Chapter - V

Department of Financial Services

1. Organisations/Institutions/ Regulators Under DFS

Under the administrative control of the Department of Financial Services (DFS), a total of 120 organizations fall into various categories, including Public Sector Banks, Public Sector Life Insurers, Public Financial Institutions, Regulators, Regional Rural Banks, DRTs/DRATs, CERSAI, Office of Custodian, Office of Special Court, and Court Liquidator. Below are the details of these organizations:

Public Sector Banks(12)

- State Bank of India
- Punjab National Bank
- Bank of Baroda
- Canara Bank
- Union Bank of India
- Bank of India
- Central Bank of India
- Indian Bank
- Bank of Maharashtra
- UCO Bank
- Punjab & Sind Bank
- Indian Overseas Bank

Public Sector Insurers(7)

- Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC)
- General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC)
- The New India Assurance company limited (NIACL)
- United India Insurance Company Limited (UIICL)
- The Oriental Insurance Company Limited (OICL)
- National Insurance Company Limited (NICL)
- Agriculture Insurance Company of India Limited (AICIL)

Public Financial Institutions(7)

- National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)
- Export -Import Bank of India (Exim Bank)
- India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL)
- National Bank for Financing Infrastructure and Development (NaBFID)
- Industrial Finance Corporation of India Limited (IFCI)
- National Housing Bank (NHB)
- Small Industrial Development Bank of India (SIDBI)

Regulators (3)

- Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
- Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA)
- Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI)

Regional Rural Banks (43)

- Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank
- Chaitanya Godavari Grameena Bank
- Saptagiri Grameena Bank
- Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank
- Assam Gramin Vikash Bank
- Dakshin Bihar Gramin Bank
- Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank
- Chhattisgarh Rajya Gramin Bank
- Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank
- Saurashtra Gramin Bank
- Sarva Haryana Gramin Bank
- Himachal Pradesh Gramin Bank
- Ellaquai Dehati Bank
- J&K Grameen Bank
- Jharkhand Rajya Gramin Bank
- Karnataka Gramin Bank
- Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank
- Kerala Gramin Bank
- Madhya Pradesh Gramin Bank
- Madhyanchal Gramin Bank
- Maharashtra Gramin Bank
- Vidharbha Konkan Gramin Bank
- Manipur Rural Bank
- Meghalaya Rural Bank
- Mizoram Rural Bank
- Nagaland Rural Bank
- Odisha Gramya Bank
- Utkal Grameen Bank
- Puduvai Bharthiar Grama Bank
- Punjab Gramin Bank
- Baroda Rajasthan Kshetriya Gramin Bank
- Rajasthan Marudhara Gramin Bank
- Tamil Nadu Grama Bank
- Andhra Pradesh Grameena Vikas Bank
- Telangana Grameena Bank
- Tripura Gramin Bank
- Aryavart Bank
- Baroda UP Bank
- Prathama UP Gramin Bank
- Uttarakhand Gramin Bank
- Bangiya Gramin Vikash Bank
- Paschim Banga Gramin Bank
- Uttar Banga Kshetriya Gramin Bank

DRTs

- DRT-1, Ahmedabad
- DRT-2, Ahmedabad
- DRT, Allahabad
- DRT, Aurangabad
- DRT-1, Bengaluru
- DRT-2, Bengaluru
- DRT-1, Chandigarh
- DRT-2, Chandigarh
- DRT-3, Chandigarh
- DRT-1, Chennai
- DRT-2, Chennai
- DRT-3, Chennai
- DRT, Coimbatore
- DRT, Cuttack
- DRT-1, Delhi
- DRT-2, Delhi
- DRT-3, Delhi
- DRT, Dehradun
- DRT-1, Ernakulam
- DRT-2, Ernakulam
- DRT, Guwahati
- DRT-1, Hyderabad
- DRT-2, Hyderabad
- DRT, Jabalpur
- DRT, Jaipur
- DRT-1, Kolkata
- DRT-2, Kolkata
- DRT-3, Kolkata
- DRT, Lucknow
- DRT, Madurai
- DRT-1, Mumbai
- DRT-2, Mumbai
- DRT-3, Mumbai
- DRT, Nagpur
- DRT, Patna
- DRT, Pune
- DRT, Ranchi
- DRT, Siliguri
- DRT, Visakhapatnam

