STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ

(2024-2025)

5

EIGHTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2025-26)

FIFTH REPORT

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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(2025-26)

Presented to Lok Sabha on 12.03.2025

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 12.03.2025

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

March, 2025/Phalguna, 1946 (Saka)

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1. Shri D. R. Shekhar - Additional Secretary
2. Shri Vinay P. Barwa - Director
3. Shri L. Singson - Deputy Secretary
4. Shri Sudhanshu Shekhar - Committee Officer

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (2024-2025) having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present the Fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2025-26) of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development).

2. Demands for Grants have been examined by the Committee under Rule 331E (1) (a) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

3. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Department of Rural Development (Ministry of Rural Development) on 19th February, 2025.

4. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 10th March, 2025.

5. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officials of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) for placing before them the requisite material and their considered views in connection with the examination of the subject.

6. The Committee would also like to place on record their deep sense of appreciation for the invaluable assistance rendered to them by the officials of Lok Sabha Secretariat attached to the Committee.

NEW DELHI
10 March, 2025
19 Phalguna, 1946 (Saka)

SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA
Chairperson
Standing Committee on Rural Development and Panchayati Raj

REPORT

PART - I

NARRATION

CHAPTER - I

(i) Introduction

Standing Committee on Rural Development and Panchayati Raj is one of the sixteen Departmentally Related Standing Committees of the Lok Sabha primarily entrusted with the mandatory task of examination of Demands for Grants for each financial year sought by the Ministry/Department under its purview while also scrutinizing the schemes under the administrative control of the concerned Ministry/Department. The present Report is on the examination of the Demands for Grants of the Department of Rural Development (Ministry of Rural Development) for the ensuing financial year 2025-26 under Rule 331E(1)(a) of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

(ii) Brief about the Ministry of Rural Development

- The Department of Rural Development which came into existence in October, 1974 as a part of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture was converted into a new Ministry of Rural Reconstruction on 18th August, 1979. The Ministry was renamed as the Ministry of Rural Development on 23rd January 1982. The Ministry of Rural Development was again converted into a Department in January 1985, under the Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development. The Department was again upgraded as the Ministry of Rural Development on July 5, 1991. Another Department viz. Department of Wasteland Development was created under this Ministry on 2nd July 1992. The Ministry was renamed in March 1995 as the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment with three departments namely Department of Rural Employment and Poverty Alleviation, Rural Development and Wasteland Development.

- The Ministry was again renamed as the Ministry of Rural Development in 1999 with three Departments i.e. Department of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources and Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation. The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation was separated from this Ministry on 13th July, 2011.

- At present, the Ministry of Rural Development consists of two Departments, namely, (I) Department of Rural Development, and (II) Department of Land Resources.

Objectives of Department of Rural Development

The main objectives of the Ministry are classified as:

i. Uplifting the deprived rural households through multidimensional support including for assets, livelihoods, infrastructure and services. Adopting a saturation approach and ensuring resilience to the families and communities.
ii. Convergence of programmes and schemes.
iii. Raising institutions of poor and forging partnerships with PRIs and other drivers of transformation.
iv. Integrated and sustained monitoring of measurable outcomes.

- 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.

Major Programmes of Department of Rural Development

(i) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)
(ii) Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G)
(iii) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
(iv) Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM)
(v) National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)
(vi) Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

- The Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Rural Development were laid in Lok Sabha on 10th February, 2025. An allocation of Rs. 1,88,754.53 Crore has been made in the Budget Estimates of Demand No. 87 for the year 2025-26. This allocation is 2.27% more than BE of 2024-25 and 8.53% more than RE of 2024-25. The Committee have examined in-depth the Demands for Grants of the Department of Rural Development for the Financial Year 2025-26 and the same is dealt with in the succeeding Chapters of the Report. The Committee expect the Ministry to take all necessary steps for proper and timely utilisation of funds ensuring implementation of their schemes and projects in a time-bound manner. The Committee expect the Department of Rural Development to take Committees' Observations/Recommendations positively and act on them expeditiously and furnish Action Taken Replies in respect of Observations/Recommendations made in the Report within three months from the date of Presentation of this Report.

CHAPTER – II
Examination of Demands for Grants 2025-26

(i). Detailed Demands for Grants of the Department of Rural Development (2025-26)

2.1 A summary of the detailed Demands for Grants, 2025-26 pertaining to the Department of Rural Development is given below:-

Statement- A

Brief summary of the Detailed Demand for Grants of the Department of Rural Development

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Major Head of Account	Budget Estimates, 2024-2025	Revised Estimates, 2024-2025	Budget Estimates 2025-2026 Revenue	Capital/ Loan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	SCHEMES						
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT							
1	Aajeevika-National Rural Livelihood Mission(NRLM)	2501	3124.13	3124.13	3402.25	..	3402.25
		3601	10112.37	10112.37	13463.75	..	13463.75
		3602	227.80	227.80	238.00	..	238.00
TOTAL - SPECIAL PROGRAMMES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT			13464.30	13464.30	17104.00	...	17104.00
RURAL EMPLOYMENT							
2	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)	2505	63775.60	63775.60	63626.66	..	63626.66
		3601	21973.90	21973.90	22122.84	..	22122.84
		3602	250.50	250.50	250.50	..	250.50
	TOTAL - Rural Employment		86000.00	86000.00	86000.00	..	86000.00
HOUSING							
3	Rural Housing (PMAY)	2216	3919.47	3845.77	3919.44	..	3919.44
		3601	44773.62	26395.54	46048.14	..	46048.14
		3602	700.01	393.01	100.01	..	100.01
	Interest Subsidy	2216	0.01	0.01	0.01	..	0.01
	TOTAL - Rural Housing (PMAY)		49393.11	30634.33	50067.60	..	50067.60
OTHER RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES:							
4	Grants to National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD)	2515	97.53	73.68	0.01	..	0.01
5	Management Support to RD Programme & strengthening district planning process	2515	149.00	101.70	147.00	..	147.00
6	BPL Survey	2515	0.00		0.00	..	0.00
7	RURBAN Mission	2515	0.00		0.00	..	0.00
		3601	0.00		0.00	..	0.00
		3602	0.00		0.00	..	0.00
	TOTAL - OTHER RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES		246.53	175.38	147.01	..	147.01
ROAD & BRIDGES							
8	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	3054	258.02	250.58	193.23	..	193.23
		3601	15341.98	11449.42	15406.77	..	15406.77
		3602	1500.00	1400.00	1500.00	..	1500.00
	(PMGSY) - Rural Roads		17100.00	13100.00	17100.00	..	17100.00
9	National Social Assistance Programme	2235	25.33	25.00	25.33	..	25.33
		3601	9038.59	9055.78	9038.59	..	9038.59
		3602	130.25	127.10	130.25	..	130.25
	TOTAL- NSAP		9194.17	9207.88	9194.17	..	9194.17
10	Agriculture Infrastructure and Development Fund	3054	0.00	16000.00	0.00		0.00
	TOTAL-AIDF		0.00	16000.00	0.00		

....Contd...

Statement A -contd.

(Rs. In crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Major Head of Account	Budget Estimates, 2024-2025	Revised Estimates, 2024-2025	Budget Estimates 2025-2026		
					Revenue	Capital/ Loan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	**Provision for North Eastern Region and Sikkim**						
	1. Aajeevika-National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)	2552	1582.70	1582.70	1901.00	..	1901.00
	2. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)	2552	0.00		0.00	..	0.00
	3. Rural Housing (PMAY)	2552	5107.03	1792.00	4764.40	..	4764.40
	4. Grants to National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD)	2552	10.84	0.00	0.00	..	0.00
	5. Management Support to RD Programme& strengthening district planning process	2552	4.00	3.30	6.00	..	6.00
	6. BPL Survey	2552	0.00		0.00	..	0.00
	7. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) - Rural Roads	2552	1900.00	1400.00	1900.00	..	1900.00
	8. National Social Assistance Programme	2552	457.83	444.12	457.83	..	457.83
	9. RURBAN Mission	2552	0.00		0.00	..	0.00
	TOTAL - NE Region		9062.40	5222.12	9029.23	..	9029.23
	TOTAL - SCHEME EXPENDITURE		184460.51	173804.01	188642.01	..	188642.01
	NON-SCHEME EXPENDITURE						
	1. Headquarter's Establishment of Department of Rural Development	3451	101.54	103.82	108.28	..	108.28
		5475	4.14	4.28	..	4.24	4.24
	TOTAL - NON-SCHEME		105.68	108.10	108.28	4.24	112.52
	GRAND TOTAL (SCHEME + NON- SCHEME)		184566.19	173912.11	188750.29	4.24	188754.53

Statement-B

Statement showing percentage increase in various Schemes / Programmes during last 3 years

(Rs. in crores)

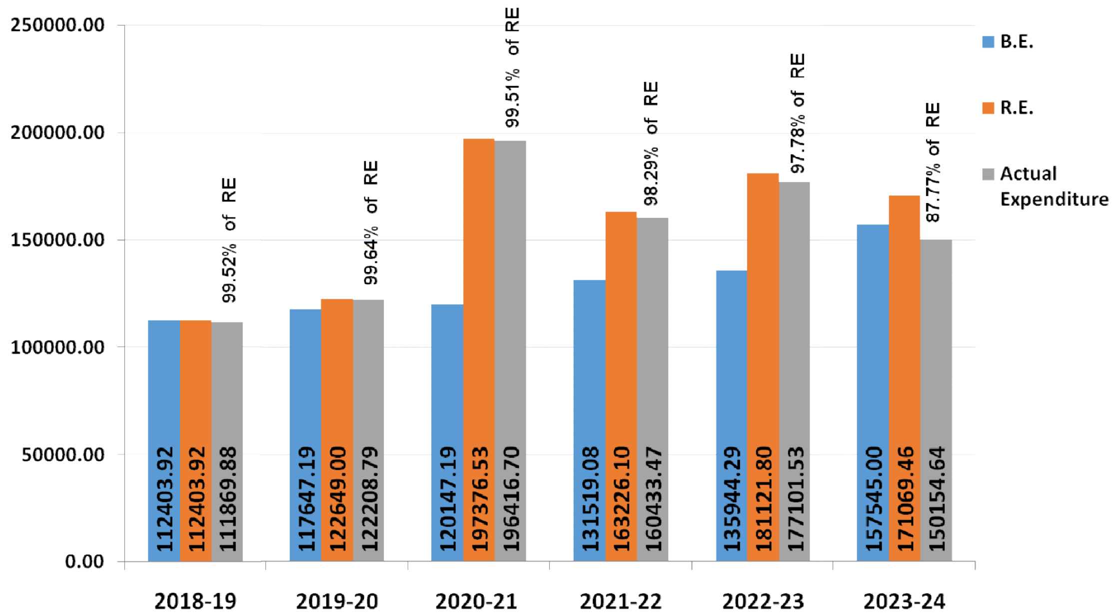
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2021-22	2022-2023		2023-24		2024-25		2025-2026	
		Outlay	Outlay	% increase over 2021-22	Outlay	% increase over 2022-23	Outlay	% increase over 2023-24	Outlay	% increase over 2024-25
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Aajeevika-National Rural Livelihood Mission	13677.61	13336.42	-2.49%	14129.17	5.94%	15047.00	6.50%	19005.00	26.30%
2	Mahatma Gandhi National for Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	73000.00	73000.00	0.00%	60000.00	-17.81%	86000.00	43.33%	86000.00	0.00%
3	Rural Housing (Indira Awaas Yojana)	19500.00	20000.00	2.56%	54487.00	172.44%	54500.14	0.02%	54832.00	0.61%
4	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	15000.00	19000.00	26.67%	19000.00	0.00%	19000.00	0.00%	19000.00	0.00%
5	National Institute of Rural Development-Panchayati Raj	124.00	135.46	9.24%	115.00	-15.10%	108.37	-5.77%	0.01	-99.99%
6	Management support to RD programmes and strengthening district planning process	364.38	212.19	-41.77%	113.49	-46.51%	153.00	34.81%	153.00	0.00%
7	BPL Survey	0.01	0.01	0.00%	0.00	-100.00%				0.00%
8	National Social Assistance Programme	9200.00	9652.31	4.92%	9636.32	-0.17%	9652.00	0.16%	9652.00	0.00%
9	RURBAN Mission	600.00	550.00	-8.33%	0.00	-100.00%				0.00%
10	Non Scheme Sectt.	53.08	57.90	9.08%	64.02	10.57%	105.68	65.07%	112.52	6.47%
	TOTAL - RURAL DEVELOPMENT	131519.08	135944.29	3.36%	157545.00	15.89%	184566.19	17.15%	188754.53	2.27%

The above data clearly indicates that there is a meagre hike of 2.27% in the total budgetary allocation of the Department of Rural Development for the financial year 2025-26 amounting to Rs. 1,88,754.53 crore, up from Rs. 1,84,566.19 crore of the financial year 2024-25. There is 26.30% increase in the budget of DAY-NRLM to Rs. 19,005 crore from Rs. 15,047 crore. PMAY-G witnesses a very marginal increase of 0.61% while allocations for MGNREGA, PMGSY and NSAP are the same as that of previous year. Further, there is drastic reduction (-99.99%) in total budgetary allocation for NIRD&PR (Central Sector Scheme) is observed.

(ii). **Review of the utilization of the Budgetary Allocation for the Financial Year 2023-24**

BE, RE and Actual expenditure from 2018-19 to 2023-24

(Rs. in crores)



Department of Rural Development

Statement-C

Statement showing Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and Actual Expenditure from 2022-23 to 2024-25 and BE 2025-2026

(Rs. In crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan 2022-23			Annual Plan 2023-24			Annual Plan 2024-25			B.E. 2025-26
		B.E.	R.E.	Actual Expenditure	B.E.	R.E. +supplementary	Actual Expenditure	B.E.	R.E.	Actual Expenditure upto 31st Dec,2024	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Centrally Sponsored Schemes										
1	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	73000.00	90955.77	90861.96	60000.00	86000.00	89268.31	86000.00	86000.00	79671.38	86000.00
2	National Rural Livelihood Mission- Aajeevika	13336.42	11776.01	11537.05	14129.17	14129.17	13934.13	15047.00	15047.00	6502.69	19005.00
3	Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana	20000.00	48422.00	44962.23	54487.00	32000.01	23050.43	54500.14	32426.33	14372.18	54832.00
4	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	19000.00	19000.00	18996.21	19000.00	17000.00	14049.25	19000.00	30500.00	6083.85	19000.00
5	National Social Assistance Programme	9652.31	9652.00	9651.99	9636.32	9652.00	9491.10	9652.00	9652.00	6491.88	9652.00
6	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission	550.00	988.91	820.66	0.00	0.00	0.00				
	Central Sector Schemes										
7	Grants to National Institute of Rural Dev.	135.46	114.59	114.59	115.00	91.38	78.77	108.37	73.68	73.68	0.01
8	Management support to RD Programmes and										
	strengthening district planning process	212.19	126.22	125.87	113.49	100.00	90.23	153.00	105.00	88.89	153.00
9	SECC Census	0.01	0.00		0.00						
10	Additional Transfer to Agriculture Infrastructure and Development Fund.					12000.00					
	Total	135886.39	181035.50	177070.56	157480.98	170972.56	149962.22	184460.51	173804.01	113284.55	188642.01

Department of Rural Development

Statement-C Cont..

Statement showing Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and Actual Expenditure from 2021-22 to 2024-25 and BE 2025-2026

(Rs. In crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan 2022-23			Annual Plan 2023-24			Annual Plan 2024-25			B.E. 2025-26
		B.E.	R.E.	Actual Expenditure	B.E.	R.E. +supplementary	Actual Expenditure	B.E.	R.E.	Actual Expenditure upto 31st Dec,2024	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	NON SCHEME EXPENDITURE										
1	Headquarter's Establishment of										
	Department of Rural Development	57.90	86.30	85.64	60.50	93.26	100.68	101.54	103.82	71.49	108.28
	Total (Non Scheme Expenditure) (RD)	**57.90**	**86.30**	**85.64**	**60.50**	**93.26**	**100.68**	**101.54**	**103.82**	**71.49**	**108.28**
2	(Capital Section)	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.52	3.64	2.16	4.14	4.28		4.24
	Total (Capital Section) (RD)	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**3.52**	**3.64**	**2.16**	**4.14**	**4.28**	**0.00**	**4.24**
	TOTAL- RURAL DEVELOPMENT	**135944.29**	**181121.80**	**177156.20**	**157545.00**	**171069.46**	**150065.06**	**184566.19**	**173912.11**	**113356.04**	**188754.53**

(iii). Trend of Expenditure during 2024-25

2.2 The data provided by the Department revealed that an amount of Rs. 10,656.50 crore was decreased at the RE stage during the Financial Year 2024-25.On being queried upon the reasons for such decreased requirement at the RE stage, the Department in their written replies have submitted as under:-

> **"MGNREGS:-** Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is a demand driven Scheme. RE is based on anticipated demand for wage employment based on current pace of demand. Accordingly, additional funds were sought from Ministry of Finance depending upon the change in demand of wage employment from the beneficiaries. However, no provision of additional funds was made under RE provisions and also there was no reduction at the RE stage for the FY 2024-25 for MGNREGA Scheme.
>
> **NSAP:-** Not applicable in respect of NSAP as there is no change in allocation of funds at RE Stage.
>
> **PMAY-G:-** The details of Budget Estimate, Revised Estimate and Actual Expenditure during the last year along with the reasons for variation are given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Financial Year	B.E	R.E	A.E	Reasons for variation
2024-25	54,500.14	32,426.33	17,731.96	The BE 2024-25 is Rs 54500.14 crore, was proposed for construction of 40 lakh houses in FY 2024-25 in anticipation of an enhanced unit assistance of Rs. 2 lakhs in plain areas and Rs 2.20 lakhs in IAP districts/Hilly/ North Eastern States and difficult areas along with the requirement of liability of interest repayment for NABARD loan for the year 2024-25 under PMAY-G. It is also informed that the Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 09.08.2024 has approved the continuation of the PMAY-G for 5 more years to construct 2 crore additional houses with existing unit assistance of Rs. 1.20 lakh in plain areas and Rs. 1.30 lakh in North Eastern Region (NER) States and Hill

				States. The reasons for low expenditure under PMAY-G are attributed to: i. Progress and subsequent expenditure affected in the scheme due to General Election/ assembly elections. ii. Maximum amount was released to the States/UTs in the last quarter of the FY 2023-24 which is being utilised by States in current year that also affects the expenditure under PMAY-G in the Q1 of FY 2024-25. iii. Decision on release of funds of amount Rs. 7888.67 crore to West Bengal in current FY is pending with competent authority. iv. Scheme got extension for construction of additional 2 crore houses in the 2nd quarter of the current FY only and after approval of competent authority new targets also allocated to States/UTs in September, 2024. This delays the release of funds under scheme.

PMGSY:-The budget allocation of PMGSY for financial Year 2024-25 was Rs. 19,000 Crore at BE stage which was revised to Rs. 30,500 Crore (inc. Rs. 16,000 crore as Agriculture, infrastructure and development fund) at RE stage. Hence, there was no decrease at RE stage in the budgetary allocation as far as Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is concerned.

DAY-NRLM:-As far as DAY-NRLM is concerned, there is no change in the RE for the year 2024-2025 as RE has kept at the same level of BE provision of Rs.15047.00 Crore for the current year.

TRAINING:-Fund is released to the SIRDs/ETCs and NIRD&PR as per the proposal and requirement received from them.

