



Ministry of Rural Development
Government of India



STATE PERFORMANCE REPORT (2024 - 25)



State Performance Report

(April 2024 - March 2025)



सत्यमेव जयते

Ministry of Rural Development
Government of India
www.rural.nic.in

Shri Shailesh Kumar Singh

Secretary,
Ministry of Rural Development



FOREWORD

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.

The past years have 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 (PMAV-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.

State Performance Report is an attempt to consolidate the information on the performances of all States/UTs with regard to the rural development programmes being implemented during 2024-25. I hope that this report will serve as a valuable resource for policymakers, implementing agencies, and all stakeholders involved in the mission of transforming rural India.

I commend the team for this thoughtful and timely initiative, and I encourage readers to offer their valuable feedback to enrich future editions and ensure that this publication remains a dynamic and responsive resource in the service of rural India.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'S. Singh'.

(Shailesh Kumar Singh)

Shri M. K. Ujjainia

ADG (Stats)

Ministry of Rural Development



PREFACE

The Ministry of Rural Development has been relentless in its pursuit of transforming rural India through focused, impactful, and inclusive development programs. Our mission is to build a self-reliant rural India, where every citizen has access to opportunities, security, and a better quality of life. As we continue to implement a range of Centrally Sponsored Schemes aimed at eradicating poverty, creating sustainable livelihoods, and developing essential infrastructure, we recognize that no two regions in our country are alike—each presents unique challenges and opportunities.

To address these diverse needs, the Ministry, in close collaboration with State Governments and Union Territories (UTs), has developed Annual Action Plan for each State/UT. This report outlines performance/ target achieved against the approved Action Plans and highlights thrust area of different schemes along with success stories.

These strategic priorities are key to achieving our vision of a rural India that is not only economically vibrant but also socially inclusive. The success of these programs hinges on the dedication and efforts of State Governments, who understand their local contexts best and are our closest partners in this endeavor. This report, therefore, serves as a comprehensive guide for policymakers, implementing state functionaries, and all stakeholders involved in rural development, providing them with valuable insights and strategies to drive forward our shared goals.

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

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Mahender Kumar Ujjainia'.

(Mahender Kumar Ujjainia)

List of Officers Associated with Publication

Shri M K Ujjainia
Additional Director General

Ms Pinky Sawariya
Director

Shri Vinod Samant
Under Secretary

Shri Naresh Yadav
Shri Hansraj
Senior Statistical Officer

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	Abbreviations	
2.	Rural Development Programme : An Overview	1
3.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)	3
4.	Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)	8
5.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	11
6.	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)	13
7.	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)	16
8.	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU- GKY)	20
9.	Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs)	23
10.	Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)	26
11.	District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (DISHA)	28
12.	Annexures	29-57

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

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 and home-stead to BPL households in rural areas.
3. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) Provision of all-weather rural connectivity to unconnected rural habitations and upgradation 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 Rural 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 fulfil the objective of ensuring better coordination among all the elected representatives 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 2025-26:

In 2025-26, the Ministry of Rural Development has been allocated Rs 1,90,406 crore. The Department of Rural Development has been allocated Rs.1,87,755 crore, 8% higher than the revised estimates of 2024-25. The Department of Land

Resources has been allocated Rs.2,651 crore, 35% higher than the revised estimates of 2024-25.

The Department of Rural Development implements programmes to provide employment in rural areas, support economic development through enhanced connectivity, and ensure livelihood and social security for the poor and vulnerable.

Allocation to key schemes (in crores)

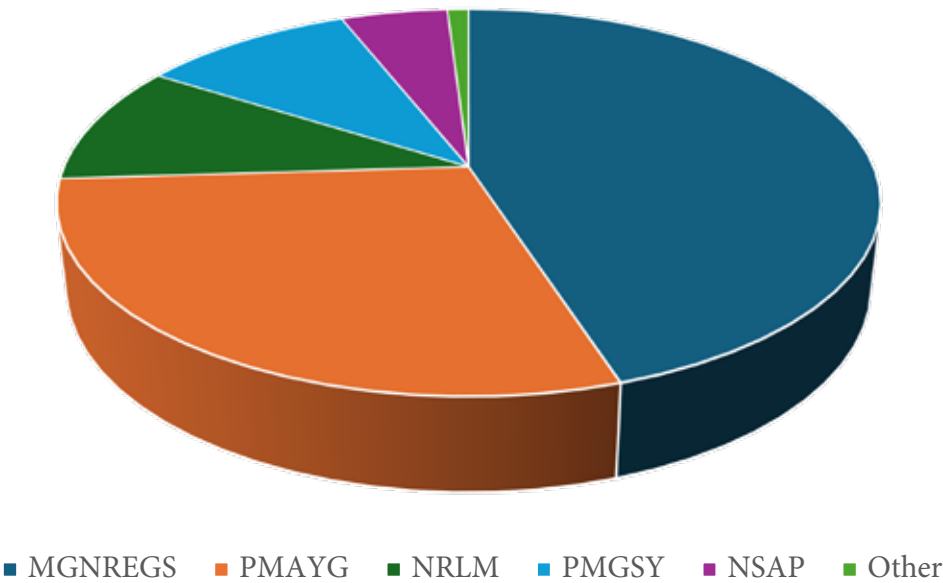
Schemes	2023-24 Actuals	2024-25 RE	2025-26 BE	% Change
MGNREGS	89,154	86,000	86,000	0%
PMAY-G	21,770	32,426	54,832	69%
NRLM	13,934	15,047	19,005	26%
PMGSY	15,380	14,500	19,000	31%
NSAP	9,476	9,652	9,652	0%

Major schemes under the Department:

In 2025-26, of the total allocation to the department, MGNREGS (46%) and PMAY-G (29%) together account for 75% of the budgetary allocation. This

is followed by National Rural Livelihoods Mission and PMGSY (which each account for 10% of Department's allocation), and the National Social Assistance Programme (5%).

MoRD SCHEMES AT A GLANCE



Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

Overview:

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA) 2005 aims at enhancing 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.

Objectives:

The objectives of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma

Gandhi NREGS) are as given below:

- Providing at least 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;
- Strengthening the livelihood resource base of the poor;
- Proactively ensuring social inclusion and
- Strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)

Performance of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS for the FY 2024-25

Sl. No.	Progress	FY 2024-25
1.	Approved Labour Budget[In Cr]	243.59
2.	Persondays of Central Liability so far[In Cr]	286.06
3.	% of Total LB	119.23
4.	SC persondays % as of total persondays	18.63
5.	ST persondays % as of total persondays	18.09
6.	Women Persondays out of total (%)	58.1
7.	Average days of employment provided per household	50.21
8.	Average wage rate per day per person (Rs.)	250.25
9.	Total No. of HHs completed 100 Days of Wage Employment	40,66,631
10.	Total Households Worked [In Cr]	5.78
11.	Total Individuals Worked [In Cr]	7.88
12.	Number of Completed Works [In Lakhs]	89.56
13.	% of Category B Works	57.31
14.	% of Expenditure on Agriculture & Agriculture Allied Works	47.01
15.	% of NRM Exp. in MWC Blocks	66.82
16.	% Total Exp. through eFMS	99.88

Thrust Areas of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS for all States/UTs

- **Social Audits:** 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.

As of now, 27 States and 1 UT have established Social Audit units. The SAUs are being constantly impressed upon to recruit and train minimum core staff at State, District and Block level.

- **Usage of Technology:** Technology plays a great role in enhancing Transparency & accountability within the implementation of the scheme and many efforts have been initiated by the Ministry in this regard such as
 - i. NeFMS
 - ii. Geo MGNREGA
 - iii. Aadhaar based payment
 - iv. Yuktdhara portal for (GIS) planning
 - v. JANMANREGA App
 - vi. Jaldoot App
 - vii. National Mobile Monitoring System (NMMS) App
 - viii. Area Officer Monitoring App and SECURE (Software for Estimate Calculation Using Rural Rates for Employment)
- **Good Governance Initiatives:** The Ministry initiated many good governance initiatives like Job Card verification/ updating, adoption of 7 Registers in place 22 registers, emphasis on Social Audit and Internal Audit, proactive inclusion of landless households dependent on manual casual labour for livelihood, Citizen Information Board.

- **Capacity Building:** To upgrade the skill-base of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers, Project Unnati was launched with aims to enhance the skill base of 2 lakh Mahatma Gandhi NREGA beneficiaries in five years i.e., upto March, 2025. So far, about 85,436 candidates have been trained.
- **Convergence Initiatives:** Convergence initiatives under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA with 13 Ministries which also includes Construction of Anganwadi Centres, construction of Gram panchayat building and providing all-weather road connectivity to border areas in convergence with BRO etc. As on 1st March, 2025 In FY 2024-25, a total expenditure of Rs. 28,230 crores were done towards 43.81 Lakh works taken up in convergence with other schemes.
- **Mission Amrit Sarovar:** The Mission Amrit Sarovar was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on National Panchayati Raj Day, 24th April 2022, with the objective of conserving water for the future. The target was to construct or rejuvenate at least 75 Amrit Sarovars in every district across the country, totalling approximately 50,000 Amrit Sarovars. So far, the construction and rejuvenation of over 68,000 Amrit Sarovars has been completed. Mission Amrit Sarovar was concluded on 15 August 2023.

Best Practices from around the nation

A. MGNREGA Free Village - Case Study of Khomarpada

Khomarpada, a tribal village in Maharashtra, with a population of approximately 900, presents a compelling case study of self-reliance through planned rural development and rural livelihood asset creation.

The village has demonstrated remarkable progress through several key factors: notably, diversification of crops beyond traditional paddy to include vegetables, floriculture, horticulture and pulses, which significantly increased agricultural income and decreased the necessity for work-related migration. This diversification, substantially

contributed to human capital formation within the village.

Furthermore, the effective utilization of MGNREGA, with a focus on creating productive assets like farm ponds, played a crucial role in supporting agricultural activities and income generation. The village also prioritized natural resources management through water conservation measures, such as the construction of storage pits, borewells, and farm ponds, alongside the use of vermicompost to enhance soil health.

As a result of these combined efforts, Khomarpada experienced a significant reduction in seasonal migration, which had previously disrupted families, negatively impacted children's education, and deteriorated women's health.

Thus, with improved Human Capital Formation (HCF), better management of natural resources, and effective Natural Resource Management (NRM), the villagers are now able to generate employment within the village. The village is planning to create more water storage structures aiming towards 'Har Khet Ko Pani' that will bring more land under rabi cultivation and will create additional employment. With that the village is likely to reach 'zero demand' for MGNREGA work.

Overall, the village achieved economic growth with a notable increase in income derived from agriculture, allied activities, and natural resource management. Khomarpada's overall development highlights the potential of combining community-led initiatives, government support, and the effective implementation of schemes like MGNREGA to achieve rural development, with the village making substantial progress toward self-sufficiency and showcasing a pathway to prosperity and sustainable development.

B. Horticulture Nursery at West Deolguri, Sidli Chirang Development Block, Chirang District, Assam : From Unemployment to Prosperity:

Akbar Ali Ahmed, an educated but unemployed young man from West Deolguri village in Assam's Chirang District, turned to agriculture

and transformed his life and community through dragon fruit farming. He was inspired by Government Agricultural Schemes aimed at empowering unemployed youth, which provided financial assistance, training, and guidance. Akbar was particularly drawn to dragon fruit farming because of its high market value, growing demand, adaptability, and minimal water needs. With support from Mahatma Gandhi NREGA and training from the Agricultural Department, he started his dragon fruit farm on his land. Despite initial challenges like adverse weather, Akbar's determination and government support helped him succeed.

In just three years, he has grown his initial investment from 1,500 seedlings on 1.5 bigha land to a thriving farm with 16,000 seedlings across more than 20 bighas of land. This remarkable expansion reflects not only his hard work and commitment but also his vision for sustainable farming. By involving over 40 local workers, he has provided employment and supported the local economy. His achievement of generating a cumulative profit of Rs. 6.04 lakhs in just three years speaks to the viability of dragon fruit farming as a profitable venture.

Akbar's success encouraged other unemployed youth in his community to explore agricultural opportunities, leading to economic growth, reduced unemployment, and increased agricultural productivity in the village. His innovative approach and positive impact on rural development earned him recognition and awards, making him a role model for young entrepreneurs.

Akbar's dragon fruit farm now symbolizes success and resilience, demonstrating the transformative potential of government schemes combined with dedication and hard work in rejuvenating rural communities.

C. Social Inclusion of Elderly Women in Mahatma Gandhi NREGS in Belagavi District, Karnataka

Lakshmibai Siddappa Terani, a 73-year-old resident of Shiragaon village, in Madihalli Gram Panchayat in Hukkeri Taluk, Belagavi district, has been working under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for the past

three years.

Lakshmibai lost her husband 40 years ago and has been living independently as her son resides separately. She owns a house and 30 guntas of land but lacks the physical strength to work on the fields herself. Consequently, she has leased her land to local farmers for cultivation.

Recalling her earlier days, Lakshmibai says, “I used to work on farmers’ fields, primarily clearing weeds, and was paid ₹200 for the work. However, it was challenging to work alongside other laborers in the fields. I continued as long as my strength allowed, but with age, it became harder. The wages in the fields were inconsistent and didn’t match the amount of work done. That’s when I decided to join the MGNREGS.” Under MGNREGS, Lakshmibai earns a full wage of Rs 349/- per day with 50% concession in the work as she is a senior citizen. This steady income has become a lifeline for her, helping her manage household expenses, market purchases, hospital visits, and other necessities.

“MGNREGS has been a great support for elderly women like me who live alone. Instead of depending on others, I can work and earn my livelihood with dignity,” Lakshmibai expressed gratefully. She extends her heartfelt thanks to the program for giving her the opportunity to lead a self-reliant life.

