/ DIC/NABARD officials / Bank Officials are invited to interact and encourage the candidates.
- Interaction with the previously trained successful candidates is organized by RSETIs to motivate the trainees.
- Aadhaar Enabled Biometric System of Attendance (AEBAS) is implemented for marking the attendance of the trainees in all the RSETIs.
- Candidates Registration is done through candidates for Skill Training under the Kaushal Panji App.
- RSETIs conducts an Entrepreneurship Awareness Program (EAP) to mobilize the candidates in the rural area.
- After the training RSETIs help the candidates get credit from the Banks and also handholding them for the sustainability of their unit.
- In addition to the above RSETIs are participating in various National Level programs like Azadiki Amrut Mahotsav, Vigilance Week, International Women's Day, Constitution Day, Independence Day, Republic Day, etc., for creating awareness among the rural poor.
- RSETIs are also providing marketing support to the trained candidates through various agencies in the local area as well as by conducting RSETI Bazar, Putting stalls of RSETI candidates' products in SARAS Mela, etc.

Initiatives are 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 the initiative for completion of the construction of RSETI buildings to ensure in-house training to the candidates across the country.
- Ministry has taken the initiative to develop a new MIS for the smooth flow of information among all the stakeholders for further improvement in RSETI functioning.
- Ministry has taken the initiative to develop area-based demand-driven new courses as well as the digital transformation of training modules by developing online training courses.
- Ministry has taken the initiative to develop an APP for the mobilization of candidates as well as tracking of training candidates after completion of the course for proper settlement.
- The ministry has taken a step toward studying the effectiveness of the training program by engaging outside agencies.
- The New Campus of the National Academy of RUDSETI (NAR) was inaugurated and made functional.
- Independent vertical at NAR for Assessment & Certification of RSETI trained candidates created functional.
- Greater Convergence between NRLM & RSETI
- All RSETIs are providing training under Financial Literacy for Community Resource Persons (FL-CRPs) and Business Correspondents (BC Sakis) under NRLM.
- States to strive to increase the capacity of RSETI to train 10 lakhs per year.
- Independent vertical at NAR for assessment & certification of RSETI-trained candidates created functional.
- Two Agri-Preneurship courses 'Pashu Mitra' and 'Matsya Mitra' started after approval from NSQC.
- RSETI 2.0 guidelines were approved and based on revised guidelines, Standard Operating Procedures are being developed for the smooth operation of the program.
- Learning Management System (LMS).
- Convergence with Other Ministries: RSETI infrastructure is being used by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship and the Ministry of Small Medium Enterprises for integrated programs under PM-Vishwakarma.

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.

Under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana framwork, 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 panchayat's own revenue, resource mobilized in kind and labour and corporate social responsibility (CSR) funds, without provision 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.

The gram panchayats adopted under SAGY prepare Village Development Plans (VDP) through a participatory process under the guidance of Honourable Members of Parliament. The VDP includes prioritized time-bound activities to achieve holistic progress of the village. Based on the principles of convergence and saturation within a specified timeline, the Yojana aims to empower the villagers to make choices and provide them with opportunities to exercise those choices. Furthermore, recognizing that develoment goes beyond infrastructure, the Yojana aims to generate a high-value chain through value change.

SAGY is a unique scheme of the Department wherein the leadership, capacity, commitment and energy of the Members of Parliament is being l everaged 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 purposeively adopted Gram Panchayats that were lagging in develoment, bringing them to the focused attention of the administration.

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.

Identification of Gram Panchayat

A Gram Panchayat would be the basic unit. It will have a population of 3000-5000 in plain areas and 1000-3000 in hilly, tribal and difficult districts. In districts where the average unit size is larger, Gram Panchayats approximating the desirable population size may be chosen. Further for districts having GPs where average unit size is smaller, two to three neighboring GPs approximating the desirable population can be adopted as one unit.

The MP would be 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. The MP will identify one Gram Panchayat to be taken up immediately, and two others to be taken up a little later. Lok Sabha MP has to choose a Gram Panchayat from within his/her constituency and Rajya Sabha MP a Gram Panchayat from the rural area of a district of his/her choice in the State from which he/she is elected. Nominated MPs may choose a Gram Panchayat from the rural area of any district in the country. In the case of urban constituencies, (where there are no Gram Panchayats), the MP will identify a Gram Panchyat from a nearby rural constituency.

Activities in an Adarsh Gram

Far beyond mere infrastructure development, SAGY aims at instilling certain values in the villages and their people so that they get transformed into models for others. An Adarsh Gram should evolve out of people's shared vision, using their capacities and available resources to the best extent possible, duly facilitated by the MP, the Gram Panchayat, civil society and the government machinery. Naturally, the elements of an Adarsh Gram would be context specific. However, it is still possible to broadly identify the important activities.

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 alcohism, 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 connectivty, 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, Provision of UIDAI cards to all, Time bound service delivery in line with Department's Citizens Charter, etc.

Monitoring and Review

National level: The nodal ministry for implementing this scheme will be the Ministry of Rural Development. For overseeing the implementation, there will be two national level committees. One, will be headed by the Minister for Rural Development with the participation of the Ministers in charge of Planning, Programme Implementation and other key ministries as may be decided. The second committee will be headed by the Secretary of Rural Development with representatives from the following ministries/departments not below the rank of Joint Secretary.

State level: There has to be an Empowered Committee headed by the Chief Secretary consisting of the relevant Departments and including experts as required, with at least two civil society representatives. The Secretary of the Rural Development in State will be the member-convenor. Two full time resource persons on contract may be deployed to support the work of this state level committee

District level: The District Collector will be the nodal officer for implementing SAGY. The District collector will conduct a monthly review meeting with representatives of the participating line departments. The Member(s) of Parliament concerned will chair the review meetings. The heads of the GPs concerned will also be invited for these monthly meetings. The District Collector will appoint a competent Charge Officer of sufficient seniority, for every Gram Panchayat who will coordinate the implementation at the local level and will be fully responsible and accountable for the implementation. The District Collector will also actively involve Prime Minister's Rural Development Fellows (PMRDFs) and identified professionals of the District Mission Management Units, of NRLM in the scheme, wherever they are there.

Steps taken for the successful implementation of SAGY

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

a. The Ministry has produced 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 Parlia ment and District and Village level officials, about the different schemes for possible convergence at the GP level. This document is available on the SAGY website (saanjhi.gov.in) and is updated periodically.

b. 26 Schemes of 17 Ministries of the 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/programme.

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 ensure seamless scheme convergence among different State Government Departments.

e. The Ministry organized an orientation program on SAGY for PA/PS/ representatives of hon'ble MPs in the month of August 2023 at New Delhi, which was attended by various representatives of Hon'ble MPs, and also shared their feedback / suggestions.

f. The Ministry provides training on the preparation of VDP and the approaches to the 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. In addition, capacity-building program for the State Nodal Officers, State Team of Trainers, and Charge Officers of SAGY Gram Panchayats are organized periodically through the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad. Such training program was organized at Guwahati in Febaruary, 2024.

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 Officers for necessary action.

i. The parameters for dynamic ranking of Gram Panchayats have been developed and placed on the portal so as to instill competition amongst the selected SAGY GPs.

j. 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 service of bulk SMSs is initiated to remind all the stakeholders including Hon'ble MPs, Charges Officers, District Collectors, State Nodal Officers of all States /UTs, to expedite the identification of GPs, preparation of VDPs, completion of projects planned under VDPs.

Thrust Areas

The main thrust areas of SAGY are as follows:

1. Trigger processes leading to the holistic development of identified gram panchayats.
2. 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. Generate models of local-level development and effective local governance which can motivate and inspire neighbouring gram panchayats to learn and adopt.
4. Nurture the identified Adarsh Grams as schools oĒ local development to train other gram panchayats.