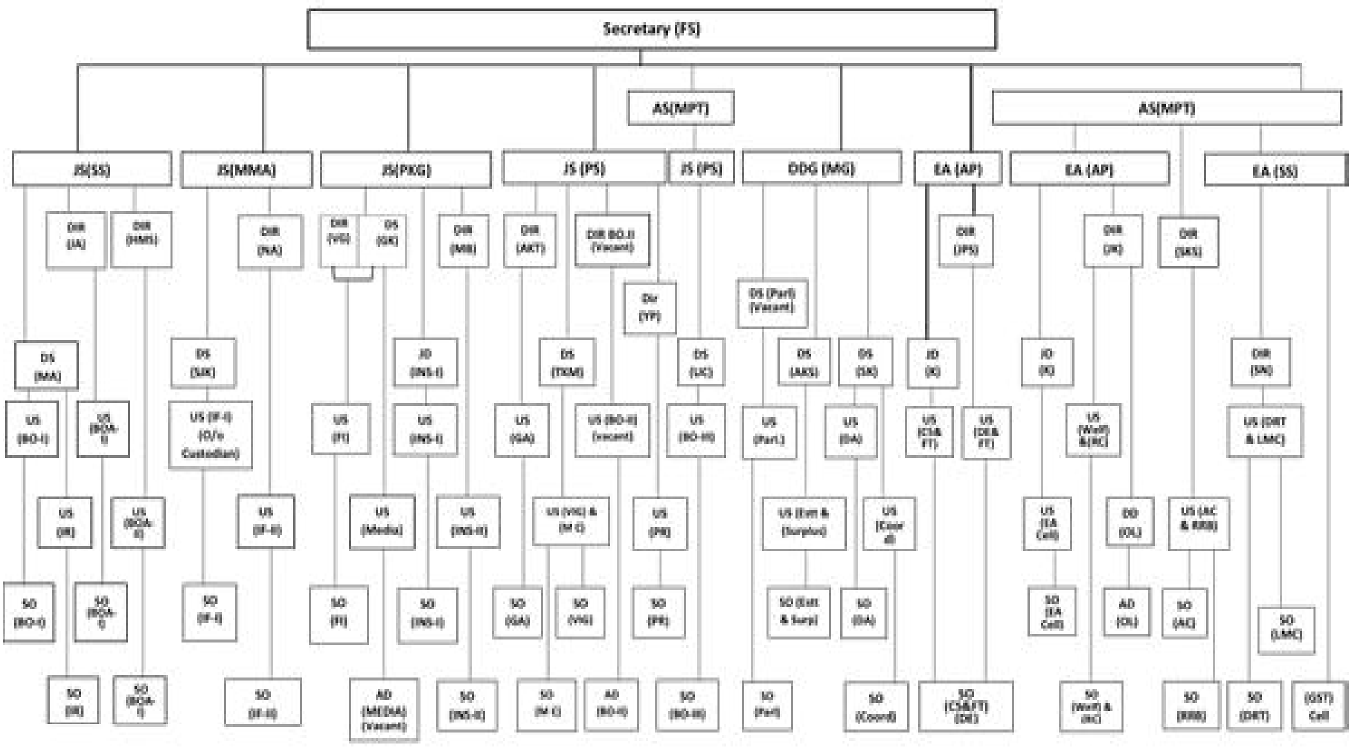
DRATs

- DRAT, Allahabad
- DRAT,Chennai
- DRAT, Delhi
- DRAT,Kolkata
- DRAT, Mumbai

2. Organisational Chart

The Department is headed by the Secretary (Financial Services) who is assisted by one Additional Secretary, four Joint Secretaries (JS), one Deputy Director General (DDG) and two Economic Advisers (EA). The organisational chart of the department is shown below:

Flow Chart – Department of Financial Services



3. Work Allocation among Sections

At present, there are 29 sections within this department, and their work allocation is as follows:

Banking Operation-I (BO-I)

- Appointment of Governor/ Deputy Governor of RBI, Chairman & MDs of SBI, CMDs and EDs of Nationalised Banks, salary allowances and other terms and conditions of Whole Time Directors of PSBs
- Constitution of Boards of Directors of RBI and PSBs: appointment of Workmen Employee Directors, appointment of Part Time Non-Official Directors and Officer Employee Directors of PSBs
- Nomination of Directors on the Board of PSBs.

Banking Operation-II (BO-II)

- Administration of all Acts/Regulations/Rules related to Financial Systems like the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, the Chit Funds Act, 1982 and the Price Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978, etc., Banning of Unregulated Deposit Scheme Act, 2019,
- Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC), Act, 1961
- Coordination of work on matters related to Disaster management and crisis management,
- Payment and Settlement System Act, 2007
- Matters relating to Digilocker, wherein the proposal is to enable the updation of the address of the account-holder in banks
- Disposal of appeals received under section 9 of the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007
- Factoring Regulation Act, 2011
- State Legislations - Protection of Interest of Depositors Acts of State Governments
- Matters relating to Multi-Level Marketing and Ponzi Schemes
- Setting up of IFSC - GIFT
- International Relations (Banking) / Bilateral issues
- International Cooperation in. WTO, RCEP, JCCII and CEPAs/CECAs/FTAs of India with bilateral and multilateral partners
- Matters relating to Financial Sector Development Council and its Sub-committees
- Matters relating to Central Economic Intelligence Bureau (CEIB)
- Matters relating to office of Court Liquidator, Kolkata
- Work relating to Government Agency Business
- Financial Action Task Force (FATF)
- Setting up of Currency Chest by banks in border districts (within 80 KMs of International Border)
- Rationalization of Bank Holidays / declaration of bank holidays under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881
- Know Your Customer (KYC) all matters - AML and CFT matters.