Lakshmibai’s story is a testament to how MGNREGS is empowering vulnerable individuals, providing

them not just financial support but also a sense of dignity and independence in their later years.

D. Revitalisation of water resources through Construction of Amrit Sarovar at Budibugh, Jammu & Kashmir

As part of the Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav and the Mission Amrit Sarovar Initiative, a crucial water conservation work was undertaken, utilizing



MGNREGS resources. This project aimed to secure future water availability, particularly during periods of drought, while simultaneously mobilizing local labor and materials.

The project focused on enhancing the capacity and duration of a vital local canal, directly supporting the region’s agricultural and horticultural activities, a primary source of income for residents. The site, previously overgrown with dense bushes, marshy, and plagued by stagnant water, presented significant challenges for both workers and project teams. Despite these difficulties, the project was successfully completed on schedule.

The revitalized canal now provides irrigation for hundreds of acres of agricultural land, drinking water for livestock, and water for essential household needs. This improvement not only boosts the socioeconomic well-being of the community but also transforms a previously neglected area into a



clean and attractive space.

Furthermore, the project incorporated rainwater harvesting into the canal system, significantly increasing its water storage capacity and extending the duration of its water supply. This multi-faceted approach ensures a sustainable and reliable water source for the community, contributing to its long-term prosperity.

E. Enhancing Rural Connectivity: The Success of Community Connectivity Footpath in Pakyong District, Sikkim

In Lower Tarpin Ward, Rhenock GPU, Rhenock Block, Pakyong District, the construction of a Community Connectivity Footpath (CCFP) from



Budathoki Golai to Pradhan Gaon has made a transformative impact. Initiated in response to longstanding demands voiced in ward and gram sabhas, the project was crucial due to the dangerously steep and vertical nature of the existing footpath,



particularly hazardous during the rainy season.

In Lower Tarpin Ward, Rhenock GPU, Rhenock Block, Pakyong District, the construction of a Community Connectivity Footpath (CCFP) from Budathoki Golai to Pradhan Gaon has made a transformative impact. Initiated in response to longstanding demands voiced in ward and gram sabhas, the project was crucial due to the dangerously steep and vertical nature of the existing footpath, particularly hazardous during the rainy season. In Lower Tarpin Ward, Rhenock GPU, Rhenock Block, Pakyong District, the construction of a Community Connectivity Footpath (CCFP) from Budathoki Golai to Pradhan Gaon has made a transformative impact. Initiated in response to longstanding demands voiced in ward and gram sabhas, the project was crucial due to the dangerously steep and vertical nature of the existing footpath, particularly hazardous during the rainy season.

Implemented during the 2020-21 financial year at a cost of Rs. 8,25,669, the 300-meter-long concrete footpath now serves over 200 people daily, including students, company workers, and local residents.

It has not only enhanced safety but also provided easier access to transportation services for dairy and agricultural farmers, benefiting more than 60 families and approximately 60 farmers in the area. The project's success exemplifies the power of community-driven initiatives under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS in improving rural connectivity and livelihoods in Sikkim.



Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)

Overview:

The Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G) is one of the flagship schemes with Government's commitment to provide "Housing for All". The scheme Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G) came into effect from 1st April 2016. The aim of PMAY-G is to provide a pucca house with basic amenities to all houseless households and households living in kutcha/ dilapidated houses in rural areas of the country. Initially, a target of 2.95 crore was set to provide pucca houses with essential amenities to eligible houseless households. However, realizing the growing housing needs in rural areas, Union Cabinet granted an extension to the scheme on 9th August 2024 to construct additional 2 crore rural houses during FY 2024-25 to FY 2028-29, over and above the previous target of 2.95 crore. Out of the cumulative target of 4.95 crore houses, a total of 3.79 crore houses have been allocated among States/UTs out of which 3.48 crore houses have been sanctioned by States/UTs and 2.71 crore have been completed as on 27th February 2025. The total financial outlay for 2 crore more houses is ₹ 3,06,137 lakh crore, allocated for the period from FY 2024-25 to FY 2028-29.

The identification of beneficiaries in the scheme is based on the housing deprivation parameters as per Socio Economic Caste Census – 2011. Further, to provide benefit of the scheme to the left out eligible households, the Ministry decided to identify such households, and Awaas+ survey was conducted by States/UTs on directions of the Ministry in 2018. As a result of the exercise of allocation of targets, the SECC 2011 based Permanent Wait List (PWL) and the finalized Awaas + 2018 lists of 22 States and UTs are saturated. To meet the additional requirement of houses in States/UTs as well as achieve the target of construction of 2 crore more houses,

the Awaas+ list is being updated through Awaas+ 2024 Mobile App and faced based authentication survey. The identification of additional eligible rural houses through survey is currently underway and is expected to be completed by March 2025 as per the modified exclusion criteria of the PMAY-G. As per the Union Cabinet approval, the provisions with regard to mechanised two-wheelers, mechanised fishing boats, landline phones and refrigerators have been deleted. Further, the income criteria have also been enhanced from Rs 10000 per month to Rs 15000, and the land-related criteria have been simplified.

Thrust Areas under PMAY-G:

- i. Housing Infrastructure: Pucca house to all houseless households and households living in kutcha/ dilapidated houses in rural areas of the country.
- ii. Livelihood opportunities: Skill development of rural workforce through Rural Mason Training.
- iii. Women Empowerment: Scheme aspires to provide 100% ownership to women.
- iv. Inclusion of all Social groups: Minimum 60% of the target at the national level is earmarked for SC/ST households.
- v. Caring for Divyang: 5% of beneficiaries are from among persons with disabilities.
- vi. Convergence with other schemes: The benefits of Toilets under SBMG, MGNREGA or any other dedicated source of funding, Gas connections under PM Ujjwala Yojana, water connections under Jal Jeevan Mission, payment of 90/95 days unskilled wages under MGNREGA, linking with NRLM to get livelihood opportunities, etc. are being provided through convergence.

Success stories

Success story of Smt. Chaheba Begum PMAY(G) Beneficiaries in Assam

Smt. Chaheba Begum has been living in a kutcha house in the Garmur Miri village of Bantung Gaon Panchayat of Nazira Development Block in Sivasagar District of Assam with her family. She belongs to Minority community and she and her family members has been working as manual casual labourers.

The family always dreamt of living a better life in a pucca house which is safe, and which would make their lives easier. The family is poor, and lives at subsistence level of income, most of the time without

fulfilling even the basic needs. It was not possible on her or her family's part to construct a pucca house with such a poor economic condition.

All the dream came true when Smt. Chaheba Begum's name appeared in Permanent Wait List for PMAY-G house. As her name appeared towards the top of the priority list, she was sanctioned a house early on 6th of February 2017 and a beautiful house was constructed in a short span of less than one year. After completion of the PMAY-G house Smt. Chaheba Begum was also provided with a toilet, electricity connection and LPG Gas connection thus making her dream come true and living happily with her family. She thanks Government for providing of PMAY-G dwelling.



House during construction



Completed PMAY-G House

A Success Story of Sri Babubhai Fakir: PMAY(G) Beneficiary in Gujarat

Name : Sri Babubhai Fakir

District : Mahesana

Taluka : Kadi

Gram Panchayat : Nandasan

Story from the beneficiary:

My name is Bilkish bano Babubhai Hakimibhai Fakir. I along with many other 'Fakirs' and other minority communities used to live on the roadside. We did not have a plot of our own. We used to wander from one to another place as we did not have any permanent solution to the problem.

Under the PMAY-G scheme, the Government not only provided us with a plot of land free of cost, but also approved the construction of a colony for our 'fakir and other minority communities'.

I received first instalment for my house in the month of January, 2018 and my house was completed within two months. Now I have a home of my own for myself, my husband and my children. The house is allotted jointly to me and my husband. I feel confident. Earlier, our children used to wander around, they could not study as we did not have a permanent place to stay. With the support of PMAY-G, we have our own house with many facilities for instance, source of living under MGNREGA, toilet, electricity, drinking water facility, access to road and LPG gas connection. We are altogether 33 families residing in this newly constructed colony. This has certainly increased our honour, respect and safety. We are all very happy and thankful to the Government.



Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

Overview:

Pradhan Mantra 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 size have been provided all weather road connectivity.

1. The Budget Estimate of PMGSY for 2024-25 was Rs.19,000 crore and Revised Estimate Rs.30,500 crore. 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 2024-25, a sum of Rs.7759.48 crore as on 11th February 2025, has been released to the States/UTs for implementation of the scheme.
2. Against 1,84,544 eligible habitations of 250+ and 500+ population size identified for coverage under the scheme, 17,368 habitations have been provided connectivity by the States out of their

own resources and 4,707 habitations have either been dropped or have not been found feasible due to various reasons. Out of the balance 1,61,624 habitations sanctioned for providing connectivity under the PMGSY, 1,61,019 have already been connected by all-weather roads as on 10th February and the 5 habitations remain balance.

3. Under 100-249 population category habitations in LWE areas, out of 6,245 habitations sanctioned for providing all-weather road connectivity, 6,067 habitations remain balance.
4. 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-II. A total of 49,795 Km road length has been sanctioned under the Scheme and 49,038 km completed as on 11th February, 2025.

Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Areas (RCPLWEA)

REPLWEA 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.

The Ministry has so far sanctioned 12,228 Km road length, out of which 9,375 Km have already been completed as on 11th February, 2025.

PMGSY-III

The Government approved PMGSY-III July, 2019 for consolidation of 1,25,000 Km Thorough Routes and Major Rural Links connecting habitations, inter-alia, to Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs), Higher Secondary Schools and Hospitals. A total of

1,21,910 km road length has already been sanctioned to and 89,405 Km has already been completed as on 11th February, 2025. The implementation period of PMGSY-III is upto March, 2025.

As on 11th February 2025, 8,34,716 km of road length has been length has been completed.

SUCCESS STORY:PMGSY-3 HIMACHAL PRADESH

Green Technology FDR Road HP-04-329 Nagrota Surian-Katholi Bantungli
Via Old Bassa Missing Link Road.



The Masrur Temples, also referred to as Masroor Temples or Rock-cut Temples at Masrur, is an early 8th-century complex of rock-cut Hindu temples in the Kangra Valley of Beas River in Himachal Pradesh, India. Though a major temples complex in the surviving form, the archaeological studies suggest that the artists and architects had a far more ambitious plan and the complex remains incomplete. The temples were carved out of monolithic rock with a shikhara, and provided with a sacred pool of water as recommended by Hindu texts on temple architecture. The temple complex was first reported by Henry Shuttleworth in 1913 bringing it to the attention of archaeologists. In the 1905 Kangra earthquake, the Himachal valley region was devastated. Numerous ancient monuments were destroyed. However, although parts of the Masrur temple cracked and tumbled, the temple remained standing, because of its monolithic nature built out of stone in-situ.

The Masrur Temples are about 45 kilometres southwest of the Dharamshala-McLeod Ganj and 35 kilometres west from the Kangra town in the mountainous state of Himachal Pradesh in north India. The temple is built in the Beas River valley, in the foothills of the Himalayas, facing the snowy peaks of the Dhauladhar range. The nearest railway

station is Nagrota Surian, and the nearest airport is Dharamshala.

Importance of FDR Road HP-04-329 Nagrota Surian-Katholi Bantungli Via Old Bassa Missing Link Road This road at present is conventional road of 3.00 m carriageway width and length 8.5 Km. The same is being upgraded to FDR road of carriageway width 5.50 m. The longitudinal profile is also being corrected by reducing existing Sharp “s” bend and making these straight, which will result in added safety, better speed, longer life and adding to commercial activities and economic benefits to local public and tourists. This road is passing close to historical site of Masroor Temples (Approximately 2.5 Km). The distance from another world famous Jawalamukhi Town to Masrur Temple is just 36 Km. Hence Completion of above noted road which is being upgraded shall result in attraction of connecting a religious and Historical Place. This will add to Tourism activities as well. This road provide road facility to Nagrota Surian Block and connect the Nagrota Surian with Kangra/Dharamshala. This road is one of the busy road of Himachal Pradesh and tourists of various state often come to visit the Pong Dam Reservoir and Dharamshala & McLeodganj through this route.



National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

Background

The Directive Principles of State Policy of the Constitution of India enjoin upon the State to undertake within its means a number of welfare measures, targeting the poor and the destitute in particular. Article 41 of the Constitution of India directs the State to provide public assistance to its citizens in the case of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement as well as in other cases of undeserved wants, within the limit of State's economic capacity and development. Social security, invalid and old age pensions figure as Items 23 and 24 of the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India in the Concurrent List. It is in compliance of these guiding principles that the Government of India introduced on Independence Day, 1995 the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) as a fully Centrally Sponsored Scheme targeting the destitute, defined as any person who has little or no regular mean of subsistence from his/ her own source of income or though financial support from family members or other sources, to be identified by the States and UTs, with the objective of providing a basic level of financial support. The programme has undergone many changes in the composition, eligibility criterion and funding patterns over the years.

Components of NSAP

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

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

Under the scheme, assistance is provided to person of 60 years and above and belonging to family living below poverty line as per the criteria prescribed by Government of India. Central assistance of Rs.200/- per month is provided to person in the age group of 60-79 years and Rs.500/- per month to persons of 80 years and above.

b. Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS):

Under the scheme, Central assistance @Rs.300/- per month is provided to widows in the age group of 40-79 years and belonging to family living below poverty line as per the criteria prescribed by Government of India. Central Assistance of Rs.500/- per month is provided to the beneficiaries of age of 80 years and above.

c. Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS):

Under the scheme, Central assistance @ Rs.300 per month is provided to persons aged 18-79 years with severe and multiple disabilities and belonging to family living below poverty line as per the criteria prescribed by Government of India. Central Assistance of Rs.500/- per month is provided to the beneficiaries of age of 80 years and above.

d. National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS):

Under the scheme, BPL household is entitled to a lumpsum amount of money on the death of the primary breadwinner aged between 18-59 years. The amount of assistance is Rs.20,000/-.

e. Annapurna Scheme:

Under the scheme, 10kg of food grains per month are provided free of cost to those senior citizens who, though eligible under IGNOAPS, are not receiving old age pension. Many States have not only declared the enhanced top up but also extended the welfare schemes to the beneficiaries identified by them.

