GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1678
ANSWERED ON 10/02/2026

IRREGULARITIES UNDER RURAL SCHEMES

1678. Smt. Mala Roy:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENTbe pleased to state:

(a)   whether the Government has sent any central team to States after report of financialirregularities under rural development schemes during the last three years;

(b)   if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c)   the kinds of irregularities found, State-wise; and

(d)   the details of action taken by the Government in this regard, State-wise?

ANSWER
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN)

(a) to (d): Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) is implementing a number of welfare schemes/programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan MantriAwaasYojana-Gramin (PMAYG), Pradhan Mantri Gram SadakYojana (PMGSY), DeendayalAntyodayaYojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), DeenDayalUpadhyayaGrameenKaushalyaYojana (DDUGKY), Rural Self Employment Training Institutes(RSETIs), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan MantriKrishiSinchayeeYojana (WDC-PMKSY) for overall development of rural areas of the country. All these schemes/programmes are implemented with active cooperation with the States/Union Territories (UTs).

Transparency and accountability are the prime focus of the various schemes/ programmes of the Ministry. MoRD has put in place detailed mechanisms to ensure transparency and accountability. Whenever any shortcoming is observed such as misappropriation of funds, non-existence of works on ground, use of labour-replacing machinery or mismatch in expenditure reported

and actual work done on ground, remedial measures are promptly addressed. The Monitoring mechanisms include Special and Regular Monitoring by National Level Monitors (NLMs) empanelled by MoRD, as well as deputation of NLMs/Central Teams whenever a complaint is received or an enquiry is considered necessary. In addition to the same, Special Monitoring Teams are also deployed to States/UTs to conduct spot inspections of worksites. The Central Monitoring Teams visits conducted by the Ministry under MGNREGS in the last three years are given at Annexure.

Similarly, under PMAY-G, inspections are conducted by central teams comprising Area Officers and National Level Monitors (NLMs) with monitoring also undertaken through multiple institutional mechanisms, including the District Development Coordination and Monitoring (DISHA) Committee headed by the Hon'ble Member of Parliament and Social Audits. The NLM system of MoRD functions as a third-party monitoring and reporting mechanism, aimed at regular assessment of the implementation of Rural Development schemes/programmes, including PMAY-G, across the country. As part of this framework, central teams were deployed to two States, namely (i) West Bengal and (ii) Odisha

(i) West Bengal: Under PMAY-G, cumulative target of 45.69 lakh houses has been allocated to the State Government of West Bengal against which the State has given sanctions to 45.69 lakh houses. The Ministry has already released 25,798 crore as Central share since 2016-17 till 2021-22 to the State of West Bengal for implementation of the PMAY-G.

However, post allocation of target to the State from the finalized Awaas+ 2018 survey lists in November, 2022 (FY 2022-23), complaints regarding irregularities in implementation of PMAY-G, including selection of ineligible households; removal of eligible households and renaming of scheme in the State as "Bangla AwaasYojana" were received.

The Ministry had taken various steps for verification of the houses constructed under PMAY-G and inspection of the complaints through visits by 2 Central teams in 2 districts and National Level Monitoring (NLM) teams in 10 districts of the State during January 2023 (FY 2022-23), followed by visits of Senior Officers' teams of the Ministry to the same 10 districts for sample checks of Action Taken

Reports (ATRs) submitted by the State Government during April-May 2023 (FY 2023-24), and subsequently visits by NLM teams to the remaining districts of the State for verification during December 2023-January 2024 (FY 2023-24).

Complaints of irregularities in PMAY-G implementation in West Bengal were verified by National Level Monitoring (NLM) teams and Senior Officers' teams. Their observations were shared with the State Government for ATRs. No Central funds have been released to the State of West Bengal under PMAY-G, with the approval of the competent authority in the Ministry, during FY 2022-23 to FY 2025-26 (till date) for targets of FY 2022-23 from the finalized Awaas+ 2018 survey lists, due to non-submission of satisfactory ATRs on the observations of the Central teams.

(ii)   Odisha: A central team was sent to Odisha in 9th to 11th February, 2021 and 2nd -4th March, 2022 to examine inadequate action on irregularities such as use of LOGO, poor quality of houses, Awaas+ survey, poor monitoring by states and no social audit.

Grievance redressal is an integral and important part in the implementation of the programme and being resolved as per guidelines of the schemes on priorities. There is a procedure of lodging complaints on the Centralized Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) portal (pgportal.gov.in). The complaints received in the Ministry through CPGRAMs or otherwise, are forwarded to the respective State Governments for redressal of the grievance and furnishing the ATRs to the Ministry under intimation to the complainant within one month of receipt of the complaint.

