STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ

(2024-2025)

1

EIGHTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2024-25)

FIRST REPORT

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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Presented to Lok Sabha on 12.12.2024

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 12.12.2024

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

December, 2024/Agrahayana, 1946 (Saka)

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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 First Report on Demands for Grants (2024-25) 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 5th November, 2024.

4. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 4th December, 2024.

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
<u>04 December, 2024</u>
13 Agrahayana, 1946 (Saka)

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

REPORT

PART - I

NARRATION ANALYSIS

CHAPTER - I - INTRODUCTION

1.1 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 2024-25 under Rule 331E(1)(a) of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

1.2 **Brief of 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.

1.3 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.

1.4 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.

1.5 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 Aadarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

1.6 **The Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Rural Development were laid in Lok Sabha on 5th August, 2024. An allocation of Rs. 1,84,566.19 Crore has been made in the Budget Estimates of Demand No. 87 for the year 2024-25. This allocation is 17.15% more than BE of 2023-24 and 7.89% more than RE of 2023-24. The Committee have examined in-depth the Demands for Grants of the Department of Rural Development for the Financial Year 2024-25 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/Recommedations 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 2024-25

(i). Detailed Demands for Grants of the Department of Rural Development (2024-25)

2.1 A summary of the detailed Demands for Grants, 2024-25 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, 2023-2024	Revised Estimates, 2023-2024	Budget Estimates 2024-2025 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	3910.64	3910.64	3124.13	..	3124.13
		3601	8592.01	8592.01	10112.37	..	10112.37
		3602	264.00	264.00	227.80	..	227.80
TOTAL - SPECIAL PROGRAMMES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT			12766.65	12766.65	13464.30	...	13464.30
RURAL EMPLOYMENT							
2	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)	2505	41474.51	63474.51	63775.60	..	63775.60
		3601	18302.59	22302.59	21973.90	..	21973.90
		3602	222.90	222.90	250.50	..	250.50
	TOTAL - Rural Employment		60000.00	86000.00	86000.00	..	86000.00
HOUSING							
3	Rural Housing (PMAY)	2216	4069.48	4069.49	3919.47	..	3919.47
		3601	44068.80	21468.69	44773.62	..	44773.62
		3602	900.00	1726.17	700.01	..	700.01
	Interest Subsidy	2216	0.01	0.01	0.01	..	0.01
	TOTAL - Rural Housing (PMAY)		49038.29	27264.36	49393.11	..	49393.11
OTHER RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES:							
4	Grants to National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD)	2515	38.33	82.24	97.53	..	97.53
5	Management Support to RD Programme & strengthening district planning process	2515	102.14	97.40	149.00	..	149.00
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		140.47	179.64	246.53	..	246.53
ROAD & BRIDGES							
8	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	3054	258.02	132.69	258.02	..	258.02
		3601	15341.98	15417.31	15341.98	..	15341.98
		3602	1500.00	1450.00	1500.00	..	1500.00
	(PMGSY) - Rural Roads		17100.00	17000.00	17100.00	..	17100.00
9	National Social Assistance Programme	2235	21.23	61.22	25.33	..	25.33
		3601	9026.92	9002.70	9038.59	..	9038.59
		3602	130.34	130.25	130.25	..	130.25
	TOTAL- NSAP		9178.49	9194.17	9194.17	..	9194.17
10	Agriculture Infrastructure and Development Fund	3054	0.00	12000.00	0.00		0.00
	TOTAL-AIDF		0.00	12000.00	0.00		

....Contd...

Statement A -contd.

(Rs. In crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Major Head of Account	Budget Estimates, 2023-2024	Revised Estimates, 2023-2024	Budget Estimates 2024-2025		
					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	1362.52	1362.52	1582.70	..	1582.70
	2. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)	2552	0.00		0.00	..	0.00
	3. Rural Housing (PMAY)	2552	5448.71	4735.65	5107.03	..	5107.03
	4. Grants to National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD)	2552	76.67	9.14	10.84	..	10.84
	5. Management Support to RD Programme& strengthening district planning process	2552	11.35	2.60	4.00	..	4.00
	6. BPL Survey	2552	0.00		0.00	..	0.00
	7. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) - Rural Roads	2552	1900.00	0.00	1900.00	..	1900.00
	8. National Social Assistance Programme	2552	457.83	457.83	457.83	..	457.83
	9. RURBAN Mission	2552	0.00		0.00	..	0.00
	TOTAL - NE Region		9257.08	6567.74	9062.40	..	9062.40
	TOTAL - SCHEME EXPENDITURE		157480.98	170972.56	184460.51	..	184460.51
	NON-SCHEME EXPENDITURE						
	1. Headquarter's Establishment of Department of Rural Development	3451	60.50	93.26	101.54	..	101.54
		5475	3.52	3.64	..	4.14	4.14
	TOTAL - NON-SCHEME		64.02	96.90	101.54	4.14	105.68
	GRAND TOTAL (SCHEME + NON- SCHEME)		157545.00	171069.46	184562.05	4.14	184566.19

Statement-B

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

(Rs. in crores)

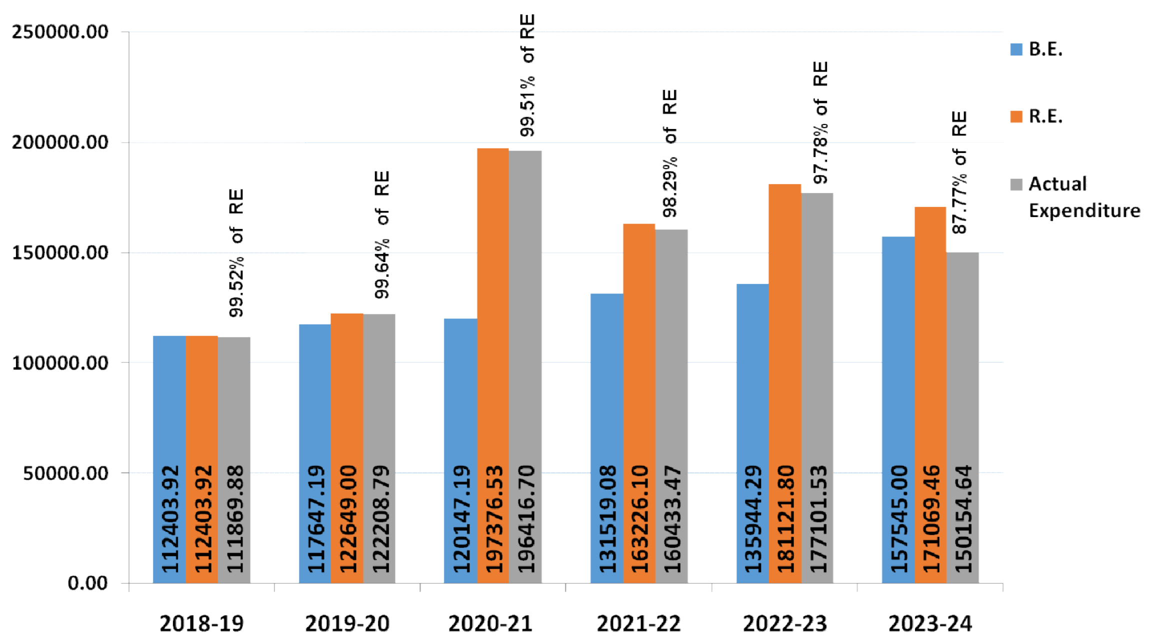
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2020-21	2021-2022		2022-23		2023-24		2024-2025	
		Outlay	Outlay	% increase over 2020-21	Outlay	% increase over 2021-22	Outlay	% increase over 2022-23	Outlay	% increase over 2023-24
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Aajeevika-National Rural Livelihood Mission	9210.04	13677.61	48.51%	13336.42	-2.49%	14129.17	5.94%	15047.00	6.50%
2	Mahatma Gandhi National for Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	61500.00	73000.00	18.70%	73000.00	0.00%	60000.00	-17.81%	86000.00	43.33%
3	Rural Housing (Indira Awaas Yojana)	19500.00	19500.00	0.00%	20000.00	2.56%	54487.00	172.44%	54500.14	0.02%
4	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	19500.00	15000.00	-23.08%	19000.00	26.67%	19000.00	0.00%	19000.00	0.00%
5	National Institute of Rural Development-Panchayati Raj	124.00	124.00	0.00%	135.46	9.24%	115.00	-15.10%	108.37	-5.77%
6	Council for Advancmant of People's Action & RuralTechnology (CAPART)	0.00	0.00	#DIV/0!	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%		0.00%
7	Management support to RD programmes and strengthening district planning process	367.46	364.38	-0.84%	212.19	-41.77%	113.49	-46.51%	153.00	34.81%
8	BPL Survey	0.01	0.01	0.00%	0.01	0.00%	0.00	-100.00%		0.00%
9	National Social Assistance Programme	9196.92	9200.00	0.03%	9652.31	4.92%	9636.32	-0.17%	9652.00	0.16%
10	RURBAN Mission	600.00	600.00	0.00%	550.00	-8.33%	0.00	-100.00%		0.00%
11	Non Scheme Sectt.	48.76	53.08	8.86%	57.90	9.08%	64.02	10.57%	105.68	65.07%
12	Grameen Vikas Bhawan	100.00	0.00	-100.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%		0.00%
	TOTAL - RURAL DEVELOPMENT	120147.19	131519.08	9.46%	135944.29	3.36%	157545.00	15.89%	184566.19	17.15%

The above data clearly indicates that there is a 17.15% hike in the total Budgetory allocation of the Department of Rural Development for the financial year 2024-25 amounting to Rs. 1,84,566.19 Crore, up from Rs. 1,57,545.00 Crore of the Financial Year 2023-24. Further, there is 43.33% increase in the budget of MGNREGA to Rs. 86,000 Crore from Rs. 60,000 Crore,DAY-NRLM sees a slight increase of 6.50% in its budget, PMAY-G and NSAP witness a very marginal increase of 0.02% and 0.16% respectively while PMGSY's allocation is the same as that of previous year.

(ii). Review of the utilization of the Budgetory 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 2021-22 to 2023-24 and BE 2024-2025

(Rs. In crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan 2021-22			Annual Plan 2022-23			Annual Plan 2023-24			B.E. 2024-25
		B.E.	R.E.	Actual Expenditure	B.E.	R.E. +supplementary	Actual Expenditure	B.E.	R.E.	Actual Expenditure	
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	99117.53	98441.36	73000.00	90955.77	90810.99	60000.00	86000.00	89351.45	86000.00
2	National Rural Livelihood Mission- Aajeevika	13677.61	10813.89	9378.13	13336.42	11776.01	11537.05	14129.17	14129.17	13934.13	15047.00
3	Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana	19500.00	30057.15	30051.03	20000.00	48422.00	44962.23	54487.00	32000.01	23050.43	54500.14
4	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	15000.00	14000.01	13991.66	19000.00	19000.00	18992.51	19000.00	17000.00	14049.78	19000.00
5	National Social Assistance Programme	9200.00	8730.00	8151.69	9652.31	9652.00	9651.99	9636.32	9652.00	9491.10	9652.00
6	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission	600.00	153.69	150.10	550.00	988.91	820.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Central Sector Schemes										
7	Grants to National Institute of Rural Dev.	124.00	124.00	105.48	135.46	114.59	114.59	115.00	91.38	84.67	108.37
8	Management support to RD Programmes and										
	strengthening district planning process	364.38	144.66	91.95	212.19	126.22	125.87	113.49	100.00	90.24	153.00
9	SECC Census	0.01	0.01		0.01	0.00		0.00			
10	Additional Transfer to Agriculture Infrastructure and Development Fund.								12000.00		
	Total	131466.00	163140.94	160361.40	135886.39	181035.50	177015.89	157480.98	170972.56	150051.80	184460.51

Department of Rural Development

Statement-C Cont..

Statement showing Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and Actual Expenditure from 2020-21 to 2022-23 and BE 2023-2024

(Rs. In crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan 2021-22			Annual Plan 2022-23			Annual Plan 2023-24			B.E. 2024-25
		B.E.	R.E.	Actual Expenditure	B.E.	R.E. +supplementary	Actual Expenditure	B.E.	R.E.	Actual Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	NON SCHEME EXPENDITURE										
1	Headquarter's Establishment of										
	Department of Rural Development	53.08	85.16	72.07	57.90	86.30	85.64	60.50	93.26	100.68	101.54
	Total (Non Scheme Expenditure) (RD)	53.08	85.16	72.07	57.90	86.30	85.64	60.50	93.26	100.68	101.54
2	(Capital Section)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.52	3.64	2.16	4.14
	Total (Capital Section) (RD)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.52	3.64	2.16	4.14
	TOTAL- RURAL DEVELOPMENT	131519.08	163226.10	160433.47	135944.29	181121.80	177101.53	157545.00	171069.46	150154.64	184566.19

(iii). <u>Trend of Expenditure during 2023-24</u>

2.2 The data provided by the Department revealed that an amount of Rs. 13,524.46 Crore was increased at the RE stage during the Financial Year 2023-24.Queried upon the reasons for such increased requirement at the RE stage, the Department in their written replies have submitted as under:-

> "**MGNREGS:** Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is a demand driven Scheme. RE is based on anticipated demand for wage employment based on current pace of demand. Additional funds were sought from Ministry of Finance depending upon the change in demand of wage employment from the beneficiaries.
>
> **NSAP:** An additional amount of Rs. 15.68 Crore was sought at RE stage of FY 2023-24 to meet expenditure pertaining to payment of service charges to NPCI for DBT transactions. Under NSAP, the Budget Estimate for the Financial Year 2023-24 was Rs. 9636.32 cr and R.E of Rs. 9652.00 Crore. However, actual expenditure was Rs. 9491.10 Crore which was 98.33% of total outlay at RE stage. Non-utilization of full amount was due to non-submission of complete proposals by States/UTs.
>
> **PMGSY:-** The budget allocation of PMGSY for financial Year 2023-24 was Rs. 19,000 Crore at BE stage which was revised to Rs.17,000 Crore at the RE stage. Hence, there was no increase at RE stage in the budgetary allocation as far as Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is concerned.
>
> **PMAYG** 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
2023-24	54,487	32,000.01	23,050.43	The excess funds of Rs 23,800 at BE stage under PMAY-G are attributed to: • Lower average unit assistance for house construction than initially calculated. • 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. • 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) • The saving of Rs 8949.58 cr at RE stage due to non-submission of proposals from the States/UTs under the Scheme.

TRAINING (NIRD&PR): There is no increase in funds at RE stage in 2023-24 in respect of Grants-in-aid to NIRD&PR and Strengthening/ Establishment of SIRDs/ETCs/OTC (MSRDP). Rather allocation has been decreased in both the Scheme.

DISHA:-DISHA is a part of Management Support to Rural Development Programme (MSRDP). Two heads 2515-00-800-25-04-28 (For Professional Services) and 2515-00-800-25-01-13 (For DISHA meeting reimbursement) have been allocated to DISHA division under MSRDP. There is no variation in BE & RE for DISHA Division. The details of RE 2023-24 are as under:

Rs. In Crore

Head of Account	BE	RE (Re-appropriation)
2515-00-800-25-04-28	5.20	5.20
2515-00-800-25-01-13	1.10	1.10

DAY-NRLM:-As far as DAY-NRLM is concerned, no additional amount has been proposed in the RE over and above the BE provision of Rs.15047.00 Crore for the current year.

DDU-GKY: No additional funds were sought under DDU-GKY.

RSETI:-In as far as Allocation for RSETI is concerned, there are no changes at the RE stage for the FY 2023-24. A tabular analysis, in this regard, is outlined below:

(Amount in Crores)

FY	BE	RE
2023-24	250.00	250.00

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

2.3 The aspect of inflationary effect on the expenditure pattern also came to fore. On this issue of the impact of inflation on the performance of the scheme, the Department in their written replies have submitted as below:-

"**MGNREGS** The Ministry of Rural Development notifies Mahatma Gandhi NREGS 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 NREGS wage rate every year for States/UTs. To compensate the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS 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	--	69065.38 (as on 23.10.2024)

NSAP: As per existing guidelines of NSAP, there is no provision to index the rate of assistance with inflation.