Banking Operation-III (BO-III)

- Customer Service in Banks/FIs/Ins.
- All kinds of complaints/representations received from individual/ associations for redressal of their grievances in these institutions such as delay in clearance of cheques, non-payment/ non-issue of drafts, non-issue/ delay in issue of duplicate drafts, misbehavior/ rude behavior/ harassment on the part of staff of the Institution, non-settlement/ delay in settlement of deceased accounts, non-transfer/ delay in transfer of accounts from one office to another, non-opening/ delay in opening of new accounts, non-compliance with standing instructions of the customers, non-payment of term deposits before maturity, delay in payment to pensioners, including those related to credit cards, ATMs, etc.
- All kind of complaints received from DARPG/ DPG relating to Public/ Private Sector/Foreign Banks/ FIs/Ins.
- All kinds of complaints received from MPs/ VIPs/ PMO against Private Sector & Foreign Banks
- Banking Customer Service
- Banking Ombudsman
- Coordination of PRAGATI meetings.

Banking Operation & Accounts-I (BOA-I)

- Preparation of annual consolidated review on the working of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and laying it on the Tables of both Houses of Parliament
- Pattern of accounting and final accounts in Public Sector Banks
- Study and analysis of the working results of PSU Banks
- Taxation matters of PSBs/ FIs
- Dividend payable to Central Government by PSBs

- Scrutiny of the annual financial reviews of PSBs conducted by RBI under Section 35 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and follow up action
- Capital restructuring of PSBs (including restructuring of weak PSBs) and Government's contribution to share capital, public issue of banks
- Release of externally aided grants to ICICI Bank under USAID,
- Disputes and arbitration between PSBs and between PSBs and other Govt. Departments/ PSEs
- Appointment of advocates in PSBs
- Residuary matters of Portuguese Banks in Goa
- Opening and shifting of administrative offices of banks
- All Policy matters related to Banking Operation such as Licensing, amalgamation, reconstruction, moratorium funds, and acquisition of private sector banks,
- Functioning of PSBs
- Notification regarding exemption from various sections of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and appointment of appellate authority to hear appeals under BR Act and Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act of 1970 and 1980
- Administration of all Acts/ Regulations/ Rules related to Public Sector Banks, RBI and State Level Banks
- Laying of annual reports and audit reports etc., of PSBs in Parliament.

Banking Operation & Accounts-II (BOA-II)

- Credit Information Companies (CICs)
- Works relating to monitoring of NPAs and Recovery including compromises and OTS of all PSBs
- Parliament matters, VIP/PMO references, complaints and other matters relating to above works
- All matters related to NPA/Stressed Assets (other than Sectoral Stress), including relief measures by banks in area affected by natural calamities
- Stressed Assets Stabilization Fund (SASF)
- Audit of banks, appointment and fixation of remuneration of auditors of PSBs/FIs,
- Bank guarantees, Letters of Credit and Letters of Undertaking / Comfort by PSBs and related complaints
- Citizen's Charter of PSBs/RBI
- Acquisition/ Leasing/ Renting/ Vacation of premises, Estate Officers under Public Premises Act, 1971
- Operation of foreign banks in India (including IDC and FDI Policy matters)
- Banking Sector Reforms (including EASE Index and PSB Reforms Agenda)
- NBFCs and Appellate Authority on NBFCs
- Operational risk management (other than cyber-security and digital payments security), including frauds and fugitive offenders
- Administration of all Acts/Regulations/Rules related to NBFCs and CICs,
- Statement of Intent / Key Performance Indicators / Performance evaluation of whole-time Directors
- Insolvency Bankruptcy Code (IBC)
- Overseas branches of Indian banks.

Industrial Relations (IR)

- Service matters of PSBs including IDBI/ RBI
- Industrial Disputes Act matters, HR matters relating to PSBs and RBI Unions and Associations in the Banking Industry, Bipartite settlements of policy of transfer, promotion, and HRD in banks
- IB reports about political activities of bank employees
- Pay and Allowances of bank employees in overseas branches
- HR Reforms.

