



SOCIO-ECONOMIC UPLIFTMENT OF RURAL WOMEN

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The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Deendayal AntyodayaYojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY – NRLM) across the country (except Delhi & Chandigarh) with the objective of organizing the rural households into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and continuously nurturing and supporting them till they attain appreciable increase in income over a period of time and improve their quality of life. Cumulatively, 10.08 crore women have been mobilized into 92 lakh SHGs. The mission seeks to achieve its objective through investing in four core components, viz., social mobilization, promotion and strengthening of self-managed and financially sustainable community institutions of the rural poor; financial inclusion of the rural poor; sustainable livelihoods; and social inclusion, social development through its following sub-schemes.

i) National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM): A sub-scheme to promote sustainable institutions of the poor, their capacity building, livelihoods, ensuring access to financial services, strengthening social development outcomes such as Food, Nutrition, Health, WASH(FNHW) and gender inclusion

ii) Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP): SVEP is a sub-scheme under the DAY-NRLM, supports Self-Help Group (SHG) members and their family members in establishing small non-farm enterprises. The programme is implemented at the block level and as on May 2026, more than 6.5 lakh enterprises have been supported under SVEP.

iii) MahilaKisanSashakthikaranPariyojana (MKSP)-Under MahilaKisanSashaktikaranPariyojana (MKSP), which is another sub-scheme of DAY-NRLM aims at meeting the specific needs of women farmers to enable them to achieve socio-economic empowerment. The primary objective of the MKSP is to empower women in agriculture by making systematic investments to enhance their participation and productivity, as also create and sustain their agriculture-based livelihoods. The scheme also supports development of a pool of community resource persons to enable the community institutions to manage their activities.

iv) DeenDayalUpadhyayaGrameenKaushalyaYojana (DDU-GKY): DDU-GKY provides placement-linked skill training and employment opportunities in diverse sectors. Since inception (2014-15), it has trained 18.45 lakh rural youth including women and facilitated placement of 12.35 lakh candidates. Social inclusion remains at the core of the programme, with participation of 9.69 lakh women, 5.94 lakh SCs, 3.24 lakh STs, 3.12 lakh minorities and 0.14 lakh Persons with Disabilities.

v) Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETI): RSETIs promote entrepreneurship and self-employment among rural households through short-term, demand-driven training and handholding support. RSETIs have trained 62.45 lakh candidates and successfully settled 45.25 lakh rural youth, largely through self-employment and micro-enterprises. Women constitute a significant share of beneficiaries, with 43.71 lakh (over 70%) women trained, alongside substantial participation from SC, ST, OBC, minority and PwD communities. The programme is supported by a robust network of 647 RSETIs across 634 districts.

The details of funds allocated, released/utilised under NRLM during the last five years, State wise, including Karnataka is given at Annexure-I. District-wise funds are not allocated under DAY-NRLM scheme.

The number of beneficiaries under DAY-NRLM scheme during the last five years, State wise and district wise including Chitradurga districts are given at Annexure-II and Annexure-III.

DAY-NRLM has undertaken focused initiatives for the inclusion and economic empowerment of Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), and Other Backward Classes (OBCs). The Mission prioritizes mobilization of vulnerable households into Self-Help Groups (SHGs), strengthening of Village Organisations and Cluster Level Federations, and ensuring access to community investment funds, bank credit, livelihood promotion, skill development, and social security schemes. Emphasis is placed on tribal and socially excluded communities through targeted outreach in aspirational and tribal districts, dedicated capacity building, convergence with departments such as Social Welfare, and support for agriculture, livestock, non-farm enterprises, and traditional livelihoods. These interventions have enhanced financial inclusion, women's leadership, income generation, and access to entitlements among SC, ST, and OBC households, contributing significantly to poverty reduction and social inclusion across the country.

DDU-GKY is a placement-linked skilling programme for rural poor youth, and it explicitly prioritizes marginalized groups. The scheme mandates coverage norms of 50% for SC/ST, 15% for minorities, and 33% for women, and also gives special attention to women-headed households, persons with disabilities, and manual scavengers.

For women from SC/ST/OBC/EWS backgrounds can access free skill training, boarding and lodging, post-placement support, and employment-linked pathways without upfront training cost. DDU-GKY therefore serves as the main route for wage employment and career mobility for disadvantaged rural women with participation of 9.69 lakh women, 5.94 lakh SCs, 3.24 lakh STs, 3.12 lakh minorities and 0.14 lakh Persons with Disabilities.

