

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 932**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06/02/2026

**EXCLUSION OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS DUE TO OUTDATED BENEFICIARY DATA**

932 Shri Raghav Chadha:

Will the Minister of Rural Development be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that rural households are excluded from welfare schemes due to outdated or incomplete beneficiary data, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) details of the number of households identified as excluded or pending inclusion in the last five years, State-wise and year-wise;
- (c) the number of applications received, approved and rejected by Government for rural households seeking inclusion in major welfare schemes in the last five years; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government to update beneficiary databases and enable inclusion of eligible households?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN)

(a) to (d): The Government is aware that certain households may face exclusion due to outdated or incomplete beneficiary data. To address this, Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011 was conducted by Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) in collaboration with States/UTs. This census provides comprehensive data on various socio-economic aspects of households, including housing, land ownership, educational status, gender status, disability, occupation, asset ownership, Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe (SC/ST) classification, and income. The SECC data reflect the socio-economic status of 17.97 crore rural households, leading to the automatic exclusion of 7.07 crore (39.34%) households from poverty based on 13 parameters. Additionally, 0.16 crore (0.89%) households were automatically included as the poorest of the poor based on 5 parameters, and 10.74 crore (59.77%) households were considered for deprivation. In SECC 2011, rural households were categorized into three groups: (i) "automatically excluded households," (ii) "automatically included households," and (iii) "deprived households," based on the collected data. The data of States/UTs in respect of rural households which falls under the above three categories are at **Annexure**.

Under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G), there was a need to meet the new demand that arose during the intervening period and to meet gaps due to reduction in number of eligible beneficiary in SECC 2011 based Permanent Wait List (PWL). The Government conducted Awaas+ 2018 survey during January 2018 to March 2019 to identify those beneficiaries which claimed to have been left out under the SECC 2011 survey and thus

prepared an additional list of potentially eligible beneficiaries. During Awaas+ 2018 survey, a total of 3.90 crore potentially eligible households were registered by the States/UTs and after remanding/verification by Gram Sabhas, a total of 2.197 crore were found potentially eligible by the States/UTs. Of the overall mandate of 4.95 crore households, 2.105 crore beneficiary households have been allocated from SECC 2011 survey database and 2.040 crore households have been allocated from Awaas+ 2018 survey database after following due verification process by Gram Sabhas and Appellate Process thereafter.

The Union Cabinet has approved the continuation of PMAY-G 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 till March, 2029. The Union Cabinet has approved the conduct of exercise for updating the Awaas + 2018 list for identifying additional eligible rural households for getting benefits under the scheme using modified exclusion criteria. In line with the approval of the Union Cabinet, a nationwide survey is being conducted through Awaas + 2024 Mobile App using eKYC face based authentication. The App has provision for both self-survey and assisted survey through pre-registered surveyors. The survey began with the registration of surveyors by the States/UTs. Thereafter, Awaas+ 2024 household survey has also started from 27.12.2024. The initial deadline for completion of the Awaas+ 2024 survey was 31.03.2025. This initial timeline was extended till 30th April 2025 and then till 15th May 2025 for all States/ UTs. Thereafter, the States/UTs who requested for extension in timeline were granted additional time for completion of the survey exercise. At present, the States/UTs are conducting the corroboration of Self-Survey cases and verification and deletion of survey cases flagged by the System. This step is to be completed prior to generation of the Gram Panchayat wise Priority lists from the Awaas+ 2024 household survey.

MORD is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) which is a demand-driven wage employment Scheme which provides for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. As per Schedule-II of the MGNREGA, the adult member of every household residing in any rural area and willing to do unskilled manual work may submit the names, age and the address of the household to the Gram Panchayat at the village level, in whose jurisdiction they reside, for registration of their household for issuance of a job card.

Further, it is also stated that the households can register themselves under MGNREGS and seek employment at multiple fora including the Gram Panchayats. The field authorities have been instructed to organize Rojgar Diwas at least once every month for covering willing unskilled labours.

The updating of the database of the beneficiary is a continuous process which is performed by the Programme Implementation Agency (PIA) or implementing agencies in the NREGASoft portal on a regular basis.

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is a social security programme implemented by MoRD for the most vulnerable persons of our society living below poverty line, both in rural and urban areas irrespective of the category of the beneficiaries. 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 recently revised in Sept, 2022]. At present, the pension schemes under NSAP have achieved almost 100% saturation.

Under NSAP, if there are more eligible beneficiaries, states have the option to provide financial assistance from their own sources. As per information received from States/UTs, about 5.86 crore additional beneficiaries are assisted through State pension schemes. However, beneficiaries are removed from the data-base due to various reasons such as death of beneficiary, duplicate record, migration, not meeting eligibility criteria, invalid Bank/ Post Office Account, Auto-stoppage by bank through PFMS (Public Finance Management System) due to death of beneficiaries etc.

To reduce exclusion errors, a Digital Life Certificate (DLC) mobile application has been developed for Aadhaar- based biometric verification of beneficiaries under NSAP. The application enables real-time generation of life certificates through biometric or facial authentication, thereby reducing exclusion errors, particularly among senior citizens, and ensuring continuity of pension benefits. The responsibility for implementation of the schemes, including identification and verification of beneficiaries, disbursement and stoppage of pensions, and annual verification, rests with the respective States/UTs.

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Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) to (d) of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Q.No.932 reg. “Exclusion of Rural Households Due to Outdated Beneficiary Data” to be answered on 06.02.2026.

<b>Details of households (State/UT wise) categorised into automatically excluded, automatically included and deprived as per SECC 2011</b>				
<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>Total Households</i>	<i>Automatically Excluded Households</i>	<i>Automatically Included Households</i>	<i>Deprived Households</i>
JAMMU & KASHMIR	1601606	761875	13791	586345
HIMACHAL PRADESH	1263756	840852	1938	259855
PUNJAB	3269467	2438567	8004	778245
CHANDIGARH	15657	9250	10	3925
UTTARAKHAND	1479742	823330	4726	429888
HARYANA	2969509	1779954	6519	997129
NCT OF DELHI	1051097	881667	1127	89744
RAJASTHAN	10223073	4069999	72091	5165212
UTTAR PRADESH	26015592	12466832	68190	10381355
BIHAR	17829066	4793001	37657	10876054
SIKKIM	88723	39442	235	33480
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	201842	118987	3559	72937
NAGALAND	284310	97323	969	182441
MANIPUR	448163	147003	4963	236653
MIZORAM	111626	44437	512	66499
TRIPURA	697062	165435	33343	401458
MEGHALAYA	485897	151711	1224	327506
ASSAM	5743835	1689138	33451	2892859
WEST BENGAL	15756750	3302481	203209	10056266
JHARKHAND	5044234	1566811	52045	2694061
ODISHA	8677615	1628400	119772	5730372
CHHATTISGARH	4540999	819609	112084	3179327
MADHYA PRADESH	11288946	3301696	396787	6748026
GUJARAT	6920473	3236193	31216	2967972
DAMAN AND DIU	31795	16707	3519	6313
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	45352	15780	298	25378
MAHARASHTRA	13841960	5440356	227678	6064157
ANDHRA PRADESH	9344180	3595077	59470	4822104
TELANGANA	5643739	3143322	13543	2136159
KARNATAKA	8048664	4022702	30074	2836539
GOA	220731	185010	135	23816
LAKSHADWEEP	10929	9410	13	1455
KERALA	6319215	4388457	14289	1469167

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