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 under PMGSY, there is no provision for revision of Project Cost on account of cost overrun or 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 scheme outlay finalized 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. The timeline for completion of road projects in plane area is 12 months from the date of sanction of the projects and for Hill and NE states, it is 18 months. All states are expected to complete the sanctioned works within the scheduled timeline. 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 22.10.2024) 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 22.10.2024)	4162.49	9,126.26

PMAYG: 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 meters 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 MGNREGS 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	-	8379.49*	37,65,374	1,59,652

*as on 21.10.2024

TRAINING (NIRD&PR)

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.	**2020-21**	**NIRD &PR**	12,400.00	8050.00	8043.00
2.	**2021-22**		12,400.00	12400.00	10548.00

3.	**2022-23**		13546.00	11459.00	8464.50
4.	**2023-24**		11500.00	9138.000	8466.750

SIRDs/ETCs/OTCs (MSRDP)

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Synod.	**Name of the State**	**Amount Released (2020-21)**	**Amount Released (2021-22)**	**Amount Released (2022-23)**	**Amount Released (2023-24)**
		BE- 10000.00	BE- 10000.00	BE- 9500.00	BE- 5124.00
		RE- 10000.00	RE- 7500.00	RE- 6050.00	RE- 3100.00
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	9.97	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	12.33	22.44	99.97	71.11
3	Assam	248.64	244.14	215.32	80.35
4	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Chattisgarh	0.00	250.53	345.89	34.40
6	Goa	48.98	23.20	91.49	66.09
7	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Haryana	9.17	65.81	289.57	36.58
9	Himachal Pradesh	54.30	46.60	0.00	28.35
10	Jammu & Kashmir	208.51	46.93	63.45	85.18
11	Jharkhand	11.50	4.57	199.63	73.94
12	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	61.19	89.29
13	Kerala	38.00	43.42	85.42	109.89
14	Madhya Pradesh	185.95	710.91	1082.89	41.75
15	Maharashtra	81.03	729.05	1030.85	132.81
16	Manipur	160.41	46.64	394.54	78.22
17	Meghalaya	373.50	219.27	235.03	145.60
18	Mizoram	211.25	468.66	292.81	210.73
19	Nagaland	460.18	617.20	478.13	190.68
20	Orissa	42.93	31.32	84.04	61.30
21	Punjab	0.00	0.00	14.60	0.00
22	Rajasthan	101.52	111.09	24.57	228.18
23	Sikkim	215.91	498.83	137.75	221.00
24	Tamilnadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Telangana	0.00	60.00	0.00	0.00
26	Tripura	21.44	85.23	39.56	122.39
27	Uttarakhand	103.06	288.32	356.98	105.54
28	Uttar Pradesh	236.42	176.45	521.38	672.79
29	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		2825.00	4790.58	6155.00	2886.15
30	In-house Training under Other Charges	0.00	41.71	36.55	0.00
Total		**2825.00**	**4832.29**	**6191.56**	**2886.15**

DISHA:-The year-wise detail of expenditure over the last three financial years and the ongoing year is provided below:

(Rs. In Crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Head	Actual Expenditure
1	2021-22	2515-00-800-25-04-28	2.33
		2515-00-800-25-04-20	0.23
2	2022-23	2515-00-800-25-04-28	2.59
		2515-00-800-25-04-20	0.27
3	2023-24	2515-00-800-25-04-28	2.124
		2515-00-800-25-01-13	0.877
4	2024-25	2515-00-800-25-04-28	0.31*
		2515-00-800-25-01-13	0.032*

Note: *As on 24/10/2024

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 (i.e. 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."

(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 24.10.2024.

(Rs. In Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2024-25	
		B.E.	Actual Expenditure Up to 24.10.2024 with Authorization
1	2	3	5
	Centrally Sponsored Schemes		
1	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	**86000.00**	**68738.64**

2	National Rural Livelihood Mission- Aajeevika	**15047.00**	**5041.06**
3	Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana	**54500.14**	**8727.08**
4	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	**19000.00**	**3913.63**
5	National Social Assistance Programme	**9652.00**	**4794.74**
	Central Sector Schemes		
7	Grants to National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj	**108.37**	**54.18**
8	Management support to RD Programmes and strengthening district planning process	**153.00**	**55.24**
	Total- Scheme Expenditure	**184460.51**	**91324.57**
10	Secretariat Services (Non-Scheme-exp.)		
	Revenue	**101.54**	**57.30**
	Capital	**4.14**	**1.81**
	Total- RD(Scheme+Non-Scheme)	**184566.19**	**91383.68**

(RLoP 6, pg 14)

(vi). <u>Unspent Balances</u>

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 accrual of unspent balance may be attributed to slow pace of expenditure by the States/UTs. NSAP guidelines states the following:
> First installment shall be released automatically to all the States who have taken thesecond installment in the previous year.
> The unspent balance, if any, will be temporarily deducted from the first installment and made good at the time of the second installment if the dues to the beneficiaries of the previous financial year have been fully cleared and the amount spent by the State Government.
> The above stated procedure is strictly enforced by this Division to prevent accumulation of 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 guidleines 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 expendiutre incurred

and hence there will be no unspent balances availabe with the states once SNA-SPARSH is fully implemented.

PMAYG:- 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.

TRAINING (NIRD&PR) 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:-Amount due to NISG for the months of February, 24 and March, 24 could not be released due to non-submission of all relevant documents by National Institute of Smart Governance (the vendor providing technical manpower for DISHA). However, following the termination of the contract with NISG effective from 31 March, 2024, the IT Division is now responsible for managing the salary component of DISHA PMU. Further, often States/UTs have not submitted bills for reimbursement of expenditure in the prescribed format. Therefore, in order to ensure timely disbursal of funds, NISG and States/ UTs are being regularly requested to submit bills/ documents as per the prescribed procedure.

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.

DDU-GKY:-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 have been identified as under:

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 Enrolment: Lower-than-expected enrolment of candidates affects lower fund utilization.

RSETI:-Not applicable, in the case of RSETI.

PREAMBLE:

The NIRD will be an apex Institute of Training and Research in the field of Rural Development. It is to be a centre of excellence and to provide the necessary support to the national and state governments and other agencies concerned with rural development in the areas of policy formulation, programme initiatives, Implementation strategies, training, research evaluation, documentation and dissemination of information.

The objects for which the Society is formed are to provide for and promote the study of Rural Development, in all its aspects, in India and with this purpose;

a. To undertake and assist in the organisation of training and study-courses, conferences, seminars and lectures, incorporating latest methodologies of the Training and instruction including distance education methodologies;
b. To undertake, aid, promote and coordinate training, research and action research through its own or other agencies including non-governmental organisations, universities and other academic

institutions and training centres including those established by or with the aid of the Government of India.

c. To establish schools/centres for (i) Study and orientation, (ii) Training and instruction, and (iii) Research and Evaluation, and such others activities as may be necessary to achieve the objects of the Society;
d. To analyse specific problems encountered in the planning and implementation of community development, panchayati raj and other rural development programmes, especially those designed to promote the interests of vulnerable sections including women, and propose solutions thereto;
e. To follow up in a manner to be mutually agreed upon, the training programmes organised by the Training Centres referred to in (b) above and to advise the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment and subject again to mutual agreement, any other Ministries or authorities on their training programmes.
f. To prepare, print and publish papers, periodicals and books in furtherance of the objects of the Society;
g. To establish and maintain Libraries and information services, and information clearing house in all matters relating to Rural Development. It will also function as National Repository in Rural Development related Literature;
h. To collaborate with other institutions, Associations and Societies in India and abroad interested in similar objects;
i. To offer Fellowships, Scholarships, Prizes and Stipends in furtherance of the objects of the Society; and To promote application of science and technology in the development of rural areas through training, research and action research.

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

2.6 The comparison between the BE of 2023-24 versus the BE of 2024-25 reveals that 17.15% hike 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 realizing the targets of schemes under them, the Department of Rural Development in their written replies have submitted as mentioned below:-

> **"MGNREGS:-**Mahatma Gandhi NREGS 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.
>
> There is a budget provision of Rs.60,000 Crore at BE stage during 2023-24 under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS scheme. An amount of Rs.86,000

Crore was provided by the Ministry of Finance at RE stage. For the current FY 2024-25, an amount of Rs.86,000 Crore has been provided at BE state. An amount of Rs.69065.38 Crore has been released as on 23.10.2024.

NSAP: As per the Cabinet Note for continuation of the scheme of NSAP, the projected demand(financial implication) to meet the target of 3.09 Crore BPL beneficiaries is Rs. 47808.31 Crores. The Financial Implication for FY 2023-24 & FY 2024-25 is Rs. 9652.00 Crores. During FY 2023-24 the B.E of NSAP is Rs. 9636.32 cr which is increased to Rs. 9652.00 cr during FY 2024-25.

An additional amount of Rs. 15.68 Crore was sought at RE stage to meet expenditure pertaining to payment of service charges to NPCI for DBT transactions. The same is expected to be met during FY 2024-25. Hence an amount of Rs. 9652.00 cr is projected as Budget Estimate during FY 2024-25

PMGSY The budget allocation of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for financial Year 2023-24 was Rs 19,000 Crore at BE stage, which has been kept same for financial Year 2024-25 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.

PMAY-G:- Not applicable.

TRAINING (NIRD&PR) 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. This para is for entire Department and is to be replied by Budget Division.

DISHA:-Under DISHA, the BE 2023-24 for DISHA is Rs. 5.20 cr under Head 2515-00-800-25-04-28 and Rs. 1.10 cr under Head 2515-00-800-25-01-13 which is more than the BE for the FY 2024-25, which was 08*/3.34**cr and 1.5*/0.63**cr, respectively. The BE, at this stage, seems sufficient to meet the demands of salary increments to DISHA PMU staff and reimbursement towards increasing number of DISHA meetings. However, following the termination of the contract with NISG effective from 31 March, 2024, the IT Division is now responsible for managing the salary component of DISHA PMU.

Note * Proposed BE for 2024-25

**Vote of Account for 5 months

DAY-NRLM:- As far as DAY-NRLM is concerned, the provision of Rs.15047.00 Crore in BE 2024-25 is considered to be adequate to meet the programme requirement for the year 2024-25. If any additional demands arise during the year, the same will sought through Supplementary Demands for the Grants."

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.

1. Funding Pattern

1.1 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.

2. 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 29.10.2024)
Person-days Generated (in crore)	265.35	389.09	363.19	293.7	308.92	169.3
Total Works Completed (In Lakhs)	74.67	84.35	89.96	94.45	84.24	48.09
Total Households worked (in crore)	5.48	7.55	7.25	6.18	6.00	4.68
New Job Cards issued (in lakh)	68.04	190.98	120.62	65.59	57.63	30.36

Financial progress:

Indicator	FY 2024-2025*	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023	FY 2021-2022
Total Expenditure [In Cr]	39,916.57	1,05,297.64	1,01,120.08	1,06,489.92
Expenditure on Wages [In Cr]	30,145.64	74,126.96	65,266.08	75,091.63

*As on 31.07.2024

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)

SI No.	Year	B.E.	R.E.	Released	Expenditure by the States*
1	2021-22	73000.00	98000.00	98467.84	106489.92
2	2022-23	73000.00	89400.00	90810.99	101120.08
3	2023-24	60000.00	86000.00	89268.31	105294.64
4	2024-25 (As on 31.07.2024)	86000.00	--	43931.62	39916.57

* 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)

SI 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	105294.64

* As per MIS

2.2 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."

2.3 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 highlighting the States where the demand has increased, the Ministry have 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."

2.4 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, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Telangana & Puducherry has already been done as on date (23.10.2024). 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."

3. Physical Performance

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act,
Mahatma Gandhi NREGA during FY Employment Guarantee during 2023-24

(As on 31.03.2024)

S.No	State	Cumulative No. of HH issued jobcards				Employment offered		Employment Availed
		SCs	STs	Others	Total	Household	Persons	Total Persondays
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	1554460	550870	4675794	6781124	5057968	8530444	255496962
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	71	309041	16899	326011	278908	293682	16129283
3	ASSAM	323805	924226	5076977	6325008	2387773	3639476	87644251
4	BIHAR	2592699	243109	10751221	13587029	5462133	6161574	220544316
5	CHHATTISGARH	405425	1256810	2186752	3848987	2759917	5207827	127665364
6	GOA	822	10682	24358	35862	2111	2219	42967
7	GUJARAT	243636	1713720	2326225	4283581	1158573	1811079	49301403
8	HARYANA	511304	0	809627	1320931	419246	621786	12319226
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	375705	87923	1008188	1471816	714275	1022457	34431015
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	85011	150644	1092699	1328354	724340	1068790	37487058
11	JHARKHAND	595652	1715887	3698762	6010301	2553813	3082651	109717565
12	KARNATAKA	1467762	741873	5698211	7907846	3193668	5859656	138698405
13	KERALA	527099	121367	3323821	3972287	1521639	1739468	99459376
14	LADAKH	0	37313	0	37313	32672	36922	2023626
15	MADHYA PRADESH	1223274	2481966	4523074	8228314	4683117	7597112	199701201
16	MAHARASHTRA	1000682	1627815	9107258	11735755	2717891	4766881	116041881
17	MANIPUR	15577	261462	330745	607784	509825	543531	15406669
18	MEGHALAYA	4196	606178	53811	664185	502154	651577	32599657
19	MIZORAM	55	216433	1928	218416	219836	224802	20406881
20	NAGALAND	0	463899	6114	470013	409397	474540	17873127
21	ODISHA	922175	1638766	3275443	5836384	3525009	5466356	182895724
22	PUNJAB	1189421	486	630633	1820540	966712	1187962	35081852
23	RAJASTHAN	2266020	2147485	6823202	11236707	6737677	9369807	375161978
24	SIKKIM	4741	35642	47331	87714	63698	74940	3432769
25	TAMIL NADU	2377468	147880	6298659	8824007	7020377	8182108	408701984
26	TELANGANA	1141989	887349	3272325	5301663	2831299	4792992	120857973
27	TRIPURA	112811	282853	277440	673104	599680	870033	37048676
28	UTTAR PRADESH	4747356	145504	10355718	15248578	7449546	8900320	345394275
29	UTTARAKHAND	169127	40792	823400	1033319	502840	690594	19694055
30	WEST BENGAL	3443662	941117	9278081	13662860	9371	11769	164780
31	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	0	4219	30251	34470	5166	6090	123840
32	DN HAVELI AND DD	3	5305	126	5434	830	2285	41443
33	LAKSHADWEEP	9	7965	93	8067	105	108	3510
34	PUDUCHERRY	20735	219	55197	76151	56980	65018	2188958
	Total	**27322752**	**19806800**	**95880363**	**143009915**	**65078546**	**92956856**	**3123782050**

4. Wage Pendencies

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

Pending Liability as on 23.10.2024 (In Rs. Crore)			
Sl No.	States/UTs	Wages	Material
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	53.19
2	Arunachal Pradesh	19.53	33.42
3	Assam	0	76.17
4	Bihar	0	383.81
5	Chhattisgarh	0	51.54
6	Goa	0	0.00
7	Gujarat	0	98.26
8	Haryana	0	44.60
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	41.91
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	42.90
11	Jharkhand	72.30	114.04
12	Karnataka	0	376.14
13	Kerala	167.26	130.61
14	Ladakh	0	0.15
15	Madhya Pradesh	18.04	254.14
16	Maharashtra	0	956.96
17	Manipur	10.23	37.53
18	Meghalaya	0	54.18
19	Mizoram	0	0.87
20	Nagaland	0	24.59
21	Odisha	0	54.65
22	Punjab	0	45.60
23	Rajasthan	0	208.24
24	Sikkim	0	6.45
25	Tamil Nadu	662.39	138.62
26	Telangana	0	331.60
27	Tripura	0	32.40
28	Uttar Pradesh	22.28	692.56
29	Uttarakhand	0	61.87
30	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0.31
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	0	0.00
32	Lakshadweep	0	0.00
33	Puducherry	3.88	0.01
34	West Bengal	2757	2709
	Total	**3710.63**	**7056.32**

5. Compensation for delay in payment of Wages

5.1 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."

5.2 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 provided the following figures:-.