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Annexure I

State- wise funds allocated, released/utilised under NRLM during the last five years

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Central Allocation	Central Release	Utilised*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,47,687.54	80,533.55	1,53,588.06
2.	Telangana	1,05,491.08	44,535.07	86,716.20
3.	Bihar	6,02,286.84	7,13,502.62	11,63,793.19
4.	Chhattisgarh	1,33,771.69	1,14,991.94	1,94,651.46
5.	Goa	4,300.00	4,479.97	8,120.41
6.	Gujarat	95,301.11	69,756.86	1,21,898.84
7.	Haryana	56,067.39	19,063.29	35,076.29
8.	Himachal Pradesh	23,612.06	23,273.99	27,090.36
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	64,945.24	50,238.09	64,002.68
10.	Jharkhand	2,27,097.66	1,93,636.84	3,36,893.27
11.	Karnataka	1,91,185.78	1,33,536.09	2,41,795.66
12.	Kerala	85,784.47	57,502.67	1,03,706.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2,86,576.68	1,57,346.02	2,48,728.86
14.	Maharashtra	3,65,129.37	3,67,962.56	6,23,804.80
15.	Odisha	2,89,584.29	3,02,780.06	5,06,939.17
16.	Punjab	27,248.14	18,975.85	31,789.85
17.	Rajasthan	1,45,173.71	1,40,378.58	2,36,548.27
18.	Tamil Nadu	2,23,865.58	1,70,544.23	3,29,823.46
19.	Uttar Pradesh	8,67,091.94	6,01,317.88	10,10,909.16
20.	Uttarakhand	45,652.94	50,003.72	55,882.64

21.	West Bengal	3,21,815.18	3,22,328.87	5,55,379.66
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,750.00	2,262.40	2,088.90
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	2,700.25	1,636.64	1,468.32
24.	Lakshadweep	1,488.95	644.43	478.07
25.	Ladakh	5,389.20	3,739.60	2,226.62
26.	Puducherry	8,800.00	6,248.78	6,347.98
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	52,322.90	44,159.13	53,178.31
28.	Assam	2,04,500.91	1,94,464.36	2,20,142.71
29.	Manipur	64,745.93	18,421.01	24,622.55
30.	Meghalaya	86,471.39	82,010.57	83,761.69
31.	Mizoram	50,752.05	17,000.26	29,160.81
32.	Nagaland	75,479.87	42,892.46	53,119.64
33.	Sikkim	27,428.11	7,533.92	9,263.81
34.	Tripura	1,28,774.84	89,812.29	1,19,500.08
	Grand Total	50,22,273.09	41,47,514.59	67,42,497.76

State-wise number of SHG women members benefitted under the DAY-NRLM scheme during last five years

Sl.No.	States/UTs Name	Total
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13,093
2	Andhra Pradesh	83,95,271
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,01,017
4	Assam	39,78,092

5	Bihar	1,49,15,749
6	Chhattisgarh	31,45,150
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	18,355
8	Goa	45,086
9	Gujarat	26,24,097
10	Haryana	6,18,067
11	Himachal Pradesh	3,53,304
12	Jammu and Kashmir	8,10,276
13	Jharkhand	35,52,435
14	Karnataka	29,05,061
15	Kerala	32,39,770
16	Ladakh	14,361
17	Lakshadweep	3978
18	Madhya Pradesh	59,03,059
19	Maharashtra	6,577,165
20	Manipur	1,38,777
21	Meghalaya	4,07,558
22	Mizoram	72,047
23	Nagaland	1,17,395
24	Odisha	60,72,488
25	Puducherry	55,683
26	Punjab	5,92,228

27	Rajasthan	34,47,678
28	Sikkim	51,614
29	Tamil Nadu	40,62,354
30	Telangana	38,28,550
31	Tripura	4,95,498
32	Uttar Pradesh	1,15,63,625
33	Uttarakhand	5,09,020
34	West Bengal	1,18,33,180
	Total	10,04,61,081

Annexure-III

District-wise number of SHG women members benefitted under the DAY-NRLM scheme including Chitradurga district during the last five years, in the State of Karnataka.

Sl. No.	Name of District	Total
1	Bagalkot	1,01,922
2	Ballari	64,664
3	Belagavi	2,35,228
4	Bengaluru	51,137
5	Bengaluru Rural	62,523
6	Bengaluru South	72,395
7	Bidar	87,983
8	ChamarajaNagara	95,611
9	Chikkaballapura	99,101

10	Chikkamagaluru	76,800
11	Chitradurga	1,24,176
12	Dakshina Kannada	66,276
13	Davanagere	86,990
14	Dharwar	67,997
15	Gadag	70,793
16	Hassan	1,13,448
17	Haveri	1,11,164
18	Kalaburagi	1,13,459
19	Kodagu	33,061
20	Kolar	95,220
21	Koppal	84,630
22	Mandya	1,19,120
23	Mysuru	1,32,914
24	Raichur	1,14,843
25	Shivamogga	1,17,860
26	Tumakuru	1,42,222
27	Udupi	85,839
28	Uttara Kannada	96,261
29	Vijayanagara	66,671
30	Vijayapura	61,514
31	Yadgir	53,239

	Total	29,05,061
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This information was given by the Minister of State for Rural Development **DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI** in a written reply in Lok Sabha today.

RC/PU

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