Agriculture Credit (AC)

- Credit flow to Agriculture and allied sectors
- Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008
- Matters relating to NABARD (including pension matters of NABARD), Agriculture Finance Corporation (except Service matters), State Legislations on the subject, Co-operative Banks (including Urban Co-operative Banks), external aided projects relating to rural/agriculture credit, appeals made by co-operative banks, financial assistance to persons affected by natural calamities, riots disturbances, etc. Bank credit to KVIC, handloom and handicraft sector

- Citizen Charter of NABARD
- Appointment of CMDs & Directors of NABARD
- Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme
- Secretarial assistance to the designated appellate authority in regard to appeal by Urban Cooperative banks against cancellation of license by RBI.

Regional Rural Banks (RRB)

- Legislative matters with regard to RRB Act, 1976 and framing of rules there under
- Nomination of non-official directors on the Board of RRB, appointment of Chairman, Re-commendation of RRBs, review of performance of RRBs, wage revision, manpower planning
- Laying of Annual Reports of all RRBs along with review thereof,
- Formation of Staff Service Regulation and Promotion Rules for employees and officers of RRBs, IR matters of RRBs
- Citizen's Charter of RRBs
- Priority Sector Lending, Micro Finance and other related matters which includes lending to weaker sections including SC/ST, PM's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities, Credit to minorities, follow up action of Select Parameters recommended by Sachar Committee, DRI Scheme.

Insurance-I (Ins.-I)

- Corporate governance, appointment and service matters pertaining to public sector insurers and AICIL, Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India, Council of the Institute of Actuaries of India, Insurance Ombudsmen, Council of Insurance Ombudsmen, recruitment and the terms and conditions of agents of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, and insurance appointment related matters pertaining to Banks Board Bureau Administration of the Actuaries Act, 2006 and related matters
- Matters of public entities relating to the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971
- Parliamentary, audit, right to information, court, arbitration and VIP reference related matters and dealing with matters referred through receipts or otherwise in respect of any of the items enumerated above or connected thereto.

Insurance-II (Ins.-II)

- Administration of the Insurance Act, 1938; Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956; General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972; Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999 and related matters, other than those related to corporate governance, appointment and service matters or those relating to recruitment and the terms and conditions of agents of the Life Insurance Corporation of India
- Policy matters relating to insurance, and to this end, analysis of the trends and development in and the performance of the insurance sector and various bodies established by or under the said Acts
- Administrative matters pertaining to public sector insures and Agriculture Insurance Corporation of India Limited (AICIL), other than governance, appointment and service matters
- Assessment of capital requirements, divided payouts and performance of public sector insurance and AICIL
- Social security schemes for insurance protection and other insurance schemes sponsored/ supported by the Government
- Insurance Ombudsmen Rules and administration thereof, other than corporate governance, appointment and service related matters pertaining to Insurance Ombudsmen and the Council of Insurance Ombudsmen
- Foreign investment in insurance sector
- Reforms in the sector and public sector insurers, including adoption of technology in insurance (except matters allocated to the Cybersecurity and FinTech Section)
- Supporting the section in charge of international cooperation matters on insurance related aspects of international cooperation
- Taxation matters relating to insurance sector
- Matters relating to the industry, including those raised by industry bodies/ associations
- Implementation of Law Commission Reports
- All residual matters relating to insurance which are not enumerated specifically as an item of work allocated to either Insurance-I Section or Insurance-II Section
- Parliamentary, audit, right to information, court, arbitration, VIP reference related matters and dealing with matters referred through receipts or otherwise in respect of any of the items enumerated above or connected thereto.

Financial Inclusion (FI)

- National Mission for Financial Inclusion (NMFI) related matters including monitoring of flagship schemes of DFS:
  - (a) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) (Policy & implementation)
  - (b) Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) (Only implementation)
  - (c) Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) (Only implementation)
  - (d) Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) (Policy & implementation)
  - (e) Stand Up India (SUPI) (Policy & implementation)
- Work relating to financial inclusion, coordination with other sections, offices, institutions etc on Financial inclusion
- Branch expansion of banks
- Lead Bank Scheme and Service Area Approach
- District and State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC)
- Regional imbalances of banking network, matters related to Business Correspondents/Business Facilitators, Mobile Banking etc.
- Deployment of banking touchpoints/BCs/ATMs and Jan Dhan Darshak App (JDD) related issues
- BC related policy matters including monitoring of their activities
- Matters relating to Minimum deposit balance, cash handling & digital payment charges
- Administrative matters of Mission Office
- Banking matters Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), Mission Office
- India Post Payment Banks (IPPB) and other payment bank related matters
- Inter- State Zonal Council Meetings
- Aspirational District, LWE and other interventions for financial inclusion by Government
- Financial Literacy, Coordination with RBI on National Strategy for Financial Inclusion (NSFI)/ Financial Inclusion Advisory Committee FIAC)/ TGFIFL and related issues
- Matter related to 75 Blocks - DoNER program (SAMBHAV), SVAMITVA Scheme, Antyodaya program, AKAM 2.0, SVANidhi. PM Vishwakarma Scheme etc.