Sl No	States/UTs	Delay compensation paid (Rs. in lakh)			
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (as on 23.10.2024)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2.24	0.32	0.01	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Assam	0.45	0.00	0.01	0.00
4	Bihar	2.94	0.13	0.00	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	0.02	0.06	0.00	0.00
6	Goa	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Haryana	0.01	0.48	0.72	0.16
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.80	1.35	2.33	0.01
10	Jammu And Kashmir	0.05	0.06	1.95	0.29
11	Jharkhand	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Karnataka	0.71	0.14	0.06	0.00
13	Kerala	0.06	0.35	0.07	0.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	5.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Maharashtra	124.46	52.78	1.57	0.10
16	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Odisha	0.06	0.01	0.94	0.00
21	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

22	Punjab	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Rajasthan	0.35	1.04	0.03	0.00
24	Sikkim	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Tamil Nadu	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
26	Telangana	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
27	Tripura	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	Uttar Pradesh	3.08	2.70	5.92	4.62
29	Uttarakhand	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
30	West Bengal	3.57	1.18	0.00	0.00
31	Andaman And Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Dn Haveli And Dd	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	**144.21**	**60.69**	**13.61**	**5.19**

Source of the data:- MIS of the scheme

6. Notified Wage Rates at Present

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

Sl 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
24	Sikkim	249
	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

6.2 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, the Department have replied in their written notes 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."

7. Disparity in Wages

7.1 The Department 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 of Department of Rural Development regarding linkage of MGNREGA wage with suitable inflationary index, to this query the Department of Rural Development has responded in their written replies 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."**

8. Monitoring and Attendance System

8.1 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."

9. Number of Guaranteed Days of Work under MGNREGA

9.1 On being asked about the view of Department of Rural Development regarding any proposal to increase the wages or number of guaranteed days of work under MGNREGS, the Department in their written replies have submitted as below:-

> "The Ministry of Rural Development notifies Mahatma Gandhi NREGS 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 NREGS wage rate every year for States/UTs. To compensate the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS 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 NREGS 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."

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

1. Overview

Pradhan MantriAwaasYojana — Gramin (PMAY-G) is one of the flagship schemes with Government's commitment to provide "Housing for All" by 2024. 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 and households living in kutcha/ dilapidated houses in rural areas of the country. To achieve the objective of "Housing for All" the target number of houses to be constructed under the schemes is 2.95 crore. Against the set target of 2.95 crore, more than 2.94 crore houses have been sanctioned by States/UTs, out of which, 2.59 crore houses have been already completed as on 31st March, 2024.

(a) <u>Assistance Component</u>

Under PMAY-G, assistance of Rs.1,20,000/- in plains and Rs.1,30,000/- in hilly states, difficult areas and IAP districts is provided for construction of the house. The assistance includes Rs.12,000/- for construction of toilet under Swachh Bharat Mission (G), MGNREGS or any other dedicated financing source and support of 90 person days in plain areas and 95 person-days in hilly states, difficult areas and IAP districts under MGNREGA through convergence.

(b) <u>Identification of Beneficiaries</u>

Identification of beneficiaries in the scheme is based on the housing deprivation parameters as per Socio-Economic Caste Census — 2011. Accordingly, under PMAY-G all rural houseless and households living in zero, one or two room kuchha houses, subject to the exclusion criteria as per SECC and duly verified by Gram Sabha are provided assistance for construction of houses.

Further, to provide benefit of the scheme to the left out eligible households the Ministry decided to identify such households through the State Governments for Inclusion in the PWL. Accordingly, a module was developed to capture such data on MIS AwaaasSoft and a mobile application Awaas+ was developed to capture such households who though eligible but could not be included in the PWL of PMAY-G. The Awaas+ survey were then accordingly conducted by States/UTs on directions of the Ministry.

The State/UTs after exhausting the existing PWL from SECC were eligible to receive targets from Awaas+. Accordingly, as on 31st March, 2024 a target of 91.46 lakh houses have been allocated from finalized Awaas+ lists as per the recommendations of the expert committees. All the North Eastern States (except Assam), all the UTs and the State of Uttarakhand have been saturated under PMAY-G after allocation of the targets from the finalized Awaas+ (2018) list.

2. Key Features

The minimum unit (house) size enhanced from 20 sq. mt. (under IAY) to 25 sq. mt, including a dedicated area for hygienic cooking.

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 2HillStates (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.

The beneficiaries of PMAY-G, in addition to being provided financial assistance, are also offered technical assistance in the construction of quality house.

If the beneficiary so chooses, he/she will be facilitated to avail loan of up to Rs.70,000/- from Financial Institutions.

Focus on construction of quality houses by the beneficiaries, encouraging use of locally available construction materials and appropriate house design typologies and trained rural masons.

Bouquet of house design options with disaster resilience features according to local conditions, using appropriate technology suitable to their region are made available to the beneficiaries.

The programme is being implemented and monitored through end-to-end e-governance solutions, viz. AwaasSoft and AwaasApp**.**

3. Financial Progress

3.1 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	20,73,512

3.2 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 has 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)."

3.3 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)."

4. Unspent Balances under the Scheme; Reasons and Remedy

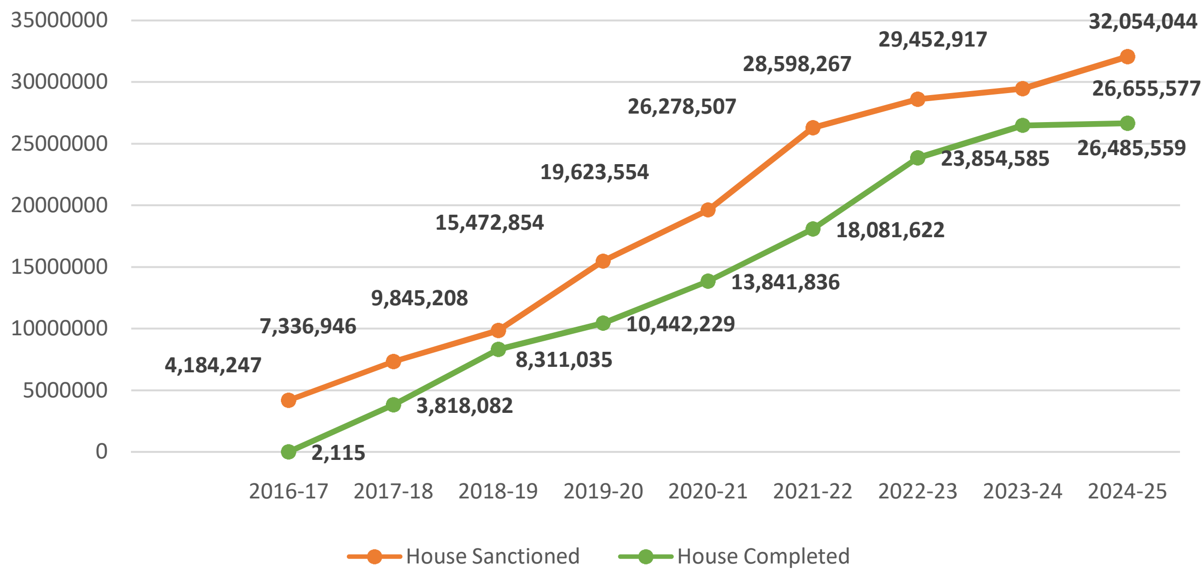
The Department were asked to provide details of unspent balances accrued so far along-with reasons thereof and to furnish separately the unspent balance liquidation methods being adopted, to this query the Department has responded as under:-

> "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 report, Rs. 7,500 crore is available with the States/UTs as on 23.10.2024. 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."

5. Physical Progress

PMAY-G: PHYSICAL PROGRESS (CUMULATIVE)

	COMPLETION OF 4.95 CRORE HOUSES BY 31ST MARCH 2029
House Sanctioned: 3.20	House Completed: 2.66 crore (As on. 29.10.2024)



5.2 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."

5.3 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, a survey would also be conducted with the States/UTs to identify eligible households using the Awaas+ 2024 mobile application on basis of the modified exclusion criteria."

6. <u>Landless Beneficiaries</u>

The Department were asked about the number of landless beneficiaries in each State/UT and the steps being taken to impress upon the States to provide such beneficiaries with lands, the Department have provided the following details State/UT-wise:-

"The landless beneficiaries under PMAY-G are accorded highest priority under the scheme. A total of **5,73,311** landless beneficiaries identified by the States/UTs, out of which **3,60,837(62%)** have been provided with land/assistance for purchase of land by the concerned States/UTs . The State/UT-wise details are as under:-

S.N.	Name of the State/ UT	Landless beneficiaries	Provided land/ assistance	Not provided land/ assistance
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1192	652	540
2	Andhra Pradesh	1908	1900	8
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
4	Assam	72781	40982	31799
5	Bihar	22977	11884	11093
6	Chhattisgarh	6848	6205	643
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	0	0
8	Goa	0	0	0
9	Gujarat	14055	13524	531
10	Haryana	0	0	0
11	Himachal Pradesh	32	24	8
12	Jammu & Kashmir	3621	477	3144
13	Jharkhand	0	0	0
14	Karnataka	55436	15436	40000
15	Kerala	825	503	322
16	Ladakh	0	0	0
17	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
18	Madhya Pradesh	38490	36890	1600
19	Maharashtra	109832	91169	18663
20	Manipur	0	0	0
21	Meghalaya	1492	639	853
22	Mizoram	0	0	0
23	Nagaland	0	0	0
24	Odisha	79326	56899	22427
25	Punjab	204	195	9
26	Rajasthan	55722	54641	1081
27	Sikkim	0	0	0
28	Tamil Nadu	98904	21406	77498
29	Tripura	126	126	0
30	Uttar Pradesh	2224	2224	0
31	Uttarakhand	2001	1321	680
32	West Bengal	5315	3740	1575
Total (National)		**573311**	**360837**	**212474**

Providing land to the landless PMAY-G beneficiaries for the construction of the houses is of utmost importance and receiving serious attention of the Government. It is the responsibility of the States/UTs to provide land to landless beneficiaries. Therefore, the Govt. of India has been working assiduously with the States/UTs to ensure land for the landless HHs in the PWL. The issue of providing land to remaining landless beneficiaries is being monitored at various levels regularly with the States/UTs.

A provision has been made in the MIS of the Scheme i.e. AwaasSoft to remand the cases of landless beneficiaries under PMAY-G who are unwilling to shift to the land provided by the State government for house construction.

The following schemes are being run by State Governments for supporting the landless beneficiaries under PMAY-G:

a) **Bihar:** Mukhymantri Awaas Sthal Kray Sahayta Yojana is providing financial assistance for the site of INR 60,000.
b) **Maharashtra**: Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gharkool Jaga Kharedi Arthsahayy Yojana is providing financial assistance for the site upto Rs. 50,000/- for site purchase.
c) **Assam:** Financial assistance upto Rs.50,000/- to the landless beneficiaries.
d) **Odisha:** Vasudha for availing site for house construction."

7. Increase in unit assistance under PMAY-G

The Department of Rural Development were asked to submit their view regarding the demands for increase in the per unit assistance under PMAY-G, the following reply have been submitted by them:-

"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 to continue 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."

8. Monitoring Mechanism

When asked to furnish an exhaustive detail of all types of monitoring mechanism including real time monitoring being employed for ensuring transparency and accountability under PMAY-G, the Department have replied as under:-

"A robust monitoring mechanism has been adopted to monitor performance as well as the processes under PMAY-G. Performance monitoring is done through real time capture of progress using workflow enabled transactional data in AwaasSoft. The data generated from the transactions in AwaasSoft are collated as system generated reports for monitoring different parameters of performance. Further, Ministry of Rural Development has developed Performance Index Dashboard to monitor the performance of the States / UTs, Districts, Blocks and Panchayats on different pre-determined parameters and nationally rank the States, Districts and Blocks accordingly. This has been done to facilitate continuous monitoring of progress, both on the selected parameters and also geographically, while ensuring healthy competition among the states. Additionally, for process monitoring mechanisms like inspection by central teams (Area Officers and NLM), monitoring by District Development Coordination and Monitoring (DISHA) Committee headed by Member of Parliament, Social Audit, Internal Audit and through State Level PMU are adopted.

Monitoring under PMAY-G is conceived to be multi-level and multi – agency with profuse use of technology. Monitoring is done at the level of Government of India, State/UT Governments with emphasis on quality and timely completion of house and adoption of green materials and technologies as far as possible. The details are also given as under:-

At level of Government of India:

i. IT enabled e-governance platform including Dedicated Micro Monitoring Dashboard, Performance Index Dashboard, as well as through ground verifications by different agencies like Area Officers, National Level Monitors and DISHA. The end-to-end execution of the scheme from the selection of beneficiaries, disbursal of assistance to beneficiaries, verification of progress in construction, release of funds etc. is conducted through workflow enabled transaction-based MIS – AwaasSoft.

ii. The physical progress of stage-wise construction on ground is verified and monitored through geo-referenced, date and time stamped photographs captured by inspectors or by beneficiaries using the mobile based application - "AwaasApp" and uploaded on AwaasSoft. The quality of houses constructed under PMAY-G will be monitored through a quality monitoring module developed in the mobile application "AwaasApp".

iii. National Level Monitors and Area Officers of the Ministry shall also visit PMAY-G houses to assess the progress and processes followed under the scheme during their field visits. The DISHA Committee at the district level, headed by an Hon'ble Member of Parliament, will also monitor progress and implementation of PMAY-G.

At level of State Government/UT Administration: Following provisions are present in the FFI of PMAY-G for monitoring at State/UT levels:

i. Officers at the Block level should inspect as far as possible 10% of the houses during construction.
ii. District level officers should inspect 2% of the houses during construction.
iii. Every house sanctioned under PMAY-G to be tagged to a village level functionary including Government employees (Gram Rozgar Sahayak, Awaas Sahayak, Awaas Mitra or any other village level worker) and SHG functionaries who shall facilitate and follow-up with the beneficiary till the completion of a house.
iv. Implementation parameters will be monitored by the officials through the Performance Index Dashboard and Dedicated micro-monitoring dashboard.
v. The PMUs at various levels shall monitor all the activities for monitoring the scheme implementation and quality supervision at different levels

In addition to above monitoring mechanism, the scheme is also monitored through Community/Participatory monitoring, Auditing of the bank accounts / State Nodal Account, and also through Social Audit mechanism. The Ministry has already released guidelines for Social Audit under PMAY-G."

C. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

1. Brief Outline

Government of India, as the part of poverty reduction strategy, launched the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY-I) on 25th December, 2000 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to assist the states through "Rural Roads".

The primary objective of the PMGSY is to provide connectivity, by way of an all-weather road with necessary culverts and cross-drainage structures, which is operable throughout the year, to eligible unconnected habitations in rural areas. Habitations with a population of 500+ in plain areas and 250+ in North-Eastern and Himalayan states, Desert areas, Tribal (Schedule V) areas and selected tribal and backward districts as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/ Planning Commission as per Census, 2001 were to be covered under the scheme, so that these habitations can have access to basic health services, education and markets for their produce. In the critical Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected blocks (as identified by MHA), additional relaxation has been given to connect habitations with population of 100+ (Census 2001). The Scheme had also an element of upgradation (to prescribed standards) of existing rural roads in districts where all the eligible habitations of the designated population size have been saturated with all-weather road connectivity, though this objective was not central to the scheme (PMGSY-I).

As the programme unfolded, a need was felt for consolidation of the existing Rural Road Network to improve its efficiency not only as a provider of transportation services, but also as a vehicle of social and economic development. Accordingly, in the year 2013, PMGSY-II was launched for upgradation of selected Through Routes and Major Rural Links (MRLs) with a target to upgrade 50,000 Kms in various states and Union Territories. Subsequently, in 2016, Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Affected Areas (RCPLWEA) for construction/ upgradation of strategically important roads was launched as a separate vertical under PMGSY. In the year 2019, Government launched PMGSY-III for consolidation of 1,25,000 Km Through Routes and Major Rural Links connecting habitations, inter-alia, to Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs), Higher Secondary Schools and Hospitals. Further, PM-JANMAN has been launched as a separate vertical under PMGSY for providing road connectivity to Particular Vulnerable Tribal Group Areas.

Since inception more than 7,65,763 Km road length has been constructed under various interventions/verticals of PMGSY with an investment of more than Rs. 3,25,000 Crore, including State Share

2. 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.