DISHA:-The primarily objective of the District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committees (DISHA) is to monitor the implementation of the programmes/Schemes of Central Government. According to Para 6 of the DISHA guidelines, the State-Level DISHA Committee must hold meetings at least once every six months, while the District-Level DISHA Committee must hold meetings at least once per quarter. Funds are released for the reimbursement of amounts claimed by the State Government and DRDA or Zila Panchayat as per Para 8 and Para 9 of the guidelines for State-Level and District-Level DISHA Committees meetings respectively, based on actual expenditures incurred, subject to an overall ceiling of Rs. 3.0 lakh and Rs. 2.0 lakh per meeting, respectively.

Earlier, salaries of DISHA PMU personnel were made to the National Institute for Smart Governance (NISG) under Budget Head 2515-00-800-25-04-28 by the DISHA Division. However, following the termination of the contract with NISG, w.e.f. 31.03.2024, the responsibility for managing the salary component of the DISHA PMU has been transferred to the IT Division under the same Major Head, *Management Support to Rural Development Programme* (MSRDP). In addition, delayed submission of bills for DISHA meetings by States/UTs, lower number of meetings conducted by State/UTs than required and non-submission of bills with all relevant documents has also affected the flow of fund release."

(iv). <u>Inflationary Effect on Expenditure</u>

2.3 On this issue of the impact of inflation on the pattern of expenditure and the performance of the scheme, the Department submitted as below:-

"MGNREGS:- The Ministry of Rural Development notifies Mahatma Gandhi NREGA wage rate every year for States/UTs as per Section 6(1) of Mahatma Gandhi NREG Act, 2005.

As per Section 6(1) of Mahatma Gandhi NREG Act, 2005 by notification specify the wage rate for its beneficiaries. Accordingly, the Ministry of Rural Development notifies Mahatma Gandhi NREGA wage rate every year for States/UTs. To compensate the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers against inflation, the Ministry of Rural Development revises the wage rate every year based on change in Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL). The wage rate is made applicable from 1st April of each financial year.

Statement showing the outlays for successful implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during last three years:

(in crore)

Sl No.	Year	B.E.	R.E.	Released
1	2021-22	73000.00	98000.00	98467.85
2	2022-23	73000.00	89400.00	90810.99

3	2023-24	60000.00	86000.00	89268.30
4.	2024-25	86000.00	86000.00	**82427.78** (as on 15.02.2025)

NSAP:- There is no impact of inflation over the budgetary expenditure of NSAP as NSAP schemes are not linked to inflation.

PMAY-G:- PMAY-G is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments to provide benefits of housing to eligible beneficiaries. PMAY-G is being implemented with effect from 1st April, 2016 to provide assistance to eligible rural households. Union Cabinet approved the construction of 2 crore additional houses during 2024-25 to 2028-29 over and above the initial target of 2.95 crore houses in rural areas to achieve the objective of "Housing for All" and the remaining houses within the initial target of 2.95 crore houses till 31.03.2024 to be completed by March, 2025. The minimum unit size of house is 25 square metres including a dedicated area for hygienic cooking. The unit assistance of Rs.1.20 lakh in plains and Rs.1.30 lakh in hilly states, difficult areas and IAP districts. The fund sharing pattern under PMAY-G between Central and State Government is in the ratio of 60:40 except in case of the UT of Jammu & Kashmir, North-Eastern States and Hilly States, wherein the sharing pattern is 90:10. In respect of UTs (including Ladakh), 100% funding is by the Central Government. An assistance (Rs.12,000/-) is provided for construction of toilets through convergence with Swachh Bharat Mission–Gramin (SBM-G), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) or any other dedicated source of funding. There is a provision of 90/95 person days of un-skilled labour wage under MGNREGA for construction of house, over and above the unit assistance. In convergence with other Government Schemes for provision of basic amenities viz., toilet, drinking water, electricity, clean & efficient cooking fuel, treatment of social and liquid waste etc. The focus is on construction of quality houses by the beneficiaries using local materials, appropriate designs and trained masons. The details of Funds earmarked and Funds released under PMAY-G and physical progress during the last three Financial Years including the current one is given below:-

Financial Year	BE (Rs. in crore)	RE (Rs. in crore)	Actual Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	Physical Target allocated (unit in no)	House Completion (unit in no)
2021-22	19,500.00	30057.15	30,056.87	66,71,849	42,39,786
2022-23	20,000.00	48,422.00	44962.23	23,22,614	57,72,956
2023-24	54487.00	32000.01	23050.43	8,63,347	26,30,180
2024-25*	54500.14	32426.33	17731.96*	84,37,139	5,07,467

*as on 10.02.2025

PMGSY:-States prepare Detailed project Reports (DPRs) based on the prevailing Schedule of Rates (SoR). Accordingly, the proposals are sanctioned by the Ministry based on the cost estimate arrived at by the states based on the SoR. These SoRs are revised from time to time keeping in view the existing market trends. Once a project is sanctioned, there is no provision for payment of cost escalation on account of time overrun under the scheme as there is fixed timeline for completion of projects sanctioned under PMGSY. Budgetary allocation to the Ministry each year is based on the cost estimates, arrived at the time of the approval of the scheme. If cost increases on account of time overrun, the state has to bear the extra cost. Hence, the rising cost of material and logistics does not impact the initial budgetary requirement envisaged for the scheme. The details of the central funds released and expenditure incurred by the states/UTs (including state share) during the last three financial years and the current year (as on 14.02.2025) under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are as follows:

Financial Year	Central Funds released (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure including state share (Rs. in crore)
2021-22	13,993.92	27,833.22
2022-23	18,996.20	24,228.27
2023-24	14,049.79	20,301.27
2024-25 (as on 14.02.2025)	7,806.69	14,220.52

DAY-NRLM:-Considering the impact of inflation, the following revision of cost for expenditure has been made with the approval of Cabinet:

- Institution building cost under NRLM (ie. formation of Self Help Groups (SHGs) has been increased from Rs.10,000/- per SHG to Rs.15,000/- per SHG.
- Revolving Fund (RF) has been increased from Rs.10,000/- – Rs.15000/- per SHG to Rs.15,000/- to Rs.20,000/- per SHG.
- Infrastructure grant towards cost of construction of RSETI has been increased from Rs.1.00 Crore per RSETI to Rs.2.00 Crore per RSETI.
- Ceiling of maximum expenditure per Block under SVEP has been increased from Rs.597.77 lakh to Rs.650.00 lakh

TRAINING:-

National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (NIRD&PR)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Year-Wise	Name of the Scheme	BE	RE	Release
1.	**2021-22**		12400.00	12400.00	10548.00
2.	**2022-23**		13546.00	11459.00	8464.50

3.	**2023-24**		11500.00	9138.000	8466.750
4.	**2024-25**		10837.00	9000.00	8127.00

SIRDs/ETCs/OTCs (MSRDP)

S. No.	Name of the State	(Rs. In Lakhs)			
		Amount Released (2021-22)	**Amount Released (2022-23)**	**Amount Released (2023-24)**	**Amount Released (2024-25)**
		BE- 10000.00	BE- 9500.00	BE- 5124.00	BE- 4000.00
		RE- 7500.00	RE- 6050.00	RE- 3100.00	RE- 2930.40
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	9.97	0.00	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	22.44	99.97	71.11	124.08
3	Assam	244.14	215.32	80.35	27.23
4	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	250.53	345.89	34.40	0.00
6	Goa	23.20	91.49	66.09	47.99
7	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Haryana	65.81	289.57	36.58	20.03
9	Himachal Pradesh	46.60	0.00	28.35	0.00
10	Jammu & Kashmir	46.93	63.45	85.18	27.88
11	Jharkhand	4.57	199.63	73.94	71.25
12	Karnataka	0.00	61.19	89.29	47.68
13	Kerala	43.42	85.42	109.89	48.55
14	Madhya Pradesh	710.91	1082.89	41.75	39.13
15	Maharashtra	729.05	1030.85	132.81	361.54
16	Manipur	46.64	394.54	78.22	95.92
17	Meghalaya	219.27	235.03	145.60	75.60
18	Mizoram	468.66	292.81	210.73	119.10
19	Nagaland	617.20	478.13	190.68	62.45
20	Orissa	31.32	84.04	61.30	57.86
21	Punjab	0.00	14.60	0.00	0.00
22	Rajasthan	111.09	24.57	228.18	30.69
23	Sikkim	498.83	137.75	221.00	79.40
24	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Telangana	60.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Tripura	85.23	39.56	122.39	63.09
27	Uttarakhand	288.32	356.98	105.54	67.29

28	Uttar Pradesh	176.45	521.38	672.79	247.29
29	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	4790.58	6155.00	2886.15	1714.05
30	In-house Training under Other Charges	41.71	36.55	0.00	0.00
	Total	**4832.29**	**6191.56**	**2886.15**	**1714.05**

(v). <u>Allocation vis-à-vis expenditure during 2024-25</u>

2.4 A scheme-wise breakup of allocation vis-à-vis expenditure during the current financial year is produced below:-

Department of Rural Development
Statement showing Budget Estimates 2024-25, and Actual Expenditure up to 15.02.2025.

(Rs. In Crores)

Sl. No.	**Name of the Scheme**	**2024-25**	
		B.E.	**Actual Expenditure Up to 15.02.2025 with Authorization**
1	**2**	**3**	**5**
	Centrally Sponsored Schemes		
1	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	**86000.00**	**82131.22**
2	National Rural Livelihood Mission- Aajeevika	**15047.00**	**8791.71**
3	Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana	**54500.14**	**18854.27**
4	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	**19000.00**	**7805.17**
5	National Social Assistance Programme	**9652.00**	**7839.52**
	Central Sector Schemes		
6	Grants to National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj	**108.37**	**81.27**
7	Management support to RD Programmes and strengthening district planning process	**153.00**	**97.60**
	Total- Scheme Expenditure	**184460.51**	**125600.76**
8	Secretariat Services (Non-Scheme-exp.)		
	Revenue	**101.54**	**75.09**
	Capital	**4.14**	**3.36**
	Total- RD (Scheme+Non-Scheme)	**184566.19**	**125679.21**

(vi). Unspent Balances

2.5 When asked about the reasons for the accrual of such amounts and the strategy to avoid such occurrence, the Department of Rural Development submitted their reply as below:-

> **"NSAP:-** The funds are released in advance to the States/UTs for providing central assistance to the beneficiaries identified under NSAP after following the due procedure. The release of funds to the States/ UTs in the last installment mainly constitutes the unspent balance. The States/UT normally report the expenditure of the last installment along with the release proposal of next installment. States/UTs disburse the pension to the beneficiaries on time however, the time gap between making expenditure and reporting the same to this department is the reason for reflecting unspent balance lying with States/UTs.
>
> In pursuance of the revised procedure for release of funds issued by Department of Expenditure, the following strategy is followed by this department for better fund management:-
>
> - Funds are now being release to the States/UTs in four equal installments in a financial year in place of two installments.
> - Funds for next installment are released to the States/UTs only when PFMS confirms that funds have been transferred from State treasury to SNA of the implementing department and there is expenditure of 75% thereof.
>
> **PMAY-G:-** The reasons for accumulation of unspent balances are as under:-
>
> i. Usually the States release central government share as well as state share towards the end of the year leading to higher unspent balance at the beginning of the financial year.
>
> ii. Expenditure is also dependent on the season. In this season, there was an early onset and prolonged monsoon due to which the expenditure was a little slow.
>
> As per the guidelines received from Dept of Expenditure vide their O.M dated 23.03.2021 & 30.06.2021 it is mandatory for States/UTs to show 75% utilization for making them eligible for future instalments. MoF vide OM dated 12.12.2023 and subsequent clarification dated 01.01.2024 also informed that the sanction order cannot be generated if the SNA account balance of SLS is more than 12.5% of the annual budget allocation for the SLS including the corrs State Share. This led to a slower pace of releases to States/ UTs and resulted in the Unspent balances at the fag end of the year.

The States are advised to increase the pace of construction of houses and liquidate the available unspent balances.

PMGSY:-As stated in the reply of Point 13, PMGSY is not a DBT module scheme. Under PMGSY, funds are released to states as an advance against the Value of Projects (VoP) sanctioned. As such some amount of funds will always remain with the States. However to avoid parking of funds, further funds are released to states only when they spend 75% of the previously released funds. The same is tracked through PFMS and fully ensured. Further Ministry of Finance has issued fresh guidelines for releasing the funds against expenditure to be called "Just in Time" release through SNA-SPARSH. The states of Rajasthan, Odisha, Karnataka, Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Assam and Andhra Pradesh have been identified for implementation of this Module on a pilot basis for implementation of SNA-SPARSH. Once this is implemented, the funds will be released against the expenditure incurred and hence there will be no unspent balances available with the states once SNA-SPARSH is fully implemented.

DAY-NRLM:-Considering the implementation process which requires fund flow from State to District and Blocks, the programmer guidelines had allowed retention of around 40% of the allocated funds by permitting release of 2nd installment after utilization of 60% of available funds. This was the reason for accrual of unspent balances.

With the implementation of fresh guidelines which limits the release to 25% of the allocation and spending of 75% to be eligible to submit proposal for next instalment, liquidation of unspent balances lying with the State/s and implementing agencies is certain. Further, with the implementation of Single Nodal Bank account concept the parking of funds will not be arise at lower levels. This has led to minimize the accrual of unspent balance.

DDUGKY:- There may be several reasons for the accrual of unspent balances under the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), However, few reasons for Unspent Balances are mentioned below:

1. Delays in sanctioning the project and revision of the projects multiple times lead to delayed commencement of training, that resulting in unutilized funds.

2. Capacity Constraints: Insufficient training capacity, inadequate infrastructure, and limited geographical reach hinder fund utilization.

3. Low Enrollment: Lower-than-expected enrollment of candidates affects lower fund utilization.

4. Delay in achievement of milestones by PIAs results in delay in release of installments leading to accrual of unspent balances with the States/UTs.

Implementation of new fund flow mechanism viz. SNA-SPARSH notified by Department of Expenditure vide O.M. dated 13.07.2023 will lead to better fund management and will help in minimizing accrual of unspent balances.

TRAINING:-Not specifically pertains to Training Division. Training Division releases funds to NIRD & PR and SIRD/ETCs. Funds are released mainly to meet the cost of salary to staff and general charges. Therefore, very small saving happens. In most the cases, SIRD/ ETCs utilizes entire fund.

DISHA:-Earlier, salaries of DISHA PMU personnel were made to the National Institute for Smart Governance (NISG) under Budget Head 2515-00-800-25-04-28 by the DISHA Division. However, following the termination of the contract with NISG, w.e.f. 31.03.2024, the responsibility for managing the salary component of the DISHA PMU has been transferred to the IT Division under the same Major Head, *Management Support to Rural Development Programme* (MSRDP). Funds are released for the reimbursement of amounts claimed by the State Government and DRDA or Zila Panchayat as per Para 8 and Para 9 of the guidelines for State-Level and District-Level DISHA Committees meetings respectively, based on actual expenditures incurred, subject to an overall ceiling of Rs. 3.0 lakh and Rs. 2.0 lakh per meeting, respectively. In addition, delayed submission of bills for DISHA meetings by States/UTs, lower number of meetings conducted by State/UTs than required and non-submission of bills with all relevant documents has also affected the flow of fund release. States are being regularly requested, to convene DISHA meetings on a regular basis as per DISHA guidelines and to timely claim for the bills.”

(vii). <u>Plans to Achieve Targets</u>

2.6 The comparison between the BE of 2024-25 versus the BE of 2025-26 reveals that only 2.27% increased allocation has been witnessed for the next financial year. In this wake, on being queried upon as to how the Department of Rural Development plans to meet the challenging demands of achieving the targets of visionary schemes under them, the Department of Rural Development in their written replies have submitted as mentioned below:-

“MGNREGS:- Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is a demand driven Scheme and release of funds to the States/UTs is a continuous process. Ministry seeks additional funds for implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS from the Ministry of Finance as and when required for meeting the demand for work on the ground. For MGNREGA Scheme, there is no change in the BE in FY 2025-26 in comparison to FY 2024-25.

There is a budget provision of Rs.86,000 crore at BE stage during 2024-25 under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA scheme. An amount of Rs.82427.78 crore has been released as on 14.02.2025.

NSAP:- Under NSAP, there is ceiling in number of beneficiaries i.e. 3.09 crore to be covered and the ceiling is almost fully utilized, hence allocation sought under BE 2025-26 will be sufficient for meeting the requirement.

PMAY-G:-BE proposed for FY 2025-26 is Rs 54,832 crs for an estimated target of 40 lakh houses for FY 2025-26 including pending central share against target given during FY 2024-25 and funds for payment of NABARD interest and requirement under PM-JANMAN.

PMGSY:-The budget allocation of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for financial Year 2024-25 is Rs 19,000 Crore at BE stage, which has been kept same for financial Year 2025-26 as well. Under PMGSY, budgetary estimations are done keeping the year-wise outlay of all the verticals in mind.

Further, as per the PMGSY guidelines, no extra funds are provided by the Central Government on account of time and cost overrun as well as tender premium. Timeline has been clearly laid down for completion of roads/ bridges in the guidelines and the same has to be adhered to by the states. If cost increases on account of time overrun, the State has to bear the extra cost. Hence, the rising costs of material and logistics does not impact the initial budgetary requirement envisaged for the scheme.

DAY-NRLM:-As far as DAY-NRLM is concerned, the provision of Rs.19005.00 Crore in BE 2025-2026 is considered to be adequate to meet the programme requirement for the year 2025-2026. If any additional demands arise during the year, the same will be sought through Supplementary Demands for Grants.

TRAINING:-The amount allocated to Training Division in respect of NIRD &PR and SIRD/ETC (under MSRDP) is lesser than allocation made in the next financial year.

DISHA:-The BE 2024-25 for DISHA is Rs. 08.00 crore under Head 2515-00-800-25-04-28 and Rs. 1.50 crore under Head 2515-00-800-25-01-13 which are adequate for current FY."

CHAPTER - III

Analysis of Schemes

A. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA) was notified on September 7, 2005.

Mandate

The mandate of the Act is to provide at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

Objectives

The core objectives of the Scheme are as below:

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

Thus, Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is a powerful instrument for ensuring inclusive growth in rural India through its impact on social protection, livelihood security and democratic empowerment.

Coverage

The Act was notified in 200 districts in the first phase with effect from February 2nd 2006 and then extended to an additional 130 districts in the financial year 2007-2008 (113 districts were notified with effect from April 1st 2007, and 17 districts in Uttar Pradesh (UP) were notified with effect from May 15th 2007). The remaining districts have been notified under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA with effect from April 1, 2008. Thus, the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA covers the entire country with the exception of districts that have a hundred percent urban population.

(i). Funding Pattern

Section 22(1) and (2) speaks of the funding pattern of the Schemes taken up under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. As per Section 22(1), the Central Government shall meet the cost of following namely:-

(a) The amount required for payment of wages for unskilled manual work under the Scheme;
(b) Up to three-fourths of the material cost of the Scheme including payment of wages to skilled and semi-skilled workers subject to the provisions of Schedule II;
(c) Six percentage of the total cost of the Scheme towards the administrative expenses.

As per Section 22(2), the State Government shall meet the cost of the following, namely:-

(a) The cost of unemployment allowance payable under the Scheme.
(b) one-fourth of the material cost of the Scheme including payment of wages to skilled and semi-skilled workers subject to the provisions of Schedule II.
(c) The administrative expenses of the State Council.