Industrial Finance-I(IF-I)

- Administration of the Export-Import Bank Act-1981 and Scheme for financing Viable Infrastructure Projects (SIFTI) of IIFCL, Operational/Policy/ Budgetary matters relating to Exim Bank, IIFCL, IWRFC and IIBI Ltd.
- Matters related to IFCI Ltd, IDFC Ltd, winding up matter related of IIBI Ltd, and other related matters
- Board level Appointments-Whole Time Directors-IIFCL, EXIM, IFCI Ltd and their personnel matters
- Government Nominee Directors-EXIM Bank, IIFCL, IFCI Ltd. and IDFC Ltd.
- Non-Official Directors/Independent Director in - EXIM Bank, IIFCL and IFCI Ltd.
- Sector-specific matters like infrastructure, power, textiles, exports; steel, telecom, road, shipping (added) etc. matters related to sectoral issues
- Laying of annual reports of IIFCL, EXIM Bank, IFCI Ltd and Liquidator's report of IIBI Ltd. Before the parliament
- Matters related to Ratnagiri Gas and Power Pvt. Ltd (RGPPL)
- Citizen's Charter of EXIM Bank and IIFCL
- All matters related to resolution and registration issues of Asset Reconstruction Company (ARC) and to track the activities of the ARCs
- All matters related National Investment and Infrastructure Fund
- Appointment of Statutory Auditor in EXIM Bank
- Media and Publicity related matters of DFS
- Project Monitoring Group (PMG) Meeting
- Partial Credit Guarantee Scheme (PCGS)
- Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) (which enquired into irregularities in securities transactions)
- Disciplinary action against bank employees/ executives involved in irregularities in securities transactions.

Office of Custodian

- Establishment matters relating to Special Courts/ Office of the Custodian
- All issues pertaining to continuation of posts,

budget matters of the O/o Custodian and Special Court including extension of the O/o Custodian and appointment of Custodian

Industrial Finance-II (IF-II)

- Administration of National Housing Bank Act, 1987
- Administration of Small Industries Development Bank of India Act
- Administration of National Housing Bank Act Administration of State Financial Corporation Act
- Operational, Policy and Budgetary matter relating to SIDBI and NHB
- Matters relating to NHB and Housing Policy
- Post winding up of BIFR & AAIFR matters
- Matters related to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), TReDS. SIDBI, SFCs, Credit Guarantee Fund for Micro and Small Enterprises, CGFMU, CGFSI, CGTMSE, CGFF
- MLIs, Credit Guarantee Scheme and other related matters on the subject
- Citizens Charter of NHB and SIDBI
- All matters related to Educational Loans including Vidyalakshmi Portal, Govt. Sponsored Schemes-PMEGP, Education, employment generation scheme of SJSRY, SGSY and other poverty alleviation programmes and other related matters, VIP references, Audit Paras, CPGRAM, RTI, Parliament Questions, Assurances, Grievances, Budget Announcements, Coordination with RBI and State Govts
- Appointment and all personnel matters of Whole Time Director in SIDBI and NHB,
- Appointment of Non-Official/Independent Directors and Government Nominee Directors in SIDBI and NHB,
- Laying of annual reports of SIDBI and NHB before the parliament
- All matters related to Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)
- Micro Finance (IF-II) - Matters related to Micro Finance Institutions and Legislation thereon, Self Help Groups as well as NABARD's Micro Finance, etc.
- Matter related to psbloansin59minutes portal.

Vigilance

- Consultation with CVC/CTE
- Nomination of CVOs for PSBs/FIs/PSICs
- Correspondence with CBI
- Annual Action Plan on Anti-Corruption measures
- Investigation of cases of frauds by CBI & RBI
- Matters under Prevention of Corruption Act
- Preventive vigilance
- Vigilance systems and procedures in RBI/PSBs/FIs and Insurance Companies PFRDA and IRADI/RBI
- Inquiry into complaints against GMs/EDs and CMDs of PSBs/FIs/PSICs/PFRDA and IRADI/RBI and Vigilance Surveillance over them
- Major frauds in PSBs (in India and abroad)
- PMO references on anti-corruption measures
- Bank security, robberies & loss prevention in banks
- Sanction of prosecution in case of ED/CMDs
- War Book Matters
- Annual Reports of CVC
- Conduct Regulation in PSBs/FIs, employment after retirement regulations in PSBs
- CVC/CBI references relating to DRTs/DRATs
- Vigilance clearance, sanction of prosecution and any other matter of Board level appointees of PSBs, FIs, PSICs, PFRDA, IRDA and RBI
- Vigilance matters of Officials in DFS, Officers of Office of Custodian and Government Officials in DRTs/DRATs.