Implementation:

From the year 2014-15, NSAP has been converted into a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) and funds are being released by the Ministry of Rural Development to States /UTs scheme-wise in four tranches. In August 2016, the NSAP scheme was declared as "Core of the Core Scheme". NSAP is being

implemented mainly by Social Welfare Department in the States. In some States, it is being implemented by Rural Development Department and in a few, by Women and Child Development Department, Social Justice and Panchayati Raj Department.

During 2023-24, an amount of Rs.9491.11 crore was released to the States/UTs for the implementation of NSAP schemes. Out of a total allocation of Rs.9652.00 crore to NSAP schemes for the year 2024-25, Rs.6499.18 crore (as on 31.12.2024) has been released to States/ UTs for the implementation of NSAP Schemes. NSAP schemes are implemented by the State Governments and Union Territories.

NSAP has been declared as Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) scheme in the year 2014. Therefore, disbursements of pension are preferred through Bank accounts and post office accounts. Further, guidelines stipulate that disbursement of pensions in cash though not prohibited, it shall be adopted as mode of last resort explaining clearly why disbursement is not being routed through account based mechanism. The objective is that cash disbursement should be done in a transparent manner, and to be adopted if other modes are not implementable. Nevertheless, the guiding principle in this regard has to be the convenience of the beneficiary. Given the physical, social and economic vulnerability of the beneficiaries, States have been advised to ensure monthly disbursement of pensions, and also to ensure that the beneficiaries do not have to travel long distances to receive their pension and disbursement of pension is done at their door step by utilizing the services of Banking Correspondent (BC) and Self Help Groups (SHG) after required training.

Digitization of beneficiaries

With a view to avoid inclusion error in the database, first step required was to complete the digitization of all the intended beneficiaries which are either being covered to NSAP or need the eligibility criteria to avail the pension. 100% data of all potential beneficiaries has been digitized with their names, addresses, option given for the pension disbursement mode, Bank details, Aadhaar numbers and mobile number, wherever it has been provided.

Information can be assessed on www.nsap.nic.in.

NSAP-PPS

A System developed by the NIC, which provides the details of old age, widow and disabled beneficiaries as well as facilitates end to end transaction from originating point to disbursement point.

18 States/UTs are on boarded on NSAP-PPS Portal for disbursal of pension and sharing the transaction data into NSAP-PPS through web service. 14 States/UTs using their own MIS system for disbursal of pension and sharing the transaction data into NSAP-PPS through web service and 4 States/UTs are not using any MIS and they have requested to onboard on NSAP-PPS Portal which is under process.

Apart from access to digitize data to pensioners provided in the NSAP-PPS to maintain transparency, complete list of beneficiaries upto village level can be accessed by all the citizens through a MobileApp developed by MoRD as “Gram Samvad” in which all pensioners registered with NSAP schemes can be viewed at village level/GP level. PFMS platform also provides the facility ‘Know Your Payment’. Based on requirement of basic need of e-Governance services to the citizen under National Social Assistance Programme and to assist socially poor old aged, disabled and Widow person, a citizen centric Mobile-App has been developed by National Informatics Centre, Ministry of Rural Development named “SAMBAL”.

Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) for NSAP

To foster transparency and swiftness in transactions, NSAP pension Schemes were included under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Schemes in December 2014. To meet the objectives of DBT, integrating the scheme with Public Financial Management System (PFMS) serves as important link. NSAP-PPS platform provided to States/UTs, caters to this requirement and can be effectively used for quick disbursal of pension in respective Bank/Postal account of pensioners using PFMS interface. Further, National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) has also been included under DBT and States/UTs have been directed to use the NSAP-PPS for payment of benefit to the beneficiaries and also directed

to digitize the data of all eligible beneficiaries. At present, almost 34 States/UTs are paying pension to 100% beneficiaries through DBT pensions are being disbursed through DBT. Cash mode for pension payment is being used only in 2 States which are also being advised to switch over to the DBT mode. Majority of the States / UTs disburse pension on monthly basis while others do so on quarterly basis. All States / UTs have already been advised to adopt monthly system of pension payment. 22.42 crores digital transactions recorded in 2022- 23 and 20.49 crores in 2023-24. In FY 2024- 25, 10.96 crore digital transactions have been recorded till 31.12.2024.

Thrust Areas under NSAP:

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

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

Overview

DAY-NRLM launched in June 2011, is a poverty reduction program of the Ministry of Rural Development. DAY-NRLM program of the Government of India is also one of the world's largest initiatives to improve the livelihoods of the poor. DAYNRLM aims at mobilizing rural poor households into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and continuously nurturing and supporting them to take economic activities till they attain appreciable increase in income over a period of time and come out of abject poverty.

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; (b) financial inclusion of the rural poor; (c) sustainable livelihoods; and (d) social inclusion, social development and convergence. As of 31st January, 2025, the Mission is being implemented in 7144 blocks in 745 districts across 28 States and 6 UTs (except Delhi and Chandigarh). Cumulatively, 10.05 crore women have been mobilized into more than 90.90 lakh SHGs.

Under DAY-NRLM, ₹10.14 lakh crore in bank loans have been disbursed to Self- Help Groups (SHGs), these loans have been instrumental in fostering self-reliance among women through interventions in livelihoods in various areas like agriculture, micro and nano enterprises and service sector enterprises in rural areas. The government has increased the assistance amount for women Self-Help Groups from ₹10 lakh to ₹20 lakh, a decision that has now been implemented across all states.

This measure is proving significant in fostering the development and expansion of their livelihoods and enterprises. The special focus of the programme

is now on Lakhpati Didi initiative. A Lakhpati Didi is a Self-Help Group Member, whose annual household income is at least Rs. 1,00,000 (Rupees One Lakh) with an average monthly income of at least Rs. 10,000 (Rupees Ten Thousand) sustained for at least 4 agricultural seasons and/or business cycles. So far, 1.15 crore SHG members have become Lakhpati Didis under the initiative. Honourable Prime Minister has given us the goal of developing 3 crore Lakhpati Didis in the coming years.

Under the Mission SHGs have been provided with capitalization support amounting to ₹50148.16 crore. Additionally, enhanced value chain systems have improved market access, these efforts have laid the foundation for sustainable rural development, contributing to the vision of a self-reliant and Viksit Bharat by 2047.

Thrust Areas under DAY-NRLM for FY 2025-26

1. Institution Building & Capacity Building

- Release of Community Funds
- Strengthening of Community Institutions
- Registration and compliances; Streamlining Internal & External Audit system
- Capacity building
- Establishment and operation of CMTCs; identification of building, release of IF, annual Training Calendar, BDP preparation, Grading of CMTCs
- MIS update and data cleaning
- Model CLF: Completion of Visioning, AAP and BDP, Strengthening Governance, CBO-HR, Financial Management, Internal Control, Registration & Statutory Compliance, Rollout of LoKOS and CLF web applications for all CLFs; Business Plan implementation at CMTC. Developing immersion sites for Model

CLF. Developing master SRPs & SRPs for strengthening & expansion of MCLFs at States/UTs.

- **FNHW:** Universalization of FNHW interventions and strengthening of systems: Universalization of FNHW interventions in all blocks, development of immersion sites @ 1 block per district, conducting baseline study in immersion sites, capacity building of staff and cadres including CRP, EC and SAC at CLF and VO level, strengthening of review systems and visioning exercise, integration with Farm, Non-Farm livelihoods (FNHW Enterprises), Gender, display of Poshan Wall in CMTCs, CLF/VO offices, Convergence with line departments, promotion of diet diversity through integrated approach i.e. promotion of Agri-nutrition garden, livestock promotion and organizing awareness (SBC) activities including Food Festivals. Provide printed resource material for effective roll out of all SBC activities in the field.
- **Social Inclusion:** Saturation of PVTG inclusion as per the Database of SECC-2011, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, and Census-2011; Saturation of Elderly and PWD inclusion; preparation of Vulnerability plan (VRP) and release of VRF to VOs; updating the details of PVTG, PWD and elderly SHGs in LoKOS.
- **Gender:** Universalization of Gender Intervention in all Blocks. Saturation of Institutional Mechanism (IM) in immersion site blocks along with formation of GRCs. Roll out of 17 modules for CRP, GPP, SAC, FORUM and GRC. Strengthening capacity, referrals for GRCs and fund release.
- **PRI-CBO Convergence:** Intensive approach- PRI-CBO Convergence universalization (Phase-I 16 States in 2023-24. Phase-II additional 7 States in 2024-25 and Rest States in FY 2025-26) and Non-intensive approach - Village prosperity Resilience Plan (in all 34 States and Union Territories).
- **PoP Inclusion under special projects:** Special projects using innovation fund for inclusion of Poorest of Poor using Graduation Approach.

This will be for the selected blocks in selected states having high precedence of poverty and poorest or poor population.

2. Financial Inclusion

- Prepare SHGs to pay small fee to CLF for facilitation of SHG-Credit linkages.
- Focus on NPA reduction.
- Online Submission of SHG loan and Individual enterprise loan application.
- Identify, train and place adequate number of Vitta Sakhis.
- Establish a mechanism to check that all individual enterprise loan applications should be checked at block level before submitting to the bank branch.
- Effort to waive off stamp duty on individual enterprise loan.
- Put the system in place for anchoring of Financial Literacy by SAKSHAM Centre under the guidance of CLFs. SRLM will have an overview of the initiative.
- Strategy should be in place to implement RBI supported DEA Fund programme.
- Monitoring of FL and RBI supported programme through SAKSHAM mobile application.
- Inactive BCs should be replaced with new BCs.
- Concept of Mentor BC (Successful BC to support 20-25 BCs of the area) should be put in place.
- One-year-old BC should aim for 400 plus transaction every month.
- Focus on claim management should be continued.
- System should be in place to partner with Bima Vahak and Bima Vistaar initiative.
- Certification of Bima Sakhi/Cadres to work with as mainstream insurance company.
- Consolidation of account at CLF pertaining to CIF.
- Streamline process for management of Community Investment Fund (CIF) at CLF.

3. Farm Livelihood

Considering the Lakhpati Didi initiative, saturation of the mobilization women into SHGs and the outreach of farm livelihoods (covering 6 out of 10 SHG members households) against the target of 70% households, followings are the critical areas of focus by the SRLM for the Annual Action Plan of FY 2025-26.

- Reaching out to 100% of districts as well as blocks, 80% of the villages and 75% of the eligible households.
- Deployment of adequate dedicated human resources (as per the shared new HR manual) across the level for quality implementation of the planned activities.
- At the community level, States to ensure deployment of adequate number of community resource persons for field implementation of the activities. A lot of digital tools have been rolled out by the Ministry and by the States/UTs. To support collection of the data the State may recognize CRPs as e-LH CRP who will support collection of data from the field.
- Expansion & strengthening of promoting producer collectives i.e., producer groups and producer enterprises.
- Focus on livelihoods intensification programs: Adequate resource provision is key to achieve the current priority of the Government on creating Lakhpati Didi and support promoting higher order livelihoods institutions. The State to ensure adequate allocation of funds for livelihoods promotion including:
 - o Capacity Building of staff in premier institutions & exposure Training & exposure CRPs/mahila kisan.
 - o Promoting producer collectives.
 - o Clusters promotion (Livestock, sub-sector, value chain development) Resources engagement like TSA /NRP/NRO.
 - o Infrastructure & Marketing.
 - o Any other like Natural Farming, Organic, technology etc.
- MKSP (Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana) is an important sub-component with provision of funds for Integrated Farming Clusters and special projects. The States need to send the proposal, access funds and ensure release of funds to community i.e., Cluster Level Federation promptly and timely.
- Select States (sixteen) are implementing the 10K FPO scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture as CBBO. The planned activities are to be completed on time and ensure prompt expenditure under the scheme.
- Convergence: The States/UTs to leverage more resources through convergence with the schemes of compatible Ministries/line departments. The Ministry has already converged with Ministries/Department like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Tribal Affairs, Cooperatives, NHAI, NAFED, TRIFED, ICAR etc. These and state specific departments must be roped in to take best benefits.
- Partnerships: To strengthen the eco-system so to intensify livelihoods /business promotion for SHG members, the Ministry has started various steps and roped suitable CSOs and Private partners. The SRLM should take benefit of it and build partnerships at State level.
- Knowledge Management, MIS and ME&L: Proper recording and reporting are of utmost importance to share the works done and to highlight the success. It is of paramount importance to use the recent technology. The state may have AI tools for this purpose.

4. Non- Farm Livelihood

A. Focus activities AAP 2025-26

- Expanding non-farm livelihood interventions in potential blocks, districts, and States across the Country.
- Facilitating the advancement of enterprises and strengthening the enterprise ecosystem by strengthening the dedicated cadres.
- Increase the enterprise investment size (linking to formal financial institutions)

and ensure enhancement of incomes of households.

- Investment in NFL from SRLM AAP (including SVEP Umbrella Projects – Component K) – at least 10% of total SRLM AAP fund.
- Strengthening the backward linkages for marketing of SHG products/services.
- Enhancing the skills of entrepreneurs by establishing a comprehensive skilling ecosystem through the effective mapping and utilization of existing resources and leveraging additional resources.