(ii). Financial performance

Last 5 Years' and Current Year's Achievement

Indicators	**2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2021-2022**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25 (As on 11.02.2025)**
Person-days Generated (in crore)	265.35	389.09	363.19	293.7	308.68	244.83
Total Works Completed (In Lakhs)	74.67	84.35	89.96	94.45	84.24	78.04
Total Households worked (in crore)	5.48	7.55	7.25	6.18	5.99	5.42
New Job Cards issued (in lakh)	68.04	190.98	120.62	63.87	57.49	85.49

Financial progress:

Indicator	FY 2024-2025*	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023	FY 2021-2022
Total Expenditure [In Cr]	80,979.24	1,05,229.16	1,01,120.08	1,06,489.52
Expenditure on Wages [In Cr]	54,501.63	74,056.78	65,266.08	75,091.63

*As on 31.12.2024

Statement showing budget estimates, revised estimates and actual expenditure for the past three years and budget estimates for the current year showing separately capital and revenue expenditure for each of the Schemes/programmes under the Department.

(Rs. in crore)

Sl No.	Year	B.E.	R.E.	Released	Expenditure by the States*
1	2022-23	73000.00	89400.00	90810.99	101120.08
2	2023-24	60000.00	86000.00	89268.31	105229.16
3	2024-25	86000.00	--	80495.04(as of 31.12.24)	80979.24
4	2025-26	86000.00	--	--	--

* As per MIS

Actual expenditure, revised estimates alongwith amount surrendered during the last three years in respect of each of the Schemes of the Department.

(Rs. in crore)

Sl No.	Year	R.E.	Released	Expenditure by the States*
1	2021-22	98000.00	98467.84	106489.92
2	2022-23	89400.00	90810.99	101120.08
3	2023-24	86000.00	89268.31	105229.16

* As per MIS

(a) Unspent balance under MGNREGS during the last three years was Rs. 6,545.87 crore (2021-22), Rs. 2,311.31 crore (2022-23) and Rs. 1,110.02 crore (2023-24). When asked about the reasons for unspent balances during the last three years, the Ministry’s written reply is produced below:-

> “Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is a demand driven wage employment Scheme. Funds release to the States/UTs is a continuous process depending upon the demand on the ground. Funds released towards Material & Admin component of the programme particularly in the

terminal month of the financial year becomes unspent balance in some States, due to delayed availability of funds to the State Govt. through RBI, subsequent delay in release by State Finance Department to Bank Account of Implementing Agency at State, some technical issues come up during the fund transfer order generation at field or administrative issues at field. Ministry adjusts such unspent balance, if any, at the time of subsequent release in the beginning of next financial year.

Ministry ensures the liquidation of last release prior to the subsequent release."

(b) On being asked to justify the increase in RE from Rs. 60,000 crores to Rs. 86,000 crores during the Year 2023-24 in detail including increased demand of the States, the Ministry replied as under:-

"Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is a demand driven program. The agreed to Labour Budget for the FY 2023-24 was 307.26 Crore. As per the surge in demand for works in the field, the agreed to Labour Budget for the States namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Telangana & Puducherry was revised upwards. Being a demand driven scheme, the requirement of funds is based on anticipated demand based on current pace of demand for works."

(c) When asked to bring to the fore non-performing States in the context of implementation of MGNREGA particularly in terms of fund releases, timely submission of muster rolls and other mandatory formalities, the Ministry have stated in their replies the following:-

"Under the scheme, there is no scope of targeting the demand from the beneficiaries. So only an anticipation for the demand of wage employment is made by the state/UT keeping in view the pattern of demand in the last 2-3 years. If there is more demand than the anticipated labor budget, in such cases revision of agreed to labour Budget is done.

Accordingly, it is pertinent to mention here that in FY 2023-24, the Labour Budget revision was done for 22 States/UTs. While, in current FY, Labour budget revision for 6 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Telangana & Puducherry has already been done as on date (15.02.2025). As there is no targeted allocation of Labour Budget as well as funds, so previous years' performance of the scheme in a state has no relation with any financial outlays for current FY or next FY."

(iii). Physical Progress:

MGNREGS:

Sl. No	States	Persondays generated (In Crore)			
		2021-22	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25 (as on 14.02.2025)**
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	24.15	23.95	25.55	21.43
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1.59	1.51	1.61	1.61
3	ASSAM	9.16	7.87	8.74	6.13
4	BIHAR	18.03	23.64	22.05	20.95
5	CHHATTISGARH	16.92	13.25	12.77	11.55
6	GOA	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
7	GUJARAT	5.68	4.66	4.93	3.81
8	HARYANA	1.46	0.96	1.23	0.99
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3.71	3.08	3.44	3.44
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	4.06	3.09	3.75	3.17
11	JHARKHAND	11.32	9.15	10.97	8.49
12	KARNATAKA	16.32	12.58	13.85	11.26
13	KERALA	10.60	9.66	9.95	7.80
14	LADAKH	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.21
15	MADHYA PRADESH	29.99	22.59	19.96	16.02
16	MAHARASHTRA	8.25	7.88	11.60	12.94
17	MANIPUR	3.03	0.74	1.46	1.85
18	MEGHALAYA	3.94	2.89	3.25	2.21
19	MIZORAM	2.01	2.02	2.04	1.75
20	NAGALAND	1.93	1.97	1.79	0.66
21	ODISHA	19.78	18.51	18.28	9.74
22	PUNJAB	3.31	3.21	3.51	2.74
23	RAJASTHAN	42.43	35.71	37.52	27.27
24	SIKKIM	0.34	0.32	0.34	0.29
25	TAMIL NADU	34.57	33.47	40.87	27.30
26	TELANGANA	14.58	12.19	12.09	10.75
27	TRIPURA	4.26	3.35	3.70	3.35
28	UTTAR PRADESH	32.56	31.13	34.52	30.51
29	UTTARAKHAND	2.43	2.06	1.97	1.66
30	WEST BENGAL	36.42	3.79	0.02	0.00
31	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
32	DN HAVELI AND DD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
33	LAKSHADWEEP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	PUDUCHERRY	0.06	0.08	0.22	0.10
	Total	**363.10**	**295.53**	**312.19**	**249.99**

(iv) Wage Pendencies

The Ministry were asked about the current status of pendency in terms of wage liabilities and material share of Centre, they provided the State/UT-wise details as produced below:-

Pending Liability as on 15.02.2025 (In Rs. Crore)			
Sl No.	**States/UTs**	**Wages**	**Material**
1	Andhra Pradesh	239.01	921.98
2	Arunachal Pradesh	61.28	78.15
3	Assam	166.16	182.02
4	Bihar	1013.79	873.34
5	Chhattisgarh	310.97	106.53
6	Goa	0.48	0.03
7	Gujarat	106.23	135.93
8	Haryana	44.17	46.10
9	Himachal Pradesh	127.44	54.73
10	Jammu and Kashmir	137.26	137.41
11	Jharkhand	265.03	234.90
12	Karnataka	285.61	255.11
13	Kerala	664.16	86.03
14	Madhya Pradesh	480.87	406.09
15	Maharashtra	505.44	1456.18
16	Manipur	75.82	153.41
17	Meghalaya	101.09	140.61
18	Mizoram	60.36	0.02
19	Nagaland	10.40	43.98
20	Odisha	154.71	67.79
21	Punjab	119.11	75.62
22	Rajasthan	662.55	600.41
23	Sikkim	5.69	13.78
24	Tamil Nadu	2156.10	589.14
25	Telangana	27.22	342.94
26	Tripura	138.06	47.04
27	Uttar Pradesh	1485.12	1202.50
28	Uttarakhand	40.67	112.74
29	Andaman & Nicobar	0.00	0.00
30	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
31	Puducherry	1.19	0.00
32	Ladakh	3.71	3.22

33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00
34	West Bengal	2769.50	2859.39
	Total	**12219.18**	**11227.09**

(v). <u>Compensation for delay in payment of Wages</u>

(a) As per the provisions mentioned in Schedule-II of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 wage seekers are entitled to receive payment of compensation for the delay at the rate of **0.05%** of the unpaid wages per day for the duration of delay beyond the sixteenth day of closure of muster roll. As per Para 29 (1) of Schedule-II of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, 2005 lays down that:

(1) "In case the payment of wages is not made within fifteen days from the date of closure of the muster roll, the wage seekers shall be entitled to receive payment of compensation for the delay, at the rate of 0.05% of the unpaid wages per day of delay beyond the sixteenth day of closure of muster roll.

(a) Any delay in payment of compensation beyond a period of fifteen days from the date it becomes payable, shall be considered in the same manner as the delay in payment of wages.

(b) For the purpose of ensuring accountability in payment of wages and to calculate culpability of various functionaries or agencies, the States shall divide the processes leading to determination and payment of wages into various stages such as –

i. Measurement of work;
ii. Computerizing the must rolls;
iii. Computerizing the measurements;
iv. Generation of wage lists, and
v. Uploading Fund Transfer Orders (FTOs)'

and specify stage-wise maximum time limits along with the functionary or agency which is responsible for discharging the specific function.

(c) The computer system shall have a provision to automatically calculate the compensation payable based on the date of closure of the muster roll and the date of deposit of wages in the accounts of the wage seekers.

(d) The State Government shall pay the compensation upfront after due verification within the time limits as specified above and recover the compensation amount from the functionaries or agencies who is responsible for the delay in payment.

(e) It shall be the duty of that District Programme Coordinator or Programme Officer to ensure that the system is operationalised.

(f) The number of days of delay, the compensation payable and actually paid shall be reflected in the Monitoring and Information System and the Labour Budget.

The payment of the compensation is made by the State Government upfront after due verification. Ministry has issued Standard Operating Procedure (SoP) on Timely Payment and as per this SoP the timely payment process has been divided into two stages namely Stage-I (FTO generation within 8 days by State Government) and Stage-II (process of FTO at Central Level by different stake holders). The entire system is designed such that the wages are credited within the stipulated time. Sometimes the Stage-I may overshoot its prescribed time but Stage-II may finish earlier resulting in overall timely payment of wages and vice-versa and also in some cases PFMS fails to send the FTO to the bank for payment."

(b) The Ministry were asked about the State/UT-wise breakup of the amount paid as delay compensation under MGNREGA during the last three Financial Years (including the ongoing fiscal as on date), upon which they have furnished the following figures:-

Sl No	States/UTs	Delay compensation paid (Rs.)			
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (as on 15.02.2025)
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	0	0	0	0
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	224114	32006	624	6
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0
4	ASSAM	44633	2164	2518	27698
5	BIHAR	293619	12929	0	0
6	CHHATTISGARH	1676	5650	97	0
7	DN HAVELI AND DD	0	0	0	0
8	GOA	3281	0	0	0
9	GUJARAT	2043	0	0	0
10	HARYANA	1146	48951	72987	34700
11	HIMACHAL PRADESH	80050	135362	233346	5680
12	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	5020	6411	197229	78113
13	JHARKHAND	26713	42310	103623	3017
14	KARNATAKA	70842	14244	6329	4072
15	KERALA	6254	35084	8541	1519
16	LADAKH	0	181	0	0

17	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0
18	MADHYA PRADESH	510589	458	7	0
19	MAHARASHTRA	12446447	5278423	151826	1478
20	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0
21	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0
22	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0
23	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0
24	ODISHA	6139	1450	96518	110
25	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0
26	PUNJAB	16283	193	388	0
27	RAJASTHAN	35299	103898	3152	0
28	SIKKIM	843	0	0	0
29	TAMIL NADU	720	2396	14	236
30	TELANGANA	0	1255	134	112
31	TRIPURA	2677	0	0	30
32	UTTAR PRADESH	307898	271750	596945	709899
33	UTTARAKHAND	1504	2209	0	0
34	WEST BENGAL	358178	121505	0	0
	Total	**14445968**	**6118829**	**1474278**	**866670**

Source of the data:- MIS of the scheme

(vi). <u>Notified Wage Rates at Present</u>

(a) The Ministry were asked to provide the list of notified wage rate under MGNREGA State/UT-wise as on date, upon which they have provided the following:-

SI No.	**States/UTs**	**Notified wage rate FY 2024-25**
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	300
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	234
3	ASSAM	249
4	BIHAR	245
5	CHHATTISGARH	243
6	GOA	356
7	GUJARAT	280
8	HARYANA	374
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	Non-scheduled Areas 236. Scheduled Areas 295
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	259
11	Ladakh	259
12	JHARKHAND	245
13	KARNATAKA	349
14	KERALA	346

15	MADHYA PRADESH	243
16	MAHARASHTRA	297
17	MANIPUR	272
18	MEGHALAYA	254
19	MIZORAM	266
20	NAGALAND	234
21	ODISHA	254
22	PUNJAB	322
23	RAJASTHAN	266
	Sikkim	249
24	Sikkim (three Gram Panchayats named Ganthang, Lachung and Lachen	374
25	TAMIL NADU	319
26	TELANGANA	300
27	TRIPURA	242
28	UTTAR PRADESH	237
29	UTTRAKHAND	237
30	WEST BENGAL	250
31	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	ANDAMAN 329 NICOBAR 347
32	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	
	DAMAN & DIU	324
33	LAKSHADWEEP	315
34	PUDUCHERRY	319

(b) The Department of Rural Development were asked about their view on proposal to increase the wages and number of guaranteed days of work under MGNREGA, they replied as under:-

> "The Ministry of Rural Development notifies Mahatma Gandhi NREGA wage rate every year for States/UTs as per Section 6(1) of Mahatma Gandhi NREG Act, 2005.
>
> As per Section 6(1) of Mahatma Gandhi NREG Act, 2005 by notification specify the wage rate for its beneficiaries. Accordingly, the Ministry of Rural Development notifies Mahatma Gandhi NREGA wage rate every year for States/UTs. To compensate the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers against inflation, the Ministry of Rural Development revises the wage rate every year based on change in Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL). The wage rate is made applicable from 1st April of each financial year. **However each State/UT can provide wage over and above the wage rate notified by the Central Government.**

Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is to provide at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to each household in rural areas whose adult members volunteers to do unskilled manual work. In addition to this, there is a provision of additional 50 days of unskilled wage employment in a financial year in drought/natural calamity notified rural areas As per Section 3(4) of the Mahatma Gandhi NREG Act, 2005, the State Governments may make provisions for providing additional days beyond the period guaranteed under the Act from their own funds."

(vii). <u>Disparity in Wages</u>

The Department of Rural Development were asked about the steps that are proposed/being taken to end the disparity in wages under MGNREGA in different States and also to provide details of the current point of view regarding linkage of MGNREGA wage with suitable inflationary index, they responded as below:-

> "The Ministry of Rural Development notifies Mahatma Gandhi NREGA wage rate every year for States/UTs as per Section 6(1) of Mahatma Gandhi NREG Act, 2005.
>
> As per Section 6(1) of Mahatma Gandhi NREG Act, 2005 by notification specify the wage rate for its beneficiaries. Accordingly, the Ministry of Rural Development notifies Mahatma Gandhi NREGA wage rate every year for States/UTs. To compensate the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers against inflation, the Ministry of Rural Development revises the wage rate every year based on change in Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL). The wage rate is made applicable from 1st April of each financial year. **However each State/UT can provide wage over and above the wage rate notified by the Central Government."**

(viii). <u>Monitoring and Attendance System</u>

When enquired about the latest attendance system being employed at ground level under MGNREGA for greater accountability and transparency, the Department in their written replies have submitted as below:-

> "With a view to ensure more transparency in the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, a provision of capturing of real-time attendance at worksite through a mobile app (National Mobile Monitoring System App: NMMS) with two time-stamped & geotagged photographs of the workers in a day has been started 21" May 2021, which increases citizen oversight of the programme and ease of governance. With the experience of applicability of NMMS, now, the ministry has decided that States/UTs shall ensure capturing of attendance for all the works (except Individual Beneficiary Scheme/Project) through NMMS with effect of 1st Jan, 2023."

(ix). Aadhaar Based Payment System through 'PFMS'

The Department were asked about to elaborate upon the Aadhar Based Payment System through 'PFMS' to the beneficiaries under MGNREGA, they have replied as under:-

Aadhaar Based Payments, overcoming the rejection due to frequent changes in the Bank Account Number by the beneficiary and non-updating of the new account number by the Concerned Programme Officer of the same. This helps in cutting several layers in the delivery process, better targeting, increasing the efficiency of the system and reducing the delays in payments, ensuring greater inclusion curbing leakage, and thereby controlling expenditure and promoting greater accountability and transparency by reducing de-duplication of beneficiaries. This system also helps the genuine beneficiaries to get their wage payment by weeding out fake beneficiaries under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS. A total of 13.38 crore Aadhaar seeded in NREGASoft which is 99.48% of total Active workers (13.45 crore). A total of 12.98 crore active workers (96.48%) have been enabled for Aadhaar Payment Bridge System (APBS) mode in MIS-NREGASoft so far. Currently, aprox. 99.9% against wage payment is being made through DBT in which up to 99.23% of successful transactions are processed through APB payment mode in Dec 2024.

B. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G)

(i). Overview

(a) 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 3.32 crore houses have been allocated among States/UTs out of which 3.23 crore houses have been sanctioned by States/UTs and 2.68 crore have been completed as on 31st December 2024. The total financial outlay for this initiative is ₹ 3,06,137 crore, allocated for the period from FY 2024-25 to FY 2028-29.

(b) Identification of Beneficiaries:

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 via the Awaas+ 2024 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 revised exclusion criteria of the PMAY-G.

(ii). Key Features

i. Providing assistance for construction of 2 crore houses in rural areas over the period 2024-25 to 2028-29.
ii. The minimum unit (house) size under the PMAY-G is 25 sq. mt, including a dedicated area for hygienic cooking.
iii. Unit assistance of Rs. 1.20 lakh in the plains and Rs. 1.30 lakh in North Eastern States, and 2 Hill States of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh and Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh.
iv. The cost of unit (house) assistance is shared between Central and State Governments in the ratio 60:40 in plain areas and 90:10 for North-Eastern and 2 Hill States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand and UT of Jammu and Kashmir. In respect of other Union Territories, 100% cost is borne by the Government of India.
v. Provision of assistance (Rs.12,000/-) for toilets through convergence with Swachh Bharat Mission – Gramin (SBM-G), MGNREGS or any other dedicated source of funding.
vi. Provision of 90/95 person days of unskilled wage labour under MGNREGS for construction of house, over and above the unit assistance.
vii. Identification and selection of beneficiaries, based on the finalised Awaas+ lists (2018 and 2025), and verified by the respective Gram Sabhas as per the revised exclusion criteria of the PMAY-G.
viii. The beneficiaries of PMAY-G, in addition to being provided financial assistance, are also offered technical assistance in the construction of quality house.
ix. If the beneficiary so chooses, he/she will be facilitated to avail loan of up to Rs.70,000/- from Financial Institutions.
x. For Special Projects, 5% of the targets are retained at the Central Level as reserve funds.

(iii). Financial Progress

(a) The details of Funds earmarked and Funds released under PMAY-G during the last three Financial Years is given below:-

Year	B.E (in crore)	RE (in crore)	Actual release (Rs. In crore)	Physical target allocated (units in Nos.)	House completion (units in Nos.)
2021-22	19,500.00	30057.15	30,056.87	66,71,849	42,39,767
2022-23	20,000.00	48422.00	44,962.24	23,22,614	57,73,056
2023-24	54.487.00	32000.01	230.50.43	8,63,347	26,44,880
2024-25*	54500.14	32500.00	16818.81	84,37,139	3,89,322

* as on 15.01.2025

(b) On being enquired about the reasons for the downward revision of BE for 2023-24 from Rs. 54,487 crores to Rs. 32,000.01 crores at RE stage and to justify the drop, the Department of Rural Development have stated as below:-

> "The excess funds at BE stage under PMAY-G are attributed to following reasons:
>
> i. An over-estimation of funds during Phase-II due to a lower average unit assistance for house construction than initially calculated.
> ii. Release of funds to States/UTs in previous years last quarter and delay in utilization of the same that was not accounted for in earlier estimations.
> iii. A reduced requirement for interest repayment to NABARD due to phasing out Extra Budgetary Resources (EBR) and provision of entire scheme fund through Gross Budgetary Support (GBS)."