3. PMGSY – Timeline & Progress

Name of Vertical	Targets	Sanctioned (Km)	Completion (Km)	Expenditure (₹ in Crore)	Completion Timeline
PMGSY-I	1,63,390 habitations	6,44,874	6,24,527	2,38,470	March, 2025
PMGSY-II	50,000 Km	49,834	49,019	28,403	March, 2025
RCPLWEA	11,320 Km	12,227	9,281	8,281	March, 2025
PMGSY-III	1,25,000 Km	1,18,257	84,945	52,894	March, 2025
PM-JANMAN	8,000 Km	3,586	11.711	9.70	March, 2028
PMGSY-IV	25,000 habitations	-	-	-	March, 2029

*** as on 29-10-2024**

4. Financial Progress

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

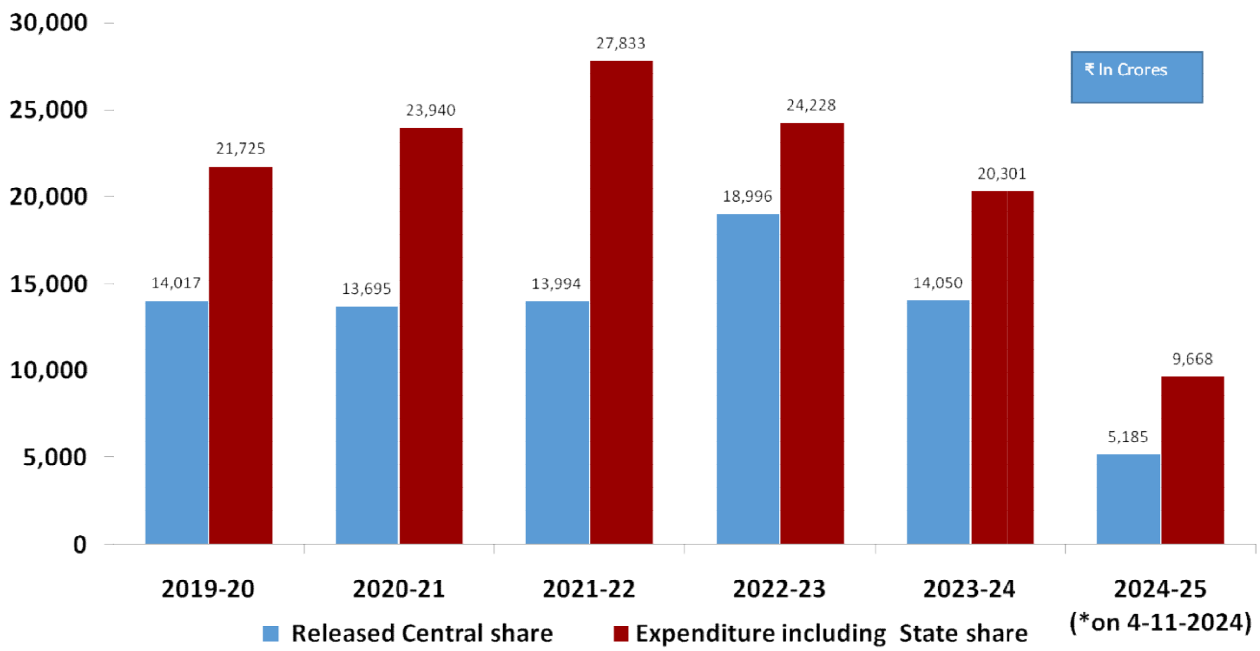
Year	Financial [Rs. in Cr]			Percentage Achievement
	B.E.	R.E (Target)	Actual funds released (Achievement)	
2021-22	15,000	14,000.01	13,993.92	99.96%
2022-23	19,000	19,000.00	18,996.20	99.98%
2023-24	19,000	17,000.00	14,049.79	82.64%

2024-25*	19,000	--	1435.65375	7.56%

* as on 31.07.2024

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 31.07.2024)	**4,191.73**

@including State Share

4.2 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, the Department have 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, 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**

As explained in the reply to question no. 5 above, 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."

4.3 The Department were enquired about the unspent balances under the scheme accumulated so far State/UT-wise,their reasons and remedial measures for speedier liquidation, the Department of Rural Development have replied as under:-

"As on 24.10.2024, effective unspent balance programme funds with the states/UTs is Rs. 3,346.86 Crore. The details of unspent balance programme fund with the states/ UTs as on 24.10.2024 state/UT-wise under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are given below:-

Unspent Balance under PMGSY, State/ UT-wise as on 24.10.2024

S.No.	Name of States/UTs	Effective Unspent Programme Fund Balance in SNA (Rs in Crore)
	Andaman & Nicobar	19.36
1	Andhra Pradesh	0
2	Andhra Pradesh RCPLWE	11.62
3	Arunachal Pradesh	292.36
4	Assam	312.95
5	Bihar RWD	324.84
6	Bihar (RCPLWE)	4.63
7	Chhattisgarh	1.51
8	Chhattisgarh (RCPLWE)	9.47
9	Gujarat	45.4
10	Haryana	46.67

11	Himachal Pradesh	14.67
12	Jammu & Kashmir	378.72
13	Jharkhand	104.39
14	Karnataka	76.52
15	Kerala	198.39
16	Ladakh	0.51
17	Madhya Pradesh	170.39
18	Maharashtra	139.46
19	Maharashtra -RCPLWE	0.21
20	Manipur	0.36
21	Meghalaya	0
22	Mizoram	56.48
23	Nagaland	136.81
24	Odisha	55.03
25	Odisha - RCPLWE	7.05
26	Punjab	5.78
	Puducherry	8.62
27	Rajasthan	0
28	Sikkim	49.92
29	Tamilnadu	261.67
30	Telangana	1.22
31	Telangana RCPLWEA	1.44
32	Tripura	140.31
33	Uttar Pradesh	243.92
34	Uttarakhand	159.72
35	West Bengal	66.46
TOTAL		**3,346.86**

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 guidleines for releaseing 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 expendiutre incurred and hence there will be no unspent balances availabe with the states once SNA-SPARSH is fully implemented."

5. Physical Progress

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	29,745.045
2023-24	1,074	231	38,000	26,099.645

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 in hilly and NER States
(ii) Inadequate deployment of execution and contracting capacity of States
(iii) Difficult terrain in hilly and NER States
(iv) Land and forest issues
(v) Legal Issues

The Ministry use to review 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.**

5.2 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 maintence 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 enncouragednot only to release maintence funds on time but to also ensure that they are spent for the pupose for which they are released."

5.3 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 have 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 thier 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."

6. <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 have 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 date."

7. <u>Quality of Construction</u>

On being asked about the steps being taken by the DoRD to ensure the quality of construction of roads, the Department have provided the following details:-

> **"**PMGSY envisages a **three tier Quality Assurance Mechanism** to ensure quality of road works during construction. The first two tiers of the structure are the responsibility of the respective State Governments and under the third tier, NRIDA engages independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs) for inspections at random, of the road works under the programme.
>
> Ensuring the quality of road works is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments who are implementing the programme. NRIDA has issued general guidelines and prescribed quality assurance hand books to regulate the quality control process at works level. Guidelines have also been issued for inspections of works by independent monitors under the second and third tier of the quality assurance mechanism. To make the inspections trustworthy, it is being ensured that independent monitors

at the second and the third tier take at least 10 digital photographs including one of the field laboratories, for each work and upload it on OMMAS website to facilitate public viewing of quality of road works executed under the programme. Based on the experience gained, these guidelines have been reviewed and revised from time to time.

Under the **1st tier of quality control** mechanism, the quality standards are enforced through in-house mechanism by establishing field laboratories and carrying out mandatory tests. In addition, to augment the field laboratories for non-frequent tests, state and district laboratories have been promoted in all States. As per the Programme Guidelines, a site quality control laboratory has to be set up by the contractor for each package. Payments are not made to the contractors unless quality control laboratory has been set up.

Under the **second tier**, independent monitoring of quality at the State level has been prescribed under the control of SRRDA. The SRRDA is required to monitor the quality of works by deploying State Quality Monitors (SQMs), independent of the implementing units and upload the abstract of quality grading along with photographs in OMMAS. These quality monitors check the establishment of field laboratories also. As per guidelines, each road work is inspected by the State Quality Monitors at three different stages. The first two inspections of every work should be carried out during the execution of work spaced at least three months apart and the last inspection should be carried out on the completion of every work, as soon as possible but preferably within 4 months of completion of the work. The number of SQM inspections during last 4 years and the current year is as indicated below:-

Year	No. of SQM Inspections
2020-21	27,826
2021-22	59,328
2022-23	52,599
2023-24	37,373
2024-25 (as on 22.10.2024)	16,391

The **third tier** of the quality mechanism is an independent monitoring system at the central level. Under this tier, retired senior engineers termed as National Quality Monitors (NQMs) are engaged for inspections of road works. Works for inspection are selected at random. The basic objective of this tier is to identify generic issues in quality assurance mechanism of the State. Also these provide on-site guidance to field staff for better understanding of specifications and good construction practices. The number of NQM inspections during last 4 years and the current year is as indicated below:-

Year	No. of NQM Inspections
2020-21	2,653
2021-22	9,260
2022-23	7,162
2023-24	5,363
2024-25 (as on 22.10.2024)	2,395

The NQM grades the work inspected in three categories viz. Satisfactory(S), Satisfactory Requiring Improvement (SRI) and Unsatisfactory (U). The States are required to send Action Taken Reports (ATRs) in respect of works graded as 'Satisfactory Requiring Improvement' and 'Unsatisfactory' by the NQMs during their field inspections. These ATRs are further processed at NRIDA and a decision about grade improvement is taken based on documentary proof including photographs of road work and recommendation of the SRRDA. The entire exercise of submission of ATRs by the States and taking of action on these ATRs has now been facilitated in the form of an "online process" on OMMAS."

8. Maintenance of Roads Post-completion

The Department was enquired about addressing the issue regarding the maintenance of roads post-completion, they have shared the following information:-

"Rural roads are state subject and construction and maintenance of roads constructed under the PMGSY is the responsibility of concerned states government. PMGSY roads are constructed with a design life of at least 10 years. All PMGSY road works are covered by initial five-year maintenance contracts to be entered into along with the construction contract, with the same contractor, as per the Standard Bidding Document. Maintenance funds to service the contract are required to be budgeted by the State Governments and placed at the disposal of the State Rural Roads Development Agencies (SRRDAs) in a separate maintenance account. On expiry of this 5-year post construction maintenance, PMGSY roads are required to be placed under Zonal maintenance contracts consisting of 5-year maintenance including renewal as per cycle, from time to time. Further under PMGSY-III, the Ministry signs MoU with the States for providing maintenance funds for 10 years. This will make states duty bound to provide maintenance funds for the entire design life of the road.

National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA) in collaboration with ILO has prepared a Policy Framework for the development of rural roads maintenance policy. The Policy Framework along with a Guidance Note for the States has been shared with the

States since Rural Roads Maintenance Policy needs to get adopted and notified at state level. The policy and guidance note would be helpful for the road agencies of the States to have a clear understanding about expectations for rural road maintenance and intentions of States to sustain the created network of rural roads.

With effect from the financial year 2016-17, financial incentives are given to best performing States, which show higher achievement on the basis of set-parameters. The funds released as financial incentives are used for periodic maintenance of rural roads already constructed under PMGSY. Financial incentives amounting to Rs. 1076.49 Crore, Rs. 842.50 Crore, Rs. 804 Crore, Rs. 738 Crore, Rs. 662 Crore, Rs. 668 Crore and Rs. 1020 Crore were awarded in fiscal year 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21, 2022-23 & 2023-24 respectively for periodic maintenance to best performing States.

Further, as a measure of further enhancing the focus on maintenance of roads during the defect liability period and also streamlining the delivery of routine maintenance of PMGSY roads, Electronic Maintenance of Rural Roads (eMARG) has been introduced, which is conceptualized on Performance Based Maintenance Contracts (PBMC). Payment to the contractor is now made through eMARG which is based on the minimum condition of the road, its cross drainage works and traffic assets. Payments are based on how well the contractor manages to comply with the performance standards or service levels defined in the contract, and not on piece work.

Under PMGSY-III, MoU was signed with respective States. As per the MoU states are obligated to make provisions of maintenance funds for the entire design life of 10 years. Under e.Marg a new module has been developed to capture expenditure on maintenance for post DLP period also.”

9. <u>Monitoring</u>

The Committee enquired about the monitoring mechanism of the scheme in detail as applicable on date with focus on real-time monitoring features, to which the Department have provided the following reply:-

“Real time monitoring of projects sanctioned under PMGSY is now being done with the help of Project Management Information System (PMIS) which is a newly introduced module at OMMAS and is aimed at bringing in a waterfall project management methodology for tracking the construction/ upgradation of roads under PMGSY. The module enables the Programme Implementation Unit (PIU) staff to define project plans (with timelines) for their roads. Once the plan is formulated and finalized, the PIU is required to continuously report progress against the planned activities. The tracking gives a sense of the overall progress versus the original plan and any corrective actions can be taken proactively to finish the work without delays."

10. New Technology usage

On being asked about the latest technology other than usage of alternative/green technologies, the Department in their written reply have stated as below:-

"Under PMGSY, firm steps have been taken to ensure resource efficiency through different interventions. Use of new/ green technologies is one such intervention which has resulted not only in savings of carbon footprint but also in savings of fuel. In order to promote cost-effective and fast construction technologies in the construction of rural roads, using New materials/Waste materials/Locally available materials, Ministry has issued "**Vision Document on New Technology Initiatives & guidelines –2022"** which encourages States to make more and more use of new technology in construction of PMGSY roads. Some of the highlights of the provisions under New Technology Vision 2022 are the following:

For surface course:

- Compulsory use of waste plastic in at least 70% length out of the eligible proposed length involving Hot Mix process.
- Universal use of Mechanized Surface Dressing (MSD) in T-1 to T-5 category of roads. From T-6 to T-8 category of roads, minimum 50% of length shall be taken under MSD. Surface Dressing can also be done with cold mix technology.
- Cold Mix Technology shall be used in minimum 25% of the total eligible proposed length. The use of cold mix technology shall be prioritized in climatically suitable areas.

In addition to above, the following guidelines shall be applicable for base course, sub-base course and sub-grade:

(a) At least 50% of the length of the proposal shall be constructed utilizing new/green technologies/ materials.
(b) Each state shall promote two new innovations.
(c) 100 % proposed length under Cement Concrete shall be constructed using thin White topping (Panelled cement concrete) or Cell Filled Concrete. Only in exceptional cases Pavement Quality Concrete (PQC) shall be used

(d) In cases where pavement cost is high due to factors, such as non-availability of aggregate, leading to high transportation cost or unacceptable quality parameters of aggregate, Full Depth Reclamation (FDR) shall be preferred as methodology of construction with advanced equipment and machineries by using stabilization technology so as to attain cost economy, better compaction, quality and durability.
(e) In areas near thermal power plants, fly ash shall be used in Cement Treated Base (CTB) and embankments in adequate quantity.
(f) In areas near steel plants, slag shall be used in subbase course, base course and embankments in adequate quantity.
(g) Construction and demolition (C&D) waste, duly processed, shall be used in subbase/base course in at least 10% of the proposals.
(h) Jute-Geo textile/Coir and similar such locally available materials shall be used for slope protection in hilly areas and other areas, where improvement of characteristics of sub-grade, embankments, shoulders etc. may be required.

Since inception till 22.10.2024, 1,49,432 km road length has been sanctioned for construction using new and green technologies, out of which 1,10,479 Km road length has been constructed.