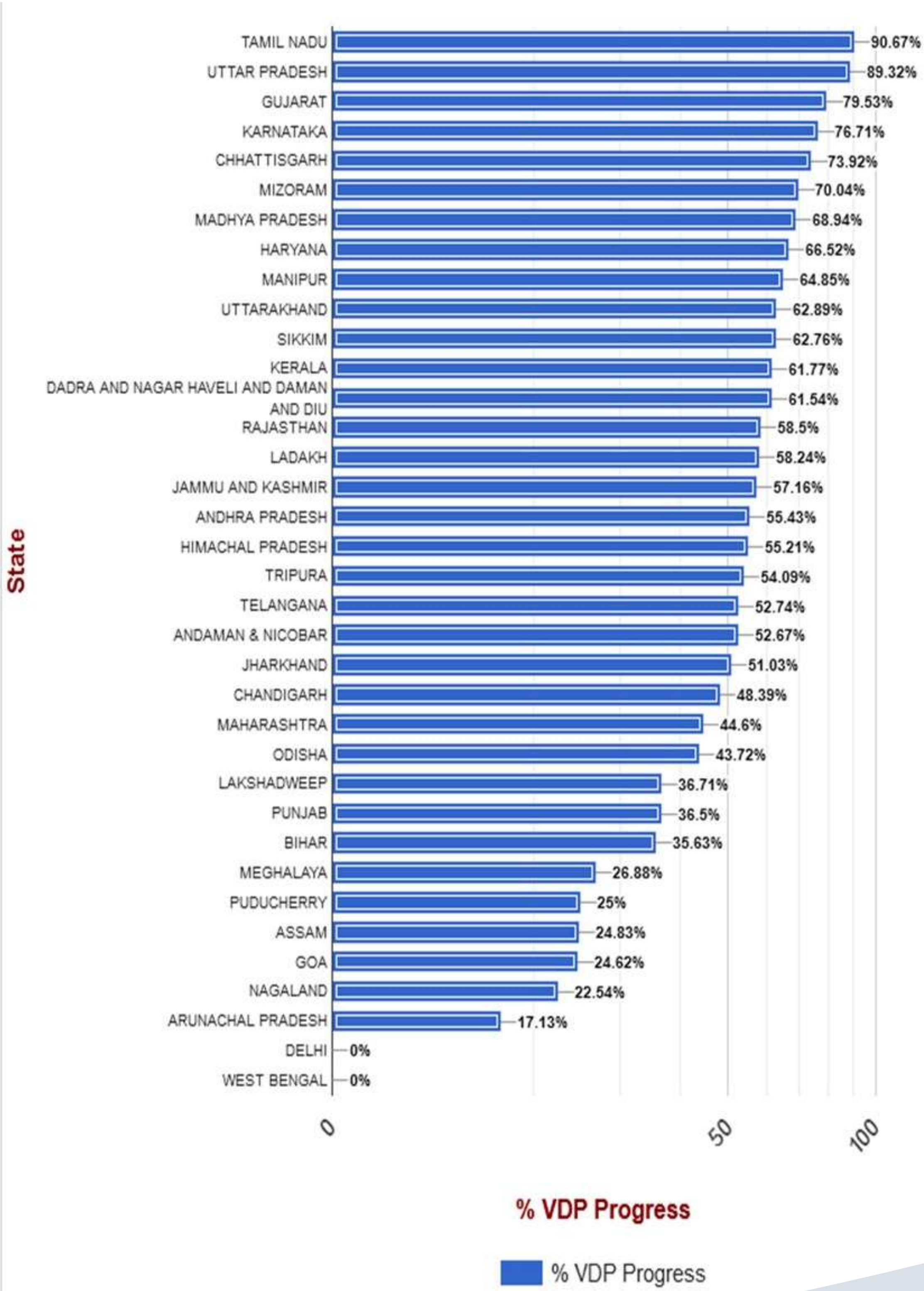
Scheme Implementation Status

As on 31st March, 2024, there are total 3361 number of Gram Panchayats (GPs) identified. Out of such identified GPs, the Village Development Plan (VDP) of 3086 GPs have been prepared and uploaded on SAGY Portal. Further, there are total 1512 GPs where saturation of all VDP projects have been achieved. Furthermore, the total 2,26,519 projects / works planned in 3086 VDPs have been completed against the total 2,60,684 projects / works planned in VDPs of 3091 GPs. The following are the details of progress under SAGY, Phase-wise, and State/UT-wise:

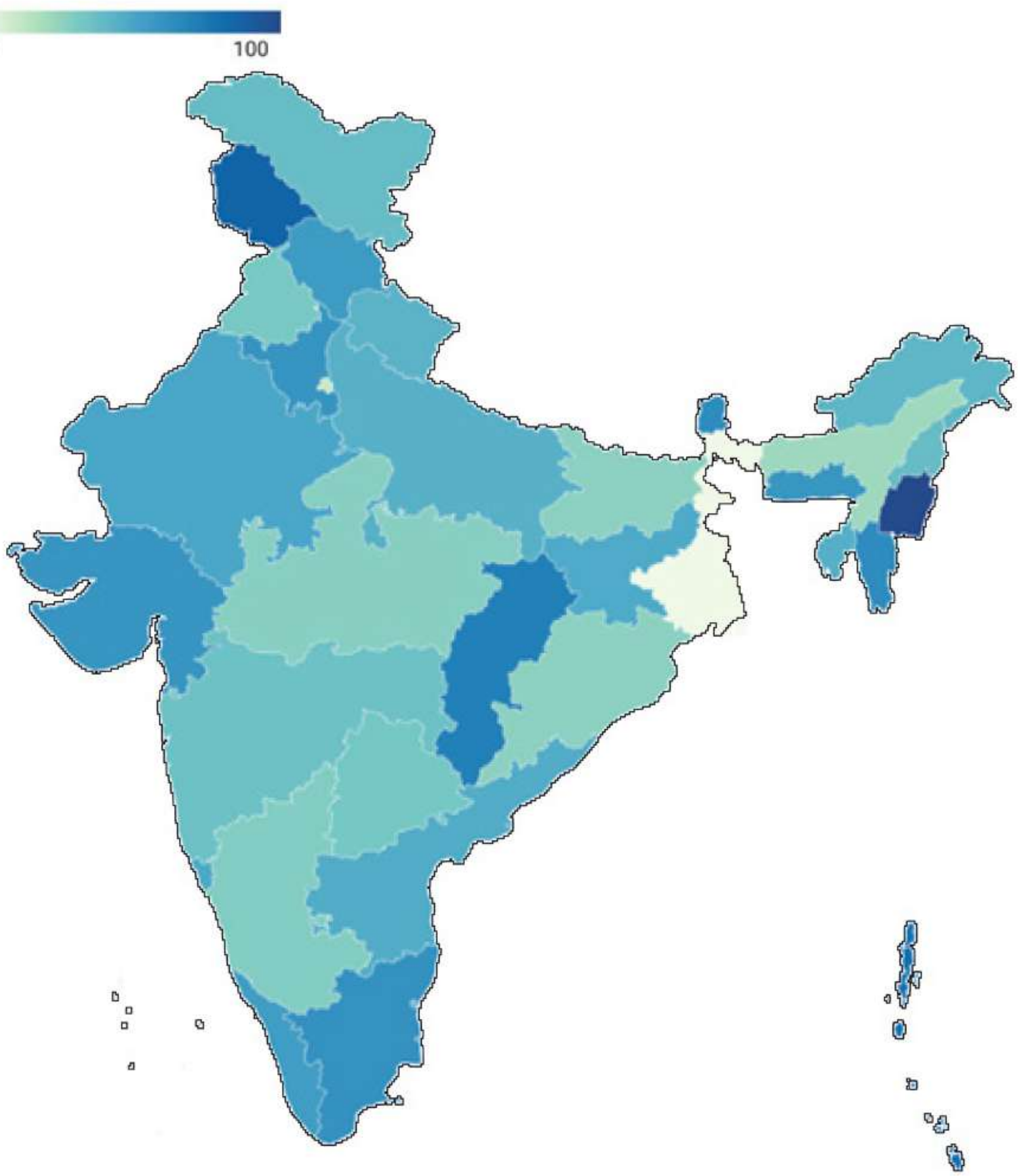
Phase-wise-SAGY Progress Status as on 31/03/2024

Phase	Number of GPs identified under SAGY	Number of GPs that have prepared and uploaded VDPs on SAGY portal	Number of activities planned under VDP	Number of activities completed under VDP	Number of activities in progress under VDP	Number of activities yet to start under VDP
Phase I (2014-16)	696	689	43091	35966	2426	4699
Phase II (2016-18)	468	441	30161	26650	582	2929
Phase III (2018-19)	276	255	20772	19522	289	961
Phase IV (2019-20)	554	505	46583	40403	1158	5022
Phase V (2020-21)	381	351	35433	30649	870	3914
Phase VI (2021-22)	360	324	34960	31050	701	3209
Phase VII(2022-23)	333	288	25067	21166	779	3122
Phase VIII (2023-24)	293	233	24617	21113	657	2847
Total	**3361**	**3086**	**260684**	**226519**	**7462**	**26703**