(c) There has been a huge increase in the Budgetary Allocation for the Financial Year 2023-24 as compared to the BE of 2022-23, i.e. from Rs. 20,000 crores to Rs. 54,487 crore a hike of 172.44%. The Department was further enquired about the reasons for huge increase, to which DoRD have submitted the following reply:-

> "The BE for Financial Year 2023-24 is Rs.54,487.00 cr. (includes Rs.4,000.00 crore as interest payment to NABARD). The total target for year 2023-24 is 57,33,953 houses. While approving the continuation of PMAY-G beyond March, 2021, it was decided by the Union Cabinet to phase out Extra Budgetary Resources (EBR) and provision of entire

scheme fund through Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) shall be decided in consultation with Ministry of Finance. Accordingly, the MoF is providing funds through GBS only from the Financial Year 2021-22 onwards. At the onset of the Financial Year, the Annual Financial Allocation (Program and Admin Fund) would be decided for each State/UT on the basis of previous year's performances - houses pending for completion and utilization of available funds & targets allocated in the current year. The Annual Financial Allocation would be part of the Annual Action Plan (AAP) and would be approved by the Empowered Committee chaired by Secretary (RD)."

(iv). <u>Unspent Balances under the Scheme; Reasons and Remedy</u>

The Department were asked to provide details of unspent balances accrued so far along-with reasons thereof and to furnish separately the unspent balance liquidation methods being adopted, to this query the Department have responded as under:-

"The Physical and Financial Progress under PMAY-G is being monitored through an online comprehensive monitoring database Awaassoft wherein States/UTs report the Progress time to time. As per PFMS (SNA01 report), Rs. 15,825.35 crore is available with the States/UTs as on 12.02.2025. Liquidation of Unspent balance have an indirect impact in progress of the scheme. To minimize the Unspent Balances & ensuring better implementation of the scheme, the following steps are being taken by this ministry:-

I. Micro monitoring of house sanction and completion using latest IT tools and technologies.

II. Continuous review at the levels of Secretary/ AS and JS level.

III. Focus on completion of those houses where 3rd or 2nd installment of funds has been released.

IV. Separate review of States with high target, poor performing States and delayed houses

V. Timely release of funds as per requirements of States/UTs

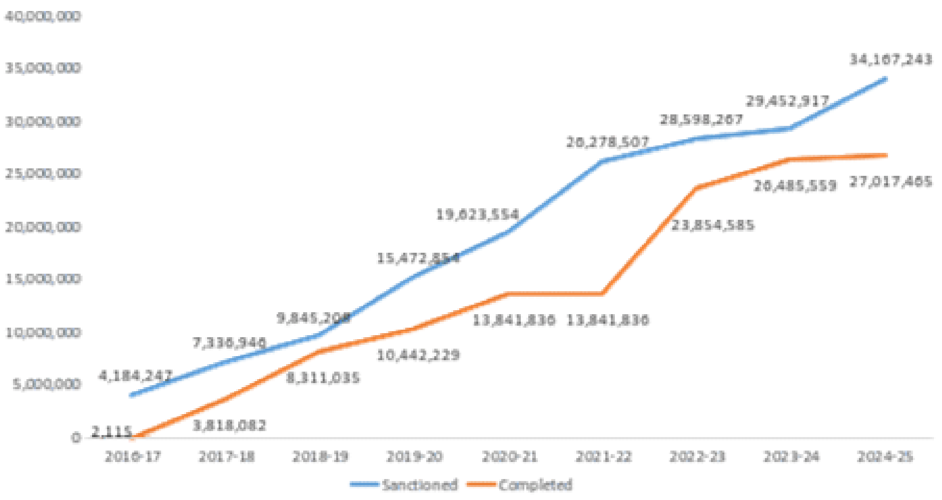
VI. Continuous follow-up with States/UTs on providing land to landless beneficiaries of PMAY-G

(v). <u>Physical Progress</u>

PMAY-G: PHYSICAL PROGRESS (CUMULATIVE)

COMPLETION OF 4.95 CRORE HOUSES BY 31ST MARCH 2029

Houses Sanctioned: 3.42 Cr	Houses Completed: 2.70 Cr (As on. 16.02.2025)



(a) The Department of Rural Development was asked about the steps ensured to mitigate the delay in the completion of houses and also provide an in-depth status of the lacuna vis-à-vis non-timely submission of mandatory formalities by the State Authorities, the Department in their written submission have stated as below:-

> "The Ministry had allocated target of 2.95 Crore houses to the States/UTs which were to be completed by March, 2024. The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 09.08.2024 has approved the continuation of the scheme beyond March, 2024 for 5 more years till March, 2029 for completion of 2 Crore additional houses. The houses targeted for completion till 31.03.2024 of the previous phase are also to be completed by March, 2025 as per the Union Cabinet's approval.
>
> It is informed that as on 22.10.2024, 2.66 Crore houses are completed and ~29 lakh houses are yet to be completed. These incomplete houses include 12.59 lakh houses which are delayed I.e. not completed even after 12 months have passed from date of release of first installment of assistance. An exercise was conducted with the States/UTs to identify the reasons for delay in completion of these houses and it was observed that issues such as landlessness, unwilling beneficiary, misuse of funds

by the beneficiary, death of beneficiary without a legal heir, permanent migration, etc. are some of the major reasons for non-completion of the delayed houses.

In view of the above, the Ministry has requested the States/UTs to mark the delayed houses on the AwaasSoft MIS of the PMAY-G in 3 categories viz. (a) Houses which can be completed; (b) Houses which cannot be completed and recovery of funds is possible; (c) Houses which cannot be completed and recovery of funds is also not possible.

Further, the State Level Committee constituted under the chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary of the State/UT has been empowered to take decisions in respect of the incomplete delayed houses. This Committee has been empowered to give recommendations to write off the houses which can never be completed and funds/ assistance cannot be recovered. The Ministry is continuously following up with the States/UTs for completion of the incomplete delayed houses within the set deadlines."

(b) On being asked about the view regarding the other eligible beneficiaries identified as per Awaas Plus Survey in respect of allotment of houses, the Department of Rural Development stated the following:-

"The Ministry had allocated target of 2.95 Crore houses till 31.03.2024 which included target of 2.04 Crore houses from the Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011 based Permanent Wait List (PWL) and 0.91 Crore houses from the existing finalised Awaas+ 2018 survey list.

The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 09.08.2024 has approved the continuation of the PMAY-G for 5 more years to construct 2 crore additional houses. The scheme has been approved for continuation beyond March, 2024 for saturating the Awaas+ (2018) list (after updation) and balance eligible households in SECC 2011 PWL by providing assistance within overall ceiling of 2 crore pucca houses with basic amenities from April, 2024 to March, 2029. Accordingly, the existing finalised Awaas+ 2018 survey list would be saturated during 2024-29. Further, in line with the approval of the Government of India, Awaas + 2024 survey is being conducted for updating the Awaas + list for identification of additional eligible rural households using modified exclusion criteria under the PMAY-G. The survey is being conducted through Awaas + 2024 Mobile App and as on 14.02.2025, 80,32,731 households have been surveyed by the States/UTs."

C. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

(i). Brief Outline

PMGSY was launched on 25th December, 2000 with the objective to provide single all-weather road connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations in rural areas of country. The PMGSY was launched as 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. However, subsequently, on the basis of the recommendations of the Sub-Group of Chief Ministers on Rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes the fund sharing pattern of PMGSY was changed.

Later on, PMGSY-II was launched in 2013, with a target to upgrade 50,000 Kms of the existing rural road network. In the year 2016, Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Affected Areas (RCPLWEA) was launched for construction and upgradation of strategically important roads in the 9 LWE affected states. In the year 2019, Government launched PMGSY-III for consolidation of 1,25,000 Km through routes and major rural links connection habitations, inter-alia, to Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs), Higher Secondary Schools and Hospitals.

The Hon'ble PM launched the Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) on Janjatiya Gaurav Divas on 15th November, 2023 at Khunti District of Jharkhand. Under Road Connectivity component of PM-JANMAN, 8000 Km of road length including bridges is to be constructed across 15 states with cost norms of Rs.1.00 Cr/Km.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana-IV (PMGSY-IV) has been launched in 2024 for construction of 62,500 km of all-weather roads (single lane) to provide connectivity to about 25,000 unconnected habitations of population size 500+ in plains, 250+ in NE & Hill states/UTs, special category areas (Tribal Schedule V, Aspirational Districts/ Blocks, Desert areas) and 100+ in LWE affected districts, as per Census 2011. The survey work is presently undergoing to identify the eligible unconnected habitation as per population norms.

Under PMGSY-I, 1,64,608 roads (6,44,872 km) &7,456 bridges have been sanctioned, out of which, 1,63,499 roads (6,24,609 km) & 7,137 bridges have been completed as on 30.12.2024.

Under PMGSY-II, 6,665 roads (49,795 km) & 759 bridges have been sanctioned, out of which, 6,576 roads (49,026 km) & 746 bridges have been completed as on 30.12.2024.

Under RCPLWEA, 1,347 roads (12,228 km) & 705 bridges have been sanctioned, out of which, 926 roads (9,331 km) & 452 bridges have been completed as on 30.12.2024.

Under PMGSY-III, 15,867 roads (1,21,896 km) &3,035 bridges have been sanctioned, out of which, 10,298 roads (87,487 km) & 928 bridges have been completed as on 30.12.2024.

Under PM-JANMAN, 1,555 roads (4,781 km) & 5 bridges have been sanctioned, out of which, 3 roads (33 km) have been completed as on 30.12.2024.

(ii). Funding Pattern

The scheme was started as 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. PMGSY-II was started in the year 2013, on sharing basis between the Centre and the States / UTs (75:25 for the plain areas and 90:10 for North-Eastern States and hill areas). Subsequently, on the recommendation of the Sub-Group of Chief Ministers on Rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the fund sharing pattern of PMGSY was changed to 60:40 between the Centre and States for all States except for 8 North Eastern and 3 Himalayan States (Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, the then Jammu & Kashmir) for which it was decided to be 90:10 with effect from the financial year 2015-16. It is 100% central share for Union Territories (UT) except UT of Jammu and Kashmir.

(iii). PMGSY – Timeline & Progress

Name of Vertical	Targets	Sanctioned (Km)	Completion (Km)	Expenditure (₹ in Crore)	Completion Timeline
PMGSY-I	1,61,624 habitations	6,44,867	6,24,651	2,38,898	March, 2025
PMGSY-II	50,000 Km	49,795	49,038	28,496	March, 2025
RCPLWEA	11,320 Km	12,228	9,375	8,537	March, 2025
PMGSY-III	1,25,000 Km	1,21,910	89,400	57,683	March, 2025
PM-JANMAN	8,000 Km	4,832	66	192	March, 2028
PMGSY-IV	25,000 habitations	-	-	-	March, 2029

*** as on 11-02-2025**

(iv). Financial Progress

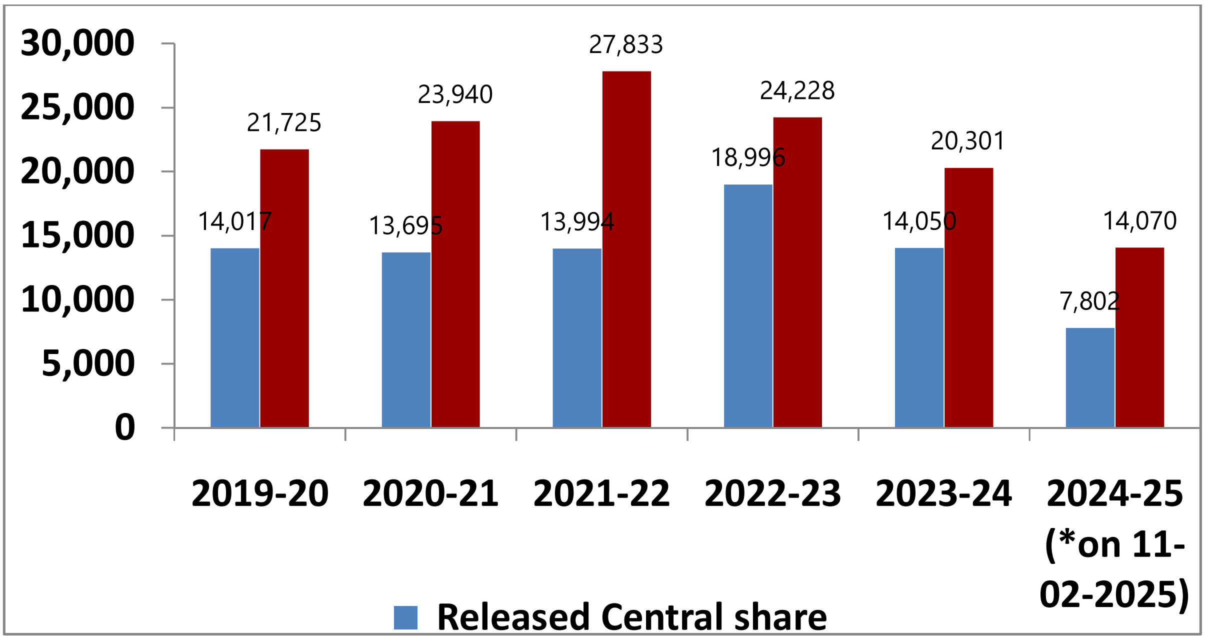
(a) The achievement in respect of financial targets is given below:-

Year	Financial [Rs. in Cr]			Percentage Achievement
	B.E.	R.E (Target)	Actual funds released (Achievement)	
2021-22	15,000	14,000.01	13,993.92	99.96%
2022-23	19,000	19,000.00	18,996.20	99.98%
2023-24	19,000	17,000.00	14,049.79	82.64%
2024-25*	19,000	14,500.00	6,082.44	41.95%

* as on 30.12.2024

No parameters have been set by the current Finance Commission as well as the previous Finance Commission regarding road construction.

PMGSY – Financial Releases and Expenditure (including State Share)



The details of unspent balance under PMGSY during the last three years and the current year are as under:-

Year	Unspent Balance@
2021-22	**6,217.82**
2022-23	**9,652.10**
2023-24	**7,978.87**
2024-25 (as on 30.12.2024)	**5,312.84**

@including State Share

(b) The Department of Rural Development were asked about their vision on the achievement of targets under different verticals of PMGSY with the similar amount of funds as previous year and whether the rising cost of construction have been taken into account of in seeking funds for the scheme, they elaborated in their written reply as under:-

"The year-wise approved outlay of PMGSY-I, II, III & RCPLWEA as per CCEA note is as under:

Year-wise requirement of funds

(Rs. in Crore)

S.No.	Financial year	Central Share	State Share	Total
i.	2021-22	20,875	10,138	31,013
ii	2022-23	20,350	9,882	30,232
iii	2023-24	17,530	8,513	26,043
iv.	2024-25	16,915	8,216	25,131
Total		**75,670**	**36,749**	**1,12,419**

Vertical-wise requirement of funds during FY 2022-23 to 2024-25

(Rs. in Crore)

Name of intervention/vertical	Requirement of funds (includes both Central and State share)
PMGSY-I	20,818
PMGSY-II	6,029
RCPLWEA	6,975
PMGSY-III	78,597
Total	**1,12,419**

Further, PM-JANMAN has been launched as a separate vertical under PMGSY in FY 2023-24. The Year-wise breakup of approved outlay from FY 2023-24 to 2027-28 under PM-JANMAN is as below:-

S.No.	Financial Year	Approved Outlay (includes both Central and State share)
1	2023-24	100
2	2024-25	2000
3	2025-26	2000
4	2026-27 & 2027-28	3900
Total		**8000**
Central Share:- 5040 Crore, State share – 2960 Crore		

Further, the Cabinet has approved PMGSY-IV with an outlay of Rs. 70,125 Crore.

The year-wise breakup of total outlay from FY 2024-25 to FY 2028-29 is as below:-

(Rs in Crore)

Year	Central Share	State Share	Total

2024-25	4,908.75	2,103.75	7,012.50
2025-26	9,817.50	4,207.50	14,025.00
2026-27	11,044.69	4,733.44	15,778.13
2027-28	11,044.69	4,733.44	15,778.13
2028-29	12,271.88	5,259.38	17,531.25
Total	**49,087.50**	**21,037.50**	**70,125.00**

The proposals are sanctioned by the Ministry based on the cost estimate arrived at on the date of sanction of the proposal which is based on the Schedule of Rates(SoR). These SoRs are revised from time to time keeping in view the existing market trends. Once a project is sanctioned, there is no provision for payment of cost escalation on account of time overrun under the scheme as there is fixed timeline for completion of projects sanctioned under PMGSY. As per the PMGSY guidelines, no extra funds are provided by the Central Government on account of time and cost overrun as well as tender premium. Timeline has been clearly laid down for completion of roads/ bridges in the guidelines and the same has to be adhered to by the states. If cost increases on account of time overrun, state has to bear the extra cost. Hence, the rising cost of material and logistics do not impact the initial budgetary requirement envisaged for the scheme.

Accordingly, Budgetary support to the tune of Rs. 19,000 Crore (Central Share) per annum has proved to be adequate to complete all the ongoing interventions/verticals of PMGSY."

(c) When enquired about States/UT-wise the unspent accumulated balances under the scheme and remedial measures taken by the Department of Rural Development, they replied as under:-

"As on 14.02.2025, effective unspent balance programme funds with the states/UTs in SNA is Rs. 3,545.77 crore. The details of unspent balance programme fund with the states/ UTs as on 14.02.2025 state/UT-wise in SNA under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are given below:-

Unspent Balance under PMGSY, State/ UT-wise as on 14.02.2025

S.No.	Name of States/UTs	Unspent Programme Fund Balance (in SNA) (Rs in Crore)
	Andaman & Nicobar	32.75
1	Andhra Pradesh	163.34
2	Andhra Pradesh RCPLWE	11.62
3	Arunachal Pradesh	93.48
4	Assam	166.07

5	Bihar RWD	533.10
6	Bihar (RCPLWE)	7.47
7	Chhattisgarh	0
8	Chhattisgarh (RCPLWE)	42.77
9	Gujarat	85.39
10	Haryana	37.08
11	Himachal Pradesh	17.14
12	Jammu & Kashmir	114.43
13	Jharkhand	0
14	Karnataka	35.72
15	Kerala	136.39
16	Ladakh	0.56
17	Madhya Pradesh	174.92
18	Maharashtra	302.78
19	Maharashtra - RCPLWE	10.40
20	Manipur	145.77
21	Meghalaya	15.48
22	Mizoram	30.34
23	Nagaland	134.71
24	Odisha	297.54
25	Odisha - RCPLWE	1.35
26	Punjab	45.10
	Puducherry	22.47
27	Rajasthan	0
28	Sikkim	103.79
29	Tamil Nadu	3.46
30	Telangana	4.62
31	Telangana RCPLWEA	27.91
32	Tripura	112.80
33	Uttar Pradesh	385.26
34	Uttarakhand	48.07
35	West Bengal	201.69
TOTAL		**3545.77**

Further, the Ministry has been regularly reviewing the position of unspent balances with the states in various monthly review meetings. States are not being released further central funds unless they spend the funds already available with them upto a reasonable limit which is 75%. States are also being encouraged to speed up the pace of works so that funds available with them are utilized in a time bound manner. Letters have been written from Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development to Chief Ministers of States to speed up the work and complete all pending works.