Different New technologies being adopted for constructing rural roads through PMGSY play an important role in Rural Development in India. Some of the important technologies used under PMGSY are as under:

a. **Cell filled Concrete**: The method of construction makes the concrete flexible, and the surface does not crack. Moreover, it requires less initial cost than conventional pavement and is generally maintenance free.

b. **Panelled Cement Concrete**: Pavements made using this technology develop much lower wheel load stresses and require lower thickness and its durability is much higher than bituminous pavement.

c. **Roller Compacted Concrete Pavement:** This method enables simple, fast and economical construction. It requires minimal maintenance and has a long service life.

d. Cement **Stabilization:** Soil stabilization, using a variety of stabilizers, is a common method used by engineers and designers to enhance the properties of soil. It helps in improving soil strength, stability, which reduces maintenance cost.

e. Use of chemicals for soil stabilization:TerraZyme is an environmentally friendly soil stabilizer used in the construction of road infrastructure. The product provides a tool for engineers to reduce the construction costs, whilst increasing the overall quality of road structures. TerraZyme is easy to use, not harmful to the environment or its users and guarantees a better and longer lasting road.

f. **Cold Mix Technology:** Cold Mix technology is field application of bituminous surfacing course using cold mix binders with the available IRC Specifications. In this technology heating of bitumen is not required resulting in saving in fuel and thereby saving of environment. By this process the construction activity will be faster.

g. **Waste Plastic**: Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) encourages the use of 'Green Technologies' and non-conventional materials like waste plastic, cold mix, geo-textiles, fly-ash, iron and copper slag etc in rural roads.

h. **Surface dressing**: It is a preventative treatment used on roads in a good condition, to protect and prolong their life. These works will seal and waterproof the road, provide a new surface to improve braking and increase safety

i. **Full-Depth Reclamation (FDR)**: FDR with cement is a type of Soil-Cement and pavement rehabilitation method that involves recycling an existing deteriorated asphalt surface and its underlying base, subbase, and/or subgrade materials into a new stabilized base layer. FDR saves money and reduces the carbon footprint of roadway construction projects."

11. <u>Issue of Down-Tendering</u>

On being asked about the tendering processes employed in grant of projects to the contractor and the details of security components to avoid the issues of down tendering and poor quality construction, the DoRD in their reply have submitted the details below:-

"Based on best national and international practices, a Standard Bidding Document (SBD) has been developed for procurement of works under the PMGSY. All works under the programme are being procured and managed on the basis of provisions of the SBD. To ensure transparency and harness various advantages of electronic tendering, entire bidding for procurement of works under the programme is being carried out only through e-procurement process. The states are advised to use **www.pmgsytenders.gov.in (GePNIC website)** to streamline and create a single database for tendering of all PMGSY works. Revision of Specifications for Rural Roads and Standard Data-book for Analysis of Rates has also been accomplished by IRC. The bid evaluation process is a two-step process, one is evaluating technical qualification and another is financial bid comparison and award to L-1 bidder, who has qualified technically. There are clauses in SBD to ensure compliance and forfeiture of Performance Guarantee, Security money in case of default by the contractor. Where it is found that any bidder has quoted abnormally low bid, provisions have been made in the SBD to take additional performance security in such cases.

There is a three-tier quality control and quality assurance mechanism already in place to deal with the issue of construction of poor quality of road by the contractor at PIU level, State level and National level. Further there are provisions in the Standard Bidding Document of NRIDA to blacklist such contractors who do not complete works as per specifications laid down in the bid document. Further in order to ensure that routine maintenance is taken care of, provision has been made in SBD that "If the routine maintenance is not carried out by the contractor as per the contract in force, the employer is free to get the Routine Maintenance work carried out from another source and the amount required for this work will be recovered from the amount of Performance Security available with the employer and/ or from any amounts of the contractor whatever is due along with additional 20 percent amount as penalty."

D. The Deendayal Antodaya Yojana — National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)

1. Introduction

The Deendayal Antodaya 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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

*including DDU-GKY and RSETI

Year wise BE/RE and actual expenditure for the years 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 and BE 2023-24 (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	2021-22*	13677.61	0.00	10813.89	0.00	9384.22	0.00
2	2022-23	13336.42	0.00	11776.01	0.00	11537.06	0.00
3	2023-24	14129.17	0.00	14106.53	0.00	13934.14	0.00
4	2024-25	15047.00					

*This includes Rs.245.00 Crore for DRDA Administration

4.2 The Department were asked about the reduction in BE for 2024-25 by the Ministry of Finance in their proposed allocation in implementation of the Mission, the Department have submitted in their written reply as under:-

> "As far as DAY-NRLM is concerned, the provision of Rs.15047.00 Crore in BE 2024-25 is considered to be adequate to meet the programme requirement for the year 2024-2025. If any additional demands arise during the year, the same will sought through Supplementary Demands for the Grants."

4.3 The Department of Rural Development was enquired about the reason for accumulation of unspent balance, to which they have submitted their reply as below:-

"The unspent balance of Rs.172.39 Crore are under RSETI and DDU-GKY which was due to:

i. RSETI: Non-receipt of complete proposal from NIRD&PR as per the DoE's guidelines.
ii. DDU-GKY:
   a. DDUGKY is a demand driven scheme and the funds are released to the States/UTs are based on fund requests received by them. The fund proposals received by the States/UTs were less as anticipated in FY 2023-24.
   b. Few States were having heavy float/unspent balances and did not come for funds in FY 2023-24.
   c. The compliance of DoE guidelines w.r.t release of 25% only in one instance of total allocation was a challenge for the scheme."

5. Physical Progress

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%
2024-25	NIL*	3490	-

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

6. Self-Help Groups – Progress in detail

6.1 On being enquired about the status of SHGs evolving into the dairy collectives, farmer organizations, producer enterprises, producer Groups, NTFP Cooperatives etc. across the country, the Department gave the following reply in their written notes:-

> "With the objective to facilitate market access to women producers, the Ministry is supporting the SHG women in mobilizing themselves into producer collectives. As of now, under the farm sector a total of 1,237 women owned producer companies (including 789 under the 10K FPOs) scheme covering more than 14 lakh women members on various sectors like dairy, NTFP, Agriculture etc. To expand the coverage of women producer under the producer companies, the MoRD has convergence with the Ministry of Agriculture under the "Formation and Promotion of 10K FPOs scheme". Further, 1.75 lakh Producer Groups have been promoted covering 32 lakhs members."

6.2 On being asked about the details of the loans disbursed to SHGs, the Department gave the following reply in their written notes:-

> "The information in respect of details of the loans disbursed to SHGs during the current Financial Year so far State/UT-wise is tabulated below:-

Bank Linkage Progress

State & UT	Achievement	
	Total SHGs	Total Disbursement Amt. in Cr.
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	10	0.14
Andhra Pradesh	343710	13283.37
Arunachal Pradesh	356	6.72
Assam	73,854	1900.74
Bihar	396806	3689.83
Chattisgarh	49,781	728.17
Goa	162	8.09
Gujarat	16,778	182.06
Haryana	5,564	102.26
Himachal Pradesh	2,647	55.81
Jammu & Kashmir	4,508	164.57
Jharkhand	127907	1587.52
Karnataka	20,157	533.75
Kerala	10,793	759.09
Ladakh	2	0.11
Lakshadweep	6	0.12
Madhya Pradesh	75,178	1214.26
Maharashtra	60,174	1944.25
Manipur	1,022	16.80
Meghalaya	3,594	59.81
Mizoram	314	9.25
Nagaland	523	16.02
Odisha	141752	3758.52
Puducherry	157	10.60
Punjab	4,211	42.58
Rajasthan	42,054	610.94
Sikkim	1,115	29.97
Tamil Nadu	19,419	1167.40
Telangana	120722	6736.28
D &N Haveli And Daman &Diu	23	0.17
Tripura	7,084	176.20
Uttarakhand	12,787	153.07
Uttar Pradesh	116854	1058.83
West Bengal	534731	11689.53
Total	**2194755**	**51696.86**

Loans to women SHGs under DAY-NRLM are guided by the guidelines issued to banks by Reserve Bank of India which are as under:-

(i) For loans to SHGs up to ₹10.00 lakh, no collateral to be obtained. No lien should be marked against savings bank accounts of SHGs and no deposits should be insisted upon while sanctioning loans.

(ii) For loans to SHGs above ₹10 lakh and up to ₹20 lakh, no collateral should be obtained, and no lien should be marked against savings bank account of SHGs. However, the entire loan (irrespective of the loan outstanding, even if it subsequently goes below ₹10 lakh) would be eligible for coverage under Credit Guarantee Fund for Micro Units (CGFMU)."

7. Deendayal Upadhyay Grameen Kausalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

7.1 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 16.59 lakhs candidates have been trained and 10.66 lakhs have been placed till July, 2024.

7.2 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:-

Year-wise BE, RE and Fund release status of DDU-GKY
(as on 30.09.2024)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

FY	BE	RE	Funds Released
2014-15	72800	57149	56903.8
2015-16	54000	58784.1	58066.3
2016-17	60000	79295.7	79266.8
2017-18	85000	81155.26	80341.05
2018-19	120000	121530.6	121528.94
2019-20	184999	187217.3	187197.65
2020-21	199621	107685.2	107666.72
2021-22	200000	2189.11	1304.28
2022-23	100000.00	9405.05	9283.83
2023-24	40000.00	38371.00	23387.41
2024-25 till 18.10.2024	50000.00	50000.00	12503.00

Physical Progress

Since inception under DDU GKY a total of 16.74 lakh candidates have been trained and 10.84 lakh candidates have been placed till 30.09.2024.

During the current FY 2024-25, a total of 46,468 candidates have been trained and 35,115 candidates have been placed till 30.09.2024."

7.3 On being enquired about the realization aspect of Prime Minister's 'Make in India' campaign so far through DDU-GKY, the Department have provided the following data:-.

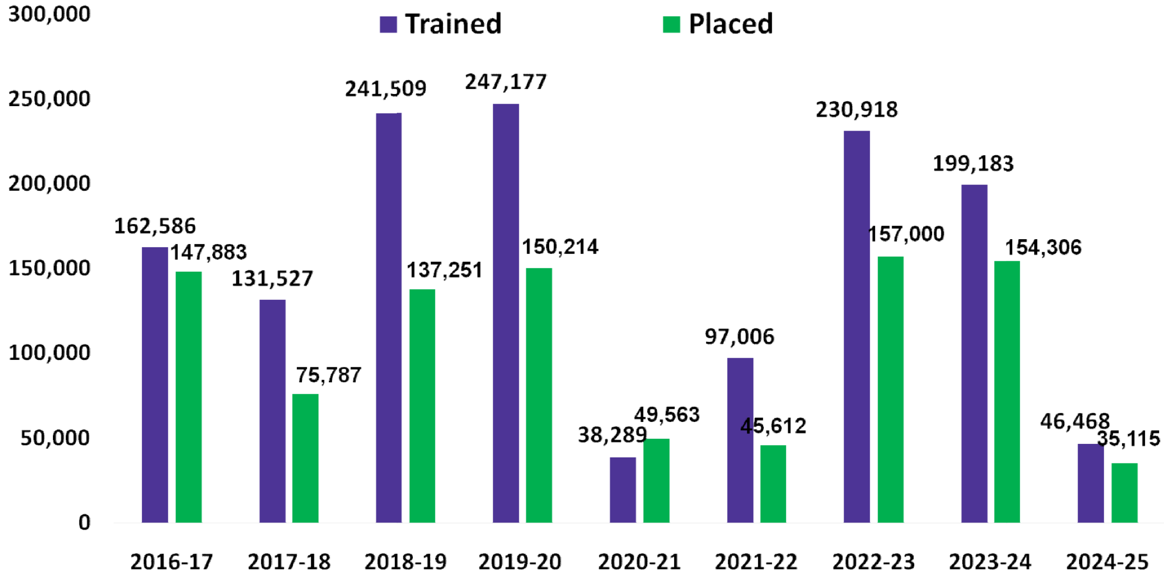
"DDU-GKY promotes PM's "Make in India" Campaign through Industry Internships supported through joint partnerships between industry and DDU-GKY. 23 sectors out of 37 Sectors are Contributing to Make in India. So far, in these sectors 9.51 Lakh candidates have been trained."

7.4 The Committee wanted to know about details of the unspent balance against DDU-GKY so far in total and during the current Financial Year separately and the steps taken for eradication of unspent balance, the Department have replied as under:-

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Unspent balance as on 18.10.24 (In Crores)
1	Andaman and Nicobar	1.44
2	Andhra Pradesh	72.55

3	Arunachal Pradesh	1.67
4	Assam	2.54
5	Bihar	89.77
6	Chhattisgarh	9.50
7	Gujarat	95.45
8	Haryana	7.93
9	Himachal Pradesh	8.17
10	Jammu and Kashmir	238.98
11	Jharkhand	6.28
12	Karnataka	34.45
13	Kerala	203.83
14	Madhya Pradesh	21.31
15	Maharashtra	239.89
16	Manipur	12.41
17	Meghalaya	0.45
18	Mizoram	2.82
19	Nagaland	3.66
20	Odisha	36.39
21	Puducherry	1.05
22	Punjab	20.33
23	Rajasthan	2.44
24	Sikkim	2.61
25	Tamil Nadu	11.17
26	Telangana	33.17
27	Tripura	15.89
28	Uttar Pradesh	125.66
29	Uttarakhand	43.19
30	West Bengal	124.89
	Total	1469.91

7.5 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)

1. 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.

2. Components of NSAP

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

a. **Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)**: Under the scheme, assistance is provided to person of 60 years and above and belonging to family living below poverty line as per the criteria prescribed by Government of India. Central assistance of Rs. 200/- per month is provided to person in the age group of 60-79 years and Rs. 500/- per month to persons of 80 years and above.

b. **Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS**): Under the scheme, Central assistance @ Rs.300/-per month is provided to widows in the age group of 40-79 years and belonging to family living below poverty line as per the criteria prescribed by Government of India. Central Assistance of Rs. 500/- per month is provided to the beneficiaries of age of 80 years and above.

c. **Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)**: Under the scheme, Central assistance @ Rs.300 per month is provided to persons aged 18-79 years with severe and multiple disabilities and belonging to family living below poverty line as per the criteria prescribed by Government of India. Central Assistance of Rs.500/- per month is provided to the beneficiaries of age of 80 years and above

d. **National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)**: Under the scheme, BPL household is entitled to a lumpsum amount of money on the death of the primary breadwinner aged between 18-59 years. The amount of assistance is Rs.20,000/-.

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

3. **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 12.08.2024)	BE-9652.00	3143.54	33%

*On 26.03.2020, Government had announced Rs 1.70 Lakh Crore relief package under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY) for the poor to help them fight the battle against Corona Virus. One of the components of said package was to provide ex-gratia of Rs.1000 in two installments (Rs.500/- each) to the existing old age, widow and disabled/Divyangjan beneficiaries of the schemes of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). The NSAP Division released a total of Rs. 2814.50 Crore as ex-gratia to States/UTs in April, 2020 as first tranche and in May, 2020 as second tranche under PMGKY for the existing 282 lakh beneficiaries of NSAP schemes.

NSAP – Allocation and Release

FY	BE (Rs. in crore)	Release (Rs. in crore)
2024-25	9652.00	4794.74*
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 28.10.2024

3.2 The Committee wanted to know whether the Department of Rural Development plan to re-propose for the revamp of NSAP and the future roadmap of the Department of Rural Development in regard to upward revision of assistance amount under different sub-schemes of NSAP and the relaxation of eligibility criteria, the Department replied in a written note as under:-

> "The Government while deciding the continuation of the NSAP schemes for the 15th Finance Commission cycle (2021-26), *inter-alia* considered the proposal of expansion in coverage (by adopting SECC criteria of "Automatic Inclusion plus any two deprivations" in place of BPL criteria). However, considering the available financial space, the Government had approved the continuation of NSAP schemes in its present form. As per the approval for continuation of NSAP, the existing criteria for identification of beneficiary& rate of assistance will continue till completion of 15thFinance Commission cycle i.e upto FY 2025-26."

3.3 On being asked to provide breakup of the current assistance amount being provided under NSAP, sub-scheme/programme-wise along-with the reasons for providing a meager amount as assistance under various sub schemes of the scheme and whether any suggestions/demands have been received for increasing quantum of assistance under various sub-schemes, the DoRD in their written replies have furnished as below:-

> **"Current Structure of NSAP**
> Presently, NSAP is a 100% funded centrally sponsored scheme (CSS) covering persons belonging to families living below poverty line (BPL). It comprises of the following five schemes:
> **National Old Age Pension Scheme -** assistance of ₹ 200/- per month to persons in the age group of 60-79 years and ₹ 500/- per month to persons of 80 years and above. Currently, more than 221 lakh beneficiaries are covered
> .**National Widow Pension Scheme -** assistance of ₹300/- per month to widows in the age-group of 40-79 years and ₹ 500/- per month to widows of 80 years and above. Currently, more than 67 lakh beneficiaries are covered.
> **National Disability Pension Scheme -** assistance of ₹300/- per month to persons aged 18-79 years with severe or multiple disabilities and ₹ 500/- per month to persons of 80 years and above. Currently, more than 8.8 lakh beneficiaries are covered.
> **National Family Benefit Scheme -** a one-time assistance of ₹ 20,000/- on the death of primary breadwinner aged between 18 and 59 years. It is a demand-based scheme. The upper limit of households is 3.58 lakh.
> **Annapurna Scheme -** 10 kg of food grains per month free of cost to those senior citizens who, though eligible, are not receiving old age pension. It is a demand-based scheme. The upper limit of beneficiaries is

8.32 lakh.