Village Development Progress Under SAGY

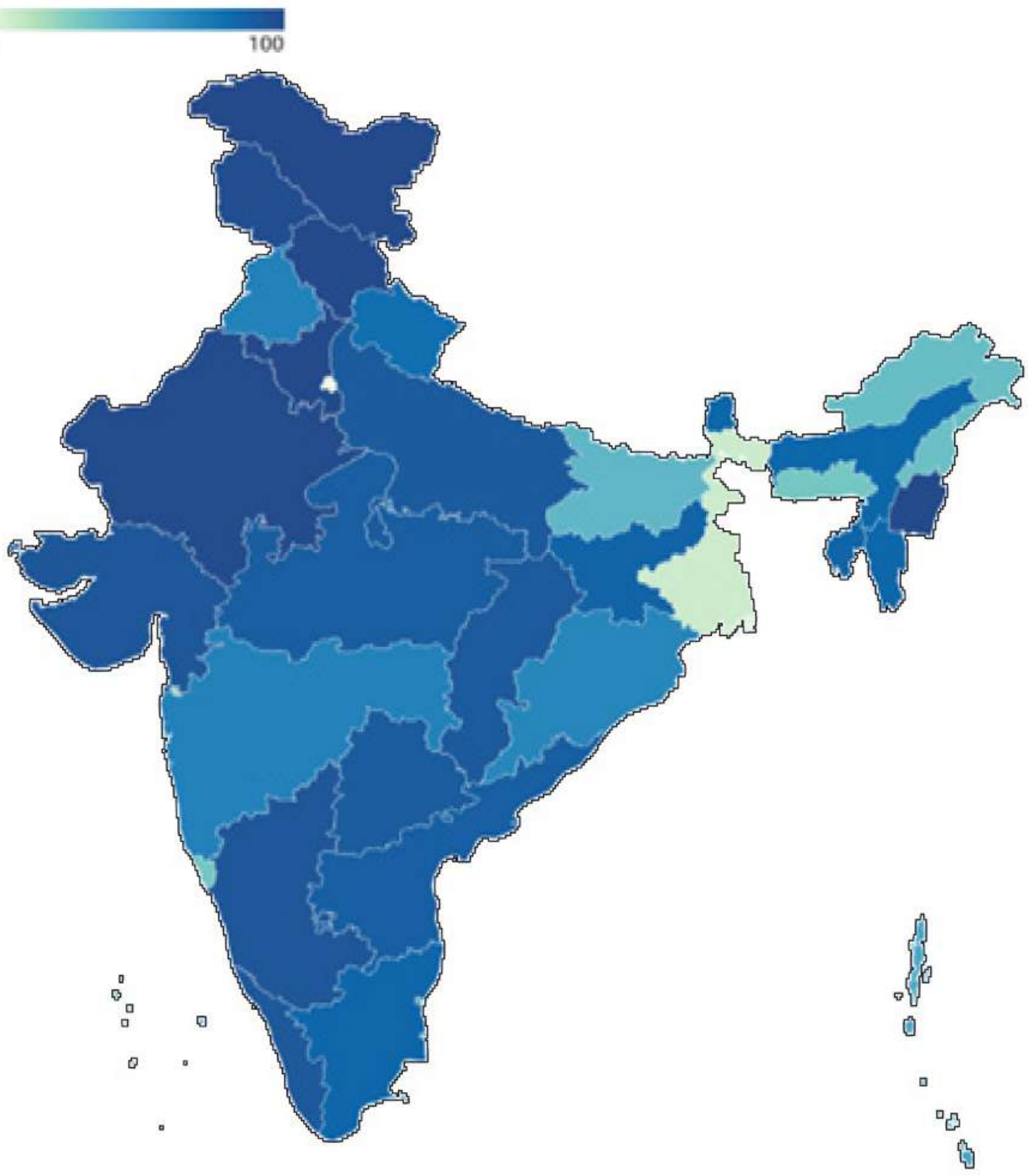


Map 10: Distribution of States/UTs by Percentage of GPs identified as against the Requirements (till 31st March 2024) – Cumulative



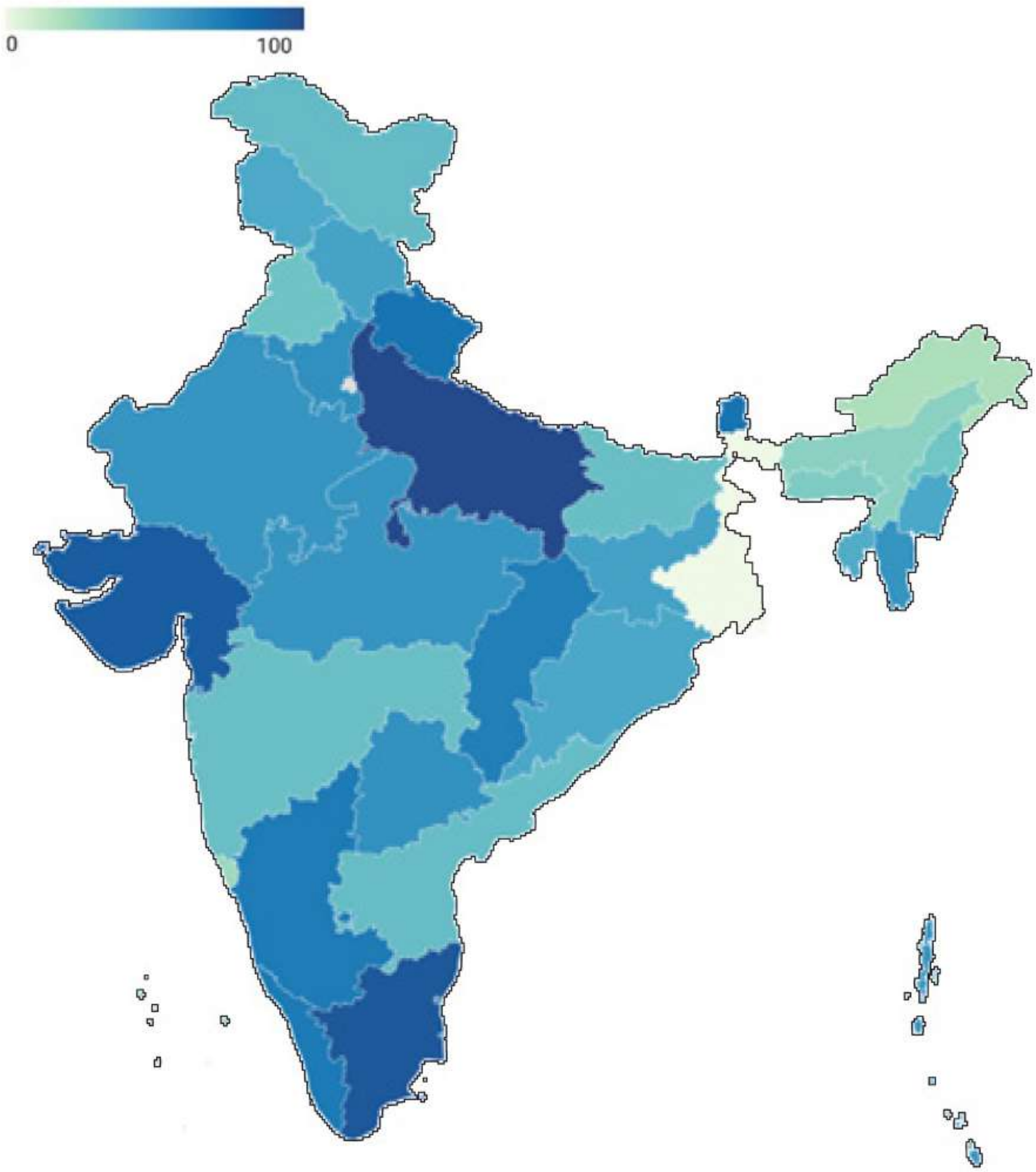
Data Source : SAGY Division, MoRD

Map 11: Distribution of States/UTs by Percentage of GPs uploaded from the identified GPs till 31st March 2024 – Cumulative



Data Source : SAGY Division, MoRD

Map 12: Distribution of States/UTs by Percentage of Planned Project Completion till 31st March 2024 – Cumulative



Data Source : SAGY Division, MoRD


DISHA
Guntur District
District Development Coordinating and
Monitaring Committee Meeting

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 co-ordinated, efficient and time-bound development of districts. These DISHA committees monitor the implementation of the various Central Government programmes in accordance with prescribed procedures and guidelines and promote synergy and convergence for greater impact of programmes.

As DISHA Committees perform very useful function of monitoring the implementation of Central Government Programmes in Districts/ States, with the constitution of XVII Lok Sabha, District Level DISHA Committees with the Members of XVII Lok Sabha have been reconstituted in July 2019. Presently these districts level DISHA Committees are functional in 761 Districts. DISHA Guidelines stipulate that District level meetings of the DISHA should be held at least once in every quarter.

Similarly, State DISHA Committees have also been constituted under the chairpersonship of the Chief Minister to attend to the matters which need to be resolved at the highest level in the State. The Secretary Department of Rural Development in the State/UT is designated as Member Secretary of the Committee. Meetings of the State Level DISHA Committees should be held at least once every six months.

With a view to optimize the outcomes from the DISHA review mechanism, a state-of-art DISHA Dashboard has been developed 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 86 schemes of various 29 Ministries/Departments are integrated on DISHA Dashboard.

Thrust Areas

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

i. Intensive monitoring of key central sector programmes and schemes.
ii. Overseeing that during the course of implementation identified priorities get needed focus.
iii. Ensuring that the guidelines associated with the Programme/Scheme are adhered.
iv. Facilitating coordinated solution to remove implementation constraints, if any, at the ground level.
v. dentification of gaps and suggesting mid-course correction.
vi. Ensuring timeliness in delivery of social sector initiatives are adhered.