As Stated in the reply of Point 13, PMGSY is not a DBT module scheme. Under PMGSY, funds are released to states as an advance against the Value of Projects (VoP) sanctioned. As such some amount of funds will always remain with the States. However to avoid parking of funds, further funds are released to states only when they spend 75% of the previously released funds. The same is tracked through PFMS and fully ensured. Further Ministry of Finance has issued fresh guidelines for releasing the funds against expenditure to be called "Just in Time" release through SNA-SPARSH. The states of Rajasthan, Odisha, Karnataka, Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Assam and Andhra Pradesh have been identified for implementation of this Module on a pilot basis for implementation of SNA-SPARSH. Once this is implemented, the funds will be released against the expenditure incurred and hence there will be no unspent balances available with the states once SNA-SPARSH is fully implemented."

(v). <u>Physical Progress</u>

Physical Targets & Achievement during the last 3 years

Year	Physical Target			
	Habitation [in no.]		Length [in km]	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2021-22	2,025	1,214	50,000	42,003.90
2022-23	1,736	616	47,171	29,749.41
2023-24	1,074	231	38,000	26,099.65

Most of the pending works are mainly in the NER and Hill States and the following reasons have contributed mainly to less than desired progress of works.

(i) Short working season
(ii) Contracting capacity of States
(iii) Difficult terrain
(iv) Land and forest issues
(v) Legal Issues

The Ministry reviews the progress of works regularly in various monthly and other review meetings. States are provided requisite assistance to achieve the physical target set out in each year.

The physical progress along with shortfalls under different verticals of the scheme separately State/UT-wise is produced at **Annexure II.**

(a) The Department of Rural Development was asked to elucidate the role of States in the successful implementation of the Scheme, they have responded as below:-

"As per PMGSY guidelines, Rural Roads is a State subject and the responsibility of execution of road works and their maintenance under PMGSY lies with the State Governments, who are the implementing authorities of the scheme. Timely clearance of the projects depends upon how well the DPRs are prepared by the States and timely compliance of the observations of Pre-EC and EC by the state. Timely award of works is also one of the major factors in ensuring timely completion of works, which is also the responsibility of the states. It is imperative for the states to ensure that good quality roads are constructed under the scheme by ensuring strict quality monitoring at various levels by way of carrying out inspection of each and every work and establishing field laboratories on each package.

Further release of timely maintenance funds is another issue, where states are expected to contribute significantly. It is seen that this aspects get neglected which impact the quality of roads post Defect Liability Period (DLP). States are encouraged not only to release maintenance funds on time but to also ensure that they are spent for the purpose for which they are released."

(b) The Department of Rural Development were asked to provide the details of the bottlenecks being faced by the scheme owing to the slow approach of the States in the completion of mandatory formalities, the Department in their written replies responded as below:-

"Under PMGSY-I & II, majority of the pending works lie in the North Eastern and Hill States. Delay in completion of these works are mainly on account of adverse climate conditions, short working session, difficult toporgraphy, land acquisition, delay in grant of forest clearance, poor contracting capacity of states, lack of response to tenders etc.

Under RCPLWEA, works have been sanctioned only to 9 LWE affected states. In addition to the above reasons for pendency, law & order and poor response to tenders are the main reasons for slow progress of works.

PMGSY-III works have been sanctioned to only those states who have either fully completed PMGSY-I & II works or are on the verge of completion. There has been some delay in sanctioning works in NE and hilly states because of the pendency of previously sanctioned works under PMGSY-I & II so as to avoid overstreching their contracting capacity .

Further, the implementation of all sanctioned works is being monitored through an online programme Monitoring Information System named Online Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS) on a real time basis. In addition, the progress is regularly reviewed by the

Ministry by way of Regional Review Meetings (RRMs), Performance Review Committee (PRC) Meetings, Pre-Empowered/ Empowered Committee Meetings with the States. At District level, the District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (DISHA) headed by Hon'ble Member of Parliament (LS) monitors the implementation of various schemes of Government of India including PMGSY. Besides above, special review meetings/monthly review meetings are also held by Secretary/Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development with Chief Secretaries/Principal Secretaries of the States to take stock of the progress of the scheme and remove the bottlenecks, if any."

(vi). <u>Forest Clearance Issues</u>

On being asked about the current status of the pending projects under PMGSY due to Forest Clearance issues, the Department provided the following detail of the steps being undertaken:-

> "A total of 257 no. of projects under various verticals of PMGSY are pending due to Forest Clearance.
>
> The Ministry is coordinating with State governments and other Central agencies for faster disposal of pending forest clearances, due to this the the no of cases have decreased considerably. It was 323 in February, 2023, which has come down to 257 as on 22.11.2024."

D. <u>The Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana — National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)</u>

(i). Introduction

The Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana — National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) is a flagship programme of the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) that seeks to alleviate rural poverty through building sustainable community institutions of the poor. The centrally sponsored programme, seeks to mobilize about 10 crore households into SHGs and link them to sustainable livelihoods opportunities by building their skills and enabling them to access formal sources of finance, entitlements and services from both public and private sectors. It is envisaged that the intensive and continuous capacity building of rural poor women will ensure their social, economic and political upliftment.

The Mission seeks to achieve its objective through investing in four core components viz., (a) social mobilization and promotion of sustainable community institutions of the rural poor; (b) financial inclusion of the rural poor; (c) sustainable livelihoods; and (d) social inclusion, development and convergence.

(ii). Key Features

a) **Universal Social Mobilization**: At least one female adult member from each identified rural poor household is brought under Self Help Group (SHG) and its federated institutions in a time bound manner.

b) **Identification of Beneficiaries**: The target group under DAY-NRLM is determined by a well-defined, transparent and equitable process of participatory identification of poor (PIP), anchored by the members of the target communities.

c) **Funds to the community as Resources in Perpetuity**: DAY-NRLM provides Revolving Fund and Community Investment Fund (CIF) as Resources in Perpetuity to the institutions of the poor to strengthen their institutional and financial management capacity and build their track record to attract mainstream bank credit.

(iii). Key Components and sub-schemes of DAY-NRLM

(a) Institution Building and Capacity Building Promotion of community institutions and their capacity building is one of the core components of DAY-NRLM. The community institutions provide a collective platform for the rural poor to overcome poverty through access of financial, technical and marketing resources. These institutions require continuous and intensive capacity building and training The Mission provides multiple funds to these community institutions such as Revolving Fund (RF), Community Investment Fund (CIF) etc. to strengthen their financial base and help them leverage additional funds.

(b) Financial Inclusion

SHG Bank Linkage: Financial inclusion is primarily being facilitated by enabling each SHG to be linked to banks and to access all financial services including loans.

Interest Subvention: The rural poor need credit at low rate of interest and in multiple doses to make their ventures economically viable. In order to ensure affordable credit, DAY-NRLM has a provision for subvention on interest rates.

(c) Livelihoods

Farm Livelihoods: DAY-NRLM promotes sustainable agriculture, better livestock management practices and NTFPs.

Non-Farm Livelihoods: Non-Farm Livelihoods under DAY-NRLM are primarily implemented through the various components of the SVEP umbrella projects.

(d) Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP): Launched in 2010-11, the primary objective of MKSP is to empower women in agriculture and Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) by making systematic investments to enhance their participation & productivity in agriculture as well as NTFP based livelihoods and building the capacity around sustainable harvesting, post-harvesting techniques.

(e) Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP): Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP), the sub-scheme under DAY-NRLM develops an eco-system for supporting small businesses in rural areas.

(iv). Financial Progress

(Rs. In Crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Central Allocation (R.E)	Central Release	% Release
1	2021-22*	10,813.89	9,384.22	86.78
2	2022-23*	11,776.01	11,537.06	97.97
3	2023-24*	14,106.53	13,934.14	98.78
4	2024-25*	15,047.00	8050.66 (As on 02.01.2025)	53.50

*including DDU-GKY and RSETI

Year wise BE/RE and actual expenditure for the years 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 and BE 2025-26 (Capital and Revenue expenditure) are given below:

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Year	B.E		R.E		Actual Expenditure	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
1	2022-23	13336.42	0.00	11776.01	0.00	11537.06	0.00
2	2023-24	14129.17	0.00	14106.53	0.00	13934.14	0.00
3	2024-25	15047.00	0.00	15047.00	0.00	8050.66	0.00
4	2025-26	19005.00					

The Department were asked about the slow financial progress of the scheme (actual expenditure) during 2024-25, the Department submitted in their written reply as under:-

> **"During the current year, the main reason for slow pace of expenditure are given below:**
>
> 1. Programme activities affected due to General Election during the 1st Quarter.
>
> 2. One of the conditions for release of 1st tranche is available in the SNA should not be more than the 50% of the 1st tranche of Central share likely to be released. In nutshell, this condition says fund available with SNA should not be more than 12.50% of the allocation approved for the year. Because of this, State is required to utilize around 90% of the available funds for eligible for release of funds instead of 75%.
>
> 3.As per DOE guidelines anther condition for the release of the fund is that reflection of Central and State share release provision at the State level in the TRSY 07 report. Due to lack of flawless integration between Treasury and PFMS, this took long time to reflection of figures in the PFMS and hence leading to the slow pace of expenditure.
>
> However, the above mentioned issues have now been resolved and most of the states have now taken 1st trench of 1st Instalment.
>
> The programme activities are also generally picks up the momentum in most of the States in the last quarters and, hence, it is expected the pace of expenditure will be higher during last quarter. Therefore, it is expected the entire amount of Revised Estimate for the current year will be fully utilized.

(v). <u>Physical Progress</u>

Year	No. of SHGs to be promoted/brought into the NRLM fold (Target)	No. of SHGs promoted/brought into NRLM fold	%
2021-22	7.80 lakh	6.02 lakh	77%
2022-23	8.26 lakh	8.04 lakh	97%
2023-24	8.28 lakh	7.48 lakh	90.33%

2024-25	NIL*	3490	-

*The overall objective of DAY-NRLM of covering 10 Crore rural households into SHGs is already reached.

(vi). Unspent Balance under NRLM

On being asked about the details of the unspent balance under the scheme, the Department submitted the following reply:-

"State-wise details of unspent balance under NRLM as on 31.01.2025 is given below:

STATE-WISE UNSPENT BALANCE UNDER NRLM DURING 2024-25(Rs.in Crore)		
Sl. No.	**State/UT**	**Unspent Balance** (upto 31.01.2025)
1	Andhra Pradesh	25.75
2	Telangana	0.04
3	Bihar	141.64
4	Chhattisgarh	70.18
5	Goa	4.23
6	Gujarat	122.74
7	Haryana	55.68
8	Himachal Pradesh	3.07
9	Jammu & Kashmir	6.94
10	Jharkhand	126.11
11	Karnataka	14.88
12	Kerala	38.55
13	Madhya Pradesh	123.99
14	Maharashtra	34.05
15	Odisha	249.96
16	Punjab	10.38
17	Rajasthan	73.46
18	Tamil Nadu	152.79
19	Uttar Pradesh	1009.83
20	Uttarakhand	15.73
21	West Bengal	143.21
22	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS Islands	1.70
23	Daman & Diu DNH	1.65
24	Lakshadweep	1.25
25	Ladakh	2.10
26	Puducherry	1.55
	Total (Non NE)	**2428.56**
	NORTH EASTERN STATES	
1	Arunachal Pradesh	20.93
2	Assam	0.02

3	Manipur	33.20
4	Meghalaya	13.81
5	Mizoram	3.38
6	Nagaland	14.77
7	Sikkim	11.57
8	Tripura	56.92
	Total (NE)	**154.60**
	Grand Total	**2583.16**

To control the unspent balance, Finance Review Meetings are held with States to review the progress of the expenditure and resolve any impediments in smooth flow of funds and pace of expenditure. Performance review meetings with the States are also held regularly at highest level under the Chairmanship of Secretary (RD) which are attended by the Additional Chief Secretaries /Principal Secretaries of all States.

With the implementation of guidelines on "Procedure for Release of funds under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and monitoring utilization of the funds released" by GoI, Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, PFMS Division, vide their OM No.-1(13) PFMS|FCD|1020, dated 23/03/2021 which came into effect from 1st July, 2021, each instalment is now limited to 25% of the allocation and proposal for next instalment can be raised only on spending of 75% of the available funds including State Share. In case state share is not released, proposal for next instalment cannot be processed. With these conditions being introduced, liquidation of unspent balances lying with the State/s and implementing agencies is certain and unspent balance getting accumulated will be minimized. Further the Ministry has started the implementation of e-FMAS (electronic fund management and accounting system) to do expenditure and monitoring of all component of expenditure for optimum utilization of resources."

(vii). Deendayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

(a) Deendayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), the skill training and placement program of the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) launched on the 25th September, 2014, aims to provide wage placement linked programs of global standards. The program contributes to the Prime Minister's 'Make in India' campaign to position India as the globally preferred manufacturing hub, while dovetailing its efforts to significantly contribute in other flagship programs of the nation. DDU-GKY is critical to the national skills agenda and to the 430 million young people in the country in the age group of 15-35 years, close to 70% of whom live in rural areas. The scheme has a great potential to transforming the nation's demographic surplus to the much needed "demographic dividend" through building the productive capabilities of the rural youth. DDU-GKY is designed to not only provide high quality skill training opportunities to the rural poor, but also to establish a larger ecosystem that supports trained candidates secure a better future. DDU-GKY is currently being implemented in 27 States and 4 UTs. As on 31st July 2024 DDU-GKY has over 2369 Training Centres (however 629 are operational) in 539 projects, in partnership with over 417 Project Implementing Agencies conducting training across 37 sectors, and over 775 job-roles. Due to lock down and containment measures Training activities were affected during first and second wave of pandemic and Training Centers were closed during this period. The training activity has resumed and currently 629 Training Centres are operational and a total of 28,545 candidates are under training. A total of 16.95 lakhs candidates have been trained and 11.02 lakhs have been placed till December, 2024.

(b) The details about the Financial and Physical progress of DDU-GKY so far since inception and separately for the current Financial Year has been provided by the Department in their written replies as below:-

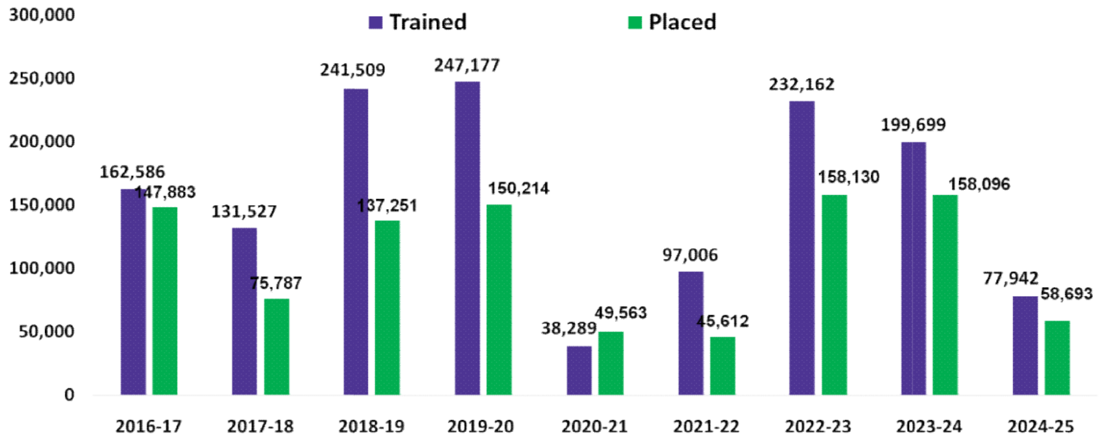
“Details of Physical and Financial Progress under DDU-GKY since inception till Jan 2025 are as under:

Financial Year	Total no. of candidates trained under DDU-GKY	Total no. of candidates placed under DDU-GKY	Total Funds released (In Lakhs)
2014-15	43,038	21,446	56903.80
2015-16	236,471	109,512	58066.30
2016-17	162,586	147,883	79266.80
2017-18	131,527	75,787	80341.05
2018-19	241,509	137,251	121528.94
2019-20	247,177	150,214	187197.65
2020-21	38,289	49,563	107666.72
2021-22	97,006	45,612	1304.28
2022-23	232,162	158,130	9283.83
2023-24	199,699	158,096	23387.41
2024-25 till Jan'25	77,942	58,693	24464.71
Total	**1,707,406**	**1,112,187**	**749411.49**

(c) The Committee wanted to know about details of the unspent balance against DDU-GKY, during the current Financial Year and the corrective steps taken in this regard, , the Department replied as under:-

“Under DDU-GKY till 14.02.2025 a total of Rs. 1313.43 crore is present as unspent balance during the FY 2024-25. To address the issues of unspent balances lying with the States, regular reviews are being done by the Program Division and appropriate communication including D.O. letters are being sent to the States/UTs requesting them to return of unspent balances lying idle with them."

(d) **Achievement of DDU-GKY during the last 8 Years**



In 2020-21 & 2021-22 Training centres were closed due to pandemic related lockdown and containment measures.
Data till 30.09.2024 for FY 2024-25

E. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

(i). 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.

(ii). <u>Components of NSAP</u>

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.

(iii). (a) **Financial Achievement**

(Rs in Crore)

Year	Amount allocated (BE/RE)	Amount spent	% Target Achieved
2021-22	BE-9200.00/RE-8730.00	8152.23	93.38%
2022-23	BE/RE-9652.00	9652.00	100%
2023-24	BE-9636.32/ RE-9652.00	9491.11	98%
2024-25 (as on 31.12.2024)	BE-9652.00	6499.17	67.34%

(b) Physical Achievement

(Number of beneficiaries in lakh)

Scheme	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
IGNOAPS	215.74	215.78	218.18	216.56
IGNWPS	63.00	65.17	67.23	65.74
IGNDPS	8.04	8.24	8.68	8.12
NFBS	3.59	3.59	3.59	3.59
Annapurna	0*	0*	0*	0*

*Request not received from States/UTs for food allocation.

NSAP – Allocation and Release

FY	BE (Rs. in crore)	Release (Rs. in crore)
2024-25	9652.00	7840.02*
2023-24	9636.00	9491.11
2022-23	9652.00	9652.00
2021-22	9200.00	8152.23
2020-21	9200.00	8686.60
2019-20	9200.00	8692.41

*Upto 12.02.2025

IV. **District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committees (DISHA)**

District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committees known as 'DISHA' has been established to ensure the effective and timely implementation of key Central Schemes and Programs at the district level with the objective to foster better coordination among all elected representatives of Parliament, State Legislatures and Local Governments (Panchayati Raj Institutions, Municipal Bodies) in monitoring the progress of development programs aimed at socio-economic transformation within districts. According to Para 6 of the DISHA guidelines, the State-Level DISHA Committee must hold meetings at least once every six months, while the District-Level

DISHA Committee must hold meetings at least once per quarter. Funds are released for the reimbursement of amounts claimed by the State Government and DRDA or Zila Panchayat as per Para 8 and Para 9 of the guidelines for State-Level and District-Level DISHA Committees respectively, based on actual expenditures incurred, subject to an overall ceiling of Rs. 3.0 lakh and Rs. 2.0 lakh per meeting, respectively.

Funds are also used under the Major head 'Management support to Rural Development Programme (MSRDP)' to meet the expenditure incurred under for Professional Services.

