

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 785
TO BE ANSWERED ON 24/07/2026

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN TAMIL NADU

785 Dr. M. Dhanapal:

Will the Minister of Rural Development be pleased to state:

- (a) the changes brought about in Tamil Nadu through major rural development programmes relating to livelihoods, housing and infrastructure creation;
- (b) the utilisation pattern of resources provided under key rural development schemes in the State;
- (c) the progress recorded in employment generation, connectivity and creation of rural assets;
- (d) the contribution of such interventions towards strengthening livelihoods and self-employment opportunities; and
- (e) the strategy being pursued for improving development outcomes in rural Tamil Nadu?

ANSWER

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

(a): The multi-pronged strategy adopted by Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), through its major schemes/programmes such as Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar & Aajeevika Mission (Gramin) (VB-G RAM G), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) in rural areas of the country including in the State of Tamil Nadu, has resulted in addressing rural poverty, improving the economic well-being and upgrading both social as well as economic facilities of the people, thereby collectively raising the standard of living in rural areas.

(b): Fund sharing and utilization pattern by Central and State in the ratio of 60:40 is followed in the State of Tamil Nadu for the defined components of expenditure in accordance with schematic guidelines for implementation of key rural development programmes such as VBGRAM-G, PMAY-G, PMGSY and DAY-NRLM.

(c): As per NREGA Soft, a total of 8901.45 lakh person days have been generated in the State Tamil Nadu during last three years under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). In addition, 55.26 lakh works related to water conservation, individual assets, livelihood assets for Self Help Groups (SHGs) and rural infrastructures like building and roads have been created under MGNREGS since inception. Further, under PMGSY, 26,349 km road has been constructed in the rural areas of Tamil Nadu since inception till March,

2026. A total of 6.72 lakh pucca houses have also been constructed in Tamil Nadu under PMAY-G.

(d): The interventions under DAY-NRLM have strengthened livelihoods and self-employment by improving access to institutional credit, enterprise promotion, skill development, market linkages and value chain interventions. Skill development training programme and placement/self-employment is supported through DDU-GKY and RSETIs. Details of benefits reported by the State of Tamil Nadu under respective programmes are given below:

Programme	Benefits reported by the State
DAY-NRLM	• 2,323 farm clusters have been established benefiting about 1.38 lakh SHG women • Under Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) umbrella, 63,500 enterprises have been supported, 2,052 marketing outlets provided for SHGs under 'Mathi' brand • 72 vehicles have been provided under the Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY) to improve last-mile connectivity
DDU-GKY	81,000 candidates trained, of which 78,000 candidates provided placement
RSETIs	3.69 lakh candidates trained, of which 2.81 lakh candidates settled

(e): The Programmes/Schemes are implemented in accordance with defined schematic guidelines. In order to improve the outcomes of the programmes, measures such as digital solutions, publishing real time information on public domain, regular coordination with State Governments, grievance redressal mechanism, provision for social audit etc. are adopted. Besides, MoRD has evolved a comprehensive multi-level and multi-format system of monitoring and evaluation of rural development schemes, including Performance Review Committee Meetings, National Level Monitors (NLMs), Area Officers Schemes, Common Review Mission, Concurrent Evaluation and Impact Assessment Studies. State specific reviews of States/UTs are also undertaken from time to time and action is taken on the basis of their findings.