B. Programme Activities

- Handholding and strengthening the MED/SVEP/OSF/Clusters/Incubators/AGEY entrepreneurs for financial sustainability and better market outreach.
- Digital data capturing and reporting through online MIS – SVEP/OSF/MED/AGEY/Clusters/Incubators and other enterprises supported under DAY-NRLM.
- Enterprises supported through various non-farm schemes to be facilitated for adequate credit from the formal financial institutions.
- Training and capacity building at various levels – CRP-EP/community institutions/State- District-Block staff.
- Dedicated senior CRP-EP round in the States/UT for all SVEP Umbrella Projects blocks.

C. Marketing/Branding/Market connect of SHG products

- SHG products (and volume) mapping; SHG producers and capacity mapping.

- Identification of gaps and capacity building.
- Supporting enterprises for rural entrepreneurs through State level aggregators and fulfilment centers at lower levels.
- Defining and implementing SoP for product standardization, quality control, packaging, compliances etc. to make the SHG products market ready.
- Market connect for SHG products through marketing support (offline & online).
- Adequate budget at State and Central level for brand development and advertising.

D. Outreach & HR

- Dedicated HR for non-farm livelihoods at State/District and block levels.
- Increase in outreach for non-farm livelihoods interventions at the State. Efforts to be made to cover most of the districts/blocks in a State under non-farm activities. Larger programme activities to be included in the NRLM AAP with adequate budget.
- Capacity building of all staff, cadres and CBO leaders on enterprise support including marketing.

E. Convergence

- Achieving the allocated targets (budget and entrepreneurs) under seed fund support to SHG members through PMFME and supporting higher order enterprises under PMFME for bank linkage.
- Convergence with MSDE/MSME/MDoNER/Tourism/Railways/Textile/State level convergences etc. to be focused on with defined sub-schemes and deliverables.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU- GKY)

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>. DDU-GKY is currently being implemented in 27 States and 4 UTs and has over 2369 Training Centres (however 764 are operational) in 590 projects, in partnership with over 449 Project Implementing Agencies conducting

training across 57 sectors, and over 807 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 certification. There are a number of steps that the PIA needs to take with respect to each of these. These are explained below.

a) Infrastructure

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

DDU-GKY training centres should have the prescribed:

- i. Furniture, layout, colour scheme and signage – important for establishing the DDU-GKY brand
- ii. Lab, classroom and IT facilities
- iii. Training aids
- iv. 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.
- v. Firefighting equipment
- vi. First aid, hygiene, drinking water, canteen and washroom facilities
- vii. Internet and email access of prescribed speed on all IT equipment using which all trainees can check their emails and browse the internet
- viii. Access control facilities
- ix. Power back up
- x. Projection and copying equipment
- xi. High speed access to the workflow driven, internet enabled ERP of the PIA (and SRLM and MoRD when ready)
- xii. 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 certification and assessment by third party agencies of both curriculum and the skill, knowledge and attitude level of each trainee as acceptable to the industry or employer is mandatory. This is to ensure that DDU-GKY pass outs are of a high standard and are eagerly sought after by employers.
- iv. 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.

Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs)

Overview:

- The Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI) scheme is a tripartite partnership between sponsor banks, the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), the Government of India, and State Governments.
 - The RSETI scheme was formally launched by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India, in 2009 to institutionalize the skill development initiatives of banks and create a structured mechanism for providing training and livelihood support to rural youth.
 - These RSETIs are modeled after the well-known short-term intensive training program, the RUDSETI model, initiated in Karnataka in 1982.
 - Lead banks are expected to establish at least one RSETI in their lead district to train unemployed rural youth for self-employment and entrepreneurship ventures.
 - RSETIs operate on the principles of short-term training combined with long-term handholding support to ensure sustainable self-employment.
 - The RSETI program is currently being implemented through 605 RSETIs across 33 states and union territories by 25 leading banks, including public sector banks, private sector banks, and select regional rural banks.
 - RSETIs are recognized as well-established and dedicated training institutes with a fixed infrastructure that ensures high-quality skill development. It is one of the most successful skill development programs in the world, not just in India.
 - Over 6,000 bankers and 25 banking institutions, in collaboration with the Government of India, actively contribute to the implementation and success of the RSETI program.
- training to unemployed rural youth to enhance their employability and promote self-employment.
- To offer entrepreneurial training and business development support to trainees, enabling them to start and sustain their businesses.
 - To ensure long-term sustainability through post-training handholding, mentorship, and financial linkage support.
 - To promote financial inclusion by facilitating access to credit and other financial services for trained candidates.
 - To empower women, marginalized communities, and economically weaker sections through targeted skill development programs.

Thrust Areas:

- The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India, provides financial assistance in the form of grants to cover the training costs of rural poor youth.
- The Ministry of Rural Development also allocates Rs. 2 crores for the construction of each RSETI, while the respective State Government provides one acre of land free of cost.
- To ensure skill certification for trained candidates, MoRD has approved 64 courses, out of which 59 courses have been aligned with the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF).
- An assessment board has been established to certify the training programs offered under the RSETI scheme.
- The National Academy of RUDSETI conducts mandatory training for RSETI trainers to ensure quality education and skill development.

Eligibility:

- To provide free, high-quality skill development
- Rural youth from poor families, aged between

18 and 45 years, are eligible for enrollment in RSETI training programs.

Milestones in Livelihood Generation Through Basic Skilling:

- Since its inception, the RSETI program has successfully transformed millions of unemployed rural youths into self-reliant entrepreneurs and skilled workers.
- The program emphasizes hands-on, practical training that directly contributes to employability and income generation.
- Special focus is given to women, marginalized communities, and economically weaker sections to ensure inclusive growth.
- RSETIs serve as a crucial link between skill development and access to credit facilities, enabling trained individuals to start and sustain their own enterprises.
- The program's impact extends beyond training, providing essential post-training handholding, mentorship, and financial linkage support to maximize success rates.
- Strengthened the rural economy by creating a network of self-employed individuals and entrepreneurs.
- Empowerment of women and underprivileged groups through specialized training programs.

Progress:

- From 2008 to 2014, a total of 10,15,996 candidates were trained, out of which 6,05,225 were successfully settled with employed or self-employed.
- Between 2014 and 2024 (as of December 31, 2024), a total of 43,87,218 candidates have been trained, with 32,62,759 securing employment or self-employment.
- From the inception of the scheme in 2009 until December 2024, a cumulative total of 54,03,214 candidates have been trained, with 38,67,984

successfully employed or self-employed.

Unique features and initiatives were taken to improve the performance of RSETIs :

- One of the Best practices being followed is to organize Annual Conclaves of RSETIs. During the Conclave the pending issues are discussed with Sponsor Banks across the Table which has yielded good results. The Sponsor Banks of RSETIs have replicated organizing the Conclaves as an annual event.
- Initiated steps to introduce the Aadhaar Enabled Biometric System of Attendance (AEBAS) in all the RSETIs.
- Introduced registration of candidates for Skill Training under Kaushal Panji App.
- Initiative taken for allocation of land by the respective State Government where RSETIs are functioning on rented buildings.
- Initiative taken to build up strong MIS for the flow of correct information to all the stakeholders.
- Initiatives are taken to restart the training programs after the COVID-19 pandemic by following the MHA guidelines for unlock.
- The modus adopted by the RSETIs in identifying the Rural poor unemployed youth by conducting village-level awareness camps is unique and appreciated by common people.
- Handholding after giving training is another unique feature that facilitates higher-level settlement.
- RSETIs have been observing candidate mobilization camps in the villages to enroll more needy rural poor unemployed youth for the training programs, especially in uncovered activities.
- RSETIs are giving thrust to conduct training in diversified activities.

Success Story under RSETIs

Mr. Sunil Solanki's Journey to Success

Mr. Sunil Solanki comes from a humble middle-class family. His father, despite limited means, made every effort to provide quality education to all three of his sons. However, due to a lack of interest in academics, Sunil discontinued his studies after completing his 12th standard.

Uncertain about his future and struggling to find a direction, he found himself at a crossroads. Sometimes, a little guidance is all it takes to open doors to new opportunities—and for Sunil, that turning point came when an old friend, who had previously trained at RUDSETI, told him about the institute.

Though hesitant and filled with self-doubt, Sunil decided to visit the institute. Upon arrival, he was introduced to various vocational courses by the faculty. Initially hesitant to express his interests, he gradually opened up with the encouragement and support of the staff. Eventually, he chose to enroll in the Men's Tailoring course.

Motivated by a newfound purpose, Sunil dedicated himself wholeheartedly to the training. His determination and enthusiasm were evident as he pursued his goal of becoming successful. On the final day of the program, as he stepped out of the institute, he made a promise to himself—to become a successful entrepreneur.

The institute continued to support him through regular follow-ups. Fortunately, tailoring ran in his family; his father already managed a small tailoring business under the name Solanki Tailors at Kurawar Mandi, Talen Road, in Rajgarh District. Sunil joined and expanded this family venture.

With consistent hard work and dedication, the business began to thrive. Within just six months, Sunil emerged as a budding entrepreneur, earning around ₹15,000 per month. Over time, his monthly income grew to over ₹25,000. He even expanded his workshop by acquiring four adjoining shops.

Today, Mr. Sunil Solanki stands as a shining example of how determination and proper guidance can transform a life. Not only has he achieved financial independence, but he has also become a job creator—providing employment to 11 previously unemployed youth.



Name - Mr. Sunil Solanki Village - S/o Shri Shivnarayan Solanki Vill. Kurawar Mandi, Teh. Narsinghgarh Distt-Rajgarh

Training Details

RSETI Name	RUDSETI Bhopal
Training Centre	RUDSETI Bhopal
Course	Dress Designing for Men
Duration of the Course	30 Days

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

Overview

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY), launched on 11th October, 2014, is a unique scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development wherein, the leadership, capacity, commitment and energy of the Members of Parliament (MPs) are being leveraged directly for development of Gram Panchayats (GPs) into Adarsh Grams. The role of 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 start-up activities to build up the right environment and facilitate the planning process. The District Collector is the nodal officer for implementing SAGY. The District collectors have to conduct a monthly review meeting with representatives of the participating line departments. The Hon'ble Members of Parliament concerned chair these review meetings. The heads of the Gram Panchayats concerned also are invited for these monthly meetings.

Primarily, the goal was to develop three Adarsh Grams by March 2019, of which one would be achieved by 2016. Thereafter, five such Adarsh Grams (one per year) by March 2024. The identification of GPs under SAGY by the Hon'ble MPs completed on 31st March, 2024. However, implementation of projects/activities planned under Village Development Projects (VDPs) in SAGY GPs is in progress.

SAGY is implemented on 100% convergence of resources from a range of existing Central and State Government Schemes, CSR funds and contribution of voluntary, private organisations. The Ministry, however, provides administrative support to States/UTs for monitoring the implementation process of SAGY under "Management Support for Rural Development Programme" (MSRDP).

SAGY is guided by the following approach:

1. Leveraging the leadership, capacity, commitment

and energy of the Members of Parliament (MP) to develop model Gram Panchayats.

2. Engaging with and mobilizing the community for participatory local level development.
3. Converging different government programmes and private and voluntary initiatives to achieve comprehensive development in tune with people's aspirations and local potential.
4. Building partnerships with voluntary organisations, co-operatives and academic and research institutions.
5. Focusing on outcomes and sustainability.

Values of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana:

1. Ensuring the involvement of all sections of society in all aspects related to the life of village, especially in decision-making related to governance.
2. Adhering to Antyodaya - enabling the "poorest and the weakest person" in the village to achieve well-being.
3. Affirming gender equality and ensuring respect for women.
4. Guaranteeing social justice.
5. Instilling dignity of labour and the spirit of community service and voluntarism.
6. Promoting a culture of cleanliness.
7. Living in consonance with nature – ensuring a balance between development and ecology.
8. Preserving and promoting local cultural heritage.
9. Inculcating mutual cooperation, self-help and self-reliance and fostering peace and harmony in the village community.
10. Bringing about transparency, accountability and probity in public life and nurturing local self-governance.
11. Adhering to the values enshrined in the

Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties of the Indian Constitution.

Key Aspects of Development:

Personal Development: Personal values, hygienic behaviour, daily exercises, free from alcoholism, cultural heritage & behaviour change.

Human Development: Universal access to health, balanced sex ratio, no malnutrition, universal access to education, village libraries/e- Libraries, Adult/ e literacy.

Social development: Promote Volunteerism, honouring village elders, women & local icons, Activities for violence and crime free village, Village sports & art festivals, Integration & inclusion of socially excluded groups like SC/ST.

Economic development: Promoting diversified agriculture & allied livelihoods (dairy and livestock, organic farming, soil health cards, micro-irrigation); Rural Industrialisation; Skill development and Village Tourism.

Environmental Development: Toilet in each house and Solid & liquid waste management, roadside plantations, tree plantation, rainwater harvesting, watershed development, social forestry.

Basic Amenities and Services: Pucca houses, piped clean drinking water, all weather road connectivity within and to main road with covered drains, electricity connection to all homes with 24/7 power, broadband connectivity, mini bank with ATM, Pucca Infrastructure for public institutions, Village

markets, PDS outlets, CCTV at public place.

Social Security: Pensions for all eligible families old age, disability and widow, Insurance schemes like Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana & Health insurance- RSBY, PDS.

Good Governance: Active Gram Sabha and accountable Gram Panchayat, e-governance, UIDAI cards to all, online certificates, punctuality of Govt. and Gram Sabha staff, time bound services as per citizen charter, holding of Mahila Gram Sabha before Gram Sabha, holding of Gram Sabha at least 4 times in a year, holding of Bal Sabha every quarter, Proactive disclosure of Govt. programmes in public domain, GP as information facilitation centre, timely redressal of grievance of the people, half yearly Social Audit of programme implemented by Gram Sabha through MGNREGA social Audit scheme.