An evaluation study of NSAP was done by NITI Aayog through IPE Global Ltd., which submitted its report in October 2020, which also recommended increase in pension amount and coverage. MoRD also conducted an evaluation study of NSAP in 2021-22, which also suggested for increase in coverage and amount of assistance.

Based on various recommendations/ evaluation studies, a proposal for revision in the eligibility criteria and enhanced rate of assistance under the scheme was submitted while deciding the continuation of the NSAP for the 15thFinance Commission cycle (2021-26). The Cabinet in its meeting held on 19th January 2022, however, approved continuation of NSAP in its present form as recommended by 15th Finance Commission."

4. <u>Monitoring Mechanism</u>

The Committee enquired about the monitoring mechanism of the programme in detail alongwith the role played by States in the implementation of this scheme, the DoRD have provided the following reply:-

"The States/UTs have to designate a Nodal Secretary at the State level to report the progress of implementation by coordinating with different departments concerned with the implementation of the schemes. The progress of implementation of the schemes is to be reported online by the State Nodal Department in a given monitoring format by the 15th of every month. Non-reporting of the physical and financial progress reports is construed as lack of progress and therefore, may result in the non-release of additional central assistance.

In order to monitor the progress of NSAP & for better implementation of the scheme, the following steps are being taken by this Ministry:
(i)Micro monitoring using latest IT tools and technologies.
(ii) Continuous review at Ministry level during various meetings.
(iii) Separate review of States with high target, poor performing States and delayed progress
(iv) Timely release of funds as per requirements of States/UTs.
(v) A dedicated NIC team is formed to resolve the technical/PFMS issues from States/UTs to enable better utilization of funds. "

F. Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

1. Objective and Implementation

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) was launched on 11 October 2014 with the aim of creating holistically developed model Gram Panchayats across the country. Primarily, the goal is to develop three Adarsh Grams by March 2019, of which one would be achieved by 2016. Thereafter, five such Adarsh Grams (one per year) will be selected and developed by 2024. These 'Adarsh Grams' serve as 'nucleus of health, cleanliness, greenery and cordiality' within the village community and, becoming schools of local development and governance, inspiring neighboring Gram Panchayats. The role of Members of Parliament is that of a catalyst. They identify the Gram Panchayat to be developed into Adarsh Gram Panchayat, engage with the community, help propagate the values of the scheme, enable the initiation of start-up activities to build up the right environment and facilitate the planning process. The District Collector is the nodal officer for implementing SAGY.

2. Present Status

On being asked to provide a detailed status report of SAGY villages adopted so far and results achieved in them State/UT-wise, the DoRD have provided the following reply:-

> "Under the SAGY scheme, Hon'ble MPs would select Gram Panchayats (GPs) for being developed as Adarsh Gram. The aim was to select and develop 3 Adarsh Grams by March, 2019, and 5 more Adarsh Grams (one per year) to be selected and developed by March, 2024.
>
> A total of 3361 Gram Panchayats (GPs) have been selected by Hon'ble MPs, out of which 3114 GPs have prepared their Village Development Plans (VDP). Out of 2,62,192 planned activities / projects prepared in these GPs, 2,29,347 activities / projects (87.5%) have been completed. The state-wise details is as below:-

State	Number of GPs identified	No of GPs with VDP	No of activities planned	No of activities completed
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8	8	667	424
Andhra Pradesh	207	205	14852	13190
Arunachal Pradesh	11	5	266	194
Assam	46	44	2975	1104

Bihar	189	117	6268	2767
Chandigarh	2	2	31	15
Chhattisgarh	115	111	6157	5210
Delhi	4	0	0	0
Goa	14	13	797	219
Gujarat	238	236	98773	98772
Haryana	91	91	3387	2571
Himachal Pradesh	45	45	2290	1596
Jammu And Kashmir	43	42	1691	1273
Jharkhand	119	105	7920	4890
Karnataka	134	126	16997	13668
Kerala	167	165	8817	6702
Ladakh	4	4	197	75
Lakshadweep	2	1	79	29
Madhya Pradesh	134	129	5057	3406
Maharashtra	262	199	11351	5541
Manipur	30	30	1791	1284
Meghalaya	21	19	686	363
Mizoram	14	14	806	544
Nagaland	6	3	134	85
Odisha	104	83	3040	2155
Puducherry	10	3	97	67
Punjab	65	62	1252	1059
Rajasthan	190	190	8364	5996
Sikkim	15	13	499	432
Tamil Nadu	370	370	11950	11811
Telangana	85	85	29802	29790
Tripura	13	13	731	534
UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	7	7	230	112
Uttar Pradesh	553	535	12218	12028
Uttarakhand	39	38	1958	1380
West Bengal	4	1	61	61
Total	**3361**	**3114**	**262192**	**229347**

IV. District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committees (DISHA)

District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committees known as 'DISHA' has been formed by the Ministry in June, 2016 under the chairmanship of Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) with a view to fulfill the objective of ensuring better coordination among all the elected representatives in Parliament, State Legislatures and Local Governments in monitoring the progress of major projects aimed at socio-economic transformation at the district level.

In the year 2019-20, separate detailed heads under Major head ‘Management support to RD Programme’ (MSRDP) was allocated to DISHA monitoring system. Under DISHA Monitoring System funds are provided to States/Districts as a reimbursement to conduct DISHA Committees meetings. Further, manpower cost is paid to National Institute for Smart Governance (NISG) which has engaged the DISHA Project Management Unit (PMU) for developing and managing DISHA Dashboard.

Funding Pattern: Under DISHA scheme 100% funds are released by Ministry of Rural Development to the States/UTs as reimbursement for conducting DISHA Committees meetings and for payment to NISG to pay salary to PMU personnel.

1. **Physical Achievement**

State wise DISHA Meetings detail from 2016-17 to till date (as on 14 Aug-2024)

S. N	State	Total Districts (DISHA)	No.of Meeting								
			2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17
1	Andaman& NicobarIsland	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
2	AndhraPradesh	26	0	33	15	11	4	9	5	5	11
3	Arunachal Pradesh	25	0	38	27	7	1	15	9	8	16
4	Assam	31	0	39	61	38	20	27	29	33	41
5	Bihar	38	0	59	66	17	26	8	13	19	49
6	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	33	0	33	53	48	40	19	41	73	70
8	DadraandNagar Haveli and DamanandDiu	3	0	1	2	0	1	0	3	0	0
9	Goa	2	0	4	4	3	3	1	3	3	0
10	Gujarat	33	0	71	70	62	47	41	52	46	50
11	Haryana	22	0	49	52	44	40	17	23	38	40
12	Himachal Pradesh	12	0	16	21	11	18	5	6	13	17
13	Jammu& Kashmir	20	0	8	20	10	8	2	7	4	6
14	Jharkhand	24	0	33	31	28	19	13	33	50	44
15	Karnataka	31	0	40	57	55	47	37	55	51	50
16	Kerala	14	0	33	41	39	26	23	47	43	31
17	Ladakh	2	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
18	Lakshadweep	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	MadhyaPradesh	52	0	73	76	80	96	42	48	46	74
20	Maharashtra	36	0	17	30	26	25	18	33	54	55
21	Manipur	16	0	0	16	0	1	3	1	3	2
22	Meghalaya	12	0	8	7	4	5	0	2	13	8
23	Mizoram	11	0	10	13	12	6	1	14	23	15
24	Nagaland	16	0	17	10	2	1	0	3	0	1
25	NCT ofDELHI	11	0	4	10	7	12	1	1	0	0

26	Odisha	30	0	32	48	22	31	17	21	36	36
27	Puducherry	4	0	0	2	4	2	2	1	1	0
28	Punjab	23	0	19	19	10	16	8	15	21	9
29	Rajasthan	33	0	32	52	44	28	12	31	56	72
30	Sikkim	6	0	3	4	6	2	3	5	3	4
31	Tamil Nadu	38	0	78	86	42	31	29	26	8	1
32	Telangana	33	0	10	16	16	28	9	12	17	16
33	Tripura	8	0	12	14	7	3	6	5	6	10
34	Uttar Pradesh	75	0	124	161	77	105	84	108	112	94
35	Uttarakhand	13	0	24	31	18	21	13	30	35	22
36	West Bengal	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	6
	Total	**761**	**0**	**925**	**1119**	**753**	**714**	**465**	**686**	**823**	**852**

1.2 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 have replied in their written note as under:-

> "As per the Department's guidelines, the District and State Level DISHA meetings are expected to be conducted once every quarter and once in six months, respectively. They perform the important function of extending oversight on functioning of various Government programmes through involvement of public representatives and government functionaries. As a result of regular follow up with States, the convening of DISHA meetings has become more regular and frequent. Highest number of District DISHA meetings was conducted in FY 2022-23. The details are provided below:

Year	District DISHA Meetings	State DISHAMeetings
2019-20	465	0
2020-21	714	5
2021-22	753	3
2022-23	1119	11
2023-24	933	9
2024-25	135*	0*

*As on 21st October, 2024

2. <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 holding/participation of Officers in the DISHA meetings, the DoRD have replied in their written note as below:-

“The Department through regular communication at the level of Hon’ble Minister of Rural Development and Secretary (RD) urges States/UTs to convene DISHA meetings on a regular basis. Letters have been written to Chief Secretaries/Administrators of all States/UTs on 06 June, 2022 and 31 August, 2022 by Secretary, Department of Rural Development (DoRD) for directing the District Collectors/ Magistrates and other concerned officials for holding regular DISHA Committee meetings at the District level as per the DISHA Guidelines. On 7 December, 2022, Secretary, DoRD has also reminded the Chief Secretaries/Administrators of all States/UTs about the utmost importance of holding DISHA meetings regularly for extending Parliamentary oversight over implementation of schemes and for constitution of State level DISHA Committees and holding regular meetings.

Moreover, to enhance monitoring, Members of Parliament from time to time have been requested to proactively nominate non-official members to DISHA Committees. As a result, based on recommendations from Hon'ble Members of Parliament, 84 distinguished persons have been nominated as non-official members to District Level DISHA Committees and 2 distinguished persons have been nominated in State Level DISHA Committees since Aug 2024.

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.nic.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.

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 5th August, 2024 and stood referred 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 thouroughly 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. **Need for Higher Allocation of Funds**

The Ministry of Rural Development have been entrusted with a huge responsibility of implementing and overseeing various schemes of the Government of India which are aimed at the upliftment of rural masses of the country. It becomes imperative on the part of the Department of Rural Development to ensure that the visionary flagship schemes of the Government of India are not left in the lurch for want of funds for proper implementation. The Committee note that the funds allocated at RE stage of 2023-24 was Rs.1,71,069.46 crore but the actual expenditure was Rs. 1,50,154.64 crore which is 13.93% less than the funds at RE stage of 2023-24, which shows that schemes could not be implemented as envisaged by the Government for the benefits of the people. Non-utilisation of allocated funds means that deprivation of the

targeted people from availing benefits from the scheme, and the same could have been maningfully utilized for the other scheme where funds were direly needed. The Committee appreciate that there is an increase of 43.33% budgetary allocation under MGNREGA for 2024-25, however funds for other major schemes like PMGSY and NSAP, by and large is kept static. The role of the Department of Rural Development is very vital for the holistic development of rural areas of the country and for that purpose adequate budgetary allocation is necessary for sustainable momentum of the important schemes. The Committee hope that BE of Rs.184566.19 cr for 2024-25 which is 17.15% more than than the BE of 2023-24 would be fully utilized for the rural development schemes as conceived by the Government in order to extend benefits to the targeted persons.

2. Reduction in Quantum of Unspent Balances

The presence of unspent balances in almost all the schemes of the DoRD is one of the major concern of the Committee. The Committee note with concern that Rs.6,000.35 crores in MGNREGA (as on 23.10.2024), Rs.3,346.86 crores in PMGSY (as on 24.10.2024),Rs. 3,062.12 crores in NRLM (as on 30.09.2024) , Rs. 1,469.91 crores in DDU-GKY (as on 18.10.2024),Rs. 7,500.34 crores in PMAY-G (as on 23.10.2024) and Rs. 4,857.26 crores in NSAP (as on 21.10.2024) lie unspent. The Committee, although note the various constraints being faced and measures adopted by the DoRD in tackling and mitigating the issue of unspent balances are still in a quandary on the meagre increase in fund allocation for the Department on one hand, existing pendencies in schemes like MGNREGA as reflected through wage and material component liabilities or delay in installment

releases in PMAY-G on the other hand under utilization of allocated funds. The Committee opine that allowing unspent funds allocated for various schemes despite the invariable constraints faced by the Department is not going to help in the development of rural poor people as envisaged by the Government. The Committee therefore strongly recommend the DoRD to take appropriate and effective steps so that unspent balances do not keep piling up regularly for various schemes and it should gear up its mechanism for proper and effective implementation of all the development schemes/programmes for the welfare of poor and marginalized section of the rural populace across the country.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

3. Low Wage Rate under MGNREGA

An oft repeated concern of the Committee pertaining with MGNREGA has been that of increase in wage rate. Despite several recommendations in this regard, there has been no noticeable change in the stance of DoRD. While DoRD has always been sending stereotype response regarding revision of wages every financial year, but realistically, the quantum of revision, in all earnest, merits a relook. Rising inflation and cost of living, be it is urban or rural setting, has risen manifold and is evident to all. Even at this moment, going by the notified wage rates of MGNREGA, per day wage rate of around Rs. 200/- in many States defies any logic when the same State has much higher labour rates. It becomes inexplicable as to why the wages under MGNREGA still can't be linked to a suitable index commensurate with the existing inflation. Aware of the demand of increase in wages under MGNREGA from various quarters, the

Committee urge DoRD unequivocally to revisit their stand and devise a mechanism for raising the wages under MGNREGA.

4. <u>Seeking Parity in Wages</u>

One of the main area of concern that has always attracted the attention of the Committee is that of the existing disparity between the wage rate assured under MGNREGA in different States/UTs. It is still beyond comprehension as to how is it possible that a single scheme having the provision of giving hundred days of guaranteed work to poor people in rural areas can have different yard-stick when it comes to the payment of wages across the length and breadth of the country. The Committee further observe that as per clause (d) of Article 39 of the Constitution directing certain principles of Policy to be followed by the State provides that there is a provision of equal pay for equal work for both man and woman. Hence under the directive there cannot be different wages for different States under the MGNERGA. In view of Article 39 of the Constitution and to have parity in wages, the Committee strongly recommend that MGNREGA beneficiaries must be paid wages without any disparity in order to bring equality in wages under MGNREGA across all States/UTs urgently.

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

A demand driven scheme such as MGNREGA having a statutory status and aimed at securing some sort of livelihood for the destitute and marginalized having no other 'fall back options' is defeated in its intent in the wake of pendency of payment of Rs.7,056.32 crores (as on 23.10.2024) against the

material component. While the pending wages are confined to a few States, the material share is spread across the States. The Committee feel that both the aspect of MGNREGA, i.e. a demand driven nature of the scheme and creation of assets under the scheme are severely hampered through such pendencies. Any administrative or procedural lapse causing delays in wage payments and material fund release in the context of a scheme of such enormous proportion like MGNREGA which caters to the nook and corners of the country and has millions of beneficiaries enrolled as job card holders would only deter the needy person from availing the benefits of the scheme. Therefore, the Committee recommend DoRD to spruce up its financial management of the scheme and tighten their grip on the fallacies that may have crept in the implementation of MGNREGA at ground level for the earliest eradication of pendencies in wages and material components.