Cybersecurity and FinTech (IT)

- Matters relating to overall cybersecurity for the financial services sector and in the Department
- Coordination of FinTech and Deep Tech (artificial intelligence, big data, block chain, etc.) matters related to the financial services sector and the Department (including matters related to e-payments in the banking system)
- Matters relating to e-Governance in all FIs and e-Payments in banking system and computerisation of PSBs
- Promotion of digital payment including National Common Mobility Card (NCMC) scheme of MoHUA, Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT), Digital Payment Infrastructure (DPI), matter related to NPCI and its subsidiaries.

- Matters relating to Payment Regulatory Board (PRB) constitution and matters related to PRB.
- Incentive scheme for Promotion of RuPay Debit Cards and low-value BHIM-UPI transactions (person-to-merchant)
- Scorecard of banks for promotion of digital payments
- On-boarding of merchants on digital payment platforms
- Matters related to various modes of digital payments including UPI, BHIM - QR, RuPay Debit and Credit cards, IMPS, USSD, PoS, etc.
- Charges levied on various modes of payments including Merchant Discount Rate (MDR)
- Frauds related to various modes of digital payments including online frauds
- Matters related to app based digital payment and digital lending platforms except regulation
- Banking matters relating to digital payment platforms
- Coordination with NIC for the Department
- Management of the Department's website and web services

Debts Recovery Tribunals (DRT)

- Establishment of DRTs/DRATs under the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993,
- Administration of Recovery of Debts and Bankruptcy (RDB) Act, framing or amending rules for implementing of the provisions of the Act,
- Filling up of the posts of Chairpersons, Presiding Officers, Registrars, Assistant Registrars, Recovery officers, and other posts in DRTs/DRATs,
- Issuing clarifications/guidelines etc. on administrative matters/review,
- Progress and disposal of cases by DRT/DRATs,
- Budget provisions, monitoring, etc relating to DRTs/DRATs,
- Administration of SARFAESI Act, appointment of Registrar/MD & CEO, CERSAI, ease of doing business agenda- flowing from recent amendments,
- CKYC matters under Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002,
- Policy matters relating to Central Registry of Securitisation Asset Reconstruction and Security Interest (CERSAI), a PSU, including the Central Registry under the SARFAESI Act, 2002.

Pension Reforms (PR)

- Reforms in the Pension Sector
- Policy matters with respect to NPS, Atal Pension Yojana and Swavalmban Scheme
- Administration of PFRDA Act, 2013
- Framing of rules under PFRDA Act, 2013
- Appointments of Chairperson and Board member of PFRDA, CVO in PFRDA, Budget and Funds of PFRDA and Legislative and policy prescriptions to PFRDA.

Parliament

- Collection, identification and marking of Parliament Questions, Notices, admitted Questions, and getting the files approved from the Minister
- Preparation of facts and replies for pads of Ministers
- Keeping track and record of pending Assurances, Special Mentions and References under 377 and other matters as mentioned in the Induction Material
- Presidential address to the Joint Session of Parliament
- Compilation and submission of material for Parliament Questions to other Ministries/ Departments
- Parliamentary Committee Matters.

Welfare Section (SCT)

- Matters relating to recruitment, promotion and welfare measures of SC/ST/OBC/PH and Ex-servicemen in Public Sector Banks/Financial Institutions and Public Sector Insurance Companies (PSBs/FIs/PSICs)
- Matter of policy regarding reservation for these categories in PSBs/FIs/PSICs, reservation matters in RRBs etc.
- Inspection/examination of Reservation Roster for SCs/STs/OBCs in PSBs/FIs/PSICs.

Establishment (Estt.)

- Matters pertaining to the Officers and Staff of DFS including RRs, appointment, ACRs, deputation (including abroad), training, IWSU, SIU, welfare, review of officers under FR 56(J), internal vigilance, staff grievances, pension, etc.

- Grant of various advances to officers and staff, payment of fees to advocates, settlement of medical claims and CGHS matters, family welfare programme.

Coordination (Coord.)

- Organisation of FM's meetings with CEOs of PSBs and regional consultative committee meetings
- Staff Meeting of Secretary (FS)/ Senior Officers Meeting (SOM),
- Monitoring & Review of disposal of VIP references, PMO references, coordination of RBI pending matters
- Parliament Questions regarding VIP references
- Monthly DO letter to Cabinet Secretary from Secretary (FS)
- Updation of Induction Material for DFS; Co-ordination of VIP, PMO, President-Sectt.,etc, references involving more than two Divisions of DFS.