(i). <u>Physical Achievement</u>

(a) State wise DISHA Meetings detail from 2023-24 to 2024-25

S.No	State	Total Districts (DISHA)	2024-25 *as on 15.02.2025	2023 - 24
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3	1	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	26	25	34
3	Arunachal Pradesh	25	1	38
4	Assam	35	4	40
5	Bihar	38	31	59
6	Chandigarh	1	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	33	20	33
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	3	0	1
9	Goa	2	2	4
10	Gujarat	33	25	71
11	Haryana	22	18	49
12	Himachal Pradesh	12	6	16
13	Jammu & Kashmir	20	11	8
14	Jharkhand	24	22	33
15	Karnataka	31	33	43
16	Kerala	14	13	33
17	Ladakh	2	0	3
18	Lakshadweep	1	1	1
19	Madhya Pradesh	55	34	73
20	Maharashtra	36	6	17
21	Manipur	16	0	0
22	Meghalaya	12	1	9
23	Mizoram	11	0	10
24	Nagaland	16	0	17
25	NCT of DELHI	11	2	4
26	Odisha	30	20	34
27	Puducherry	4	0	0

28	Punjab	23	6	19
29	Rajasthan	50	33	32
30	Sikkim	6	4	3
31	Tamil Nadu	38	43	78
32	Telangana	33	23	10
33	Tripura	8	5	13
34	Uttar Pradesh	75	57	124
35	Uttarakhand	13	15	24
36	West Bengal	23	0	0
	Total	**785**	**462**	**934**

(b) The Committee enquired about how far the DISHA meetings have served their purpose of monitoring in terms of their regular holding across States/UTs, the DoRD replied as under:-

> "The primarily objective of the District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committees (DISHA) is to monitor the implementation of the programmes/Schemes of Central Government. According to Para 6 of the DISHA guidelines, the State-Level DISHA Committee must hold meetings at least once every six months, while the District-Level DISHA Committee must hold meetings at least once per quarter. Convening the DISHA meeting is crucial for ensuring effective governance and promoting the holistic development of the district. These meetings serve as a platform to facilitate synergies in monitoring and the timely implementation of various programs at the district level. Regular meetings also help identify challenges, address bottlenecks, and align district-level priorities with national development goals, ultimately contributing to the upliftment of communities and the reduction of regional disparities.
>
> DISHA was launched in 2016 to monitor the implementation of the programmes/Schemes of Central Government effectively. At the beginning, 28 schemes of Govt. of India were covered under DISHA. Subsequently, the number of schemes have been increased and now total number of 93 schemes of 33 Ministries are covered under it. Importance of DISHA meetings have also been recognized by several Hon'ble MPs.
>
> Recognizing the critical importance of DISHA, this Ministry is persistently working to ensure that these meetings are convened on regular basis. Number of DISHA meetings have been increased from 754 in 2021-22 to 1120 in 2022-23. However, a slight shortfall has been observed in 2023-24 (934 meetings) due to General Lok Sabha election and various state assembly elections.

A total number of 462 DISHA meetings have been convened in current Financial Year till now. With the formation of 18th Lok Sabha, all District Level DISHA committees constituted earlier was dissolved on 24th June, 2024 and it has been re-constituted on August 8, 2024 only in 785 districts across India. Further, due to Parliamentary sessions and Election in the various states, less meetings have been convened."

(ii). <u>Monitoring</u>

The Committee enquired as to how does Department of Rural Development take a follow-up of the developments of DISHA meetings and steps being taken by them to ensure active participation of Officers in the DISHA meetings, the DoRD replied as below:-

> "Convening DISHA meetings is essential for ensuring effective governance and fostering the holistic development of districts. These meetings provide a platform for promoting synergies in monitoring and ensuring the timely implementation of various Central Government Schemes and programs at the district level. Recognizing the critical importance of DISHA, this Ministry is persistently working to ensure that these meetings are convened on regular basis. The matter has been pursued at the apex level. All the States/UTs have been requested to take necessary actions and to instruct the relevant Member Secretaries to ensure timely convening of the District Level DISHA meetings and to ensure participation of higher level officers of the respective district. A Help Desk has also been established in the Ministry that persistently follows up the matter with respective District Administrations.
>
> Further, to strengthen DISHA monitoring mechanism, a state of the art DISHA Dashboard has been developed by the Department. This Dashboard, aims to create a data driven governance solution for elected representatives for planning, monitoring and evaluating multiple parameters of various schemes under DISHA.
>
> Also, to support the operations of DISHA Committee, facilitate structured and effective meetings, a web portal called 'Meeting Reporting Module' (https://rural.gov.in/en/disha) has been developed for State Level DISHA meeting. It has salient features such as Notice Board, Proceedings of Meeting (PoMs), Action Taken Report and Summary for state and district level meetings which contains schedules meeting date, time, venue, and agenda, meeting notices and minutes and assign action points.
>
> A total number of 121 and 7 Non-official members in the District DISHA Committee and State DISHA committee respectively have been nominated. An area officer has also been designated for respective State DISHA committee by this Ministry.

To ensure effective utilization of the above, States/UTs have been instructed to direct all District Collectors/ Magistrates and CEO Zilla Parishads to include ATRs on the decisions and recommendations of last DISHA meeting in the agenda of the scheduled DISHA meeting as the first item and also make comprehensive and correct entries with respect to PoMs in the designated portal after the meeting."

PART – II

OBSERVATIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

Demand Number 87 of the Department of Rural Development under the Ministry of Rural Development was laid in the Lok Sabha on 10th February, 2025 and stood reference to the Committee on Rural Development and Panchayati Raj in exercise of the powers conferred upon the Departmentally Related Standing Committees, Standing Committee on Rural Development and Panchayati Raj have thoroughly scrutinized the Demands for Grants of the Department of Rural Development keeping in view primarily the previous and ongoing financial/physical performance and in light of their findings have made the following Observations/Recommendations:-

1. <u>Higher Budgetary Allocation and Utilization of Funds</u>

The role of the Department of Rural Development (DoRD) is very crucial for the holistic development of rural areas of the country, and as such, adequate budgetary allocation is to be made for sustaining the momentum of the implementation of various ongoing important schemes and for taking up new important schemes by the Department. The Committee observe that as against the funds of Rs. 1,73,804.01 crore allocated at the RE stage of 2024-25, actual expenditure was Rs. 1,13,284.55 crore only, which is 34.82% less than the funds allocated at the RE stage. This indicates that either the budgetary planning of the Government was not prudent enough or there is a problem at the actual implementation stage of the schemes. At the fag end of the completion of the financial year, the Committee desire to know how the DoRD plans to utilize the allocated funds fully.

The Committee further observe that there is a meagre hike of 2.27% in the total budgetary allocation of the DoRD for the financial year 2025-26, amounting to Rs. 1,88,754.53 crore, as against Rs. 1,84,566.19 crore allocated during the financial year 2024-25. The Committee feel that this meagre hike is not adequate enough to accelerate the sustainable momentum of rural progress. It has also

been observed that, barring DAY-NRLM, funds for other major schemes like MGNREGA, PMGSY, PMAY-G, and NSAP, by and large, have been kept static. The Committee, therefore, recommend the DoRD to chalk out quarterly and monthly expenditure plans well in advance in consultation with all stakeholders and undertake all possible measures to ensure the adequacy of funds at each stage of scheme implementation. It should also be ensured that no scheme of rural development gets hampered either due to a shortage of funds or the slow pace of implementation of targeted schemes.

2. Fiscal Prudence

The Committee note with concern the significant unspent balances in multiple schemes under the Department of Rural Development (DoRD), which remains a matter of serious concern. As of the latest financial review, the accumulated unspent funds under various schemes are PMAY-G: ₹15,825.35 crore, PMGSY: ₹3,545.77 crore, NSAP: ₹1,813.34 crore, NRLM: ₹2,583.16 crore, MGNREGA: ₹1,627.65 crore and DDU-GKY: ₹1,313.43 crore.

This substantial accumulation of unutilized funds reflects not only weaknesses in fiscal planning within DoRD but also gaps in the implementation mechanisms of rural development schemes. The Committee acknowledge and appreciate the gradual reduction in unspent balances over time. However, the continued non-utilization of funds, along with pending wage and material liabilities and delays in installment releases, adversely affects the efficiency of scheme implementation and hinders the achievement of desired outcomes. Therefore, the Committee strongly recommend that the DoRD develop innovative strategies and adopt a more effective approach to enhance fiscal prudence. It is essential that funds are optimally utilized within the planned timeframes, ensuring that rural development programs function smoothly and effectively contribute to their intended objectives.

3. Release of Funds to West Bengal

The Committee observe from the data on physical and financial progress provided by the Ministry that no central funds have been released to the State of West Bengal under MGNREGA and various other schemes for FY 2022-23, 2023-24, and the current financial year. The continued suspension of funds has resulted in severe consequences, including a sharp increase in distress migration and disruptions in rural development initiatives. This has had a significant adverse impact on the livelihoods of rural populations, exacerbating economic hardships in the state.

The Committee strongly recommend that West Bengal receive its rightful dues for all eligible years, except for the year currently under dispute in court. Additionally, the pending payments must be released without delay to ensure that ongoing rural development projects are not stalled and that intended beneficiaries do not suffer due to financial constraints.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

4. Stagnation of Funds in MGNREGA

The Committee are concerned to note that the Budget Estimates under MGNREGA for the Financial Year 2025-26 have remained unchanged at ₹86,000 crore since the Revised Estimates for 2023-24.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) provides a legal right to work for the most economically disadvantaged sections of the rural population who are willing to work. It is a last resort of succour for the jobless section of the society who have no other means of livelihood to feed their family members. The scheme serves as a critical safety net, particularly for those facing extreme poverty and unemployment.

The role and importance of MGNREGA was clearly visible during the corona pandemic times when it acted as a ray of hope for the needy in times of distress. The Committee are unable to comprehend the rationale for not increasing the allocation of fund under MGNREGA since 2023-24. Since the scheme ensured employment to masses of rural poor and deprived section of the society, it is very much essential that adequate Budgetary Allocation ought to be made for the effective implementation of the Scheme.

The Committee urge that the requirement for fund allocation should be looked afresh as it is an established procedure that MGNREGA being a demand driven scheme, the funds can be raised at RE stage accordingly. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department of Rural Development apprise themselves of the still existing high demand for job under MGNREGA at the ground level more realistically and press upon the Ministry of Finance for increased allocation to MGNREGA.

5. Revision of Wage Rate and Bringing Parity in Wages

A long-standing concern of the Committee regarding MGNREGA have been the revision of wage rates and the disparity in wages across different States and Union Territories. Despite multiple recommendations on this matter, the Department of Rural Development has not implemented any significant changes.

The Committee emphasize the need for the Department to address this issue with a balanced and pragmatic approach. It is essential to ensure that wage rates are revised appropriately, keeping in mind the rising cost of living and the economic conditions of rural workers.

Furthermore, the current linkage of MGNREGA wages to the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Laborers (CPI-AL) may not accurately reflect inflation trends. The Committee believe that this index does not fully capture the real impact of inflation, and therefore, the method of wage calculation must be reviewed and updated on a priority basis to reflect actual economic conditions at the ground level.

Since MGNREGA is primarily funded by the Central Government, the Committee recommend that the Ministry of Rural Development consider the implementation of a uniform wage rate across all States and Union Territories. This would help ensure fairness and consistency in wage payments under the scheme.

Therefore, the Committee strongly recommend that the Department of Rural Development take immediate steps to revise MGNREGA wage rates by linking them to a more appropriate pricing index and explore the feasibility of establishing a standardized wage rate under MGNREGS at the national level.

6. <u>Wage and Material Pendencies under MGNREGA</u>

The Committee are concerned about the persistent delays in the disbursement of the Centre's share of funds under the wage and material components of MGNREGA across multiple States and Union Territories. As per the information provided by the Department of Rural Development, as of 15.02.2025, the pending liabilities stand at ₹12,219.18 crore in wages, ₹11,227.09 crore in material components and total pending liabilities are ₹23,446.27 crore. This accounts for 27.26% of the current budget, meaning that more than one-fourth of the allocated funds will be used to clear previous years' dues. Consequently, the actual working budget for the current financial year is reduced to ₹62,553.73 crore, significantly limiting the scheme's capacity to function effectively and meet its primary objective of preventing rural distress and ensuring livelihood security.

The Committee find accrual of such liabilities as severe impediments hampering the beneficiaries' plight. While the Committee acknowledge the reasons cited by the Department of Rural Development, such as non-receipt of required documents, these delays in wage payments and fund disbursement create significant hardships for rural workers. Given the scale of MGNREGA, which serves millions of job cardholders across the country, such financial bottlenecks not only impact rural livelihoods but also discourage the most vulnerable sections of society from seeking employment under the scheme.

This, in turn, increases distress migration to urban areas in search of alternative employment opportunities. Therefore, the Committee urge the Department of Rural Development to take immediate steps to ensure the timely release of the Centre's share of funds under wages and materials. The Department must strengthen coordination with State Governments and adopt effective measures to prevent further delays in disbursement.

7. Aadhaar-Based Payment System under MGNREGA

The Aadhaar-Based Payment System (ABPS) facilitates the direct transfer of wages to the bank accounts of unskilled workers under MGNREGA, even in cases where beneficiaries frequently change bank accounts or fail to update their new account details with the concerned Programme Officer. This system has been effective in eliminating fraudulent claims and ensuring that only genuine beneficiaries receive wage payments.

The Committee acknowledge and appreciates the role of ABPS in enhancing transparency and efficiency. However, the Committee firmly believe that this technological intervention should not be made mandatory due to operational challenges that have led to exclusions of genuine beneficiaries. In several instances, workers have been wrongfully removed from the system due to discrepancies between their Aadhaar details and job card records.

Therefore, the Committee recommend that the Department of Rural Development ensure that the Aadhaar-Based Payment System remains optional and that alternative payment mechanisms are made available. This would ensure that workers without Aadhaar or those facing biometric authentication issues continue to receive their rightful wages without compromising the integrity of the scheme.

8. Number of Guaranteed Workdays under MGNREGA

While examining the subject of MGNREGA and during their deliberations, the Committee were apprised about demands from various quarters of the

country regarding the increase in the number of days from 100. The Committee also take cognizance of the provision of the scheme through which State Governments can request an additional 50 days of work under MGNREGA to meet the need for work in cases of exigencies arising out of natural calamities. The Committee take note of this existing provision and is of the view that MGNREGA is a last 'fall-back' option for numerous rural people, and the amount of expenditure under it also elicits a keen interest in the scheme by the poor and marginalized. The scheme needs to be revamped, keeping in view the changing times and emerging challenges.

The Committee are of the firm opinion that the 'need of the hour' is to further diversify the nature of works under MGNREGA in such a manner and through such mechanisms that could also propel the number of guaranteed working days under MGNREGA to at least 150 days from the current 100 days. In light of this, the Committee strongly recommend the Department of Rural Development to review the scheme of MGNREGA in such a way that could ensure an increase in the number of guaranteed days of work from 100 to 150 days.

9. New Categories of Work under MGNREGA

During the deliberations of the Committee, one of the pertinent issue that kept on coming up was the demand of suitable review and widening the ambit of 'permissible works' under MGNREGA so as to include few contemporary required areas such as disaster relief and climate-resilient activities. Hence, the Committee strongly urge DoRD to look into the matter of inclusion of disaster relief and climate-resilient activities under the permissible ambit of MGNREGA so that the rural populace too is prepared to meet the challenges posed due to climate change. Furthermore, activities such as the construction of protection walls in hilly areas and embankments to mitigate coastal and riverbank erosion should be incorporated into the scope of MGNREGA to enhance disaster resilience and environmental protection in vulnerable regions.

The Committee recommend that the amount allocated for construction of embankment under MGNREGA in flood-prone areas should be raised from Rs. 10 lakh to 25 Lakh. Additionally, the Local Representative of Parliament should be empowered to propose and approve works under MGNREGA that they deem necessary for their respective constituencies, ensuring that local priorities and developmental needs are effectively addressed.

10. Enhancing Social Audits

The Committee emphasize the critical role of social audits in ensuring transparency, accountability, and public oversight in the implementation of government schemes. Given their significance, the Committee strongly recommend an increase in financial allocation for conducting comprehensive social audits across all welfare programs.

The scope of social audits must be expanded to cover all major government schemes, with greater community participation to strengthen grassroots monitoring and evaluation. To achieve this, capacity-building initiatives should be introduced to train and educate citizens on the audit process, equipping them with the necessary skills to actively oversee and assess the implementation of schemes in their areas.

Additionally, stringent measures must be enforced to enhance transparency and prevent mismanagement. This includes the mandatory use of audio and video recordings during social audit processes, ensuring that irregularities are systematically documented and addressed.

The Committee reiterate that social audits are a powerful mechanism for public accountability and urges the Department of Rural Development to take immediate steps to institutionalize and strengthen this framework across all relevant schemes.

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)

11. Eligible Beneficiaries under PMAY-G

The Committee note that a persistent challenge in the implementation of PMAY-G has been the identification of genuine beneficiaries, particularly homeless individuals and those residing in kutcha houses. The eligibility criteria for PMAY-G were determined based on housing deprivation parameters from the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC), 2011.

However, considerable time has passed since the base year, and it has been widely observed that many eligible beneficiaries have become ineligible while a whole lot of eligible beneficiaries have surfaced and waiting to avail the benefits. This gap in beneficiary identification is a serious deficiency in the scheme's implementation and requires urgent rectification.

The Committee recommend that the Department of Rural Development (DoRD) undertake a comprehensive review of the existing list of eligible beneficiaries at the earliest. Additionally, the policy framework must be revised to ensure that newly emerging needy households—who were not covered under the SECC 2011 Census—are duly included in the PMAY-G scheme. This will ensure that no eligible and deserving beneficiary is left out.

Furthermore, the Committee also recommend that the eligibility criteria be expanded to include households with semi-permanent structures, such as those with pucca walls or tin roofs, to better reflect the current housing realities and ensure comprehensive coverage under PMAY-G.

12. <u>Backlog of Pending Houses under PMAY-G</u>

The Committee note that the Ministry of Rural Development has been implementing the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G) since April 1, 2016, as one of the Government's flagship schemes aimed at achieving the vision of 'Housing for All by 2024'. The overall target of the scheme was to construct 2.95 crore houses by 2024, which included 2.04 crore houses from the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011-based Permanent Wait List (PWL) and 0.91 crore houses from the finalized Awaas+ 2018 survey list.

The Union Cabinet, in its meeting on August 9, 2024, approved the continuation of PMAY-G for five more years to construct 2 crore additional houses, which would cover the remaining eligible households from the SECC 2011 PWL and saturation of the updated Awaas+ (2018) list. Additionally, the houses targeted for completion by March 31, 2024, under the previous phase, must now be completed by March 2025, as per the Cabinet's approval.

While the Committee appreciate the extension of PMAY-G, it expresses serious concern over the allocation of houses under the extended phase. As of October 22, 2024, a total of 2.66 crore houses have been completed, while 29 lakh houses remain pending. A backlog of 1,46,54,267 houses still exists, including 62,54,267 from the SECC-2011 list and approximately 84 lakh from the Awaas+ list. The 2 crore houses approved under the extended phase already account for this backlog of 1.46 crore houses, meaning that, in reality, only 53.45 lakh new houses have been allocated under this phase.

The Committee strongly recommend that the total number of houses planned under the extended phase of PMAY-G be increased to at least 3.46 crore, accounting for both the backlog of 1.46 crore houses and an additional 2 crore houses to ensure fresh allocations beyond the existing backlog. Additionally, given the rise in construction costs and inflationary pressures, the Committee recommend that the per-unit cost of houses under PMAY-G be increased to ₹4 lakh to ensure that beneficiaries receive quality housing that meets minimum standards of safety and durability.

During the course of its examination, the Committee was informed that all houses under the scheme will only be completed by 2029, a timeline the Committee consider highly concerning, as it will cause unnecessary hardship to intended beneficiaries. The Committee also note that in the meantime, the Awaas+ 2024 survey, conducted through the Awaas+ 2024 Mobile App, is being used to identify additional eligible rural households under modified exclusion criteria. As of February 14, 2025, 80,32,731 households have been surveyed by States and Union Territories, raising expectations that many more rural families will be able to secure pucca houses under the scheme.

