

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FINANCE
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL SERVICES
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2512

ANSWERED ON MONDAY, 04 AUGUST 2025/ SRAVANA 13, 1947 (SAKA)

RURAL FINANCIAL INCLUSION SURVEY BY NAFIS

2512. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken role of the NABARD All India Rural Financial Inclusion Survey (NAFIS) on sources of loans and financial inclusion in rural areas of the country;
- (b) if so, the key findings of NAFIS 2021-22 including data on rural household income, credit access, insurance and savings behaviour;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to conduct a follow-up NAFIS-2.0 survey in the coming years and the current status of the same;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to promote institutional credit among rural households and reduce dependency on non-institutional sources of borrowing; and
- (e) the progress achieved under key schemes such as Kisan Credit Card (KCC), Self-Help Group–Bank Linkage Programme and Priority Sector Lending including the number of KCCs issued and total credit disbursed as of September 2024?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY)

(a) to (c): NABARD conducted its second All-India Rural Financial Inclusion Survey (NAFIS 2021-22) for the reference Agricultural Year 2021–2022, across 28 states and 02 UTs (J&K & Ladakh). First such survey was conducted in the year 2016-2017. The key findings of the second survey *inter-alia* include:

- i. **Income** - Average monthly income of rural households increased by 57.6% during the five-year period from ₹8,059 in 2016-17 to ₹12,698 in 2021-22.
- ii. **Credit Access** - 75% of Agricultural households availed loans from institutional sources in 2021-22 which was 60.50% in 2016-17.
- iii. **Insurance** - The proportion of households with at least one member having any type of insurance increased from 25.5% in 2016-17 to 80.3% in 2021-22.
- iv. **Savings** - Annual average financial savings made by households increased to ₹ 13,209 in 2021-22 from ₹ 9,104 in 2016-17.

The NAFIS survey is conducted by NABARD at an interval of every 5 years.

(d) to (e): The Government has taken various steps to promote institutional credit among rural households which *inter-alia* include Priority Sector lending targets to banks, access to affordable credit through various Government schemes such as Kisan Credit Card (KCC), MUDRA, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Program (PMEGP), PM Vishwakarma etc.

The progress made under Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme, Self-Help Group–Bank Linkage Programme (SHG-BLP) and Priority Sector Lending (PSL) as on September 2024 is given at **Annexure I**.

Annexure-I

Statement referred to in part (d) to (e) of Lok Sabha Un-Starred Question no. 2512 on “Rural Financial Inclusion Survey by NAFIS” due for answer on 04.08.2025

Progress under KCC scheme as of 30th September 2024

No. of Operative accounts (in actual)	Total outstanding amount (in ₹ crore)
7,71,70,417	9,98,940

Source: RBI and NABARD

SHG- Bank Linkage (Savings & Credit) –Aggregate as of 30th September 2024

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number (in lakh)	Amount (₹ in Crore)
1	No of SHGs (Saving linked)	146.73	66,328.11
2	No of SHGs (Credit linked) During the year	26.25	67,040.88
3	No of SHGs (Outstanding)	68.88	2,47,406.79

Source: NABARD

The details of disbursement under PSL by major bank-groups as of 30th September 2024 (For FY 2024-2025)

Bank- Group	PSL Disbursement (Amount in ₹ crore)
Public Sector Bank	8,63,007.51
Private Sector Bank	7,01,782.91
Foreign Bank	77,407.43
Regional Rural Banks	1,92,621.14
Total	18,34,818.99

Source: RBI and NABARD