Achievements:

As on 31.12.2024, the Hon'ble Members of Parliament have identified 3,361 Gram Panchayats under SAGY out of which 3,118 Gram Panchayats have prepared their VDPs. Under these VDPs, a total of 2,62,263 development projects/activities have been prepared, out of which 2,28,069 (87%) projects/activities have already been completed. Further, 100% completion or saturation have been achieved in 1,638 GPs. The VDP implementation progress is being regularly updated by the District Administration on SAGY Portal (saanjhi.gov.in).

District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (DISHA)

Overview:

District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee known as 'DISHA' was constituted by this Department in June 2016 so as to ensure better coordination among all the levels of elected representatives in Parliament, State Legislatures and Local Governments for more coordinated, efficient and time-bound development of districts. These DISHA committees monitor the implementation of the various Central Government 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 XVIII Lok Sabha, District Level DISHA Committees with the Members of XVIII Lok Sabha have been re-constituted in August, 2024. Presently these districts level DISHA Committees are functional in 785 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 92 schemes of various 31 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 during implementation.
- iv. Facilitating coordinated solution to remove implementation constraints, if any, at the ground level.
- v. Identification 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 Government to constitute State Level DISHA Committee wherever they are not existing. Further, the State Government are being regularly requested to conduct DISHA meetings as per guidelines.

Percentage of Households completed 100 Days of Work in FY 2024-25

Sl. No	State	Percentage of Households completed 100 Days of Work in FY 2024-25
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	11%
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	6%
3	ASSAM	1%
4	BIHAR	1%
5	CHHATTISGARH	13%
6	GOA	0%
7	GUJARAT	2%
8	HARYANA	1%
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	15%
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1%
11	JHARKHAND	4%
12	KARNATAKA	1%
13	KERALA	38%
14	LADAKH	3%
15	MADHYA PRADESH	2%
16	MAHARASHTRA	14%
17	MANIPUR	0%
18	MEGHALAYA	15%
19	MIZORAM	75%
20	NAGALAND	0%
21	ODISHA	9%
22	PUNJAB	2%
23	RAJASTHAN	9%
24	SIKKIM	7%
25	TAMIL NADU	2%
26	TELANGANA	3%
27	TRIPURA	10%
28	UTTAR PRADESH	10%
29	UTTARAKHAND	6%
30	WEST BENGAL	0%
31	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	0%
32	DN HAVELI AND DD	0%
33	LAKSHADWEEP	0%
34	PUDUCHERRY	0%
ALL INDIA		7%

Annexure II

Share of Vulnerable Segments benefitted by Mahatma Gandhi NREGA work generated in FY 2024-25

Sl. No	State	SCs	STs	Women
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	22%	13%	60%
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0%	94%	49%
3	ASSAM	6%	23%	54%
4	BIHAR	20%	2%	55%
5	CHHATTISGARH	9%	34%	53%
6	GOA	2%	40%	76%
7	GUJARAT	5%	44%	47%
8	HARYANA	50%	0%	63%
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	26%	7%	64%
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	3%	12%	33%
11	JHARKHAND	9%	22%	49%
12	KARNATAKA	18%	12%	53%
13	KERALA	18%	8%	89%
14	LADAKH	0%	100%	64%
15	MADHYA PRADESH	13%	34%	44%
16	MAHARASHTRA	6%	16%	45%
17	MANIPUR	3%	41%	57%
18	MEGHALAYA	1%	90%	62%
19	MIZORAM	0%	99%	50%
20	NAGALAND	0%	99%	48%
21	ODISHA	14%	39%	48%
22	PUNJAB	72%	0%	69%
23	RAJASTHAN	21%	24%	70%
24	SIKKIM	5%	38%	55%
25	TAMIL NADU	27%	2%	86%
26	TELANGANA	21%	21%	63%
27	TRIPURA	14%	54%	51%
28	UTTAR PRADESH	29%	1%	42%
29	UTTARAKHAND	16%	6%	56%
30	WEST BENGAL	0%	0%	0%
31	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	0%	7%	60%
32	DN HAVELI AND DD	0%	97%	50%
33	LAKSHADWEEP	0%	0%	0%
34	PUDUCHERRY	29%	0%	88%
ALL INDIA		19%	18%	58%

Total Persondays generated under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during FY 2024-25

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total Persondays
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	24,22,82,712
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2,04,36,990
3	ASSAM	7,11,77,500
4	BIHAR	25,03,99,729
5	CHHATTISGARH	13,23,58,661
6	GOA	75,588
7	GUJARAT	4,31,38,269
8	HARYANA	1,17,92,486
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3,95,31,164
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	4,09,40,543
11	JHARKHAND	10,09,50,899
12	KARNATAKA	13,13,39,326
13	KERALA	9,07,53,909
14	LADAKH	22,19,391
15	MADHYA PRADESH	18,97,56,307
16	MAHARASHTRA	16,21,78,756
17	MANIPUR	2,44,68,273
18	MEGHALAYA	3,20,98,921
19	MIZORAM	1,97,74,902
20	NAGALAND	93,81,490
21	ODISHA	11,93,22,811
22	PUNJAB	3,14,01,824
23	RAJASTHAN	31,66,17,199
24	SIKKIM	33,85,109
25	TAMIL NADU	30,61,10,833
26	TELANGANA	12,22,87,155
27	TRIPURA	3,53,37,221
28	UTTAR PRADESH	33,65,23,394
29	UTTARAKHAND	1,90,00,432
30	WEST BENGAL*	0
31	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	87,681
32	DN HAVELI AND DD	2,98,564
33	LAKSHADWEEP	0
34	PUDUCHERRY	10,77,674
TOTAL		2,90,65,05,713

*Labour Budget was not approved for West Bengal

Annexure IV

Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Financial Progress during FY 2024-25

S. No.	State	Total Availability	Actual Expenditure			Other Expenditure	Total Actual Expenditure
			Unskilled Wage	Material	Admin		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8=4+5+6+7
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	829294.55	618352.87	191560.49	39356.76	0	849270.12
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	60708.14	48383	17517.42	1115.5	0	67015.92
3	ASSAM	229272.41	176506.77	44499.97	7238.65	1.34	228246.73
4	BIHAR	728644.61	592562.97	215777.66	39032.62	0	847373.25
5	CHHATTISGARH	377148.25	290591.81	118299.73	21707.01	0.52	430599.07
6	GOA	412.88	263.19	152.61	3.1	0	418.9
7	GUJARAT	168116.25	107652.8	56053.36	8388.88	0	172095.04
8	HARYANA	65034.46	44825.8	22393.47	2369.47	1.59	69590.33
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	144910.21	100622.61	45781.43	6803.13	0.24	153207.41
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	119615.8	104246.67	21264.28	6454.74	3.53	131969.22
11	JHARKHAND	328110.52	272698.67	43677.73	9132.47	5.82	325514.69
12	KARNATAKA	631785.06	427349.46	191429.85	22031.39	0.69	640811.39
13	KERALA	347461.92	311048.74	71319.46	19058.67	2.46	401429.33
14	LADAKH	8610.17	5832.15	1895.31	235.53	0	7962.99
15	MADHYA PRADESH	695952.71	430800.87	201496.46	60222.54	0	692519.87
16	MAHARASHTRA	525995.88	437264.38	126050.49	35538.05	25.52	598878.44
17	MANIPUR	60935.86	80087.47	8707.42	2787.65	0	91582.54
18	MEGHALAYA	129567.53	95722.26	51746.93	4440.48	0	151909.67
19	MIZORAM	63374.56	54216.13	4809.22	2446.21	0	61471.56
20	NAGALAND	34156.1	19688.8	19155.66	1522.05	0	40366.51
21	ODISHA	451099.85	318780.31	136480.12	8459.01	2.6	463722.04
22	PUNJAB	146497.78	98835.19	34947.98	5223.2	0	139006.37
23	RAJASTHAN	841105.56	672768.82	240384.15	31498.93	0.26	944652.16
24	SIKKIM	10495.17	8380.38	2547.76	457.15	0	11385.29
25	TAMIL NADU	855413.18	838245.27	196016.78	40970.08	1.4	1075233.53
26	TELANGANA	472648.77	261095.27	150087.47	22924.96	0.07	434107.77
27	TRIPURA	113196.82	76632.3	31591.23	7175.41	3.24	115402.18
28	UTTAR PRADESH	1071650.02	795948.99	333325.75	69339.25	15.35	1198629.34
29	UTTARAKHAND	68538.62	45231.43	19897.25	2916.1	0	68044.78
30	WEST BENGAL	19195	0	0	19196.33	8.32	19204.65
31	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	443.54	256.49	100.45	3.82	0	360.76
32	DN HAVELI AND DD	920.3	918.49	4.64	32.76	0	955.89
33	LAKSHADWEEP	31.63	0	0	2	0	2
34	PUDUCHERRY	5813.64	3406.61	90.92	215.59	0	3713.12
TOTAL		96,06,157.75	73,39,216.97	25,99,063.45	4,98,299.49	72.95	1,04,36,652.86

**Physical Progress Achieved by the States/UTs during the financial year 2024-25
under PMAY-G as on 31.03.2025**

S. No.	State/UT	MoRD Target (2024-25)	Sanction (2024-25)	Completion during 2024-25 (irrespective of target year)
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	0	0	39
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	684	505	9,561
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	634
4	ASSAM	5,59,951	5,23,980	1,14,185
5	BIHAR	7,90,648	7,37,695	1,23,633
6	CHHATTISGARH	11,65,315	9,28,359	2,55,560
7	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	0	0	269
8	GOA	0	0	4
9	GUJARAT	2,99,011	2,26,257	16,465
10	HARYANA	77,058	41,688	10
11	HIMACHAL PRADESH	92,364	69,345	13,390
12	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	0	0	66,556
13	JHARKHAND	4,19,947	2,03,945	5,017
14	KARNATAKA	7,02,731	1,43,381	12,617
15	KERALA	1,97,759	38,121	364
16	LADAKH	0	0	0
17	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0
18	MADHYA PRADESH	11,89,690	10,04,071	1,04,127
19	MAHARASHTRA	19,66,767	18,79,102	72,398
20	MANIPUR	7,000	0	109
21	MEGHALAYA	0	0	44,676
22	MIZORAM	0	0	487
23	NAGALAND	0	0	19,314
24	ODISHA	1,24,304	1,04,038	1,47,370
25	PUNJAB	63,985	32,598	1,470
26	RAJASTHAN	5,06,590	4,94,408	19,400
27	SIKKIM	0	0	33
28	TAMIL NADU	2,10,623	16,995	18,037
29	TRIPURA	0	0	8,677
30	UTTAR PRADESH	70,834	44,285	41,841
31	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	909
32	WEST BENGAL	0	0	4,163
TOTAL		84,45,261	64,88,773	11,01,315

Annexure VI

State-wise total houses sanctioned vs total houses completed cumulative till FY 2024-25

S.No.	State/UT	MoRD Target	Completed	%age of Completion against MoRD Target	Rank
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	3,424	1,248	36.45	25
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	2,47,114	85,088	34.43	28
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	35,937	35,591	99.04	4
4	ASSAM	26,11,793	20,15,743	77.18	14
5	BIHAR	44,92,010	37,29,209	83.02	12
6	CHHATTISGARH	23,41,457	12,64,932	54.02	22
7	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	11,364	4,029	35.45	26
8	GOA	257	240	93.39	8
9	GUJARAT	9,02,354	5,70,339	63.21	20
10	HARYANA	1,06,460	28,815	27.07	29
11	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1,21,502	29,180	24.02	30
12	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	3,36,498	3,07,737	91.45	9
13	JHARKHAND	20,12,107	15,65,685	77.81	13
14	KARNATAKA	9,44,140	1,49,746	15.86	31
15	KERALA	2,32,916	34,188	14.68	32
16	LADAKH	3,004	3,004	100.00	1
17	LAKSHADWEEP	45	45	100.00	1
18	MADHYA PRADESH	49,89,236	37,26,812	74.70	18
19	MAHARASHTRA	33,40,872	12,86,549	38.51	23
20	MANIPUR	1,08,550	37,807	34.83	27
21	MEGHALAYA	1,88,034	1,41,689	75.35	16
22	MIZORAM	29,967	24,945	83.24	10
23	NAGALAND	48,830	29,589	60.60	21
24	ODISHA	28,49,889	23,71,208	83.20	11
25	PUNJAB	1,03,674	39,383	37.99	24
26	RAJASTHAN	22,23,369	17,07,915	76.82	15
27	SIKKIM	1,399	1,391	99.43	3
28	TAMIL NADU	9,57,825	6,36,846	66.49	19
29	TRIPURA	3,76,913	3,69,153	97.94	7
30	UTTAR PRADESH	36,85,704	36,22,842	98.29	6
31	UTTARAKHAND	69,194	68,164	98.51	5
32	WEST BENGAL	45,69,423	34,19,213	74.83	17
TOTAL		3,79,45,261	2,73,08,325	71.97	

**Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana(PMGSY) Status of Implementation of PMGSY-1
as on 31.03.2025**

Sr. No.	State Name	Sanctioned			Completed			Balance		
		No of Roads	Road Length	No of Bridge	No of Roads	No of Bridges	Road Length	No. of Roads	No. of Bridges	Road Length
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	67	103	0	67	0	101	0	0	0
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	4,438	13,768	254	4,425	250	13,267	13	4	65
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1,308	13,841	230	1,245	204	13,062	63	26	639
4	ASSAM	8,365	26,943	1,332	8,355	1327	26,769	10	5	16
5	BIHAR	17,544	55,035	1,206	17,387	1160	52,712	157	46	356
6	CHHATTISGARH	7,825	34,672	346	7,592	342	32,597	233	4	896
7	GOA	70	156	0	70	0	155	0	0	0
8	GUJARAT	4,413	11,535	48	4,413	48	11,397	0	0	0
9	HARYANA	426	4,572	0	426	0	4,565	0	0	0
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3,466	20,603	103	3,441	102	20,042	25	1	112
11	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	3,093	18,370	232	3,004	210	17,578	89	22	379
12	JHARKHAND	7,234	25,540	495	7,209	482	24,853	25	13	64
13	KARNATAKA	3,277	16,359	36	3,277	36	16,357	0	0	0
14	KERALA	1,374	3,308	1	1,361	1	3,241	13	0	39
15	LADAKH	128	1,124	2	122	2	1,004	6	0	22
16	MADHYA PRADESH	18,950	75,945	658	18,948	643	72,968	2	15	0
17	MAHARASHTRA	5,607	24,778	677	5,599	674	24,172	8	3	39
18	MANIPUR	1,858	11,348	208	1,722	154	10,589	136	54	743
19	MEGHALAYA	1,079	4,263	96	1,057	96	4,172	22	0	71
20	MIZORAM	345	4,288	0	339	0	4,237	6	0	31
21	NAGALAND	343	4,154	48	333	48	4,106	10	0	49
22	ODISHA	15,808	60,961	523	15,800	520	58,554	8	3	17
23	PUNJAB	1,050	6,937	0	1,050	0	6,912	0	0	0
24	RAJASTHAN	16,804	66,046	26	16,804	26	63,773	0	0	0
25	SIKKIM	961	4,795	98	918	83	4,630	43	15	94
26	TAMIL NADU	7,678	16,320	97	7,678	97	16,168	0	0	0
27	TELANGANA	2,924	10,192	284	2,894	277	9,829	30	7	139
28	TRIPURA	1,361	4,931	61	1,334	54	4,639	27	7	109
29	UTTAR PRADESH	17,577	50,332	0	17,575	0	49,427	2	0	10
30	UTTARAKHAND	2,296	19,358	360	2,237	319	18,981	59	41	137
31	WEST BENGAL	6,939	34,300	35	6,937	35	33,959	2	0	3
TOTAL		1,64,605	6,44,852	7,456	1,63,619	7190	6,25,028	986	266	4,030

Annexure VIII

**Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana(PMGSY) Status of Implementation of PMGSY-2
as on 31.03.2025**

Sr. No.	State Name	Sanctioned			Completed			Balance		
		No of Roads	Road Length	No of Bridge	No of Roads	No of Bridges	Road Length	No. of Roads	No. of Bridges	Road Length
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	35	75	0	11	0	32	24.000	0.000	41
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	174	1,331	2	174	2	1,290	0.000	0.000	0
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	80	551	7	79	7	520	1.000	0.000	24
4	ASSAM	250	1,721	65	247	64	1,716	3.000	1.000	0.15
5	BIHAR	345	2,456	102	344	98	2,442	1.000	4.000	0.30
6	CHHATTISGARH	179	2,241	0	179	0	2,201	0.000	0.000	0
7	GUJARAT	109	1,180	40	109	40	1,172	0.000	0.000	0
8	HARYANA	88	1,042	18	88	18	1,016	0.000	0.000	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	112	1,251	1	111	1	1,238	1.000	0.000	7
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	121	680	7	115	7	658	6.000	0.000	5
11	JHARKHAND	165	1,642	6	165	6	1,633	0.000	0.000	0
12	KARNATAKA	314	2,241	11	314	11	2,218	0.000	0.000	0
13	KERALA	149	583	3	141	3	562	8.000	1.000	16
14	LADAKH	13	79	1	11	1	78	2.000	4.000	2
15	MADHYA PRADESH	374	4,984	244	373	243	4,891	1.000	1.000	2
16	MAHARASHTRA	385	2,619	108	385	108	2,586	0.000	0.000	0
17	MANIPUR	55	325	3	48	3	306	7.000	0.000	21
18	MEGHALAYA	94	490	12	87	11	482	7.000	1.000	4
19	MIZORAM	6	194	0	6	0	193	0.000	0.000	00
20	NAGALAND	13	228	5	12	5	217	1.000	0.000	11
21	ODISHA	636	3,672	30	636	30	3,651	0.000	0.000	0
22	PUDUCHERRY	31	66	0	30	0	62	1.000	0.000	2
23	PUNJAB	123	1,343	7	123	7	1,331	0.000	0.000	0
24	RAJASTHAN	401	3,464	6	401	6	3,469	0.000	0.000	0
25	SIKKIM	34	121	0	29	0	112	5.000	0.000	7
26	TAMIL NADU	860	2,940	34	860	34	2,936	0.000	0.000	0
27	TELANGANA	114	944	17	114	17	896	0.000	1.000	0
28	TRIPURA	42	307	1	39	0	268	3.000	1.000	37
29	UTTAR PRADESH	963	7,614	2	963	2	7,509	0.000	0.000	0
30	UTTARAKHAND	112	906	7	111	6	897	1.000	1.000	3
31	WEST BENGAL	288	2,502	20	288	19	2,489	0.000	1.000	0
TOTAL		6,665	49,795	759	6,593	749	49,070	72.000	10.000	182

**Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana(PMGSY) Status of Implementation of PMGSY-3
as on 31.03.2025**

Sr. No.	State Name	Sanctioned			Completed			Balance		
		No of Roads	Road Length	No of Bridge	No of Roads	No of Bridges	Road Length	No. of Roads	No. of Bridges	Road Length
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	32	200	0	0	0	0	32	0	200
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	412	3,204	77	301	4	2,398	111	73	718
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	171	1,374	67	22	8	294	149	59	1,071
4	ASSAM	654	4,247	69	516	31	3,530	138	38	701
5	BIHAR	733	6,162	709	532	189	4,900	201	520	1,169
6	CHHATTISGARH	534	5,606	112	534	71	5,583	0	41	0
7	GOA	10	63	2	0	0	0	10	2	63
8	GUJARAT	303	3,004	191	279	30	2,842	24	161	131
9	HARYANA	259	2,496	0	256	0	2,460	3	0	4
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	299	3,123	43	18	0	456	281	43	2,666
11	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	223	1,752	66	138	5	1,279	85	61	468
12	JHARKHAND	449	4,130	145	197	31	2,869	252	114	1,250
13	KARNATAKA	825	5,603	116	777	110	5,382	48	6	106
14	KERALA	284	1,421	11	80	0	634	204	11	781
15	LADAKH	55	456	0	2	0	26	5	0	429
16	MADHYA PRADESH	1,075	12,348	806	948	525	11,79	127	281	384
17	MAHARASHTRA	1,009	6,499.438	223	467	0	4,2767	542	223	2,162
18	MANIPUR	97	783	0	0	0	0	97	0	783
19	MEGHALAYA	143	1,225	55	19	0	250	124	55	976
20	MIZORAM	17	488	7	0	0	65	17	7	423
21	NAGALAND	45	563	0	0	0	0	45	0	563
22	ODISHA	1,401	9,351	148	1,092	81	8,413	309	67	797
23	PUDUCHERRY	41	108	0	0	0	0	41	0	108
24	PUNJAB	339	3,365	67	187	13	2,076	152	54	1,279
25	RAJASTHAN	918	8,658	41	885	23	8,516	33	18	76
26	SIKKIM	45	286	20	0	0	15	45	20	271
27	TAMIL NADU	1,826	7,377	83	1,176	34	5,279	650	49	2,070
28	TELANGANA	361	2,423	138	180	41	1,630	181	97	752
29	TRIPURA	99	777	6	9	0	104	90	6	671
30	UTTAR PRADESH	2,560	18,938	5	2,343	4	17,678	217	1	1,047
31	UTTARAKHAND	212	2,288	9	32	0	1,173	180	9	1,113
32	WEST BENGAL	562	4,236	6	97	0	720	465	6	3,512
TOTAL		15,993	1,22,555	3,222	11,087	1200	94,648	4,906	2,022	26,742

Annexure X

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana(PMGSY) Status of Implementation of RCPLWE as on 31.03.2025

Sr. No.	State Name	Sanctioned			Completed			Balance		
		No of Roads	Road Length	No of Bridge	No of Roads	No of Bridges	Road Length	No. of Roads	No. of Bridges	Road Length
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	194	1,557.99	45	157	30	1,183.77	37.00	15.00	341.372
2	BIHAR	153	1,980.80	82	129	71	1,821.23	24.00	11.00	127.229
3	CHHATTISGARH	391	3,221.28	88	294	33	2,262.87	97.00	55.00	936.595
4	JHARKHAND	303	2,407.96	207	239	165	2,155.03	64.00	42.00	244.702
5	MADHYA PRADESH	37	346.145	46	14	27	116.375	23.00	19.00	226.45
6	MAHARASHTRA	46	619.676	112	39	101	545.881	7.00	11.00	72.145
7	ODISHA	52	528.853	2	47	0	484.422	5.00	2.00	39.357
8	TELANGANA	146	1,023.70	112	21	41	445.895	125.00	71.00	574.375
9	UTTAR PRADESH	25	541.3	11	20	11	476.325	5.00	0.00	64.5
TOTAL		1,347	12,227.69	705	960	479	9,491.80	387.00	226.00	2,626.73

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana(PMGSY)
Habitation connectivity status of 250+ & 500+ habitation as on 31.03.2025

Sr. No.	State Name	Eligible unconnected Habitations (Nos)	Sanctioned under PMGSY(Nos)	Connected Habitations through PMGSY (Nos)
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	7	7	7
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	2,054	1,435	1,422
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	645	641	613
4	ASSAM	15,321	13,721	13,719
5	BIHAR	36,066	31,395	31,270
6	CHHATTISGARH	12,178	10,924	10,625
7	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	0	0	0
8	GOA	15	0	1
9	GUJARAT	3,387	3,048	3,048
10	HARYANA	1	1	1
11	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3,554	2,561	2,551
12	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	2,442	2,140	2,132
13	JHARKHAND	13,714	10,933	10,953
14	KARNATAKA	423	296	296
15	KERALA	434	404	402
16	MADHYA PRADESH	19,453	17,523	17,522
17	MAHARASHTRA	2,138	1,420	1,416
18	MANIPUR	667	652	622
19	MEGHALAYA	782	601	583
20	MIZORAM	256	232	231
21	NAGALAND	116	109	107
22	ODISHA	18,479	17,001	16,994
23	PUNJAB	535	389	389
24	RAJASTHAN	14,367	14,021	14,028
25	SIKKIM	363	350	350
26	TAMIL NADU	2,013	1,985	1,985
27	TRIPURA	2,071	2,005	1,979
28	UTTAR PRADESH	14,804	11,749	11,748
29	UTTARAKHAND	2,870	1,864	1,860
30	WEST BENGAL	14,390	13,228	13,228
31	TELANGANA	948	704	702
32	LADAKH	78	65	64
TOTAL		1,84,571	1,61,404	1,60,848

Annexure XII

Physical and Financial Progress under NSAP in 2024-25 as on 31.03.2025

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Release (in cr.)	No. of beneficiaries
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	354.49	945886
2	BIHAR	1390.68	3954436
3	CHHATTISGARH	375.26	892943
4	GOA	0.00	13885
5	GUJARAT	207.55	927648
6	HARYANA	10.70	351410
7	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0.00	116689
8	JHARKHAND	324.79	1212447
9	KARNATAKA	113.93	1143071
10	KERALA	131.24	804024
11	MADHYA PRADESH	889.77	2254295
12	MAHARASHTRA	534.13	1216978
13	ODISHA	549.53	2042675
14	PUNJAB	22.88	130157
15	RAJASTHAN	608.67	1175317
16	TAMILNADU	640.77	1862987
17	TELANGANA	0.00	689407
18	UTTAR PRADESH	1947.38	5906697
19	UTTARAKHAND	111.85	236143
20	WEST BENGAL	796.40	2033197
NE States			
21	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0.00	6639
22	ASSAM	319.19	792061
23	MANIPUR	21.94	62333
24	MEGHALAYA	21.81	64743
29	MIZORAM	14.01	27721
26	NAGALAND	30.58	51314
27	SIKKIM	0.00	19029
28	TRIPURA	56.13	146706
SUB TOTAL		9473.69	29080838
Union Territories			
29	A&N ISLANDS	0.00	672
30	CHANDIGARH	0.00	5044
31	D&N HAVELI AND D&D	0.00	11292
32	NCT DELHI	117.83	151004
33	J & K	34.64	115542
34	LADAKH	5.74	7260
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0.00	255
36	PUDUCHERRY	0.00	29088
SUB TOTAL		158.20	320157
OTHERS		20.11	
GRAND TOTAL		9652.00	29400995

DAY-NRLM : PERFORMANCE OF STATES 2024-25 (1 Apr 2024 to 31 Mar 2025)
Number of SHGs Promoted

S. No.	States	Target	Achieved
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	0	0
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	500	1850
4	ASSAM	0	0
5	BIHAR	0	0
6	CHHATTISGARH	0	0
7	DAMAN DIU AND DADRA NAGAR HAVELI	850	458
8	GOA	0	109
9	GUJARAT	0	0
10	HARYANA	0	0
11	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0
12	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	0	0
13	JHARKHAND	0	0
14	KARNATAKA	0	0
15	KERALA	0	0
16	LADAKH	700	267
17	LAKSHAADWEEP	0	0
18	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0
19	MAHARASHTRA	0	0
20	MANIPUR	6502	2277
21	MEGHALAYA	0	0
22	MIZORAM	0	0
23	NAGALAND	0	0
24	ODISHA	5400	2324
25	PUDUCHERRY	0	0
26	PUNJAB	0	2630
27	RAJASTHAN	0	0
28	SIKKIM	0	0
29	TAMIL NADU	0	0
30	TELANGANA	0	0
31	TRIPURA	0	0
32	UTTAR PRADESH	1030	200
33	UTTARAKHAND	0	0
34	WEST BENGAL	0	0

Annexure XIV

DAY-NRLM : PERFORMANCE OF STATES 2024-25 (1 Apr 2024 to 31 Mar 2025) No. of Households Mobilized into SHGs

