

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO- 867
ANSWERED ON- 04.02.2026

PRADHAN MANTRI JAN VIKAS KARYAKRAM

867. SHRI SUDAMA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:-

- (a) the details of lack of funds utilisation in various States under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK);
- (b) whether a special audit/third-party evaluation of PMJVK works has been conducted particularly in Bihar's minority concentration blocks and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has reviewed the findings of said audit/third-party evaluation on pending Utilisation Certificates for Minority Welfare grants particularly in Bihar; and
- (d) whether similar Utilisation Certificates pendency exists for PMJVK funds in various parts of the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS

(SHRI KIREN RIJJU)

(a) Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK) is a demand-driven scheme implemented by States/UTs based on the proposals received from them. Variations in fund utilisation across States/UTs are primarily due to differences in the pace of project formulation and execution.

Ministry has taken several measures to improve utilisation of funds, including regular review meetings with States/UTs, monitoring through the PMJVK online portal, and providing guidance for timely submission of proposals and utilisation certificates. Fund utilisation under the scheme has shown improvement, and States/UTs are being encouraged to expedite implementation to ensure timely delivery of benefits in minority-concentrated areas.

(b) & (c) Ministry has undertaken a Third-Party Evaluation Study through Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi and an Impact cum Assessment has also been conducted by Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO), NITI Aayog, which provided evidence-based assessments of the scheme's impact, efficiency and sustainability in minority concentration areas. These studies reviewed infrastructure creation, service delivery and outcomes, and identified gaps relating to awareness, fund flow, monitoring and asset maintenance. As part of the IIPA-led Third-Party Quality Assessment (TPQA) study, field assessments were conducted in several States including Narkatia, Ramgarhva, Mainatanr, Sikta, Bettiah and Uchkagaon Blocks of Bihar.

The Evaluation conducted by IIPA was focussed on physical progress and impact of the PMJVK. Further, to institutionalize independent technical oversight, Third-Party Quality Assurance (TPQA) has been made mandatory for PMJVK projects across all States/UTs. TPQA agencies verify the quality of works as per approved DPRs and prescribed standards of CPWD/State PWD/BIS or other relevant technical codes and submit reports for release of subsequent instalments, thereby functioning as a continuous technical due-diligence and monitoring mechanism.

(d) Yes, some pendency of Utilization Certificates under PMJVK is observed across implementing States/UTs as part of routine administrative processes related to project timelines and fund releases. The Ministry regularly monitors the status and follows up with States/UTs for timely submission of Utilization Certificates. Further release of funds is made strictly in accordance with the prescribed guidelines and subject to submission of Utilization Certificates. The state-wise details of pending utilization certificates under PMJVK is at Annexure-I.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO POINT (D) IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 867 FOR ANSWER ON 04.02.2026 REGARDING “PRADHAN MANTRI JAN VIKAS KARYAKRAM” ASKED BY SHRI SUDAMA PRASAD.

Sr. No.	State	Pending UC % (20.01.2026)
1	Andaman & Nicobar	20.13%
2	Andhra Pradesh	8.01%
3	Arunachal Pradesh	18.09%
4	Assam	4.78%
5	Bihar	24.52%
6	Chhattisgarh	0.12%
7	Delhi	57.78%
8	Gujarat	72.70%
9	Haryana	31.78%
10	Himachal Pradesh	13.40%
11	Jammu & Kashmir	16.69%
12	Jharkhand	23.66%
13	Karnataka	6.44%
14	Kerala	36.31%
15	Ladakh	21.24%
16	Madhya Pradesh	9.99%
17	Maharashtra	26.18%
18	Manipur	2.87%
19	Meghalaya	0.00%
20	Mizoram	26.54%
21	Nagaland	0.46%
22	Odisha	0.47%
23	Punjab	37.53%
24	Rajasthan	7.81%
25	Sikkim	0.00%
26	Tamilnadu	10.61%
27	Telangana	0.00%
28	Tripura	19.17%
29	Uttar Pradesh	14.73%
30	Uttarakhand	24.28%
31	West Bengal	0.73%