6. Increase in Number of Guaranteed Days of Work under MGNREGA

The Committee view the demand for increase in number of days from 100 to 150 not only beneficial for the needy but also for the aim of the Scheme regarding creation of durable assets as it would provide continuity of same experienced workforce on a project for a longer time. Although the State Governments may make provisions for additional days, still the Committee are of the firm view that the mandatory increase in number of guaranteed days should be brought about by the DoRD by moving an amendment in the Act in order to make it applicable for the entire country, so that the demand of needy beneficiaries may not hinge upon the will of the State Governments. Therefore,

the Committee recommend for increase in number of days of work sought under MGNREGA from 100 to 150 days and implore upon DoRD to take up the matter in right earnest and come out with some concrete measures in this regard.

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)

7. **Landless Beneficiaries**

The documents of DoRD reveal that out of the total 5,73,311 landless beneficiaries identified under PMAY-G so far 3,60,837 (59%) beneficiaries have been provided land for the construction of houses. The Committee find that there are still 2,12,474 beneficiaries remaining to get land/assistance from the State/UT to construct their house under PMAY-G. Therefore, the issue of landlessness is affecting the progress of PMAY-G and may also cause delay in the completion of target. In this context, the Committee recommend DoRD that in order to ensure land to landless people for their own house, a policy be framed in public interest within a specified period so that land must be allotted to identified persons to expedite the timely construction of houses in their respective States under PMAY-G.

8. **Completion of Houses – PMAY (G)**

The Committee observe that as against the PMAY- (G) initial target of 2.95 crore houses to be constructed by March, 2025, 2.66 crore houses were constructed as on 22.10.2024 and 29 lakh houses are yet to be completed. An additional target of construction of 2 crore houses in next 5 FYs i.e. 2024-2029 has been approved by the Government. In light of this, the Committee feel that

with proper synergy between different agencies and stakeholders including availability of skilled manpower and material, the target set as well as the intended objective could be achieved. Therefore, the Committee recommend the DoRD to urge the agencies involved to explore all means in order to complete the construction of houses within the target fixed by the Government.

9. <u>Increase in Per Unit Assistance under PMAY-G</u>

The Committee note that the deadline of PMAY-G has been extended to March, 2025 with the target of 2.95 crore houses. An additional target of construction of 2 crore more houses in next 5 FYs i.e. 2024-2029 has been also approved by the Government. All necessary formalities also reportedly seem to have been completed to ensure that the list of beneficiaries are updated. The per unit assistance under PMAY-G for plain areas is Rs. 1.2 lakh and for hilly areas is Rs. 1.3 lakh which has remained static for a considerable period of time. With rising inflation having detrimental effect on the cost factor associated with the raw material, transportation cost, labours cost etc, constructing a new house of the requisite area under PMAY-G for the poor and needy beneficiary with such assistance amount seem to be an arduous task. The vision "Housing for All" may not achieve its envisaged target until and unless the beneficiaries are provided with proper 'hand-holding' in terms of financial assistance of right value and at right juncture. Moreover, there are instances wherein houses remain incomplete for want of finance and thereby keeping the target lagging. In view of the foregoing, the Committee find it utmost necessary that a review of per-unit assistance be done on priority basis, particularly when the scheme has

been extended to March, 2029. Therefore, the Committee recommend the DoRD to revise the per unit assistance under PMAYG through suitable hike in the assistance component for the much required augmented help to the needy beneficiaries.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

10. Issue of Down-Tendering

The Committee note with concern the behaviour of the contractors at the bidding stage to acquire the tender of projects under PMGSY by quoting 25-30% lower amount than the minimum bidding amount. This approach by contractors has a cascading detrimental effect over the quality of construction of roads under PMGSY. This is a strategy which does not augur well for the effectiveness of the scheme. The Committee are of the view that the DoRD should bring out a mechanism at least by which a certain quantum of amount component equivalent to the difference between bidding and actual quoting is kept aside as security and may be released only after ensuring that the constructed road satisfy the stipulated qualiity norms. The Committee, therefore, recommend the DoRD to entail all measures for curbing the down-tendering in PMGSY and review its provision to incorporate the security component for quality assurance of roads.

11. Quality of Construction and Maintenance of Roads Post-Completion

The roads constructed under PMGSY at certain sites are not upto the stipulated norms and standards of construction and quality of materials used

are compromised, even if they survive five years of the warranty period. Beside this, the effort of constructing quality roads providing rural connectivity gets marred in the aftermath of poor maintenance aspect. The Committee note the concern raised from various quarters that the roads constructed under PMGSY at various places suffer from poor maintenance and start getting degraded before 5 years of warranty. It has been noted that there are provisions for maintenance of the road constructed in the guidelines but same is not strictly adhered. Even the monitoring mechanism of the elaborately laid down principle for the maintenance aspect of roads constructed under PMGSY remains a cause of concern. The Committee note that the two separate issues starting initially with the quality of construction and later the maintenance aspect, both require equally strict regulation and compliance by the Contractors. In view of this scenario, the Committee recommend DoRD to ensure that the quality norms as prescribed under the provisions of PMGSY should not at all be compromised so that the roads built have strong durability. The Committee further recommend the DoRD to ensure due coordination with the Nodal agencies and requisite surveillance for proper maintenance of the PMGSY roads post construction.

12. <u>Construction of roads as per population density</u>

The Committee note that one of the issue associated with the rural connectivity projects through linkage of habitations with roads came to the fore was that of roads reaching the hinterland quite far away from the actual population density. The Committee further note that in various cases, the roads touch the periphery of villages and get counted in the achievement of target for

connecting habitations but in actual the habitation residing in majority lies at least 2-3 km inside the periphery. This defeats the purpose behind habitation linkage and many needy villages especially, Majras/Tolas are not getting the benefit of connectivity. The Committee, therefore, in view of this practical need recommend the DoRD to review the policy of road connectivity more accurately and create means so that the roads constructed under PMGSY actually reach the habitation and are not merely touching the outskirts of villages.

13. Increased Load-Bearing Roads and Plying of Heavy Vehicles

The Committee note that PMGSY roads are getting damaged due to the heavy vehicles that ply on them because these are generally low volume roads and were never meant to bear the load of heavy vehicles. In most of the cases, heavy vehicles plying on NHAI roads would also use the PMGSY roads as last mile connectivity to meet the ever growing needs and expansion of industrial projects to the rural areas as well. The Committee, therefore recommend that the Department of Rural Development should take serious view of this matter and come out with some concrete and effective solution at the earliest to protect the PMGSY roads from getting damaged by heavy vehicles.

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

14. Increase in Assistance Amount of Pension

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is a 100% Centrally Funded Centrally Sponsored Scheme which has been continued for 15th Finance Commission Cycle (2021-26) also. NSAP caters to 3.09 Crore BPL beneficiaries with a scheme-wise ceiling/cap for each State/UT on the number of

beneficiaries (fixed in Nov., 2012 and revised in September, 2022). The amount of assistance aimed for old aged, widows, disabled persons and bereaved families on death of primary bread winner belonging to BPL households, under the sub-schemes of NSAP, i.e. IGNDAPS, IGNWPS and IGNDPS ranges from Rs.200/- to Rs.500/- per month has been a cause of concern to the Committee for a long period of time. The Committee note this amount abysmally low when the cost of living has increased during the last couple of years. The Committee feel that there is an urgent requirement for the upward revision of the social assistance provided under NSAP. The Committee, therefore, again recommend to the DoRD to look into this issue with utmost sincerity and concretize the result on ground level as soon as possible.

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

15. Promotion of Products by Self-Help Groups (SHGs)

Self-Help Groups (SHGs) under the scheme of DAY-NRLM are a boon to the rural women who work together for means of livelihoods. However, the Committee note that the women of SHGs may be better served in terms of generating revenue for their livelihoods if products prepared by them like dairy products, agriculture, handicrafts etc. have a proper platform for their marketing and income generation. Various efforts like organisation of Saras Fairs, Saras Gallery and tie-ups with national ecommerce platforms like Amazon, Flipkart, Meesho and JioMart have been taken for marketing of the SHG products. The Committee would like to be apprised of the status of such efforts along with the revenue generated by the SGHs.

District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committees (DISHA)

16. DISHA Meetings and Overall Monitoring of Schemes

Time and again, the Committee have taken note of the casual conduct of District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (DISHA) Meetings. The sole aim of such meetings is overseeing the effective utilisation of Government money for the welfare of the commons masses and as such these meetings assume paramount importance and a tool of great value in the implementation of various rural schemes. However, the purpose for holding such Meetings is defeated with the non-appearance of responsible Officials at the helm of affairs, in lieu thereof, junior officers with no knowledge of the projects attending such DISHA meetings has become the order of the day. As on 21st October, 2024, only 135 meetings at District Level are conducted while no meetings at the State level have been conducted for the year 2024-25. The Committee therefore, implore upon DoRD to take serious note of this approach of District Development and Monitoring officials in the matter and ensure that the Meetings of DISHA Committees are held regularly as per the guidelines and also sufficient number of senior level representatives from the concerned Department is present there in these committees.

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

17. Development of 'Adarsh Grams' under SAGY

With a view of developing 'Adarsh Grams' which would serve as models for other villages to follow, the Members of Parliament were directly involved in Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) that was launched on 11 October 2014. No

separate funds were allocated for SAGY, instead a new approach was mooted under which the on-going development schemes would be implemented on priority basis, through convergence, in the adopted villages under SAGY by the local MPs. However, the Committee are concerned to witness the sorry state of affairs being faced by the MPs who have adopted the villages under SAGY but are not able to see any prioritized implementation of development schemes in the concerned villages. For some reason or other, the real intent and efforts of the MPs are not translated into a holistic development of the villages under SAGY. Primarily, there is an urgent need to carry out convergence/implementation of Schemes at ground level on priority basis. The nodal agencies not only need to be adequately sensitized for providing desired impetus to the development of SAGY villages. Therefore, echoing the sentiments of MPs, the Committee recommend the DoRD to ensure priority based implementation of Rural Development Schemes in the SAGY villages effectively.

18. <u>Involvement of MPs in the implementation of Schemes</u>

The Committee are of the view that the grass-root experience of MPs can be much better utilized in the implementation of the Schemes, if they are actively involved in the consultative capacity. Being the Elected Representatives, the Hon'ble MPs represent the sentiments and ethos of local population and their grass-root experience can be used in an extremely efficient manner in the implementation of various schemes of the DoRD. The Committee also feel that utilising the wealth of local knowledge in various aspect of the different

schemes would help in strengthening and enriching the policy formulations and implementation of the schemes. The Committee desire that inspecting teams, DPR preparation teams, etc. should invariably avail the benefits of the inputs from the local MPs to have a real picture of the issues concerning that locality. In view of such scenario, the Committee recommend the DoRD to review its consultative mechanisms in such a way that MPs are mandatorily kept in the loop of advisory set-ups for the effective implementation of the schemes.

NEW DELHI;
<u>04 December, 2024</u>
13 Agrahayana, 1946 (Saka)

SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA
Chairperson
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 23.10.2024) are given as under:

Total unspent balance under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the FY 2024-25 (as on 23.10.2024) are given as under (Rs. in Crore)-:		
Sl No.	States/UT	Unspent Balance *
1	Andhra Pradesh	289.66
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3.76
3	Assam	497.39
4	Bihar	1109.91
5	Chhattisgarh	87.09
6	Goa	1.17
7	Gujarat	193.98
8	Haryana	15.53
9	Himachal Pradesh	87.34
10	Jammu And Kashmir	18.93
11	Jharkhand	174.79
12	Karnataka	1098.8
13	Kerala	464.15
14	Ladakh	10.54
15	Madhya Pradesh	342.27
16	Maharashtra	30.52
17	Manipur	23.72
18	Meghalaya	85.39
19	Mizoram	28.12
20	Nagaland	56.08
21	Odisha	297.08
22	Punjab	224.29
23	Rajasthan	23.67
24	Sikkim	2.83
25	Tamil Nadu	226.21
26	Telangana	195.71
27	Tripura	35.95

28	Uttar Pradesh	323.3
29	Uttarakhand	7.24
30	West Bengal	40.84
31	Andaman And Nicobar	0
32	Dn Haveli And Dd	0
33	Lakshadweep	0
34	Puducherry	4.09
	Total	6000.35

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 24.10.2024

S.No.	Name of States/UTs	Effective Unspent Programme Fund Balance in SNA (Rs in Crore)
	Andaman & Nicobar	19.36
1	Andhra Pradesh	0
2	Andhra Pradesh RCPLWE	11.62
3	Arunachal Pradesh	292.36
4	Assam	312.95
5	Bihar RWD	324.84
6	Bihar (RCPLWE)	4.63
7	Chhattisgarh	1.51
8	Chhattisgarh (RCPLWE)	9.47
9	Gujarat	45.4
10	Haryana	46.67
11	Himachal Pradesh	14.67
12	Jammu & Kashmir	378.72
13	Jharkhand	104.39
14	Karnataka	76.52
15	Kerala	198.39
16	Ladakh	0.51
17	Madhya Pradesh	170.39
18	Maharashtra	139.46
19	Maharashtra -RCPLWE	0.21
20	Manipur	0.36
21	Meghalaya	0
22	Mizoram	56.48
23	Nagaland	136.81
24	Odisha	55.03

25	Odisha - RCPLWE	7.05
26	Punjab	5.78
	Puducherry	8.62
27	Rajasthan	0
28	Sikkim	49.92
29	Tamilnadu	261.67
30	Telangana	1.22
31	Telangana RCPLWEA	1.44
32	Tripura	140.31
33	Uttar Pradesh	243.92
34	Uttarakhand	159.72
35	West Bengal	66.46
TOTAL		**3,346.86**

NSAP

The details of Amount released under the schemes of NSAP in 2024-25 is given below:

(Rs. In Crore)

Scheme	Allocation (in Crores)	Release (in Crores) till 21.10.2024	Unspent Balance (Amount remaining to be released)
IGNOAPS	6645.90	3450.28	3195.62
IGNWPS	2026.99	1067.20	959.79
IGNDPS	2900.00	109.27	2790.73
NFBS	659.00	167.99	491.01
Annapurna	10.00	0	10.00
Total	**9652.00**	**4794.74**	**4857.26**

PMGSY

The budget estimates of PMGSY for Financial Year 2024-25 is Rs. 19,000 Crore.

As on 24.10.2024, effective unspent balance programme funds with the states/UTs is Rs. 3,346.86 Crore. The details of unspent balance programme fund with the states/ UTs as on 24.10.2024 state/UT-wise under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are given below:-

Unspent Balance under PMGSY, State/ UT-wise as on 24.10.2024

S.No.	Name of States/UTs	Effective Unspent Programme Fund Balance in SNA (Rs in Crore)
	Andaman & Nicobar	19.36
1	Andhra Pradesh	0

2	Andhra Pradesh RCPLWE	11.62
3	Arunachal Pradesh	292.36
4	Assam	312.95
5	Bihar RWD	324.84
6	Bihar (RCPLWE)	4.63
7	Chhattisgarh	1.51
8	Chhattisgarh (RCPLWE)	9.47
9	Gujarat	45.4
10	Haryana	46.67
11	Himachal Pradesh	14.67
12	Jammu & Kashmir	378.72
13	Jharkhand	104.39
14	Karnataka	76.52
15	Kerala	198.39
16	Ladakh	0.51
17	Madhya Pradesh	170.39
18	Maharashtra	139.46
19	Maharashtra -RCPLWE	0.21
20	Manipur	0.36
21	Meghalaya	0
22	Mizoram	56.48
23	Nagaland	136.81
24	Odisha	55.03
25	Odisha - RCPLWE	7.05
26	Punjab	5.78
	Puducherry	8.62
27	Rajasthan	0
28	Sikkim	49.92
29	Tamilnadu	261.67
30	Telangana	1.22
31	Telangana RCPLWEA	1.44
32	Tripura	140.31
33	Uttar Pradesh	243.92
34	Uttarakhand	159.72
35	West Bengal	66.46
TOTAL		**3,346.86**

PMAYG

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

Details of Unspent Balances under PMAY-G as on 23.10.2024

(Rs in Cr)

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	Releases	Unspent Balances as per PFMS reports
1	Arunachal Pradesh	0	38.70
2	Assam	510.44	216.74
3	Bihar	7.46	16.00
4	Chhattisgarh	1627.11	2,711
5	Goa	0	0
6	Gujarat	99.10	84.68
7	Haryana	0	0
8	Himachal Pradesh	582.46	333.73
9	Jammu And Kashmir	0	447.37
10	Jharkhand	187.79	287.75
11	Kerala	66.02	3.09
12	Madhya Pradesh	872.86	1124.30
13	Maharashtra	1166.26	1145.61
14	Manipur	0	0
15	Meghalaya	0	321.31
16	Mizoram	0	0
17	Nagaland	27.45	0 *
18	Odisha	41.32	68.87
19	Punjab	117.13	195.22
20	Rajasthan	313.82	37.90
21	Sikkim	0	0.01
22	Tamil Nadu	125.52	26.58
23	Tripura	47.41	118.02
24	Uttar Pradesh	130.06	216.77
25	Uttarakhand	5.91	6.56
26	West Bengal	0	0
27	Andaman And Nicobar	0	4.46
28	Dadra And Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	0	0.30
29	Lakshadweep	0	0
30	Andhra Pradesh	0	95.37
31	Karnataka	414.04	0*
32	Telangana	0	0
33	Ladakh	0	0
	Total	**6342.16**	**7,500.34**

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

DISHA: Not applicable to DISHA.

