

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2553  
ANSWERED ON 05/08/2025**

**PROMOTION OF RURAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

**2553. Shri RajmohanUnnithan:**

**Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:**

- (a) the initiatives implemented to promote rural entrepreneurship and create jobs through Self Help Groups and skill development programmes;**
- (b) whether any new model village development projects being planned to ensure integrated and inclusive progress in rural areas; and**
- (c) the manner in which the Ministry supporting climate-resilient infrastructure, such as roads, irrigation systems and housing, in vulnerable rural regions?**

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
(DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI)**

**(a): DeendayalAntyodayaYojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), inter-alia aims to promote rural entrepreneurship through its sub-scheme, namely Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP). The SVEP supports the Self-Help Group (SHG) and their family members to set-up small enterprises in the non-farm sector. The SVEP is implemented in 31 States and Union Territories, and so far, 3.74 lakh enterprises supported.**

**Under DeendayalAntyodayaYojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), this Ministry implements DeenDayalUpadhyayaGrameenKaushalyaYojana (DDU-GKY) and Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETI) programmes for skill development of rural poor youth through their employment.**

**Objective of DDU-GKY is to provide placement-linked skilling for rural youth, who are poor, and provide them with jobs having regular monthly wages at or above the minimum wages. DDU-GKY is a placement-linked skill development programme for rural poor**

**youth in the age group of 15-35 years. It empowers the rural poor youth with employable skills and facilitates their participation in regular labour markets. DDU- GKY guideline provides social inclusion of SC/ST (50%), Women (33%), and PwDs (5%).**

**RSETI is a Ministry of Rural Development funded training institutions established by the sponsoring Banks in their Districts, to provide training for skill and entrepreneurship development. This Ministry extends financial support for the construction of RSETI building and also bears the cost of training the 'rural poor' candidates. There is also a provision for training at RSETI to any unemployed youth in the age group of 18-50 year having an aptitude to take up self-employment or wage employment.**

**In the country, under DDU-GKY a total of 17,50,784 candidates have been trained and a total of 11,48,247 candidates have been placed, and under RSETI, a total of 56,69,265 candidates have been trained and a total of 40,99,578 candidates have been settled since inception till June 2025.**

**(b) & (c): The Ministry of Rural Development implements Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G) with effect from 1st April 2016 to provide assistance to eligible rural households with an overall target to construct 4.95 crore pucca houses with basic amenities by 2029. As on 31.07.2025, out of the cumulative target of 4.95 crore houses, 4.12 crore houses have been allotted to the States/UTs, out of which 3.84 crore houses have been sanctioned and more than 2.81 crore houses have been completed. Under the Scheme, the beneficiaries are facilitated with 90/95 man days of unskilled labour wages through mandatory convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. The PMAY-G adopts a holistic approach in sustainable development through green housing technologies in rural areas. As per Framework for implementation of PMAY-G, the State Governments have been requested to encourage willing beneficiaries to adopt green technologies by using appropriate materials and technologies to reduce CO2 emission and depletion of non-renewable resources by accessing different rural housing typologies as per PAHAL (Prakriti Hunar Lokvidya) for achieving greenness in housing. This Ministry has signed an MoU with CSIR-CBRI to digitalize the PAHAL compendium, featuring 3D views and state-specific techniques/technologies for rural housing, focusing mainly on people's acceptability about the technologies in the area, besides local resources, climate, terrain, and environmental conditions.**

**Pradhan Mantri Gram SadakYojana (PMGSY), launched in year 2000, has been a transformative intervention to reduce rural poverty by providing all-weather road connectivity to unconnected habitations, thereby catalysing economic activity, improving access to services, and enabling rural entrepreneurship.**

**PMGSY-IV, launched in September 2024 is designed to support inclusive rural development, particularly in tribal, aspirational, and remote geographies, and directly contributes to rural and economic integration.**

**Cumulative Achievements under PMGSY till July 2025 are as under:**

**(a) Road length sanctioned: 8,38,611 km**

**(b) Road length completed: 7,83,525 km**

**PMGSY promotes Climate-Resilient and Green Infrastructure in rural areas. The 2013 guideline mandates that at least 15% of road length in each state be constructed using new and green technologies. The initiatives taken under PMGSY not only reduce the carbon footprint but also generate local employment opportunities, promote resource efficiency, and enhance the disaster resilience of rural infrastructure. Green Technology Progress till July 2025 is as under:**

**(a) Road length sanctioned: 1,55,614 km**

**(b) Road length constructed: 1,24,688 km**

**The PMGSY serves as a foundational enabler by: (a) facilitating market access for SHG products and farmers, (b) enhancing reach of health, education, and skilling services, (c) enabling movement of goods and services across rural value chains. In synergy with other rural development initiatives, PMGSY acts as a key driver for entrepreneurial growth, rural employment, and inclusive development.**

**In addition to above, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change implements the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), which is the overarching policy framework and comprises of National Missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, water, agriculture, Himalayan ecosystem, sustainable habitat, green India and strategic knowledge on climate change. The Missions inter-alia address the need to adapt to future climate change by improving the resilience of infrastructure, agriculture and water sectors through community-based actions.**

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