Given the scale of delays and the existing backlog, the Committee urge the Ministry to take urgent and proactive measures to identify and address the causes of delays. It is imperative to ensure continuous coordination with States and Union Territories to facilitate the timely completion of incomplete and pending houses within the revised deadline. The successful implementation of PMAY-G is crucial for achieving universal housing coverage, and the Committee strongly emphasize that all necessary actions must be taken without further delays to prevent hardship to rural beneficiaries.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

13. Pending Projects under PMGSY

The Committee note that the progress and development of the entire country is heavily dependent on robust rural connectivity. The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched with the objective of providing all-weather road connectivity to unconnected habitations, thereby boosting rural infrastructure and economic development. However, it has been observed that a significant number of projects under PMGSY remain incomplete within their designated timeframe, leading to delays in infrastructure development and the benefits reaching the intended beneficiaries.

Such delays even cause an escalation in the project cost due to the inflationary aspect affecting the expenditure on raw materials. Rural roads is a State subject, and the responsibility for the execution and maintenance of PMGSY projects lies with the State Governments, who serve as the implementing authorities. While the Committee acknowledge this, they emphasize the need for stronger coordination mechanisms to ensure the timely release of funds by State Governments, enabling smoother project execution.

Additionally, the Committee note that delays in obtaining clearances from various Ministries, such as the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, have further prolonged the implementation of many PMGSY projects. This bureaucratic bottleneck has been a significant hurdle in the timely

execution of road construction projects, affecting the rural populace who rely on improved connectivity for economic and social mobility.

In light of the above facts, the Committee recommend that the Department of Rural Development (DoRD) take proactive measures to expedite the completion of pending PMGSY projects by ensuring effective coordination with State Governments, streamlining approval processes, and facilitating better convergence with other Ministries. The Committee stress that it is imperative for the DoRD to address these issues on a priority basis to ensure that PMGSY projects are completed within stipulated timelines and deliver their intended benefits to rural communities.

14. Relaxation of Road Construction Norms under PMGSY

Rural roads is a State subject, and the responsibility for the execution of road works and their maintenance under PMGSY lies with the State Governments, who are the implementing authorities of the scheme. The roads constructed under this Yojana are based on the prescribed norms and standards under the provisions of PMGSY. The Committee were enlightened during their study visit about the non-availability of land/space for road construction as per the prescribed norms under PMGSY.

Therefore, the Committee recommend that the DoRD relax the road construction norms by amending the provisions and guidelines of PMGSY to give flexibility to State Governments to adjust road width and design norms based on their local geographical conditions and transportation needs. The Committee also recommend that the construction of an additional 100 km of roads be allocated based on the recommendation of the local representative of Parliament, and that the funds for the same be allocated from the Consolidated Fund of India.

15. Neglected Road Infrastructure

The program should prioritize roads in poor condition that have been neglected by State Governments, ensuring equitable infrastructure development. These roads should either be rehabilitated under a dedicated initiative or included in the new PMGSY allotment to improve rural connectivity and accessibility.

A flagship program like PMGSY is affected by the malaise of poor maintenance post-construction and after being handed over to the States. The entire effort of constructing quality roads to provide rural connectivity gets marred by inadequate maintenance. The Committee note the concerns raised from various quarters and through their own experiences during study visits that roads constructed under PMGSY at various locations suffer from poor maintenance and begin to deteriorate at an early stage. It has been noted that while provisions for maintenance exist in the guidelines, there is a lack of adherence to them, and there is no accountability. The wherewithal for honesty and transparency seems to be lacking in the implementation of such an important scheme. Even though a monitoring mechanism is elaborately laid down, the maintenance of roads constructed under PMGSY remains a serious concern.

It has also been noticed that contractors, after the stipulated period under their supervision, hand over the roads by merely carrying out cosmetic patchwork on damaged roads. Therefore, the Committee are of the firm opinion that the evaluation of roads should be conducted on a periodic basis even after the completion of construction, both through physical inspections and by utilizing virtual techniques such as geo-tagging and mobile applications, to ensure roads are not neglected and are maintained properly.

Thus, the DoRD is recommended to earmark specific teams for periodic and mandatory physical inspections of roads under PMGSY. For those roads that are already neglected and in disrepair, the Committee recommend that these roads be identified and either rehabilitated under a dedicated initiative or included in the new PMGSY allotment to improve rural connectivity and accessibility.

16. Road Survey under PMGSY-IV

The Committee note that the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana-IV (PMGSY-IV) has been launched for the financial years 2024-25 to 2028-29, with a total outlay of Rs. 70,125 crore (Central Share: Rs. 49,087.50 crore, State Share: Rs. 21,037.50 crore). Under this scheme, 25,000 unconnected habitations with a population size of 500+ in plains, 250+ in NE & Hill States/UTs, special category areas (Tribal Schedule V, Aspirational Districts/Blocks, Desert areas), and 100+ in LWE-affected districts will be covered as per the 2011 Census. It is proposed that 62,500 km of all-weather roads will be provided to these unconnected habitations. Additionally, the construction of required bridges along the alignment of these roads will also be undertaken.

The Committee, however, express concern that the PMGSY-IV road survey is currently based on the outdated 2011 Census, which does not reflect the present population, settlement expansions, and evolving infrastructure needs. Since the new Census has not yet been conducted, the survey lacks an accurate picture of ground realities, leading to ineligible habitations receiving priority while genuine beneficiaries are overlooked.

The Committee therefore recommend that, to ensure equitable rural connectivity, the road survey under PMGSY-IV should be revised based on the latest available population data or an interim assessment. This will help identify true beneficiaries, address infrastructural gaps, and ensure that roads are allocated fairly to areas most in need.

Furthermore, the Committee strongly recommend that the local Member of Parliament (MP) must be consulted before the survey, and each survey must be vetted and approved by the local parliamentary representative. If the authorities fail to do so, it would raise serious concerns about the transparency and inclusivity of the survey process. The Committee emphasize that parliamentary oversight is crucial in ensuring that the road network benefits those who need it the most and that no eligible habitation is left out due to bureaucratic lapses or outdated data.

NIRD&PR, NRIDA and NRLPS

17. Reduction in NIRD&PR's Budget

NIRD, established in 1958 as an autonomous organization of the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, acts as a 'think-tank' for the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) and the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) by providing critical inputs for policymaking through research, creation of a knowledge base, and capacity building of rural development officials and development practitioners. NIRD has played a facilitating role in rural development flagship programs of MoRD since the inception of the current Ministry. NIRD was registered as a society funded by the Ministry of Rural Development. In 2014, the subject of Panchayati Raj was added to NIRD, making it the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR).

The Committee note that for the year 2024-25, the Budget Estimate (BE) was Rs. 108 crore, which was later reduced to Rs. 73.68 crore at the Revised Estimate (RE) stage, and the actual expenditure remained the same. However, the Committee are perplexed at the Budget Estimate for 2025-26 being only Rs. 1 lakh. From this, it can only be inferred that a major development regarding the future of the institute is being planned.

The Committee are concerned about the fate of the 200-odd employees of this historical institute. In this regard, the Committee have been informed that the Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, has recommended the disengagement of this autonomous organization from the MoRD, with a proposal that the institute be converted into a Centre of Excellence or a deemed university-type setup, generating its own funds. This proposal is still at the discussion stage with NIRDPR.

The Committee desire that, until a concrete decision is taken, the budget allocation be reviewed to ensure the continued functioning of this institute and to allay the fears and anxiety of its employees.

18. Merger of NRIDA and NRLPS

The Committee observe that under the Rationalization of Autonomous Bodies, it has been proposed to merge the National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA) and the National Rural Livelihood Promotion Society (NRLPS) with the Department of Rural Development and to set up a dedicated Project Monitoring Unit (PMU) named National Rural Infrastructure Development Unit (NRIDU) within the Department.

The Committee are of the view that the merger of NRIDA and NRLPS with the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) should not compromise their autonomy. These institutions play a crucial role in implementing and monitoring rural development programs, and their independent functioning ensures efficiency, innovation, and specialized expertise. Efforts should be made to restore their autonomy while ensuring seamless coordination with the Ministry. Instead of full integration, these institutions should be strengthened with better financial, administrative, and functional independence, allowing them to operate effectively. Measures should be taken to enhance their role in policymaking, program implementation, and monitoring, ensuring that their expertise is utilized optimally for capacity building, rural infrastructure, and livelihood promotion.

National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)

19. <u>Promotion of SHG Products</u>

Self-Help Groups (SHGs) under the DAY-NRLM scheme are a boon to rural women, enabling them to work together for their livelihoods. However, the Committee note that SHG women can be better supported in generating revenue if the products they produce, such as dairy, agricultural goods, handicrafts, etc., have a proper platform for marketing and sales.

Although SHGs have access to village mandis, the limited operational days of these mandis restrict their ability to sell their products effectively. Therefore, continuous promotion and marketing of SHG products is essential to provide them with the much-needed opportunity to thrive. This includes free connectivity for SHG products to online marketplaces like Amazon, Flipkart, etc.

Additionally, SHG members should be provided with specialized computer training to help them launch their local products online through websites and social media platforms, enabling them to generate revenue through their hard work and skills.

The Committee therefore recommend that the DoRD develop a robust marketing structure that allows SHG products to gain better visibility, leading to wider local and international customer reach, ultimately enhancing revenue generation and ensuring sustainable incomes.

National Social Assistance Programme(NSAP)

20. Increased Allocation of Funds

The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is a 100% Centrally Funded Centrally Sponsored Scheme, providing social security assistance to senior citizens, widows, disabled persons, and bereaved families upon the death of the primary breadwinner. The scheme has been continued under the 15th Finance Commission Cycle (2021-26).

The Committee note that the Budget Estimates for NSAP have remained static at Rs. 9,652 crore for the last three financial years, including the current year. The Committee are unable to comprehend the rationale behind not increasing the allocation of funds for NSAP since 2022-23. Given the importance of ensuring adequate financial support for the beneficiaries, the Committee feel that the budgetary allocation must be reviewed.

Therefore, the Committee recommend that the Department of Rural Development submit a new proposal for Cabinet consideration, seeking an upward revision of fund allocation for NSAP. This would ensure that all eligible beneficiaries receive the intended assistance, and the needs of vulnerable sections are effectively addressed.

21. Utilisation of Central Assistance under NSAP

During its recent study visit, the Committee came to know that Lakshadweep is not fully utilizing the central assistance available under the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP).

The Committee is of the view that to maximize benefits for eligible beneficiaries, it is essential to ensure effective utilization of both Central and Union Territory (UT) contributions. Integrating NSAP with existing UT welfare schemes would help enhance social security coverage, optimize resource allocation, and provide greater financial assistance to the elderly, widows, and persons with disabilities.

The Committee therefore recommends that a structured implementation plan be adopted to ensure seamless coordination between central and UT funds, preventing underutilization and ensuring that all eligible individuals receive their rightful entitlements.

District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committees (DISHA)

22. DISHA Meetings

The Committee are aware that District and State-level DISHA meetings are to be conducted once every three months and six months, respectively, to ensure strict oversight of government schemes and to provide a detailed review of their progress through interactions between public representatives and government officials. The primary objective of these meetings is to monitor the effective utilization of government funds for the welfare of the common masses. Given their critical role in governance, these meetings hold paramount importance as a valuable accountability mechanism.

However, the Committee have repeatedly noted glaring irregularities by District and State authorities in holding these meetings as mandated. Despite numerous requests by Members of Parliament, the follow-up on conducting DISHA meetings effectively has been ignored. As of February 15, 2025, only 462 district-level meetings have been conducted for the 2024-25 financial year, which is far below the expected frequency.

Since it is imperative for Members of Parliament to regularly review the implementation status of government schemes in their constituencies, the Committee strongly recommend that the Department of Rural Development establish a robust mechanism to ensure regular convening of DISHA meetings. At a minimum, at least two meetings per year should be mandatorily conducted, with the compulsory attendance of all concerned officers to ensure effective monitoring and accountability.

NEW DELHI;	**SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA**
10 March, 2025	**Chairperson**
19 Phalguna, 1946 (Saka)	**Standing Committee on Rural Development & Panchayati Raj**

Annexure I

Breakup of unspent balance against each Scheme State/UT-wise:-

MGNREGA

Total unspent balance under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the current year (up to 15.02.2025) are given as under:

Total unspent balance under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the FY 2024-25 (as on 15.02.2025) (Rs. in Crore)		
Sl No.	States/UT	Unspent Balance *
1	Andhra Pradesh	3.67
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.71
3	Assam	229.76
4	Bihar	1.72
5	Chhattisgarh	282.92
6	Goa	0.62
7	Gujarat	111.07
8	Haryana	6.21
9	Himachal Pradesh	15.77
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1.16
11	Jharkhand	10.80
12	Karnataka	191.03
13	Kerala	152.38
14	Ladakh	N.A.
15	Madhya Pradesh	59.75
16	Maharashtra	45.17
17	Manipur	8.82
18	Meghalaya	39.67
19	Mizoram	4.92
20	Nagaland	40.70
21	Odisha	31.70
22	Punjab	113.17
23	Rajasthan	39.98
24	Sikkim	2.35
25	Tamil Nadu	0.38
26	Telangana	128.13
27	Tripura	36.81
28	Uttar Pradesh	61.48
29	Uttarakhand	3.02
30	PUDUCHERRY	3.79
	Total	**1627.65**

From the FY 2022-23, if unspent balance is more than 25% of the total of Central release and State share, in such situation, no further Central funds is being released to the State/UTs.

PMGSY

Unspent Balance under PMGSY, State/ UT-wise as on 14.02.2025

S.No.	Name of States/UTs	Unspent Programme Fund Balance (in SNA) (Rs in Crore)
	Andaman & Nicobar	32.75
1	Andhra Pradesh	163.34
2	Andhra Pradesh RCPLWE	11.62
3	Arunachal Pradesh	93.48
4	Assam	166.07
5	Bihar RWD	533.10
6	Bihar (RCPLWE)	7.47
7	Chhattisgarh	0
8	Chhattisgarh (RCPLWE)	42.77
9	Gujarat	85.39
10	Haryana	37.08
11	Himachal Pradesh	17.14
12	Jammu & Kashmir	114.43
13	Jharkhand	0
14	Karnataka	35.72
15	Kerala	136.39
16	Ladakh	0.56
17	Madhya Pradesh	174.92
18	Maharashtra	302.78
19	Maharashtra - RCPLWE	10.40
20	Manipur	145.77
21	Meghalaya	15.48
22	Mizoram	30.34
23	Nagaland	134.71
24	Odisha	297.54
25	Odisha - RCPLWE	1.35
26	Punjab	45.10
	Puducherry	22.47
27	Rajasthan	0
28	Sikkim	103.79

29	Tamilnadu	3.46
30	Telangana	4.62
31	Telangana RCPLWE A	27.91
32	Tripura	112.80
33	Uttar Pradesh	385.26
34	Uttarakhand	48.07
35	West Bengal	201.69
TOTAL		**3545.77**

NSAP

The State/UT wise details of Unspent Balances as on 14.02.2025 is tabulated below. As per the current progress of expenditure it is expected that the entire unspent balance of 2024-25 will be utilized by end of financial year.

State-wise unspent balance for 2024-25

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Unspent balance
1	Andhra Pradesh	2481.46
2	Bihar	9666.32
3	Chhattisgarh	-1270.8
4	Goa	478.43
5	Gujarat	14458.64
6	Haryana	11186.39
7	Himachal Pradesh	3502.92
8	Jharkhand	16240.68
9	Karnataka	46244.78
10	Kerala	13358.76
11	Madhya Pradesh	-15135.9
12	Maharashtra	-3866
13	Odisha	38871.67
14	Punjab	2880.17
15	Rajasthan	-12278.9
16	Tamil Nadu	12051.28
17	Telangana	21155.96
18	Uttar Pradesh	-5289.21
19	Uttarakhand	-532.55
20	West Bengal	8008.91
	Sub Total	162213
NE States		
21	Arunachal Pradesh	327.25

22	Assam	8759.74
23	Manipur	286.8
24	Meghalaya	725.91
25	Mizoram	29.07
26	Nagaland	-603.3
27	Sikkim	687.04
28	Tripura	2571.93
	Sub Total	12784.44
Union Territories		
29	A&N Islands	34.72
30	Chandigarh	116.46
31	D&N Haveli and D&D	218.6
32	NCT Delhi	-340.48
33	Jammu &Kashmir	3081.46
34	Ladakh	-203.56
35	Lakshadweep	8.32
36	Puducherry	1409.9
	Sub Total	4325.42
	Others	2011
	GRAND TOTAL	**181333.9**

* States/UTs with negative unspent balance have also been released pending liabilities in addition to current year releases. The unspent balance would be expended well within FY 2024-25.

PMAY- G

The State/UT wise details of Unspent Balances as per PFMS are tabulated below:

Details of Unspent Balances under PMAY-G as on 12.02.2025 (Rs in Cr)

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	Unspent Balances as per SNA01 report of PFMS
1	Arunachal Pradesh	33.20
2	Assam	1563.99
3	Bihar	633.34
4	Chhattisgarh	1501.31
5	Goa	5.26
6	Gujarat	530.93
7	Haryana	9.39
8	Himachal Pradesh	97.08
9	Jammu And Kashmir	5.02
10	Jharkhand	436.92
11	Kerala	25.31

12	Madhya Pradesh	3536.82
13	Maharashtra	1077.99
14	Manipur	9.84
15	Meghalaya	154.04
16	Mizoram	1.63
17	Nagaland	0 .41
18	Odisha	1838.19
19	Punjab	106.13
20	Rajasthan	505.69
21	Sikkim	0.15
22	Tamil Nadu	770.80
23	Tripura	101.58
24	Uttar Pradesh	358.87
25	Uttarakhand	28.69
26	West Bengal	2117.84
27	Andaman And Nicobar	0
28	Dadra And Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	0
29	Lakshadweep	0
30	Andhra Pradesh	66.84
31	Karnataka	308.10
32	Telangana	0
33	Ladakh	0
	Total	**15,825.35**

TRAINING

(NIRD&PR): There is not State/UT-wise allocation of funds in respect of the schemes being implemented by Training Division.