RTI Cell

- Single reference point to receive applications, appeals, complaints and decisions of the Central Information Commission;
- Replies of all the RTI Applications/ Appeals through the respective Section/CPIOs;
- Uploading of all complaints and decisions of CIC on the computerised diary system;
- Segregation of RTI applications/appeals pertaining to life and liberty and forwarding the same to the concerned CPIOs without delay so as to ensure action/response within the timeframe specified in the Act;
- Transfer of RTI applications not pertaining to this Department to concerned Public Authority.
- Coordination of this Department regarding:
  a. Proactive disclosures under Section 4 of the RTI Act, 2005;
  b. Systematic changes that can be introduced to reduce the number of queries on a particular area/process;
  c. Formulation of FAQs on information that can be accessed from the Department;
  d. Information dissemination through identified means;
  e. Maintaining lists of CPIOs , FAAs and link officers;
  f. Annual report of the CIC;
  g. Undertaking any other activity or supplementary function which is required under the provisions of the RTI Act as notified from time to time
- Preparation of the periodic monitoring reports regarding disposal of RTI requests/Appeals and compliance of CIC instructions.

General Administration (GA)

- Housekeeping/Security matters, cleanliness, stores, canteen, R&I, library,
- Staff Car Drivers, vehicles to the officers of DFS
- Purchase of Computer Hardware and maintenance of Computers, Printers and other equipment
- Maintenance of furniture and electricity items
- Logistic support for arranging farewell of staff of DFS
- Providing of Identity Cards to the Staff of DFS and CMDs/EDs/PROs of Public Sector Banks/ Financial Institutions/Insurance companies, etc.

Hindi

- Implementation of Official Language Policy of the Government
- Translation work relating to Parliament Questions
- Standing Committees, Minutes of the Meetings
- Hindi Teaching Scheme and other miscellaneous work as mentioned in induction material of DFS.

Reservation Cell

- Assistance to the Liaison Officer for smooth functioning and discharging of his duties and responsibilities as Liaison Officer for SC/ST/OBC/ EWS/PwD, preparation / maintenance of reservation roster of SC/ST/OBC/EWS/PwD for the proper secretariat of this Department, reply to Parliament Questions/National Commission for SC/ST/OBC/PwD in respect of SC/ST/OBC/ EWS/PwD staff of the Department, maintenance of data of SC/ST/OBC/EWS/PwD staff of the Department, submission of all reports/ information to other Ministries/Departments/Parliamentary Committees, etc. in the related matters.

Data Analysis (DA)

- Reserve Bank of India Credit Policy - Busy Season - Slack Season and selective credit control

- Financial sector assessment and sectoral credit analysis
- Banking Statistics regarding bank deposits and advances
- Deposits and advances of banks
- Rates of interest on bank deposits and advances
- Dissemination of results and important information relating to RBI, IBA, studies on banking reforms
- Analysis of other international reports relevant to banking sector in India
- Analysis of Reports of committees on Financial Sector Reforms etc.
- Management Information System - collection, collation of data relating to Banking Industry,
- Result Framework Document (RFD), Speeches of FM/MOS on different occasions
- Audit Paras
- UN e-Government Index & Digital Services
- Work related to committee of Financial Sector Statistics
- Coordination of budget proposals of DFS. Matters related to Budget Announcements, Output-outcome Monitoring Framework
- Sustainable Development Goals - Indicators pertaining to DFS.

GST Cell

- Overseas preparedness of all institutions under DFS to implement GST, to provide inputs to the " Banking, Financial and Insurance" Sectoral Group with reference to GST
- Other matters related to coordination, rollout and implementation of GST w.r.t institutions under administrative control of DFS etc.

Surplus Cell

- All service matters and day to day administrative matters related to surplus staff of AAIFR & BIFR including their redeployment
- consultation with DoPT, handling of court cases of surplus staff, RTI and personal matters of surplus staff such as leave, retrial benefits, perks & allowances etc.