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

Annexures

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS COMPLETED 100 DAYS OF WORK IN FY 2023-24

States/UTs	Proportion of households who have completed 100 days of work in FY 23-24 (in percentage)
ANDHRA PRADESH	14.8
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1.9
ASSAM	0.9
BIHAR	0.7
CHHATTISGARH	13.9
GOA	0.4
GUJARAT	2.4
HARYANA	0.7
HIMACHAL PRADESH	11.4
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1.2
JHARKHAND	4.6
KARNATAKA	1.4
KERALA	38.7
LADAKH	1.4
MADHYA PRADESH	2.0
MAHARASHTRA	11.4
MANIPUR	0.1
MEGHALAYA	15.9
MIZORAM	58.9
NAGALAND	0.1
ODISHA	10.4
PUNJAB	1.8
RAJASTHAN	8.0
SIKKIM	6.6
TAMIL NADU	5.8
TELANGANA	5.3
TRIPURA	11.8
UTTAR PRADESH	7.8
UTTARAKHAND	3.3
WEST BENGAL	0.0
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLAND	2.1
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	0.0
LAKSHADWEEP	5.3
PUDUCHERRY	0.1
ALL INDIA	7.5

SHARE OF VULNERABLE SEGMENTS BENEFITED BY MGNREGA WORK GENERATED IN FY 2023-24

States/UTs	Share of SCs in person days of work generated (in percentage)	Share of STs in person days of work generated (in percentage)	Share of women in person days of work generated (in percentage)
ANDHRA PRADESH	22.4	11.4	60.6
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0.0	94.0	47.8
ASSAM	6.2	17.2	50.6
BIHAR	18.9	2.0	54.3
CHHATTISGARH	9.1	36.5	54.1
GOA	0.5	49.6	72.1
GUJARAT	5.3	46.9	47.0
HARYANA	51.8	0.0	61.0
HIMACHAL PRADESH	26.7	7.1	64.1
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	3.8	10.6	32.2
JHARKHAND	9.0	23.1	47.8
KARNATAKA	17.4	12.1	52.8
KERALA	17.9	7.5	89.3
LADAKH	0.0	100.0	63.7
MADHYA PRADESH	12.7	31.7	43.3
MAHARASHTRA	6.9	17.4	43.9
MANIPUR	2.2	52.6	52.7
MEGHALAYA	0.7	89.5	57.4
MIZORAM	0.0	99.1	48.9
NAGALAND	0.0	99.0	44.8
ODISHA	14.6	34.2	49.1
PUNJAB	72.6	0.0	68.7
RAJASTHAN	20.9	22.2	68.7
SIKKIM	5.1	38.7	55.4
TAMIL NADU	27.2	1.5	86.7
TELANGANA	21.9	20.5	62.8
TRIPURA	15.0	49.7	49.6
UTTAR PRADESH	28.8	0.9	42.3
UTTARAKHAND	17.2	5.3	56.8
WEST BENGAL	8.6	4.1	45.0
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLAND	0.0	6.1	63.7
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	0.0	97.0	49.0
LAKSHADWEEP	0.0	99.7	39.9
PUDUCHERRY	28.2	0.3	87.4
ALL INDIA	**19.2**	**17.6**	**58.9**

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)

Physical progress achieved by the states/UTs during the financial year 2023-24 under PMAY-G as on 31.03.2024

S.No.	State	Total Target	Sanction	Completion
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,46,430	2,46,430	69,795
2	Arunachal Pradesh	35,932	35,932	32,167
3	Assam	20,51,842	20,40,213	18,39,866
4	Bihar	37,01,465	37,01,359	36,48,318
5	Chhattisgarh	11,76,142	0	9,92,279
6	Goa	257	257	229
7	Gujarat	6,03,343	6,03,280	5,24,296
8	Haryana	29,402	29,400	28,358
9	Himachal Pradesh	29,138	25,471	15,127
10	Jharkhand	15,92,160	15,92,160	15,58,875
11	Karnataka	2,41,864	2,41,449	1,31,015
12	Kerala	35,157	35,157	33,151
13	Madhya Pradesh	38,00,292	37,99,494	36,47,339
14	Maharashtra	13,76,975	13,74,474	12,20,069
15	Manipur	1,01,550	1,01,550	30,488
16	Meghalaya	1,88,295	1,88,091	51,851
17	Mizoram	29,967	29,967	19,867
18	Nagaland	48,830	48,830	10,076
19	Odisha	27,26,005	27,25,609	20,55,189
20	Punjab	39,689	39,672	38,042
21	Rajasthan	17,17,483	17,16,779	16,85,806
22	Sikkim	1,399	1,399	1285
23	Tamil Nadu	7,50,405	7,48,987	6,00,731
24	Tripura	3,77,007	3,76,922	3,42,497
25	Uttar Pradesh	36,14,870	36,14,857	35,43,517
26	Uttarakhand	69,273	69,186	53,705
27	West Bengal	45,69,443	45,69,425	34,11,433
28	Andaman and Nicobar Island	3,424	3,424	1,225
29	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	11,364	11,364	3,860
30	Jammu and Kashmir	3,36,498	3,36,498	1,92,066
31	Ladakh	3,004	3,004	3,003
32	Lakshadweep	45	45	45
Grand Total		**2,95,08,950**	**2,83,10,685**	**2,57,85,570**

State-wise total houses sanctioned vs. total houses completed cumulative till FY 2023-24

S.No.	State	MoRD Target	Completion	%tage of Completion against MoRD Target	Rank
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,46,430	69,795	28.32	30
2	Arunachal Pradesh	35,932	32,167	89.52	14
3	Assam	20,51,842	18,39,866	89.67	13
4	Bihar	37,01,465	36,48,318	98.56	3
5	Chhattisgarh	11,76,142	9,92,279	84.37	18
6	Goa	257	229	89.11	15
7	Gujarat	6,03,343	5,24,296	86.9	17
8	Haryana	29,402	28,358	96.45	7
9	Himachal Pradesh	29,138	15,127	51.92	26
10	Jharkhand	15,92,160	15,58,875	97.91	6
11	Karnataka	2,41,864	1,31,015	54.17	25
12	Kerala	35,157	33,151	94.29	10
13	Madhya Pradesh	38,00,292	36,47,339	95.98	8
14	Maharashtra	13,76,975	12,20,069	88.61	16
15	Manipur	1,01,550	30,488	30.02	29
16	Meghalaya	1,88,295	51,851	27.54	31
17	Mizoram	29,967	19,867	66.3	23
18	Nagaland	48,830	10,076	20.63	32
19	Odisha	27,26,005	20,55,189	75.39	21
20	Punjab	39,689	38,042	95.85	9
21	Rajasthan	17,17,483	16,85,806	98.16	4
22	Sikkim	1,399	1285	91.85	11
23	Tamil Nadu	7,50,405	6,00,731	80.05	19
24	Telangana	0	0	0	33
25	Tripura	3,77,007	3,42,497	90.85	12
26	Uttar Pradesh	36,14,870	35,43,517	98.03	5
27	Uttarakhand	69,273	53,705	77.53	20
28	West Bengal	45,69,443	34,11,433	74.66	22
29	Andaman and Nicobar Island	3,424	1,225	35.78	27
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	11,364	3,860	33.97	28
31	Jammu and Kashmir	3,36,498	1,92,066	57.08	24
32	Ladakh	3,004	3,003	99.97	2
33	Lakshadweep	45	45	100	1
Grand Total		**2,95,08,950**	**2,57,85,570**	**87.38**	

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

Physical Progress under PMGSY during 2023-24

[Length in Km & Habitations in No.]

S.No	State	Target Length	Completed Length	Target Habitations	Connected Habitations
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	170	43	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	1140	369	23	10
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1080	303	42	11
4	Assam	860	610	11	5
5	Bihar	3310	2248	264	30
6	Chhattisgarh	1820	201	329	12
7	Goa	0	0	0	0
8	Gujarat	700	619	0	0
9	Haryana	460	344	0	0
10	Himachal Pradesh	1790	317	53	16
11	Jammu and Kashmir	1530	956	45	34
12	Jharkhand	1860	1431	0	1
13	Karnataka	780	457	0	0
14	Kerala	630	261	2	0
15	Madhya Pradesh	1400	910	14	7
16	Maharashtra	1770	1570	7	1
17	Manipur	890	59	32	1
18	Meghalaya	720	399	86	60
19	Mizoram	360	149	1	0
20	Nagaland	340	132	11	6
21	Odisha	2260	2589	38	13
22	Puducherry	120	24	0	0
23	Punjab	1300	956	0	0
24	Rajasthan	1600	1669	0	0
25	Sikkim	250	94	4	4
26	Tamil Nadu	1140	985	0	0
27	Tripura	340	112	38	12
28	Uttar Pradesh	4960	6799	1	0
29	Uttarakhand	1180	608	26	6
30	West Bengal	1370	362	45	2
31	Telangana	1590	493	1	0
32	Ladakh	280	41	1	0
Total		**38,000**	**26,110**	**1074**	**231**

Financial Progress under PMGSY (2023-24)[Rs. in Crore]