DISHA

Details under DISHA are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Name of Scheme	**Allocation for FY 2024-25 (RE)**	**Expenditure**	**Balance**
DISHA Heads			
2515-00-800-25-04-28	8.00	0.31	7.69
2515-00-800-25-01-13	1.50	0.40	1.10

DAY-NRLM

Details of fund allocation, release and unspent during the current financial year is given below:

STATE-WISE ALLOCATION, RELEASE AND UNSPENT BALANCE UNDER NRLM DURING 2024-25 (up to 31.01.2025) (Rs. in Crore)				
Sl. No.	**State/UT**	**Central Allocation**	**Central Release** (As on 31.01.2025)	**Unspent balance** (As on 31.01.2025)
1	Andhra Pradesh	307.69	153.84	25.75
2	Telangana	219.78	0.00	0.04
3	Bihar	1,254.78	941.09	141.64
4	Chhattisgarh	278.70	139.35	70.18
5	Goa	9.00	6.75	4.23
6	Gujarat	198.55	148.91	122.74
7	Haryana	116.81	29.20	55.68
8	Himachal Pradesh	49.19	36.89	3.07
9	Jammu & Kashmir	60.79	15.20	6.94
10	Jharkhand	473.13	354.85	126.11
11	Karnataka	398.31	99.58	14.88
12	Kerala	178.72	89.36	38.55
13	Madhya Pradesh	597.04	298.52	123.99
14	Maharashtra	787.36	393.68	34.05
15	Odisha	603.31	150.83	249.96
16	Punjab	56.77	28.38	10.38
17	Rajasthan	302.45	226.84	73.46
18	Tamil Nadu	466.39	233.20	152.79
19	Uttar Pradesh	1,806.47	903.23	1,009.83
20	Uttarakhand	95.11	95.11	15.73
21	West Bengal	670.46	502.84	143.21
22	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS Islands	7.00	1.75	1.70
23	Daman &Diu DNH	5.50	2.75	1.65
24	Lakshadweep	3.50	0.88	1.25
25	Ladakh	7.50	3.75	2.10
26	Puducherry	20.00	10.00	1.55
	Total (Non NE)	**8,974.30**	**4,866.78**	**2,428.56**
	North Eastern States			
1	Arunachal Pradesh	79.56	39.78	20.93
2	Assam	406.88	305.16	0.02
3	Manipur	138.58	34.65	33.2
4	Meghalaya	155.26	116.45	13.81
5	Mizoram	35.93	8.98	3.38

6	Nagaland	106.50	53.25	14.77
7	Sikkim	39.78	9.94	11.57
8	Tripura	250.22	125.11	56.92
	Total (NE)	**1,212.70**	**693.31**	**154.60**
	Grand Total	**10,187.00**	**5,560.09**	**2,583.16**

DDUGKY:-

Sl. No	**State/UT Name**	**Unspent balance as on 14.02.25 (In Crores)**
1	Andaman and Nicobar	0.98
2	Andhra Pradesh	6.33
3	Arunachal Pradesh	4.89
4	Assam	17.25
5	Bihar	83.93
6	Chhattisgarh	1.40
7	Gujarat	90.17
8	Haryana	14.39
9	Himachal Pradesh	1.76
10	Jammu and Kashmir	231.77
11	Jharkhand	7.42
12	Karnataka	29.60
13	Kerala	202.19
14	Madhya Pradesh	56.63
15	Maharashtra	215.05
16	Manipur	7.47
17	Meghalaya	0.62
18	Mizoram	0.67
19	Nagaland	10.74
20	Odisha	26.65
21	Puducherry	2.01
22	Punjab	24.57
23	Rajasthan	6.17
24	Sikkim	0.56
25	Tamil Nadu	5.33
26	Telangana	17.85
27	Tripura	12.01
28	Uttar Pradesh	85.45
29	Uttarakhand	31.59
30	West Bengal	117.99
	Total	**1313.43**

RSETI:-Under RSETI, there is no state-wise allocation. The funds are allocated for all States together and are released on demand/actual performance basis on reimbursement mode. A tabular analysis regarding Scheme-wise unspent balance during the current FY as on 15.02.2025 is outlined below:

(Amount in Crore)

FY	**BE**	**RE**	**Actual**	**Unspent Balance**
2024-25	250.00	250.00	164.15	85.85

Moreover, funds under RSETI are released on demand/ actual performance basis on reimbursement mode, resulting no unspent balances.

<u>Annexure II</u>

PMGSY The physical progress under different verticals of PMGSY, State/UT-wise as on 14.02.2025 is given below:-

The details of Physical Progress of PMGSY-I & Expenditure incurred (inc. state share) as on 14.02.2025 is as under:

Sr. No	States/UTs	Sanctioned			Completed			Balance			Expenditure incurred inc. state share (Rs. In crore)
		No. of Roads	Road Length (in km)	No. of LSBs	No. of Roads	Road Length (in km)	No. of LSBs	No. of Roads	Road Length (in km)	No. of LSBs	
1	Andaman And Nicobar	67	103	0	67	101	0	0	0	0	32
2	Andhra Pradesh	4,438	13,768	254	4,425	13,267	249	13	65	5	3,581
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,308	13,833	230	1,239	13,069	198	69	726	32	9,443
4	Assam	8,365	26,943	1,332	8,354	26,772	1,326	11	19	6	19,225
5	Bihar	17,544	55,035	1,206	17,384	52,714	1,154	160	373	52	27,014
6	Chhattisgarh	7,825	34,672	346	7,584	32,597	342	241	920	4	11,045
7	Goa	70	156	0	70	155	0	0	0	0	0
8	Gujarat	4,413	11,535	48	4,413	11,397	48	0	0	0	2,994
9	Haryana	426	4,572	0	426	4,565	0	0	0	0	1,394
10	Himachal Pradesh	3,466	20,603	103	3,423	20,044	99	43	177	4	6,784
11	Jammu And Kashmir	3,093	18,370	232	2,994	17,583	210	99	392	22	10,862
12	Jharkhand	7,234	25,540	495	7,207	24,852	482	27	64	13	8,906
13	Karnataka	3,277	16,359	36	3,277	16,357	36	0	0	0	3,763
14	Kerala	1,374	3,308	1	1,361	3,240	1	13	41	0	1,685
15	Madhya Pradesh	18,949	75,940	658	18,945	72,973	639	4	16	19	22,791

Sr.	States/UTs	Sanctioned			Completed			Balance			Expenditure
16	Maharashtra	5,607	24,778	677	5,599	24,172	674	8	39	3	7,249
17	Manipur	1,858	11,348	208	1,717	10,550	152	141	782	56	4,540
18	Meghalaya	1,079	4,263	96	1,054	4,163	96	25	81	0	2,558
19	Mizoram	345	4,288	0	326	4,226	0	19	43	0	2,399
20	Nagaland	343	4,154	48	332	4,106	48	11	49	0	1,178
21	Odisha	15,808	60,961	523	15,798	58,547	519	10	24	4	26,021
22	Punjab	1,050	6,937	0	1,050	6,912	0	0	0	0	2,569
23	Rajasthan	16,804	66,046	26	16,804	63,773	26	0	0	0	12,077
24	Sikkim	961	4,795	98	908	4,605	77	53	122	21	2,308
25	Tamil Nadu	7,678	16,320	97	7,678	16,168	97	0	0	0	4,451
26	Tripura	1,361	4,931	61	1,334	4,639	53	27	109	8	2,948
27	Uttar Pradesh	17,577	50,332	0	17,575	49,427	0	2	10	0	13,007
28	Uttarakhand	2,296	19,358	360	2,215	18,890	304	81	234	56	9,383
29	West Bengal	6,939	34,300	35	6,937	33,959	35	2	3	0	14,639
30	Telangana	2,924	10,192	284	2,894	9,829	276	30	139	8	2,556
31	Ladakh	128	1,124	2	122	1,004	2	6	22	0	700
Total		**164,607**	**644,867**	**7,456**	**163,512**	**624,659**	**7,143**	**1,095**	**4,448**	**313**	**238,102**

The details of Physical Progress of PMGSY-II & Expenditure incurred (inc. state share) as on 14.02.2025 is as under:

Sr. No	States/UTs	Sanctioned			Completed			Balance			Expenditure incurred inc. state share (Rs. In crore)
		No. of Roads	Road Length (in km)	No. of LSBs	No. of Roads	Road Length (in km)	No. of LSBs	No. of Roads	Road Length (in km)	No. of LSBs	
1	Andaman And Nicobar	35	75	0	11	18	0	24	55	0	9
2	Andhra Pradesh	174	1,331	2	174	1,290	2	0	0	0	587
3	Arunachal Pradesh	80	551	7	78	519	7	2	26	0	455
4	Assam	250	1,721	65	244	1,716	62	6	0	3	1,344
5	Bihar	345	2,456	102	343	2,437	98	2	5	4	1,653

Sr.	States/UTs	Sanctioned			Completed			Balance			Expenditure
6	Chhattisgarh	179	2,241	0	179	2,201	0	0	0	0	1,310
7	Gujarat	109	1,180	40	109	1,172	40	0	0	0	613
8	Haryana	88	1,042	18	88	1,016	18	0	0	0	808
9	Himachal Pradesh	112	1,251	1	110	1,242	1	2	2	0	941
10	Jammu And Kashmir	121	680	7	115	658	7	6	5	0	597
11	Jharkhand	165	1,642	6	165	1,633	6	0	0	0	827
12	Karnataka	314	2,241	11	314	2,218	11	0	0	0	1,012
13	Kerala	149	583	3	140	562	3	9	16	0	385
14	Madhya Pradesh	374	4,984	244	371	4,887	243	3	7	1	3,199
15	Maharashtra	385	2,619	108	385	2,586	108	0	0	0	1,437
16	Manipur	55	325	3	48	306	3	7	21	0	214
17	Meghalaya	94	490	12	86	476	10	8	11	2	363
18	Mizoram	6	194	0	5	188	0	1	5	0	243
19	Nagaland	13	228	5	11	217	5	2	11	0	220
20	Odisha	636	3,672	30	636	3,651	30	0	0	0	1,587
21	Puducherry	31	66	0	30	62	0	1	2	0	39
22	Punjab	123	1,343	7	123	1,331	7	0	0	0	742
23	Rajasthan	401	3,464	6	401	3,469	6	0	0	0	1,103
24	Sikkim	34	121	0	27	112	0	7	7	0	87
25	Tamil Nadu	860	2,940	34	860	2,936	34	0	0	0	1,491
26	Tripura	42	307	1	39	268	0	3	37	1	302
27	Uttar Pradesh	963	7,614	2	963	7,509	2	0	0	0	3,981
28	Uttarakhand	112	906	7	111	897	6	1	3	1	574
29	West Bengal	288	2,502	20	288	2,489	19	0	0	1	1,879
30	Telangana	114	944	17	114	896	17	0	0	0	486
31	Ladakh	13	79	1	11	78	1	2	2	0	75
Total		**6,665**	**49,795**	**759**	**6,579**	**49,038**	**746**	**86**	**214**	**13**	**28,562**

The details of Physical Progress of RCPLWEA & Expenditure incurred (inc. state share) as on 14.02.2025 is as under:

Sr. No	States/UTs	Sanctioned			Completed			Balance			Expenditure incurred inc. state share (Rs. In crore)
		No. of Roads	Road Length (in km)	No. of LSBs	No. of Roads	Road Length (in km)	No. of LSBs	No. of Roads	Road Length (in km)	No. of LSBs	
1	Andhra Pradesh	194	1,558	45	156	1,172	29	38	355	16	840
2	Bihar	153	1,981	82	129	1,821	71	24	128	11	2,137
3	Chhattisgarh	391	3,221	88	291	2,241	32	100	960	56	1,348
4	Jharkhand	303	2,408	207	233	2,126	161	70	276	46	2,078
5	Madhya Pradesh	37	346	46	9	97	18	28	246	28	288
6	Maharashtra	46	620	112	39	546	98	7	72	14	583
7	Odisha	52	529	2	47	475	0	5	49	2	415
8	Uttar Pradesh	25	541	11	20	464	10	5	77	1	336
9	Telangana	146	1,024	112	17	442	38	129	580	74	525
Total		**1,347**	**12,228**	**705**	**941**	**9,384**	**457**	**406**	**2,742**	**248**	**8,550**

The details of Physical Progress of PMGSY-III & Expenditure incurred (inc. state share) as on 14.02.2025 is as under:

Sr. No	States/UTs	Sanctioned			Completed			Balance			Expenditure incurred inc. state share (Rs. In crore)
		No. of Roads	Road Length (in km)	No. of LSBs	No. of Roads	Road Length (in km)	No. of LSBs	No. of Roads	Road Length (in km)	No. of LSBs	
1	Andaman And Nicobar	32	200	0	0	0	0	32	200	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	404	3,144	74	282	2,147	3	122	914	71	1,181
3	Arunachal Pradesh	170	1,366	66	10	190	3	160	1,175	63	339
4	Assam	654	4,247	69	487	3,451	13	167	786	56	2,286
5	Bihar	728	6,129	606	482	4,464	129	246	1,575	477	4,050
6	Chhattisgarh	534	5,606	112	534	5,583	55	0	0	57	3,132

Sr.	States/UTs	Sanctioned			Completed			Balance			Expenditure
7	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Gujarat	303	3,004	191	274	2,807	16	29	166	175	1,528
9	Haryana	259	2,496	0	255	2,450	0	4	13	0	1,073
10	Himachal Pradesh	299	3,123	22	13	322	0	286	2,801	22	473
11	Jammu And Kashmir	223	1,752	66	133	1,268	1	90	479	65	1,366
12	Jharkhand	449	4,130	145	154	2,000	7	295	2,122	138	1,974
13	Karnataka	825	5,603	116	773	5,359	108	52	130	8	3,608
14	Kerala	284	1,421	11	68	483	0	216	932	11	384
15	Madhya Pradesh	1,075	12,348	800	930	11,741	508	145	442	292	6,806
16	Maharashtra	1,009	6,499	223	414	3,586	0	595	2,866	223	2,970
17	Manipur	56	502	0	0	0	0	56	502	0	0
18	Meghalaya	143	1,225	55	10	171	0	133	1,055	55	147
19	Mizoram	17	488	0	0	65	0	17	423	0	0
20	Nagaland	45	563	0	0	0	0	45	563	0	0
21	Odisha	1,401	9,351	148	1,054	8,160	74	347	1,055	74	4,968
22	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Punjab	335	3,338	32	183	2,039	12	152	1,289	20	1,500
24	Rajasthan	918	8,658	41	857	8,351	20	61	242	21	3,644
25	Sikkim	45	286	20	0	15	0	45	271	20	21
26	Tamil Nadu	1,814	7,318	83	1,154	4,528	20	660	2,763	63	2,991
27	Tripura	99	777	6	4	79	0	95	698	6	111
28	Uttar Pradesh	2,557	18,916	4	2,290	17,472	4	267	1,234	0	11,005
29	Uttarakhand	212	2,288	0	24	599	0	188	1,689	0	526
30	West Bengal	562	4,237	6	80	676	0	482	3,557	6	413
31	Telangana	361	2,423	138	179	1,614	38	182	769	100	1,251
32	Ladakh	55	456	0	2	26	0	53	429	0	64
Total		**15,868**	**121,895**	**3,034**	**10,646**	**89,646**	**1,011**	**5,222**	**31,138**	**2,023**	**57,809**

The details of Physical Progress of PM-JANMAN & Expenditure incurred (inc. state share) as on 14.02.2025 is as under:

Sr. No.	State Name	Sanctioned			Completed			Balance			Expenditure incurred inc. state share (Rs. In crore)
		No. of roads	Road Length (in Km)	No of Bridges	No. of roads	Road Length (in Km)	No of Bridges	No. of roads	Road Length (in Km)	No of Bridges	
1	Andhra Pradesh	206	612.72	0	0	0	0	206	612.72	0	0
2	Chhattisgarh	715	2449.11	0	0	24.80	0	715	2424.31	0	151.41
3	Gujarat	2	1.55	0	2	1.55	0	0	0	0	0
4	Jharkhand	41	126.05	1	0	0	0	41	126.05	1	0
5	Karnataka	40	63.76	2	0	0	0	40	63.76	2	0
6	Madhya Pradesh	406	1096.02	0	6	44.40	0	400	1051.62	0	36.33
7	Maharashtra	27	50.14	0	0	0	0	27	50.14	0	0
8	Odisha	40	147.87	2	0	0	0	40	147.87	2	6.68
9	Rajasthan	38	98.69	0	0	0.45	0	38	98.24	0	0
10	Telangana	25	66.98	0	0	0	0	25	66.98	0	1.78
11	Tripura	42	118.76	0	0	0	0	42	118.76	0	0
Total		**1582**	**4831.65**	**5**	**8**	**71.20**	**0**	1574	4760.45	**5**	**196.20**

Annexure I

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ (2024-25)

MINUTES OF THE FOURTEENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE HELD ON WEDNESDAY, THE 19th FEBRUARY, 2025

The Committee sat from 1230 hrs. to 1615 hrs. in Committee Room 'C', Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka -- *Chairperson*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Raju Bista
3. Shri Vijay Kumar Dubey
4. Shri Bhajan Lal Jatav
5. Dr. Mohammad Jawed
6. Shri Jugal Kishore
7. Shri Imran Masood
8. Shri Ramashankar Rajbhar
9. Shri Vivek Thakur

Rajya Sabha

10. Shri H. D. Devegowda
11. Shri Iranna Kadadi

Secretariat

1. Shri Des Raj Shekhar - Additional Secretary
2. Shri Vinay P. Barwa - Director
3. Shri L. Singson - Deputy Secretary

Representatives of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development)

1.	Shri Shailesh Kumar Singh	-	Secretary
2.	Shri T K Anil Kumar	-	AS (RD)
3.	Shri M K Ujjainia	-	ADG (Stats)
4.	Shri Kuntal Sensarma	-	Chief Economic Advisor
5.	Ms. Tanuja Thakur Khalkho	-	JS &FA

6.	Shri Amit Shukla	-	JS (RC/IT) & DG-NRIDA
7.	Mrs. Rohini R Bhajibhakare	-	JS (RE/Training)
8.	Ms. Smriti Sharan	-	JS (RL-I)
9.	Shri Gya Prasad	-	DDG, PMAY-G
10.	Ms. Pankaj Yadav	-	JS
11.	Ms. Kalyani Mishra	-	Economic Advisor

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee convened for taking oral evidence of the representatives of the Department of Rural Development (Ministry of Rural Development) in connection with the examination of Demands for Grants (2025-26) relating to Ministry of Rural Development.

[Witnesses were then called in]

3. After welcoming the witnesses, the Chairperson drew the attention to the fact that the discussions made here were to be treated as confidential and not to be made public till the Report of the Committee was presented to Parliament. The Chairperson in his opening remarks broadly explained the scheme-wise funds proposed for 2025-26 under different rural development schemes. Thereafter, the Secretary, Department of Rural Development (Ministry of Rural Development) made a Power Point Presentation *inter-alia* highlighting allocations viz. utilisation of funds in different years so far alongwith the plan allocation for 2025-26 and the initiatives taken under different schemes like MGNREGA, PMGSY, NRLM-Aajeevika, PMAY-G, NSAP, etc.

4. Thereafter, the Members raised queries on issues related to adequacy of funds for different schemes and its impact on the implementation of the schemes etc, which were responded to by the witnesses.

5. The Chairperson then thanked the representatives of the Department of Rural Development (Ministry of Rural Development) and asked them to furnish written information on points raised by the Members on which the replies are not readily available with them as soon as possible to this Secretariat.

[The Witnesses then withdrew]

A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

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Annexure II

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT & PANCHAYATI RAJ (2024-25)

MINUTES OF THE NINETEENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE HELD ON MONDAY, THE 10th MARCH, 2025

The Committee sat from 1500 hrs to 1525 hrs in Main Committee Room, Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka -- *Chairperson*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Raju Bista
3. Shri Vijay Kumar Dubey
4. Dr Sanjay Jaiswal
5. Shri Bhajan Lal Jatav
6. Dr. Mohammad Jawed
7. Shri Jugal Kishore
8. Shri Naba Charan Majhi
9. Shri Imran Masood
10. Shri Janardan Mishra
11. Shri Ramashankar Rajbhar
12. Shri Omprakash Bhupalsinh *alias* Pavan Rajenimbalkar

Rajya Sabha

13. Shri Iranna Kadadi
14. Shri Nagendra Ray
15. Shri Sant Balbir Singh

Secretariat

1. Shri Des Raj Shekhar - Additional Secretary
2. Shri L. Singson - Deputy Secretary

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee convened for consideration of draft reports of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2025-26) of the following Ministries/Departments:

(i) Ministry of Rural Development
   a. Department of Rural Development
   b. XXX XXX XXX XXX

(ii) XXX XXX XXX XXX

3. Draft Reports were taken up for consideration one-by-one and after discussion, the Committee adopted the same with some modifications as suggested by some Members. The Committee then authorized the Chairperson to finalize the aforesaid Draft Reports and present the same to the Parliament.

The Committee then adjourned.

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XXX Not related to the Draft Report.