The Ministry regularly reviews the performance of the States/UTs with respect to the proper implementation of the scheme through various forums such as Performance Review Committee meetings, Mid-term Reviews, Common Review Missions, NLMs, Empowered Committee meetings, Monthly Reviews, Video conferences etc. To prevent financial irregularities, under PMGSY the Online Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS) is utilised as a digital platform that ensures payments to contractors are made only after verifying physical progress and quality. Any procedural deviations identified during inspections are referred to the respective State Government for immediate

corrective action and where necessary, recovery of funds or disciplinary action against the concerned officials.

Similarly, under NSAP, measures like Aadhaar authentication, Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT), and Aadhaar Payment Bridge (APB) have been implemented to prevent pilferage and ensure transparency. States/UTs are continuously encouraged to achieve 100% Aadhaar seeding and DBT-based payments. In addition to this, a Digital Life Certificate (DLC) mobile application has been developed for Aadhaar-based biometric or facial verification, enabling real-time generation of life certificates. This reduces exclusion errors, particularly among senior citizens, and ensures continuity of pension benefits.

*****

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) to (d) of the LokSabhaUnstarred Q.No.1678 reg. "Irregularities Under Rural Schemes" to be answered on 10.02.2026.

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Duration of Monitoring	Total Districts covered
1.	Jharkhand	August 2024	8 Districts (Ranchi, Latehar, Giridih, Chhatra, Gumla, Garhwa, Hazaribagh, Jamtara)
2.	Karnataka	August 2024	5 Districts (Bellary, Bidar, Chitradurga, Haveri, Raichur)
3.	Rajasthan	August 2024	5 Districts (Dungarpur, Barmer, Nagaur, Pratapgarh, Jhalor)
4.	Chhattisgarh	August 2024	5 Districts (Kawardha, Mahasamund, Balod, Raipur, Korba)
5.	Andhra Pradesh	April 2025	Srikakulam
6.	Andhra Pradesh	June 2025	Anantpur
7.	Andhra Pradesh	June 2025	Kakinada
8.	Andhra Pradesh	June 2025	Tirupati
9.	Assam	September 2025	South SalamaraMankachar, Dhubri
10.	Bihar	May 2025	Darbhanga
11.	Chhattisgarh	April 2025	Kawardha
12.	Gujarat	May 2025	Dahod
13.	Haryana	June 2025	Hisar
14.	J&K	June 2025	Kathua
15.	Jharkhand	May 2025	Deoghar
16.	Karnataka	April 2025	Raichur
17.	Karnataka	August 2025	Kalaburagi
18.	Kerala	April 2025	Thiruvananthapuram

19.	Kerala	April 2025	Thrissur
20.	Kerala	April 2025	Palakkad
21.	Kerala	April 2025	Kozhikode
22.	Kerala	April 2025	Alappuzha
23.	Kerala	May 2025	Mallapuram
24.	Madhya Pradesh	April 2025	Morena
25.	Maharashtra	April 2025	ChhatrapatiSambhaji Nagar
26.	Maharashtra	May 2025	Pune
27.	Maharashtra	August 2025	Beed
28.	Meghalaya	May 2025	South West Garo Hills
29.	Mizoram	May 2025	Lawngtlai
30.	Nagaland	May 2025	MON
31.	Odisha	April 2025	Mayurbhanj
32.	Punjab	April 2025	Gurdaspur
33.	Punjab	May 2025	Muktsar
34.	Punjab	June 2025	Tarn Taran
35.	Punjab	June 2025	Fazilka
36.	Punjab	June 2025	Bhatinda
37.	Rajasthan	April 2025	Barmer
38.	Tamil Nadu	April 2025	Tiruvannamalai
39.	Tamil Nadu	April 2025	Villupuram
40.	Tamil Nadu	April 2025	Salem
41.	Tamil Nadu	April 2025	Dindigul
42.	Tamil Nadu	April 2025	Thanjavur

43.	Tamil Nadu	April 2025	Tiruchirappalli
44.	Tamil Nadu	April 2025	Cuddalore
45.	Tamil Nadu	April 2025	Pudukkottai
46.	Tamil Nadu	April 2025	Tiruvallur
47.	Tamil Nadu	April 2025	Madurai
48.	Telangana	April 2025	Vikarabad
49.	Telangana	June 2025	Siddipet
50.	Telangana	June 2025	Adilabad
51.	Telangana	June 2025	Nirmal
52.	Telangana	May 2025	Sangareddy
53.	Tripura	May 2025	Dhalai
54.	Uttar Pradesh	April 2025	Basti
55.	Uttar Pradesh	July 2025	Jalaun
56.	Uttarakhand	June 2025	Dehradun
57.	Madhya Pradesh	April 2025	Morena

*****