DAY-NRLM

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

STATE-WISE ALLOCATION, RELEASE AND UNSPENT BALANCE UNDER NRLM DURING 2024-25 (up to 30.09.2024)				
Sl. No.	**State/UT**	**Central Allocation**	**Central Release** (As on 30.09.2024)	**Unspent balance** (As on 30.09.2024)
1	Andhra Pradesh	307.69		47.33
2	Telangana	219.78		0.01
3	Bihar	1254.78	627.39	702.32
4	Chhattisgarh	278.70	69.67	115.53
5	Goa	9.00	4.50	4.01
6	Gujarat	198.55	99.27	61.21
7	Haryana	116.81		26.28
8	Himachal Pradesh	49.19	24.60	16.97
9	Jammu & Kashmir	60.79		31.57
10	Jharkhand	473.13	236.56	205.77
11	Karnataka	398.31	99.58	92.84
12	Kerala	178.72	89.36	16.91
13	Madhya Pradesh	597.04	298.52	281.25
14	Maharashtra	787.36	393.68	316.43
15	Odisha	603.31		405.74
16	Punjab	56.77	14.19	10.90
17	Rajasthan	302.45	151.23	18.44
18	Tamil Nadu	466.39	116.60	40.92
19	Uttar Pradesh	1806.47	451.62	161.17
20	Uttarakhand	95.11	23.78	8.77
21	West Bengal	670.46	167.61	279.81
22	A&N Islands	7.00		1.44
23	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	5.50	1.38	0.02
24	Lakshadweep	3.50		0.05
25	Ladakh	7.50		0.76
26	Puducherry	20.00	5.00	3.24
	Total (Non NE)	**8974.30**	**2874.54**	**2849.62**

	NORTH EASTERN STATES			
1	Arunachal Pradesh	79.56	0.00	12.22
2	Assam	406.88	305.16	25.75
3	Manipur	138.58	34.65	6.32
4	Meghalaya	155.26	38.82	29.09
5	Mizoram	35.93	0.00	21.98
6	Nagaland	106.50	26.63	33.13
7	Sikkim	39.78	0.00	3.48
8	Tripura	250.22	62.55	80.53
	Total (NE)	**1212.70**	**467.80**	**212.50**
	Grand Total	**10187.00**	**3342.34**	**3062.12**

DDU-GKY

No State-wise annual allocation is done under DDU-GKY as the scheme is a demand driven scheme. However, the details of State/UT-wise unspent balance in current FY 2024-25 as on 18.10.2024 is given below: -

S. No	State/UT Name	Unspent balance as on 18.10.24 (In Crores)
1	Andaman and Nicobar	1.44
2	Andhra Pradesh	72.55
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1.67
4	Assam	2.54
5	Bihar	89.77
6	Chhattisgarh	9.50
7	Gujarat	95.45
8	Haryana	7.93
9	Himachal Pradesh	8.17
10	Jammu and Kashmir	238.98
11	Jharkhand	6.28
12	Karnataka	34.45
13	Kerala	203.83
14	Madhya Pradesh	21.31
15	Maharashtra	239.89
16	Manipur	12.41
17	Meghalaya	0.45
18	Mizoram	2.82
19	Nagaland	3.66
20	Odisha	36.39
21	Puducherry	1.05
22	Punjab	20.33
23	Rajasthan	2.44
24	Sikkim	2.61
25	Tamil Nadu	11.17

26	Telangana	33.17
27	Tripura	15.89
28	Uttar Pradesh	125.66
29	Uttarakhand	43.19
30	West Bengal	124.89
		1469.91

RSETI: Under RSETI, there is no state-wise allocation. The funds, under RSETI, 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 18.10.2024 is outlined below:

(Amount in Crore)

FY	BE	RE	Actual	Unspent Balance
2024-25	250.00	250.00	115.24	134.76

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 22.10.2024 is given below:-

1. The details of Physical Progress of PMGSY-I as on 22.10.2024 is as under:

Sr.No.	State Name	Sanctioned			Completed			Balance		
		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	Andaman And Nicobar	67	103	0	66	101	0	1	1	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	4,438	13768	254	4,425	13267	249	13	65	5
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,308	13833	230	1,236	13061	194	72	733	36
4	Assam	8,365	26943	1,332	8,353	26769	1326	12	22	6
5	Bihar	17,544	55035	1,206	17,380	52706	1153	164	379	53
6	Chhattisgarh	7,825	34672	346	7,582	32594	342	243	924	4
7	Goa	70	156	0	70	155	0	0	0	0
8	Gujarat	4,413	11535	48	4,413	11397	48	0	0	0
9	Haryana	426	4572	0	426	4565	0	0	0	0
10	Himachal Pradesh	3,466	20603	103	3,414	19999	98	52	225	5
11	Jammu And Kashmir	3,093	18370	232	2,983	17563	210	110	412	22
12	Jharkhand	7,234	25540	495	7,207	24852	479	27	64	16
13	Karnataka	3,277	16359	36	3,277	16357	36	0	0	0
14	Kerala	1,374	3308	1	1,361	3240	1	13	41	0
15	Ladakh	128	1124	2	121	1001	2	7	26	0
16	Madhya Pradesh	18,950	75945	658	18,944	72965	637	6	28	21
17	Maharashtra	5,607	24778	677	5,597	24161	670	10	48	7
18	Manipur	1,858	11348	208	1,716	10550	156	142	782	52
19	Meghalaya	1,080	4265	100	1,049	4138	96	31	108	4
20	Mizoram	345	4288	0	322	4226	0	23	43	0

Sr.No.	State Name	Sanctioned			Completed			Balance		
		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
21	Nagaland	343	4154	48	331	4106	48	12	49	0
22	Odisha	15,808	60961	523	15,798	58547	519	10	24	4
23	Punjab	1,050	6937	0	1,050	6912	0	0	0	0
24	Rajasthan	16,804	66046	26	16,804	63773	26	0	0	0
25	Sikkim	961	4795	98	907	4602	77	54	125	21
26	Tamil Nadu	7,678	16320	97	7,678	16168	97	0	0	0
27	Telangana	2,924	10192	284	2,895	9829	276	29	139	8
28	Tripura	1,361	4931	61	1,334	4637	53	27	111	8
29	Uttar Pradesh	17,577	50332	0	17,575	49427	0	2	10	0
30	Uttarakhand	2,296	19358	360	2,210	18882	302	86	242	58
31	West Bengal	6,939	34300	35	6,937	33959	35	2	3	0
Total		**1,64,609**	**6,44,874**	**7,460**	**1,63,461**	**6,24,512**	**7130**	**1148**	**4603**	**330**

2.. The details of Physical Progress of PMGSY-II as on 22.10.2024 is as under:

Sr.No.	State Name	Sanctioned			Completed			Balance		
		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	Andaman And Nicobar	35	75	0	7	18	0	28	57	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	174	1331	2	174	1290	2	0	0	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	80	551	7	78	519	7	2	26	0
4	Assam	250	1721	65	243	1716	62	7	0	3
5	Bihar	345	2456	102	342	2435	98	3	8	4
6	Chhattisgarh	179	2241	0	179	2201	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	109	1180	40	109	1172	40	0	0	0
8	Haryana	88	1042	18	88	1016	18	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	112	1251	1	110	1242	1	2	2	0

10	Jammu And Kashmir	121	680	7	115	658	7	6	5	0
11	Jharkhand	165	1642	6	165	1633	6	0	0	0
12	Karnataka	314	2241	11	314	2218	11	0	0	0
13	Kerala	149	583	3	140	562	3	9	16	0
14	Ladakh	13	79	1	11	78	1	2	2	0
15	Madhya Pradesh	374	4984	244	371	4887	243	3	7	1
16	Maharashtra	385	2619	108	385	2586	108	0	0	0
17	Manipur	55	325	3	47	304	3	8	22	0
18	Meghalaya	94	490	12	86	471	10	8	16	2
19	Mizoram	6	194	0	4	179	0	2	14	0
20	Nagaland	13	228	5	11	217	5	2	11	0
21	Odisha	636	3672	30	636	3651	30	0	0	0
22	Puducherry	45	106	0	30	62	0	15	42	0
23	Punjab	123	1343	7	123	1331	7	0	0	0
24	Rajasthan	401	3464	6	401	3469	6	0	0	0
25	Sikkim	34	121	0	27	112	0	7	7	0
26	Tamil Nadu	860	2940	34	860	2936	34	0	0	0
27	Telangana	114	944	17	114	896	17	0	0	0
28	Tripura	42	307	1	39	268	0	3	37	1
29	Uttar Pradesh	963	7614	2	963	7509	2	0	0	0
30	Uttarakhand	112	906	7	111	897	6	1	3	1
31	West Bengal	288	2502	20	288	2489	19	0	0	1
Total		**6,679**	**49835**	**759**	**6,571**	**49020**	**746**	**108**	**275**	**13**

3. **The details of Physical Progress of RCPLWEA as on 22.10.2024 is as under:**

Sr.No.	State Name	Sanctioned			Completed			Balance		
		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	194	1,558	45	154	1,168	27	40	359	18
2	Bihar	153	1,981	82	129	1,819	71	24	129	11
3	Chhattisgarh	391	3,221	88	281	2,209	26	110	992	62
4	Jharkhand	303	2,408	207	227	2,096	151	76	309	56
5	Madhya Pradesh	37	346	46	4	88	15	33	257	31
6	Maharashtra	46	620	112	37	533	95	9	85	17
7	Odisha	52	529	2	45	466	0	7	58	2
8	Telangana	146	1,024	112	12	441	36	134	581	76
9	Uttar Pradesh	25	541	11	20	451	10	5	90	1
	Total	**1,347**	**12,228**	**705**	**909**	**9,271**	**431**	**438**	**2860**	**274**

4. **The details of Physical Progress of PMGSY-III as on 22.10.2024 is as under:**

Sr.No.	State Name	Sanctioned			Completed			Balance		
		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	404	3,144	74	279	2,106	2	125	956	72
2	Arunachal Pradesh	170	1,366	66	5	100	2	165	1266	64
3	Assam	654	4,247	69	466	3,361	13	188	876	56
4	Bihar	729	6,147	607	423	3,881	103	306	2186	504
5	Chhattisgarh	534	5,606	112	534	5,583	31	0	0	81
6	Gujarat	304	3,015	191	273	2,761	1	31	224	190
7	Haryana	259	2,496	0	252	2,444	0	7	21	0
8	Himachal Pradesh	299	3,123	22	5	190	0	294	2933	22
9	Jammu And Kashmir	223	1,752	66	96	989	0	127	760	66
10	Jharkhand	449	4,130	145	136	1,746	0	313	2375	145
11	Karnataka	825	5,603	116	756	5,315	106	69	177	10
12	Kerala	284	1,421	11	59	435	0	225	980	11
13	Ladakh	50	418	0	1	16	0	49	402	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	1,075	12,348	800	892	11,622	449	183	575	351
15	Maharashtra	1,009	6,499	223	322	2,838	0	687	3632	223
16	Manipur	56	502	0	0	0	0	56	502	0
17	Meghalaya	143	1,225	55	3	61	0	140	1165	55
18	Mizoram	17	488	0	0	0	0	17	488	0
19	Nagaland	45	563	0	0	0	0	45	563	0
20	Odisha	1,401	9,351	148	989	7,947	71	412	1280	77
21	Punjab	335	3,338	32	173	1,967	8	162	1361	24
22	Rajasthan	913	8,600	41	806	7,933	15	107	606	26
23	Sikkim	45	286	0	0	1	0	45	285	0
24	Tamil Nadu	1,814	7,318	83	1,128	4,365	6	686	2929	77
25	Telangana	361	2,423	138	161	1,538	30	200	848	108
26	Tripura	100	781	6	1	44	0	99	738	6
27	Uttar Pradesh	2,559	18,927	4	2,085	16,522	4	474	2222	0
28	Uttarakhand	212	2,288	0	8	441	0	204	1847	0
29	West Bengal	144	857	0	43	567	0	101	288	0

Total	15,413	1,18,264	3,009	9,896	84,774	841	5,517	32482	2168

5. **The details of Physical Progress of PM-JANMAN as on 22.10.2024 is as under:**

Sr.No.	State Name	Sanctioned			Completed			Balance		
		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	130	315.54	0	0	0	0	130	315.54	0
2	Chhattisgarh	416	1590.84	0	0	1.5	0	416	1589.34	0
3	Gujarat	2	1.55	0	0	0	0	2	1.55	0
4	Jharkhand	41	126.05	1	0	0	0	41	126.05	1
5	Karnataka	18	23.77	2	0	0	0	18	23.77	2
6	Madhya Pradesh	406	1096.02	0	1	9.061	0	405	1086.95	0
7	Odisha	40	147.87	2	0	0	0	40	147.87	2
8	Rajasthan	38	98.69	0	0	0	0	38	98.69	0
9	Telangana	25	66.98	0	0	0	0	25	66.98	0
10	Tripura	42	118.76	0	0	0	0	42	118.76	0
Total		**1158**	**3586.05**	**5**	**1**	**10.561**	**0**	**1157**	**3575.49**	**5**

Annexure III

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

MINUTES OF THE THIRD SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE HELD ON TUESDAY, THE 05th NOVEMBER, 2024

The Committee sat from 1100 hrs. to 1450 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. Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal
5. Shri Bhajan Lal Jatav
6. Dr. Mohammad Jawed
7. Shri Naba Charan Majhi
8. Shri Janardan Mishra
9. Shri Ramashankar Rajbhar
10. Shri Devendra Singh Alias Bhole Singh
11. Shri Vivek Thakur

Rajya Sabha

12. Smt. Geeta alias Chandraprabha
13. Shri Nagendra Ray
14. Shri Sant Balbir Singh

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 T K Anil Kumar	-	AS (RD)
2.	Shri Charanjit Singh	-	AS (RL)
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.	Shri Lal Chhandama	-	JS (Admin/GC(P)/IC/SAGY/RURBAN)
8.	Ms. Smriti Sharan	-	JS (RL-I)
9.	Ms. Swati Sharma	-	JS (RL-II)
10.	Shri Gaya Prasad	-	DDG (RH/RTI)
11.	Shri Akhilesh Jha	-	CCA
12.	Ms. Kalyani Mishra	-	EA (RD)
13.	Shri Pankaj Yadav	-	JS (PPM/Skills)
14.	Ms. Aditi Singh	-	Director, MGNREGA

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 (2024-25) 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 2024-25 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 2024-25 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 IV

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

EXTRACTS OF MINUTES OF THE SIXTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE HELD ON WEDNESDAY, THE 4th DECEMBER, 2024

The Committee sat from 1500 hrs. to 1535 hrs. in Committee Room 'C', Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka -- ***Chairperson***

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Dr. Mohammad Jawed
3. Shri Jugal Kishore
4. Shri Naba Charan Majhi
5. Shri Janardan Mishra
6. Shri Ramashankar Rajbhar
7. Shri Omprakash Bhupalsinh *alias* Pavan Rajenimbalkar
8. Shri Parshottambhai Rupala
9. Shri Vivek Thakur

Rajya Sabha

10. Smt Geeta *alias* Chandraprabha
11. Shri Samirul Islam
12. Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy
13. Shri Sant Balbir Singh
14. Shri Vaiko

Secretariat

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

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 (2024-25) 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.

XXX Not related to the Report.