S. No.	States	Target	Achieved
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	0	0
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	4600	7547
4	ASSAM	0	0
5	BIHAR	0	0
6	CHATTISGARH	0	0
7	DAMAN DIU AND DADRA NAGAR HAVELI	8490	4222
8	GOA	0	437
9	GUJARAT	0	0
10	HARYANA	0	0
11	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0
12	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	0	0
13	JHARKHAND	0	0
14	KARNATAKA	0	0
15	KERALA	0	0
16	LADAKH	4530	967
17	LAKSHAADWEEP	0	0
18	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0
19	MAHARASHTRA	0	0
20	MANIPUR	67759	19456
21	MEGHALAYA	0	0
22	MIZORAM	0	0
23	NAGALAND	0	0
24	ODISHA	11630	17928
25	PUDUCHERRY	0	0
26	PUNJAB	0	8552
27	RAJASTHAN	0	0
28	SIKKIM	0	0
29	TAMIL NADU	0	0
30	TELANGANA	0	0
31	TRIPURA	0	0
32	UTTAR PRADESH	25669	2000
33	UTTARAKHAND	0	0
34	WEST BENGAL	0	0

DAY-NRLM : PERFORMANCE OF STATES 2024-25 (1 Apr 2024 to 31 Mar 2025)
Amount of Revolving Fund (RF) & Community Investment Fund (CIF)
provided to SHGs (in Rs. Lakh)

S. No.	States	Target	Achieved
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	232.50	159.55
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	2988.50	4900.00
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2232.18	1641.80
4	ASSAM	7173.53	15800.30
5	BIHAR	96388.47	147276.30
6	CHHATTISGARH	15898.50	20771.55
7	DAMAN DIU AND DADRA NAGAR HAVELI	150.00	252.95
8	GOA	601.20	694.64
9	GUJARAT	15690.00	19433.23
10	HARYANA	6674.67	3586.97
11	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1528.33	2161.80
12	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	2567.22	5036.00
13	JHARKHAND	41919.29	55434.98
14	KARNATAKA	22166.66	10323.85
15	KERALA	4538.73	2812.44
16	LADAKH	246.67	528.95
17	LAKSHADWEEP	43.00	12.00
18	MADHYA PRADESH	54899.60	33353.31
19	MAHARASHTRA	53183.34	115237.33
20	MANIPUR	5718.86	3851.50
21	MEGHALAYA	7519.00	8652.65
22	MIZORAM	957.67	564.00
23	NAGALAND	1666.67	2985.95
24	ODISHA	20395.43	64998.69
25	PUDUCHERRY	743.67	330.00
26	PUNJAB	5140.00	3404.75
27	RAJASTHAN	30474.67	17706.50
28	SIKKIM	977.50	567.00
29	TAMIL NADU	24681.45	29426.82
30	TELANGANA	1505.00	12107.00
31	TRIPURA	7081.33	11049.66
32	UTTAR PRADESH	114136.54	165232.41
33	UTTARAKHAND	3666.67	7582.20
34	WEST BENGAL	52000.00	106015.31

Annexure XVI

DAY-NRLM : PERFORMANCE OF STATES 2024-25 (1 Apr 2024 to 31 Mar 2025) Number of SHG members working as BC Agents/ Digi Pay- BC Sakhi

S. No.	States	Target	Achieved
1	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	5	0
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	300	0
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	100	0
4	ASSAM	1200	423
5	BIHAR	750	720
6	CHHATTISGARH	500	242
7	GOA	40	25
8	GUJARAT	1500	384
9	HARYANA	1500	144
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	600	120
11	JAMMU & KASHMIR	800	565
12	JHARKHAND	200	271
13	KARNATAKA	1200	252
14	KERALA	276	270
15	LADAKH	13	0
16	LAKSHADWEEP	5	0
17	MADHYA PRADESH	3000	896
18	MAHARASHTRA	3000	3326
19	MANIPUR	100	123
20	MEGHALAYA	400	0
21	MIZORAM	150	40
22	NAGALAND	160	91
23	ODISHA	1000	0
24	PONDICHERRY	5	0
25	PUNJAB	500	371
26	RAJASTHAN	1000	1316
27	SIKKIM	134	65
28	TAMIL NADU	2000	864
29	TELANGANA	2000	1580
30	DAMAN DIU AND DADRA NAGAR HAVELI	5	0
31	TRIPURA	400	45
32	UTTAR PRADESH	10000	1163
33	UTTRAKHAND	1000	1537
34	WEST BENGAL	1200	216

DAY-NRLM : PERFORMANCE OF STATES 2024-25 (1 Apr 2024 to 31 Mar 2025)
Number of SHG members covered under life insurance (in lakh)

S. No.	States	Target	Achieved
1	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	0.09	0.00
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	57.41	52.29
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0.68	0.75
4	ASSAM	32.80	26.82
5	BIHAR	97.44	78.19
6	CHHATTISGARH	22.17	20.89
7	DAMAN DIU AND DADRA NAGAR HAVELI	0.11	0.00
8	GOA	0.26	0.27
9	GUJARAT	21.87	21.57
10	HARYANA	4.57	4.26
11	HIMACHAL PRADESH	2.59	2.22
12	JAMMU & KASHMIR	5.89	3.25
13	JHARKHAND	25.74	24.47
14	KARNATAKA	22.35	31.97
15	KERALA	17.63	17.36
16	LADAKH	0.08	0.00
17	LAKSHADWEEP	0.03	0.00
18	MADHYA PRADESH	45.24	44.95
19	MAHARASHTRA	43.87	49.14
20	MANIPUR	0.79	0.45
21	MEGHALAYA	3.43	2.21
22	MIZORAM	0.50	0.38
23	NAGALAND	0.77	0.20
24	ODISHA	39.69	36.03
25	PONDICHERRY	0.34	0.00
26	PUNJAB	3.77	3.55
27	RAJASTHAN	27.65	31.48
28	SIKKIM	0.38	0.29
29	TAMIL NADU	23.70	23.53
30	TELANGANA	29.32	29.87
31	TRIPURA	3.66	3.29
32	UTTAR PRADESH	64.84	40.61
33	UTTRAKHAND	3.85	3.87
34	WEST BENGAL	94.53	65.51

Annexure XVIII

DAY-NRLM : PERFORMANCE OF STATES 2024-25 (1 Apr 2024 to 31 Mar 2025) Number of Mahila Kisans to be covered under Agro-Ecological Practice (AEP)

S. No.	States	Target	Achieved
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	2,000	734
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	8,50,000	11,35,050
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	80,000	52,350
4	ASSAM	3,50,000	4,40,505
5	BIHAR	6,00,000	8,73,640
6	CHHATTISGARH	2,10,000	1,93,065
7	DAMAN DIU AND DADRA NAGAR HAVELI	0	0
8	GOA	660	1,160
9	GUJARAT	2,50,000	2,29,155
10	HARYANA	20,000	24,965
11	HIMACHAL PRADESH	70,000	78,662
12	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1,05,335	1,29,768
13	JHARKHAND	2,32,000	1,24,925
14	KARNATAKA	5,00,000	8,23,430
15	KERALA	2,00,000	1,77,990
16	LADAKH	2,200	837
17	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0
18	MADHYA PRADESH	1,50,000	1,84,383
19	MAHARASHTRA	8,00,000	13,76,451
20	MANIPUR	38,478	11,343
21	MEGHALAYA	80,750	79,147
22	MIZORAM	4,320	6,797
23	NAGALAND	30,000	18,521
24	ODISHA	5,00,000	2,11,051
25	PUDUCHERRY	10,000	5,713
26	PUNJAB	34,000	49,006
27	RAJASTHAN	6,00,000	9,34,351
28	SIKKIM	5,000	4,197
29	TAMIL NADU	3,00,000	2,30,092
30	TELANGANA	4,00,000	7,38,936
31	TRIPURA	80,000	88,164
32	UTTARAKHAND	80,000	96,546
33	UTTAR PRADESH	7,00,000	4,76,178
34	WEST BENGAL	3,00,000	5,64,197

DAY-NRLM : PERFORMANCE OF STATES 2024-25 (1 Apr 2024 to 31 Mar 2025)
Number of Mahila Kisans to be covered under Livestock Interventions

S. No.	States	Target	Achieved
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	1,500	412
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	8,50,000	3,71,010
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	70,000	30,683
4	ASSAM	1,50,000	2,66,474
5	BIHAR	3,50,000	5,18,531
6	CHHATTISGARH	63,000	1,02,810
7	DAMAN DIU AND DADRA NAGAR HAVELI	0	0
8	GOA	110	660
9	GUJARAT	1,50,000	1,36,635
10	HARYANA	30,000	32,003
11	HIMACHAL PRADESH	25,000	36,513
12	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	61,665	86,586
13	JHARKHAND	77,000	81,823
14	KARNATAKA	6,00,000	639903
15	KERALA	2,00,000	1,75,968
16	LADAKH	2,500	967
17	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0
18	MADHYA PRADESH	1,50,000	1,39,060
19	MAHARASHTRA	5,00,000	5,46,124
20	MANIPUR	19,845	3,762
21	MEGHALAYA	65,230	59,244
22	MIZORAM	2,565	3,756
23	NAGALAND	25,000	16,116
24	ODISHA	3,50,000	1,81,479
25	PUDUCHERRY	10,000	4,970
26	PUNJAB	10,000	57,472
27	RAJASTHAN	5,00,000	9,27,898
28	SIKKIM	5,000	4,085
29	TAMIL NADU	25,000	19,168
30	TELANGANA	4,00,000	5,10,416
31	TRIPURA	40,000	48,162
32	UTTARAKHAND	40,000	54,293
33	UTTAR PRADESH	9,20,000	7,07,282
34	WEST BENGAL	4,00,000	3,17,231

Annexure XX

DAY-NRLM : PERFORMANCE OF STATES 2024-25 (1 Apr 2024 to 31 Mar 2025) Number of Mahila Kisans to be covered under Livestock Interventions

S. No.	States	Target	Achieved
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	1,500	412
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	8,50,000	3,71,010
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	70,000	30,683
4	ASSAM	1,50,000	2,66,474
5	BIHAR	3,50,000	5,18,531
6	CHHATTISGARH	63,000	1,02,810
7	DAMAN DIU AND DADRA NAGAR HAVELI	0	0
8	GOA	110	660
9	GUJARAT	1,50,000	1,36,635
10	HARYANA	30,000	32,003
11	HIMACHAL PRADESH	25,000	36,513
12	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	61,665	86,586
13	JHARKHAND	77,000	81,823
14	KARNATAKA	6,00,000	639903
15	KERALA	2,00,000	1,75,968
16	LADAKH	2,500	967
17	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0
18	MADHYA PRADESH	1,50,000	1,39,060
19	MAHARASHTRA	5,00,000	5,46,124
20	MANIPUR	19,845	3,762
21	MEGHALAYA	65,230	59,244
22	MIZORAM	2,565	3,756
23	NAGALAND	25,000	16,116
24	ODISHA	3,50,000	1,81,479
25	PUDUCHERRY	10,000	4,970
26	PUNJAB	10,000	57,472
27	RAJASTHAN	5,00,000	9,27,898
28	SIKKIM	5,000	4,085
29	TAMIL NADU	25,000	19,168
30	TELANGANA	4,00,000	5,10,416
31	TRIPURA	40,000	48,162
32	UTTARAKHAND	40,000	54,293
33	UTTAR PRADESH	9,20,000	7,07,282
34	WEST BENGAL	4,00,000	3,17,231

DAY-NRLM : PERFORMANCE OF STATES 2024-25 (1 Apr 2024 to 31 Mar 2025)
Number of Mahila Kisan to have Agri-Nutrition Garden

S. No.	States	Target	Achieved
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	8,000	1638
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	1,50,000	2,29,721
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	90,000	38,710
4	ASSAM	5,00,000	5,32,461
5	BIHAR	2,00,000	5,95,371
6	CHHATTISGARH	2,10,000	1,88,461
7	DAMAN DIU AND DADRA NAGAR HAVELI	0	0
8	GOA	330	975
9	GUJARAT	2,50,000	2,24,597
10	HARYANA	20,000	29,704
11	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1,00,000	1,06,507
12	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1,05,000	94,224
13	JHARKHAND	1,00,000	69,121
14	KARNATAKA	4,50,000	478538
15	KERALA	3,00,000	3,84,206
16	LADAKH	2,500	934
17	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0
18	MADHYA PRADESH	3,00,000	3,18,416
19	MAHARASHTRA	3,00,000	3,42,780
20	MANIPUR	19,734	3,706
21	MEGHALAYA	54,510	51,438
22	MIZORAM	5,590	8,168
23	NAGALAND	30,000	18,527
24	ODISHA	10,00,000	6,00,969
25	PUDUCHERRY	56,000	56,200
26	PUNJAB	34,000	54,967
27	RAJASTHAN	2,00,000	2,89,133
28	SIKKIM	5,000	257
29	TAMIL NADU	1,00,000	71,251
30	TELANGANA	4,00,000	3,62,112
31	TRIPURA	50,000	72,552
32	UTTARAKHAND	75,000	1,03,258
33	UTTAR PRADESH	16,00,000	10,44,736
34	WEST BENGAL	3,00,000	2,31,195

Annexure XXII

DAY-NRLM : PERFORMANCE OF STATES 2024-25 (1 Apr 2024 to 31 Mar 2025) Number of Custom Hiring Centres to be established- Custom Hiring Centers