S.No.	State	Total Release
1	Andaman and Nicobar	12.22
2	Andhra Pradesh	140.64
3	Arunachal Pradesh	339.90
4	Assam	391.29
5	Bihar (RWD)	963.37
6	Chhattisgarh	401.77
7	Gujarat	298.41
8	Haryana	74.01
9	Himachal Pradesh	617.56
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1,304.17
1 I	Jharkhand	752.80
12	Karnataka	72.25
13	Kerala	54.25
14	Ladakh	37.50
15	Madhya Pradesh	599.42
16	Maharashtra	1,110.80
17	Manipur	161.29
18	Meghalaya	122.59
19	Mizoram	141.37
20	Nagaland	161.29
21	Odisha	1,262.55
22	Puducherry	265.10
23	Punjab	0.27
24	Rajasthan	404.79
25	Sikkim	94.37
26	Tamil Nadu	411.36
27	Telangana	296.96
28	Tripura	185.03
29	Uttar Pradesh	2,679.63
30	Uttarakhand	551.05
31	West Bengal	99.28
Total		**14,011.29**

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

Physical and Financial Progress under NSAP in 2023-24 as on 31.03.2023

S. No.	States/UTs	2023-24	
		Release (Rs in cr.)	No. of beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	407.41	9,34,980
2.	Bihar	1,473.11	39,19,447
3.	Chhattisgarh	277.54	8,80,142
4.	Goa	Not Available	13,660
5.	Gujarat	207.11	9,16,953
6.	Haryana	Not Available	3,47,256
7.	Himachal Pradesh	90.19	1,16,005
8.	Jharkhand	276.59	12,47,564
9.	Karnataka	450.52	13,96,274
10.	Kerala	602.14	8,46,456
11.	Madhya Pradesh	827.91	22,23,469
12.	Maharashtra	Not Available	12,03,378
13.	Odisha	685.47	20,21,747
14.	Punjab	15.41	1,38,231
15.	Rajasthan	305.20	11,42,535
16.	Tamil Nadu	675.95	19,20,858
17.	Telangana	166.66	6,81,613
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1,393.01	58,33,622
19.	Uttarakhand	89.13	2,31,335
20.	West Bengal	1,003.18	19,54,545
NE States			
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.05	6,293
22.	Assam	289.81	7,78,267
23.	Manipur	16.36	63,370
24.	Meghalaya	21.69	65,085
25.	Mizoram	10.62	27,524
26.	Nagaland	17.14	50,779
27.	Sikkim	Not Available	18,854
28.	Tripura	44.00	1,54,074
Union Territories			
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Not Available	590
30.	Chandigarh	Not Available	4,964
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	Not Available	11,173
32.	NCT Delhi	Not Available	1,51,875
33.	Jammu and Kashmir	80.00	1,38,753
34.	Ladakh	Not Available	7,148
35.	Lakshadweep	Not Available	259
36.	Puducherry	Not Available	28,805
	TOTAL	**9435.2**	**2,94,77,883**

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

PERFORMANCE OF STATES 2023-24

Number of SHGs Promoted

States	Target	Achieved
Andhra Pradesh	5000	2458
Assam	18200	22935
Bihar	15000	42083
Chhattisgarh	6000	18253
Gujarat	49000	8790
Jharkhand	4000	20369
Karnataka	21000	103698
Kerala	10000	17199
Maharashtra	100000	43916
Madhya Pradesh	65000	49659
Odisha	78000	19161
Rajasthan	37800	61834
Tamil Nadu	10000	18342
Telangana	1000	3254
Uttar Pradesh	283900	125436
West Bengal	40000	120051
Haryana	20000	2641
Himachal Pradesh	2800	3118
Jammu and Kashmir	13000	11011
Punjab	33000	12029
Uttarakhand	6000	10859
Arunachal Pradesh	6600	1841
Manipur	8200	1194
Meghalaya	3500	1331
Mizoram	1000	919
Nagaland	1200	1415
Sikkim	200	334
Tripura	8300	5777
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	200	261
Ladakh	900	1001
Goa	100	138
Lakshadweep	0	19
Puducherry	1000	298
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	700	106

No. of Households Mobilized into SHGs

States	Target	Achieved
Andhra Pradesh	60000	143595
Assam	200100	343051
Bihar	1500000	508127
Chhattisgarh	463000	286319
Gujarat	588000	98399
Jharkhand	48000	403492
Karnataka	254000	1164679
Kerala	400000	483907
Maharashtra	1066000	569252
Madhya Pradesh	1295000	646677
Odisha	1178000	292801
Rajasthan	529000	943431
Tamil Nadu	150000	399845
Telangana	100000	131341
Uttar Pradesh	3998900	2058146
West Bengal	413000	1220216
Haryana	242000	37674
Himachal Pradesh	24000	40410
Jammu and Kashmir	340000	158596
Punjab	414000	140211
Uttarakhand	42000	87313
Arunachal Pradesh	46000	21124
Manipur	75700	14782
Meghalaya	35000	18998
Mizoram	8000	11839
Nagaland	11200	14925
Sikkim	2000	5185
Tripura	77000	80462
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	2300	2654
Ladakh	13300	7463
Goa	6000	3311
Lakshadweep	0	602
Puducherry	6700	4137
Andaman and Nicobar Island	7100	1492

Amount of Revolving Fund (RF) provided to SHGs (in Rs. Lakh)

States	Target	Achievement
Andhra Pradesh	700	0
Assam	2031.62	4427.7
Bihar	16146	0
Chhattisgarh	7500	4460.85
Gujarat	2700	2503.64
Jharkhand	3300	425.1
Karnataka	1500	18.6
Kerala	4400.5	81.3
Maharashtra	33150	18424.33
Madhya Pradesh	29502.8	8302.42
Odisha	6750	5878.236
Rajasthan	9600	30.9
Tamil Nadu	3000	13760.85
Telangana	156	0
Uttar Pradesh	34500	9019.8
West Bengal	34824.65	25052.19
Haryana	3000	755.25
Himachal Pradesh	450	510.9
Jammu and Kashmir	3190.8	871.65
Punjab	2847.6	853.05
Uttarakhand	1200	1642.6
Arunachal Pradesh	177	540.75
Manipur	2066.4	495.6
Meghalaya	769.95	348.41
Mizoram	330	203.2
Nagaland	900	31.95
Sikkim	110.5	12.8
Tripura	3000	2754.3
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	30	37.05
Ladakh	122.4	0
Goa	91.5	23.4
Lakshadweep	72.15	0
Puducherry	300	137.4
Andaman and Nicobar Island	36	0.15

Amount of Community Investment Fund (CIF) to be released to SHGs (in Rs. Lakh)

States	Amount of CIF to be released to SHGs (in Rs. Lakh) Target	Amount of CIF released to SHGs (in Rs. Lakh) Achievement
Andhra Pradesh	2180	0
Assam	13024.52	1723.938
Bihar	148500	0
Chhattisgarh	11640	3282.7
Gujarat	22500	9826.148
Jharkhand	35700	0
Karnataka	30000	6125.49
Kerala	3000	0
Maharashtra	40200	11269.09
Madhya Pradesh	17800	24120.59
Odisha	19000	10507.21
Rajasthan	18750	55.75
Tamil Nadu	7500	82975.9
Telangana	4970	0.905
Uttar Pradesh	154000	113919.2
West Bengal	35870	37137.73
Haryana	7500	1991.573
Himachal Pradesh	1500	1418.782
Jammu and Kashmir	6508.8	2183.55
Punjab	3000	504.7021
Uttarakhand	4875	6629.785
Arunachal Pradesh	3371	1408.283
Manipur	3314.52	0
Meghalaya	7518.86	307.298
Mizoram	0.03	1865.9
Nagaland	5280	312.75
Sikkim	1627	3.5
Tripura	8250	16103.65
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	105	90.35
Ladakh	675	0
Goa	704	189.275
Lakshadweep	100	0
Puducherry	900	20.9
Andaman and Nicobar Island	300	0

Number of SHG members working as BC(Business Correspondent)Agents/ Digi Pay- BC Sakhi

States	Number of SHG members working as BC Agents/ Digi Pay Target	Number of SHG members working as BC Agents/ Digi Pay Achievement
Andhra Pradesh		0
Assam	0	1665
Bihar	1290	383
Chhattisgarh	100	150
Gujarat	1000	678
Jharkhand	250	385
Karnataka	1950	485
Kerala	500	685
Maharashtra	1100	1912
Madhya Pradesh	2425	2637
Odisha	500	1533
Rajasthan	3500	2033
Tamil Nadu	1000	252
Telangana	350	125
Uttar Pradesh	20853	4708
West Bengal	2450	981
Haryana	2358	346
Himachal Pradesh	737	218
Jammu and Kashmir	2000	75
Punjab	413	329
Uttarakhand	1000	347
Arunachal Pradesh	85	29
Manipur	460	2
Meghalaya	400	39
Mizoram	200	47
Nagaland	411	28
Sikkim	139	17
Tripura	300	265
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Dam-an and Diu	0	0
Ladakh	0	0
Goa	0	14
Lakshadweep	1	0
Puducherry	92	0
Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0

Number of SHG members to be covered under life insurance (in lakh)

States	Number of SHG members to be covered under life insurance (in lakh) Target	Number of SHG members to be covered under life insurance (in lakh) Achievement
Andhra Pradesh	90.56	69.84
Assam	22.94	24.60
Bihar	65	64.99
Chhattisgarh	9	21.72
Gujarat	21.03	18.39
Jharkhand	16.5	26.97
Karnataka	17.84	24.09
Kerala	25.1	17.41
Maharashtra	33.9	42.69
Madhya Pradesh	20.52	53.80
Odisha	35	30.16
Rajasthan	17	24.25
Tamil Nadu	24.13033	23.89
Telangana	10.39	36.17
Uttar Pradesh	49.96098	38.41
West Bengal	59.14584	44.49
Haryana	4.2	4.10
Himachal Pradesh	2.17	2.04
Jammu and Kashmir	0.75	1.63
Punjab	1.52	2.87
Uttarakhand	0.7	1.73
Arunachal Pradesh	0.345	0.34
Manipur	0.50617	0.19
Meghalaya	2.87599	1.03
Mizoram	0.511	0.39
Nagaland	0.4	0.06
Sikkim	0.35	0.27
Tripura	2.83	2.22
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0	0.00
Ladakh	0.025	0.00
Goa	0.3	0.31
Lakshadweep	0.000397	0.00
Puducherry	0.15	0.00
Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.12	0.00

Number of Mahila Kisans to be covered under Agro-Ecological Practice Interventions (in lakh)

States	Number of Mahila Kisans to be covered under Agro-Ecological Practice Interventions (in lakh) Target	Number of Mahila Kisans to be covered under Agro-Ecological Practice Interventions (in lakh) Achievement
Andhra Pradesh	8.77	7.9
Assam	6.5	7.44
Bihar	2.85	7.3
Chhattisgarh	2	1.76
Gujarat	3	2.87
Jharkhand	1.25	1.65
Karnataka	3.08	5.26
Kerala	1.12	1.47
Maharashtra	5	5.56
Madhya Pradesh	3	3.94
Odisha	9	3.06
Rajasthan	3	3.07
Tamil Nadu	3	2.99
Telangana	4.5	8.94
Uttar Pradesh	9.79	5.48
West Bengal	3	4.74
Haryana	0.1	0.095
Himachal Pradesh	0.6	0.9
Jammu and Kashmir	1.06	0.99
Punjab	0.35	0.6
Uttarakhand	1	1.04
Arunachal Pradesh	0.7	0.14
Manipur	0.32	0
Meghalaya	0.69	0.38
Mizoram	0.08	0.086
Nagaland	0.3	0.24
Sikkim	0.05	0.099
Tripura	0.8	0.8
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0	0
Ladakh	0.05	0.011
Goa	0.01	0.007
Lakshadweep	0	0
Puducherry	0.13	0.035
Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.04	0.014

Number of Mahila Kisans to be covered under Livestock Interventions (in lakh)

States	Number of Mahila Kisans to be covered under Livestock Interventions (in lakh)	Number of Mahila Kisans to be covered under Livestock Interventions (in lakh) Achievement
Andhra Pradesh	3	2.95
Assam	3	5.11
Bihar	2.14	2.4
Chhattisgarh	0.6	0.67
Gujarat	2	1.81
Jharkhand	0.09	1.11
Karnataka	2.05	2.82
Kerala	0.5	0.53
Maharashtra	0.68	2.66
Madhya Pradesh	1.5	1.68
Odisha	10	1.24
Rajasthan	3	2.99
Tamil Nadu	0.2	0.2
Telangana	0.05	0.3
Uttar Pradesh	9.22	3.52
West Bengal	2.5	3.12
Haryana	0.15	0.11
Himachal Pradesh	0.22	0.54
Jammu and Kashmir	0.63	0.55
Punjab	0.1	0.16
Uttarakhand	0.25	0.45
Arunachal Pradesh	0.5	0.099
Manipur	0.07	0.0007
Meghalaya	0.5	0.23
Mizoram	0.05	0.63
Nagaland	0.25	0.21
Sikkim	0.05	0.097
Tripura	0.3	0.4
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0	0
Ladakh	0.04	0.0014
Goa	0.02	0.011
Lakshadweep	0	0
Puducherry	0.05	0.037
Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.02	0.0098

Number of Mahila Kisan HHs to have Agri-Nutrition Garden (in lakh)

States	Number of Mahila Kisan HHs to have Agri-Nutrition Garden (in lakh) Target	Number of Mahila Kisan HHs to have Agri-Nutrition Garden (in lakh) Achievement
Andhra Pradesh	1.5	1.76
Assam	8	8.23
Bihar	2.35	6.05
Chhattisgarh	2	1.62
Gujarat	4	3.46
Jharkhand	1	0.42
Karnataka	4.15	3.78
Kerala	10	9.29
Maharashtra	2.5	2.29
Madhya Pradesh	3	3.24
Odisha	10	1.41
Rajasthan	1.5	1.61
Tamil Nadu	0.96	0.96
Telangana	4	4.38
Uttar Pradesh	12.79	3.95
West Bengal	3	1.62
Haryana	0.1	0.19
Himachal Pradesh	0.82	0.99
Jammu and Kashmir	1.72	0.84
Punjab	0.35	0.72
Uttarakhand	0.75	0.89
Arunachal Pradesh	0.7	0.13
Manipur	0.24	0
Meghalaya	0.69	0.3
Mizoram	0.1	0.099
Nagaland	0.3	0.23
Sikkim	0.11	0.064
Tripura	0.5	0.43
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0	0
Ladakh	0.08	0.012
Goa	0.02	0.041
Lakshadweep	0	0
Puducherry	0.52	0
Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.16	0.036

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya-Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

DDU-GKY Physical progress (target and achievement) during FY 2023-24

Sl. No.	State	Target	No of Candidates till March 2024	
			Trained	Placed
1	Andhra Pradesh	19,703	19752	16590
2	Arunachal Pradesh	985	678	336
3	Assam	14,777	10420	6705
4	Bihar	19,457	6612	6023
5	Chhattisgarh	12,311	2787	3456
6	Gujarat	8,210	3876	2334
7	Haryana	6,441	8453	4109
8	Himachal Pradesh	3,612	4299	3017
9	Jammu and Kashmir	23,529	1192	1143
10	Jharkhand	11,495	11414	7685
11	Karnataka	5,770	3794	1919
12	Kerala	13,135	5146	3403
13	Madhya Pradesh	12,353	12050	10105
14	Maharashtra	8,248	5519	2912
15	Manipur	1,615	779	696
16	Meghalaya	1,521	1630	1339
17	Mizoram	1,012	725	487
18	Nagaland	1,488	1651	1538
19	Odisha	24,629	3978	4531
20	Punjab	7,065	11804	8290
21	Rajasthan	11,953	7327	3167
22	Sikkim	821	1123	558
23	Tamil Nadu	13,792	13216	7819
24	Telangana	14,777	25	142
25	Tripura	4,725	2126	1109
26	Uttar Pradesh	36,943	45087	28787
27	Uttarakhand	4,105	6062	5395
28	West Bengal	14,615	4975	5281
29	Puducherry	667	956	822
30	Andaman and Nicobar Island	246	547	247
Total		**300000**	**198003**	**139945**

DDU-GKY Financial progress during FY 2023-24

Funds released to State Govt. under DDU-GKY as on 31.03.2024			
S.N.	**States**	**Total programme allocation (RE) 2023- 24*(Rs in Lakh)**	**Total Central Release in 2023-24 (Rs in Lakh)**
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	38370.58	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh		4350.86
3	Arunachal Pradesh		53.60
4	Assam		2210.23
5	Bihar		0.00
6	Chhattisgarh		20.01
7	Goa		0.00
8	Gujarat		0.00
9	Haryana		0.00
10	Himachal Pradesh		2631.74
11	Jammu and Kashmir		0.00
12	Jharkhand		2786.45
13	Karnataka		22.15
14	Kerala		0.00
15	Madhya Pradesh		2168.51
16	Maharashtra		25.73
17	Manipur		17.15
18	Meghalaya		1247.36
19	Mizoram		0.00
20	Nagaland		12.86
21	Odisha		3630.14
22	Pudducherry		439.74
23	Punjab		929.75
24	Rajasthan		0.00
25	Sikkim		673.93
26	Tamil Nadu		1876.32
27	Telangana		0.00
28	Tripura		17.14
29	Uttar Pradesh		0.00
30	Uttarakhand		41.79
31	West Bengal		16.44

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

Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs)

RSETI Physical progress (target and achievement) during FY 2023-24

Sl. No.	Name of the State	AAP Target FY 2023-24	Achievement 2023-24	
			No. of Candidates Trained	No. of Candidates Settled
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	460	500	451
2	Andhra Pradesh	11305	11432	8536
3	Arunachal Pradesh	392	499	287
4	Assam	15000	18132	12155
5	Bihar	28751	30434	24495
6	Chattisgarh	13520	15040	10848
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	750	752	528
8	Gujarat	21450	23117	15363
9	Haryana	15675	15153	10760
10	Himachal Pradesh	6596	6876	5187
11	Jammu and Kashmir	8247	8589	6397
12	Jharkhand	19765	20760	15370
13	Karnataka	24351	25613	20284
14	Kerala	10150	10690	8389
15	Lakshadweep	465	467	346
16	Madhya Pradesh	35044	35859	27754
17	Maharashtra	29643	30397	22961
18	Manipur	1005	1109	903
19	Meghalaya	2203	2508	1580
20	Mizoram	1054	1055	1053
21	Nagaland	440	603	332
22	Odisha	21773	22056	19544
23	Puducherry	900	911	712
24	Punjab	11891	12332	9398
25	Rajasthan	32100	33293	26740
26	Sikkim	436	439	335
27	Tamil Nadu	27850	29073	23835
28	Telangana	7550	7647	6321
29	Tripura	3035	3386	2653
30	Ladakh	580	585	462
31	Uttar Pradesh	58460	60513	49873
32	Uttarakhand	7238	7505	5711
33	West Bengal	12696	14094	10709
TOTAL		**430775**	**451419**	**350272**