S. No.	States	Target	Achieved
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	1	0
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	100	59
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	100	281
4	ASSAM	200	60
5	BIHAR	50	84
6	CHHATTISGARH	100	176
7	DAMAN DIU AND DADRA NAGAR HAVELI	0	0
8	GOA	1	0
9	GUJARAT	33	21
10	HARYANA	10	14
11	HIMACHAL PRADESH	30	44
12	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	200	139
13	JHARKHAND	40	38
14	KARNATAKA	60	7
15	KERALA	10	5
16	LADAKH	0	0
17	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0
18	MADHYA PRADESH	100	46
19	MAHARASHTRA	450	305
20	MANIPUR	10	0
21	MEGHALAYA	20	13
22	MIZORAM	25	61
23	NAGALAND	20	20
24	ODISHA	100	270
25	PUDUCHERRY	8	8
26	PUNJAB	0	0
27	RAJASTHAN	0	4
28	SIKKIM	0	0
29	TAMIL NADU	582	544
30	TELANGANA	200	6
31	TRIPURA	150	222
32	UTTARAKHAND	70	153
33	UTTAR PRADESH	1,200	345
34	WEST BENGAL	150	271

DAY-NRLM : PERFORMANCE OF STATES 2024-25 (1 Apr 2024 to 31 Mar 2025)**Number of enterprises to be formed/supported under
Start Up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) - Enterprises under SVEP**

S. No.	States	Target	Achieved
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	0	0
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	30
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	300	152
4	ASSAM	10,200	11,937
5	BIHAR	4,300	11,519
6	CHHATTISGARH	2,251	3,087
7	DAMAN DIU AND DADRA NAGAR HAVELI	0	0
8	GOA	1,152	1,091
9	GUJARAT	0	0
10	HARYANA	0	684
11	HIMACHAL PRADESH	706	630
12	JAMMU & KASHMIR (UT)	1,376	2,101
13	JHARKHAND	2,051	6,716
14	KARNATAKA	680	2,147
15	KERALA	6,952	8,967
16	LADAKH	0	0
17	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0
18	MADHYA PRADESH	2,200	2,228
19	MAHARASHTRA	2,220	4,364
20	MANIPUR	700	721
21	MEGHALAYA	616	432
22	MIZORAM	1,769	1,104
23	NAGALAND	851	365
24	ODISHA	1,301	1,698
25	PUDUCHERRY	0	0
26	PUNJAB	1,194	953
27	RAJASTHAN	2,452	2,211
28	SIKKIM	400	539
29	TAMIL NADU	1,429	907
30	TELANGANA	2,827	2,135
31	TRIPURA	1,528	1,333
32	UTTAR PRADESH	3,850	2,907
33	UTTARAKHAND	960	985
34	WEST BENGAL	7,180	8,362

Annexure XXIV

DDUGKY Physical achievement

Sl. No.	State	2024-25		Cumulative Total	
		Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	10328	9004	133706	117852
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	614	234	2245	945
3	ASSAM	5244	3643	85235	51856
4	BIHAR	1715	1778	80363	48351
5	CHHATTISGARH	1170	1742	58939	34003
6	GUJARAT	3514	2387	31580	19519
7	HARYANA	4464	3358	51320	38184
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3059	1970	17032	9109
9	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1696	486	71002	44570
10	JHARKHAND	6384	4088	78082	42014
11	KARNATAKA	1693	1595	56164	36504
12	KERALA	3062	2382	76418	45813
13	MADHYA PRADESH	5062	4345	90691	52242
14	MAHARASHTRA	7656	3691	67255	44677
15	MANIPUR	263	356	6527	3542
16	MEGHALAYA	1569	607	8306	4643
17	MIZORAM	723	368	2645	1747
18	NAGALAND	840	539	7613	4835
19	ODISHA	901	1098	215004	176784
20	PUNJAB	1745	3291	42549	28641
21	RAJASTHAN	5160	3891	80326	44302
22	SIKKIM	244	327	3146	1816
23	TAMIL NADU	5274	4523	77210	73697
24	TELANGANA	2496	926	66504	51579
25	TRIPURA	913	622	12608	7481
26	UTTAR PRADESH	17561	14240	242773	100580
27	UTTARAKHAND	1799	2785	22787	14825
28	WEST BENGAL	2946	1747	44001	29421
29	PUDUCHERRY	436	365	2401	1674
30	A. N ISLANDS	242	165	956	427
TOTAL		98773	76553	1735388	1131633

Performance under RSETI from inception to March 2025

Financial Year	Training Target	Achievement	
		Trained	Settled
2008-09	0	33415	16707
2009-10	0	41355	20677
2010-11	152000	62231	28075
2011-12	288900	222454	93462
2012-13	310260	320637	178546
2013-14	353310	335904	267758
2014-15	352950	392206	252479
2015-16	375000	436385	300524
2016-17	399973	445143	364536
2017-18	397688	423343	350097
2018-19	395194	403672	296307
2019-20	386129	384025	281645
2020-21	242040	255141	185234
2021-22	300953	314114	256429
2022-23	404079	409802	325880
2023-24	430775	451419	350272
2024-25 (till 31-03-2025)	613508	621190	463147
Total	5402759	5552436	4031775

Annexure XXVI

State wise Performance under RSETI for the FY 2024-25 as on 31st March 2025

SL No.	State	No. of RSETIs	AAP Target FY 2024-25	Trained	% of achievement	Settled	% of settled
1	ANDAMAN NICOBAR	1	1000	611	61%	497	81%
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	17	16080	16174	101%	12008	74%
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2	2000	1042	52%	779	75%
4	ASSAM	26	26000	26097	100%	18646	71%
5	BIHAR	38	40387	41900	104%	31810	76%
6	CHHATTISGARH	23	18670	19079	102%	14177	74%
7	D & N HAVELI	1	1000	769	77%	547	71%
8	GUJARAT	28	30210	30705	102%	22215	72%
9	HARYANA	21	21285	20647	97%	14944	72%
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	10	10000	10450	105%	7258	69%
11	JAMMU & KASHMIR	20	20000	19785	99%	13945	70%
12	JHARKHAND	25	27655	26681	96%	19726	74%
13	KARNATAKA	31	31000	31238	101%	23673	76%
14	KERALA	14	14200	14614	103%	11343	78%
15	LAKSHADWEEP	1	1000	589	59%	419	71%
16	MADHYA PRADESH	53	50000	50160	100%	36381	73%
17	MAHARASHTRA	36	40680	41123	101%	29950	73%
18	MANIPUR	3	2000	2664	133%	2057	77%
19	MEGHALAYA	5	5000	3840	77%	2779	72%
20	MIZORAM	3	2000	2324	116%	1366	59%
21	NAGALAND	1	650	669	103%	483	72%
22	ODISHA	30	30310	30046	99%	24938	83%
23	PONDICHERRY	1	1250	1251	100%	880	70%
24	PUNJAB	18	17000	17779	105%	13248	75%
25	RAJASTHAN	35	42900	43116	101%	32522	75%
26	SIKKIM	1	1000	1020	102%	717	70%
27	TAMIL NADU	37	35050	36931	105%	29161	79%
28	TELANGANA	11	10670	10804	101%	8122	75%
29	TRIPURA	5	5000	4309	86%	2765	64%
30	UT LADAKH	2	2000	965	48%	657	68%
31	UTTAR PRADESH	78	75511	81135	107%	60841	75%
32	UTTARAKHAND	13	13000	13203	102%	9480	72%
33	WEST BENGAL	19	19000	19470	102%	14813	76%
TOTAL		609	613508	621190	101%	463147	75%

State wise Annual Action Plan for 2025-26 under RSETIs

SL No.	State	No. of RSETIs	AAP Target FY 2025-26
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	1	657
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	17	17000
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2	1055
4	ASSAM	26	26031
5	BIHAR	38	38000
6	CHHATTISGARH	23	19670
7	D & N HAVELI	1	810
8	GUJARAT	28	28000
9	HARYANA	21	21195
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	10	10000
11	JAMMU & KASHMIR	20	10564
12	JHARKHAND	25	25000
13	KARNATAKA	31	31010
14	KERALA	14	14000
15	LAKSHADWEEP	1	500
16	MADHYA PRADESH	53	51235
17	MAHARASHTRA	36	36050
18	MANIPUR	3	1570
19	MEGHALAYA	5	4000
20	MIZORAM	3	1700
21	NAGALAND	1	650
22	ODISHA	30	30070
23	PONDICHERRY	1	1000
24	PUNJAB	18	18000
25	RAJASTHAN	35	35000
26	SIKKIM	1	1000
27	TAMIL NADU	37	37074
28	TELANGANA	11	11000
29	TRIPURA	5	3190
30	UT LADAKH	2	830
31	UTTAR PRADESH	78	78000
32	UTTARAKHAND	13	13000
33	WEST BENGAL	19	19000
TOTAL		609	585861

Annexure XXVIII

Sagy Progress Report as on 31/03/2025

State	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
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	8	8	667	227	49	391
ANDHRA PRADESH	207	205	14834	13723	445	666
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	11	5	266	195	41	30
ASSAM	46	44	2975	1127	449	1399
BIHAR	189	117	6268	2852	730	2686
CHANDIGARH	2	2	31	15	2	14
CHHATTISGARH	115	111	6157	5242	121	794
DELHI	4	0	0	0	0	0
GOA	14	13	797	222	22	553
GUJARAT	238	236	98791	98630	0	161
HARYANA	91	91	3387	2630	118	639
HIMACHAL PRADESH	45	45	2234	1609	101	524
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	43	42	1691	1462	53	176
JHARKHAND	119	105	7920	4534	356	3030
KARNATAKA	134	127	17009	14041	416	2552
KERALA	167	165	8812	6740	458	1614
LADAKH	4	4	197	75	3	119
LAKSHADWEEP	2	1	79	29	36	14
MADHYA PRADESH	134	129	5057	3416	242	1399
MAHARASHTRA	262	199	11351	5541	849	4961
MANIPUR	30	30	1791	1291	326	174
MEGHALAYA	21	19	679	362	101	216
MIZORAM	14	14	806	545	52	209
NAGALAND	6	3	134	85	23	26
ODISHA	104	90	3276	2188	112	976
PUDUCHERRY	10	4	107	63	9	35
PUNJAB	65	62	1252	1059	94	99
RAJASTHAN	190	190	8364	5944	349	2071
SIKKIM	15	13	499	455	20	24
TAMIL NADU	370	370	11950	11910	33	7
TELANGANA	85	85	29802	29687	0	115
TRIPURA	13	13	731	476	7	248
UT OF DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI/ DAMAN AND DIU	7	7	230	112	39	79
UTTAR PRADESH	553	537	12260	11968	69	223
UTTARAKHAND	39	39	2027	1199	10	818
WEST BENGAL	4	1	61	61	0	0
TOTAL	3361	3126	262492	229715	5735	27042

Summary of State Performance report (2024-25)
(DISHA Meeting conducted in Districts and PoM uploaded)

S. N.	State	State Level DISHA Meetings			District Level DISHA Meetings		
		Committee Formed	Meetings Held/ Target meeting	PoM uploaded	Districts conducted meetings/ Total Districts	Meetings held/ Target meeting	PoM uploaded
1	Andaman & Nicobar Island	Formed	0/2	0	1/ 3	1/ 09	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	Formed	0/2	0	25/ 26	28/ 78	14
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Not Formed	0	0	1/ 25	1/ 75	0
4	Assam	Formed	0/2	0	6/ 35	6/ 105	3
5	Bihar	Not Formed	0	0	31 / 38	39/ 114	15
6	Chandigarh	Not Formed	0	0	0/ 1	0/ 3	0
7	Chhattisgarh	Formed	0/2	0	23/ 33	25/ 99	9
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	Formed	0/2	0	0/ 3	0/ 09	0
9	Goa	Not Formed	0	0	2/ 2	3/ 6	3
10	Gujarat	Not Formed	0	0	27/ 33	37/ 99	23
11	Haryana	Formed	1/2	1	21/ 22	23/ 66	18
12	Himachal Pradesh	Formed	0/2	0	8/ 12	08/ 36	6
13	Jammu & Kashmir	Not Formed	0	0	11/ 20	11/ 60	0
14	Jharkhand	Formed	0/2	0	20/ 24	27/ 72	13
15	Karnataka	Formed	0/2	0	27/ 31	41/ 93	29
16	Kerala	Formed	0/2	0	14/ 14	20/ 42	11
17	Ladakh	Not Formed	0	0	0/ 2	0/ 6	0
18	Lakshadweep	Not Formed	0	0	1/ 1	1/ 3	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	Formed	0/2	0	41/ 55	52/ 165	18
20	Maharashtra	Not Formed	0	0	22/ 36	25/ 108	17
21	Manipur	Formed	0/2	0	8/ 16	8/ 48	0
22	Meghalaya	Not Formed	0	0	1/ 12	1/ 36	1
23	Mizoram	Formed	0/2	0	0/ 11	0/ 33	0
24	Nagaland	Formed	0/2	0	0/ 16	0/ 48	0
25	NCT of DELHI	Not Formed	0	0	2/ 11	2/ 33	0
26	Odisha	Not Formed	0	0	25/ 30	30/ 90	21
27	Puducherry	Formed	0/2	0	2/ 4	2/ 12	1
28	Punjab	Formed	0/2	0	07/ 23	08/ 69	3
29	Rajasthan	Formed	0/2	0	34/ 50	37/ 150	20
30	Sikkim	Formed	0/2	0	5/ 6	5/ 18	1
31	Tamil Nadu	Formed	1/2	0	36/ 38	54/ 114	52
32	Telangana	Not Formed	0	0	25/ 33	25/ 99	9
33	Tripura	Formed	1/2	1	8/ 8	9/ 24	7
34	Uttar Pradesh	Not Formed	0	0	62/ 75	79/ 225	31
35	Uttarakhand	Formed	0/2	0	13/ 13	17/ 39	12
36	West Bengal	Not Formed	0	0	0/ 23	0/ 69	0
Grand Total		21 Formed	3/42	2	509/ 785	625/ 2355	337



ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार
Ministry of Rural Development
Government of India



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