RSETI Financial progress during FY 2023-24 (Financial Assistance provided to RSETIs for reimbursement of training cost as on 31- 03-2024)

S.N.	State/ UT	Total programme allocation 2023-24 (Rs in Lakh)	Fund Released in 2023-24 (Rs in Lakh)
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	23215.50	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh		1566.05
3	Arunachal Pradesh		0.00
4	Assam		892.96
5	Bihar		1500.00
6	Chhattisgarh		0.00
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu		0.00
8	Gujarat		862.73
9	Haryana		352.31
10	Himachal Pradesh		0.00
11	Jammu and Kashmir		0.00
12	Jharkhand		0.00
13	Karnataka		2265.24
14	Kerala		1214.90
15	Lakshadweep		0.00
16	Madhya Pradesh		1500.00
17	Maharashtra		2127.13
18	Manipur		98.75
19	Meghalaya		107.57
20	Mizoram		86.49
21	Nagaland		63.02
22	Odisha		1250.76
23	Puducherry		0.00
24	Punjab		361.67
25	Rajasthan		1218.42
26	Sikkim		0.00
27	Tamilnadu		2735.86
28	Telangana		0.00
29	Tripura		101.21
30	Uttar Pradesh		0.00
31	Uttarakhand		0.00
32	West Bengal		1000.00
Total		**23215.50**	**19305.07**

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

State/UT-wise - SAGY Progress Status as on 31/03/2024

Sl. No.	State	No. of GPs identified under SAGY	No. of GPs that have prepared & uploaded VDPs on SAGY portal	No. of activities planned under VDP	No. of activities completed under VDP	No. of activities in progress under VDP	No. of activities yet to start under VDP
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	8	8	667	401	104	162
2	Andhra Pradesh	207	204	14839	13144	684	1011
3	Arunachal Pradesh	11	5	266	192	43	31
4	Assam	46	44	2975	1104	485	1386
5	Bihar	189	117	6265	2697	741	2827
6	Chandigarh	2	2	31	15	2	14
7	Chhattisgarh	115	109	6149	5046	208	895
8	Delhi	4	0	0	0	0	0
9	Goa	14	13	797	219	18	560
10	Gujarat	238	236	98773	98771	1	1
11	Haryana	91	91	3391	2571	136	684
12	Himachal Pradesh	45	45	2315	1522	219	574
13	Jammu And Kashmir	43	42	1691	1270	96	325
14	Jharkhand	119	105	7920	4732	513	2675
15	Karnataka	134	125	16017	12631	548	2838
16	Kerala	167	163	8772	6620	585	1567
17	Ladakh	4	4	197	75	3	119
18	Lakshadweep	2	1	79	29	36	14
19	Madhya Pradesh	134	128	5006	3345	258	1403
20	Maharashtra	262	196	11205	5509	851	4845
21	Manipur	30	30	1791	1284	332	175
22	Meghalaya	21	18	686	358	116	212
23	Mizoram	14	14	806	520	60	226
24	Nagaland	6	3	134	85	23	26
25	Odisha	104	81	2957	2090	161	706
26	Puducherry	10	3	97	67	8	22
27	Punjab	65	62	1252	1049	104	99
28	Rajasthan	190	190	8364	5954	387	2023
29	Sikkim	15	13	499	413	49	37
30	Tamil Nadu	370	370	12014	11454	334	226
31	Telangana	85	85	29802	29698	4	100
32	Tripura	13	13	731	506	36	189
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	7	6	209	112	39	58
34	Uttar Pradesh	553	522	12045	11610	215	220
35	Uttarakhand	39	37	1881	1365	63	453
36	West Bengal	4	1	61	61	0	0
	Total	**3361**	**3086**	**260684**	**226519**	**7462**	**26703**

Share of total projects completed under VDP in each state from phase I to phase VII

Percentage of total projects completed under VDP in each phase							
State	**Phase I**	**Phase II**	**Phase III**	**Phase IV**	**Phase V**	**Phase VI**	**Phase VII**
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	80%	53%	65%	35%	0%	66%	54%
Andhra Pradesh	77%	49%	64%	93%	77%	93%	89%
Arunachal Pradesh	81%						38%
Assam	39%	33%	0%	52%	4%	77%	0%
Bihar	55%	40%	48%	27%	19%	7%	21%
Chandigarh	78%	8%					
Chhattisgarh	95%	87%	85%	77%	79%	85%	85%
Goa	74%	12%		0%	0%	11%	68%
Gujarat	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Haryana	98%	92%	97%	70%	65%	55%	47%
Himachal Pradesh	100%	100%	100%	49%	37%	70%	47%
Jammu And Kashmir	73%	94%		72%	49%	78%	59%
Jharkhand	75%	86%	64%	51%	34%	50%	40%
Karnataka	88%	90%	100%	61%	70%	76%	50%
Kerala	94%	97%	82%	91%	52%	50%	17%
Ladakh	82%			0%	0%	0%	
Lakshadweep	37%						
Madhya Pradesh	88%	86%	50%	48%	51%	50%	38%
Maharashtra	73%	40%	13%	23%	30%	21%	17%
Manipur	92%	90%	97%	60%	51%	65%	42%
Meghalaya	61%	6%		48%			
Mizoram	79%	90%	19%	79%	83%	77%	32%
Nagaland	80%			44%			
Odisha	93%	94%	71%	65%	44%	58%	50%
Puducherry	88%			16%			
Punjab	95%	100%		62%	42%	66%	85%
Rajasthan	98%	97%	98%	50%	57%	33%	51%
Sikkim	93%	93%	87%	98%	89%	9%	77%
Tamil Nadu	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	97%
Telangana	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%
Tripura	86%			47%	78%	84%	49%
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	62%			74%		0%	0%
Uttar Pradesh	99%	99%	99%	98%	96%	96%	96%
Uttarakhand	99%	99%	99%	80%	56%	53%	36%
West Bengal	100%						

District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (DISHA)

(DISHA Meeting conducted in Districts and PoM uploaded)

Sl. No.	State	Total Districts (DISHA)	Expected Meetings	Total Districts (DISHA Meetings Done)	Total Meetings held in 2023-24	% Meetings held in 2023-24	PoMs Uploaded	% PoMs uploaded in 2023-24
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	3	12	1	1	8%	0	0%
2	Andhra Pradesh	26	104	20	33	32%	29	88%
3	Arunachal Pradesh	25	100	25	38	38%	7	18%
4	Assam	31	124	27	39	31%	10	26%
5	Bihar	38	152	36	59	39%	15	25%
6	Chandigarh	1	4	0	0	0%	0	0%
7	Chhattisgarh	33	132	22	33	25%	18	55%
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	3	12	1	1	8%	0	0%
9	Goa	2	8	2	4	50%	4	100%
10	Gujarat	33	132	30	71	54%	48	68%
11	Haryana	22	88	20	49	56%	42	86%
12	Himachal Pradesh	12	48	10	16	33%	7	44%
13	Jammu and Kashmir	20	80	8	8	10%	0	0%
14	Jharkhand	24	96	20	33	34%	16	48%
15	Karnataka	31	124	26	40	32%	26	65%
16	Kerala	14	56	13	33	59%	27	82%
17	Ladakh	2	8	2	3	38%	1	33%
18	Lakshadweep	1	4	1	1	25%	0	0%
19	Madhya Pradesh	52	208	44	73	35%	40	55%
20	Maharashtra	36	144	16	17	12%	4	24%
21	Manipur	16	64	0	0	0%	0	0%
22	Meghalaya	12	48	8	8	17%	2	25%
23	Mizoram	11	44	8	10	23%	10	100%
24	Nagaland	16	64	16	17	27%	1	6%
25	NCT of DELHI	11	44	2	4	9%	2	50%
26	Odisha	30	120	21	32	27%	8	25%
27	Puducherry	4	16	0	0	0%	0	0%
28	Punjab	23	92	11	19	21%	11	58%
29	Rajasthan	33	132	23	32	24%	24	75%
30	Sikkim	6	24	3	3	13%	1	33%
31	Tamil Nadu	38	152	38	78	51%	62	79%
32	Telangana	33	132	7	10	8%	5	50%
33	Tripura	8	32	7	12	38%	5	42%
34	Uttar Pradesh	75	300	68	124	41%	51	41%
35	Uttarakhand	13	52	13	24	46%	23	96%
36	West Bengal	23	92	0	0	0%	0	0%
	Grand Total	**761**	**3044**	**549**	**925**	**30%**	**499**	**54%**

Success Stories

Transforming Communities Through MGNREGA:

The Inspiring Journey of Amrit Sarovar at Lal-Draman

» **State/UT – Jammu and Kashmir**
» **District - Doda**
» **Block - Bhagwah**
» **Gram Panchayat – Bijarni Upper**
» **Name of work – Amrit Sarovar**

Launched on National Panchayat Raj Day on April 24th, 2022, Mission Amrit Sarovar, part of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, aims to conserve water by developing and rejuvenating 75 water bodies in each district of the country. Lal Draman, a picturesque hill station near Doda District, Jammu and Kashmir, was chosen for this initiative due to its lush green meadows and significant precipitation. Despite challenges like marshy terrain and resident reptiles, the construction of the Amrit Sarovar pond was successfully completed under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. This project has not only enhanced the natural beauty and tourism potential of Lal Draman but also provided crucial water resources for irrigation and wildlife. The annual Grameen-cum-Tourism Mela, showcasing local culture, now benefits from this development. The pond has empowered local communities, boosted the economy, and supported environmental sustainability by improving groundwater levels and collecting rainwater.

Impact:

- **Tourism Boost:** Lal-Draman's allure has grown, benefiting local vendors and residents.
- **Water Conservation:** The Amrit Sarovar now caters to irrigation and wildlife, stabilizing the ecosystem.
- **Community Empowerment:** Locals and PRIs have been empowered, highlighting the government's rural development commitment.

Before commencement of work.

During Implementation.

After Completion

Citizen Information Board

Case Study of Varsha Kumari - RSETI

S.No.	Section	Remark
1	Title- One liner caption for the story/ case being presented	**Dreams comes true**
2	Candidate's Brief	**Varsha Kumari** • Training Centre: - RUDSETI Hajipur • Trade: - Beauty Parlour Management • Currently running a Beauty Parlour • Salary/Earnings per month 25000/-
3		Varsha, a mother of two, has always been passionate about makeup. Even as a child, she loved playing beautician with her friends. Her dream was to become a professional beautician, but her journey was far from easy. Early marriage, raising children, and later separation from her husband brought many challenges. Living in difficult circumstances, Varsha struggled to keep her dream alive. Despite these hardships, she remained determined and completed her graduation. Faced with the need to support her children and provide them with a comfortable life and education, she realized that finding a job without any skills was nearly impossible. Unsure of what to do or where to turn, Varsha found herself in a dilemma, searching for the right path to achieve her dreams.
4	Detailed information about the success story which should include the following points in this flow- • Intervention by SRLM/PIA/RSETI • Strategy/ Approach towards implementation of the intervention • Resources/Process used – Kaushal Panjee/Mobilization Camp/IEC/Enrolment etc. • Challenges faced in implementation, if any Solutions adopted to overcome challenges • Results after successful implementation • Candidate at workplace in work uniform • Candidate at Training center in uniform	In the meantime, one of our ex-trainees told her about RUDSETI Hajipur and its activities. To fulfill her family's basic needs, she did her best to skill herself in the field of beauty and makeup. During the training, she improved her communication skills and overcame her shyness. She keenly attended the training, learning everything about being a beautician and acquiring entrepreneurial skills. Immediately after completing the training program, she started working as a beautician from home. After a few months, with the help of her initial savings, she opened her beauty parlor in Hajipur, styled as Miss India Salon. Later, she received financial assistance of 2 lakhs through the PM MUDRA scheme from Canara Bank, Hajipur. Today, she is successfully and happily running her beauty parlor. She is also a District Skill Trainer (DST) and provides training at RSETIs.

Case Study of Mili Sawerna - DDU-GKY

After DDU-GKY Intervention, she is continuing her job and supporting her family

BRIEF

Name-	Mili Sawerna
Place:	Saharsa, Bihar
Training trade & PIA:	Lab Technician from Accuster Technologies Pvt. Ltd. Patna
Current Employer:	**Art Fertility Centre**
Joining Date:	20-06-2022
Job (career progression):	Lab Technician
Salary:	30,000
Current Status:	Working

Mili, daughter of Santosh Anand jha is an example of rural youth realizing their career aspiration.

Background

Mili Sawerna, a resident of Saharsa district in Bihar belongs to a family of five solely dependent on his father who works as a farmer. The only family income was the agriculture, which was merely not sufficient for their basic needs. MIli completed intermediate but due to financial problem She had to discontinue her studies and start looking for a job. While searching for job she hears about DDU-GKY course where she got a chance to enhance personality as well as her skills, and then she started training in healthcare sector where the trade was Lab Technician in Accuster Technologies Pvt Ltd Baba chowk, Patna center. After completing her training, she joined Credent Gold chain Management service Pvt Ltd. She is currently working with at **ART Fertility center, Gurugram** as a Lab Technician and Earning Monthly salary of 30000/-

In her own words:

Challenges of life sometimes break our motive to do something extraordinary if someone takes it positively, she can do everything in life. Thank you so Much **Accuster Technologies & Jeevika** to provide this wonderful course to make me independent & support my family."

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin

Success story of a beneficiary from Tripura who used sustainable materials to construct her house is as below:

Name: Smt Archana Dey W/o Milan Dey, PMAY-G ID TR1142636
State: Tripura
District: South Tripura
Block: Satchand RD Block
Gram Panchayat: Kalapania Gram Panchayat

The Beginning:

Smt. Archana Dey is a PMAY-G beneficiary in the category of single women headed household. Smt Archana Dey belongs to a poor family and deserted by her husband. She is a member of TRLM SHG Mamatamoyi SHG. Before sanction of PMAY-G house she had a kutcha house. During FY 2021-22 the PMAYG house was sanctioned to her.

The house construction process:

Under PMAY-G construction options other than bricks were explored and with the help of district administration a plan of PMAY-G house construction with stabilized mud block was adopted by Smt Archana Dey. With the help of block engineers and technical guidance from district administration stabilized mud blocks were prepared by SHG members. SHG members prepared and supplied stabilized mud blocks for construction of PMAY-G house of Smt. Archana Dey. This not only helped Smt Dey in terms of low cost of house construction, but it also provided the SHG members with alternative income generation options. The stabilized mud block house is eco-friendly and has cooling effects during the hot summers.

The benefits of stabilized mud block house construction adopted by Smt. Archana Dey:

1. Low cost due to bigger size of mud blocks.
2. SHG member's skill developed and provided option of alternative income source.
3. Eco friendly.
4. Treated kanakaiche bamboo was used for roof structure which has longevity of 75 years.

Training of SHG member for construction of stabilized mud block

SHG members preparing stabilized mud blocks

Stabilized mud block house of Smt Archana Dey under construction

Changing life of an SHG member-RUPA GOSWAMI

Background

Rupa Goswami, a member of Manasha SHG, under Karunabari Block of Lakhimpur started a small dairy Unit in her home coming into a ASRLM- SHG fold .

Like any other village women Rupa too could not think beyond the four walls of her house until she became a member of Manasha SHG. After entering into SHG fold she received number of training, which made her contribute towards family income. Being a good homemaker she was confident that she too can do something within her household premises along with the day to day household chores. Animal Husbandry was something she opted for as she could perceive that she can do it with ease and interest. She was also confident that this livelihood option should sustain giving her a profitable business.

Her journey towards Self Reliance

The SHG (Manasha SHG) of which she is a member received Revolving Fund (RF) , Community Investment Fund (CIF) and Bank Loan. With regular Saving and interleading the SHG members were able to contribute a good amount in the SHG account. Submitting a Micro Credit Plan (MCP), Rupa managed to avail a loan of Rs. 30,000/- from the SHG for purchasing Cattle (Jersey). This initial loan was her first journey towards economic independence. By selling the milk she was able to repay her loan and also save money for herself. With the profit she was inspired to take a step further in this livelihood venture by availing another loan from her SHG. Presently her loan amounts to Rs. 1,00,000/-

At present, she owns 7 dairy cattle (Jersey) from which she is able to produce 40 litres of milk per day. Apart from villagers of her locality as buyers, she also sells Milk and Milk products like curd, paneer to various hotels in the small township of Laluk, Lakhimpur. She sells the fresh milk @ Rs. 50 per litre. She maintains her livestock with utmost care by providing them with good quality feeds, timely Medicines and Vaccinations and maintaining the hygiene quotient of the Cattle and the Shed. After incurring all the expenses related to her 7 cattle, Rupa manages to make an income of Rs. Rs.29,000/- to Rs. 31,000/- per month.

Way forward:

This lady who started with a simple livelihood option which she could do by herself, now can confidently engage casual workers and labourers to look after her cattle. This venture which gradually evolved into a small dairy unit became an inspiration for many like her in her locality. Rupa aspires to increase her production from 40 litres to 150 litres per day because her dairy products has market demand at Laluk.

I believed in myself, and thrived for more. Today, with ASRLM assistance I emerged from ordinary village women to a owner of a small dairy unit.

------------- *Rupa Goswami*

Performance of States / UTs 2023-24

Statistics Division, O/o ADG(Stats),
Department of Rural Development,
Ministry of Rural Development,
India Habitat Centre, New Delhi-110003