Legal Monitoring Cell

- Monitoring of court cases and follow-up with concerned Sections to effectively meet the timelines
- Management and updation of court cases of the Department on LIMBS portal and keeping track of court cases of the Department on the websites of Hon'ble Supreme Court/Hon'ble High Courts/ Hon'ble Central Administrative Tribunal etc.
- Receiving of court cases/correspondence related to court cases and their marking/distribution to concerned Sections
- Payment of legal bills and matters related to appointment of Central Government Standing Counsel for the Department

4. Developments in Banking Sector

4.1 Overall condition of Banking Sector

- The banking system in India, which evolved over several decades, is well established and has been serving the credit and banking needs of the economy. The banking ecosystem is providing impetus to economic growth and development of the country and catering to the specific and varied financial requirements of different customers and borrowers.
- To identify and address the issue of stress which remained hidden in the form of Standard Restructured Assets (SRAs) in the banking system, RBI initiated Asset Quality Review (AQR) in 2015 under which, after transparent recognition by banks and withdrawal of the special treatment of restructured loans, stressed accounts were reclassified as NPAs and expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier as a result of the special treatment, were provided for, resulting in higher NPAs which peaked in 2018. Higher NPA and necessitated provisioning deeply impacted the financial parameters of banks and impeded their ability to grow and lend to productive sectors of the economy.
- Government's commitment to reforms in the financial sector was announced at "Retreat for Banks and Financial Institutions" called "Gyan Sangam" held in 2015. Later in Aug-2015, Government launched "Indradhanush" scheme for comprehensive framework to revamp and improve financial state of PSBs including capital infusion plan over four years, from FY2015-16 to FY2018-19.
- Government implemented a comprehensive 4R's strategy of Recognising NPAs transparently, Resolution and Recovery, Recapitalising PSBs, and Reforms in the financial system to address the challenges faced by PSBs. The measures taken by the Government/RBI, include, inter alia, the following:

1. **Credit discipline:**

- **Enactment of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code**

  The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) has laid down a collective mechanism for resolution of insolvencies in the country by maintaining a delicate balance for all stakeholders to preserve the economic value of the entities and to complete the process in a time bound manner. It has:

  - Empowered creditors of a Corporate Debtor;
  - Led to behavioural change in the debtor-creditor relationship by shifting the focus from the 'Debtor in Possession' to a 'Creditor in Control' regime.

- **Setting up of the Central Repository of Information on Large Credits**

  Setting up of the Central Repository of Information on Large Credits (CRILC) by RBI:

  - To collects, stores and disseminates credit data to lenders; and
  - Banks are required to submit report on weekly basis to CRILC, in case of any default by borrowing entities with exposure of ?5 crore and above.

- **Systematic checking of high-value accounts for wilful default and fraud.**

2. **Recognition and resolution of stress:** To protect financial institutions in case of default or payment delay by large borrowers, RBI/Government has taken multiple steps which include, inter alia, the following:

- **Principle-based framework has been put in place for early recognition and time-bound resolution**

  A comprehensive principle-based framework has been put in place for early recognition and time-bound resolution of stress in the borrower accounts, manifesting in payment default. Delayed resolution is disincentivised under the framework as lenders are required to make additional provisioning in case of resolution plans are not implemented within specified timeline.

- **Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002**

  Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (SARFAESI Act) has been amended and it was provided for the District Magistrate / Chief Metropolitan Magistrate to pass orders for the purpose of taking possession of the secured assets by lenders within a period of thirty days from the date of application;

- **The Recovery of Debts and Bankruptcy Act, 1993**

  The Recovery of Debts and Bankruptcy Act,1993 has been amended with the provision for three months imprisonment in case the borrower does not provide details of property/assets other than those properties/assets specified by the lender while filing the application to the DRT;

- **Debt Recovery Tribunal**

  Jurisdiction of Debt Recovery Tribunal (DRTs) was increased from ₹10 lakh to ₹20 lakh to enable the DRTs to focus on high value cases;

- **Proactively detection of stress**

  To proactively detect stress and reduce slippage into NPAs, following measures have been implemented:

  - Automated Early Warning Systems (EWS) in banks;
  - Use of third-party data; and
  - Workflow focussing on time-bound remedial actions.

- **Regulatory framework for Asset Reconstruction Companies**

  Regulatory framework for Asset Reconstruction Companies (ARCs) has been amended with an objective of:

  - Strengthening transparency in the ARC sector; and
  - Improving corporate governance standards in ARCs.

- **Better management of the credit risk**

  Market based mechanisms have been strengthened to enable the financial institutions to better manage the credit risk on their balance sheets through a comprehensive framework for transfer of stressed assets to eligible transferees.

3. **Enhanced Access & Service Excellence (EASE)**

Through EASE framework, an objective process of incremental reforms in sync with the evolving ecosystem has been institutionalizedsss across PSBs. EASE Reforms Agenda, deeply ingrained in PSBs and a key priority for bank leadership, provides a common agenda accounting for requirements of all banks and reflects the industry priorities from short- and long-term perspectives.

Areas of continued focus include - Governance, prudential lending, risk management, technology and data-driven banking and outcome-centric HR.

4. **Governance in PSBs**

Governance in PSBs has been strengthened through:

- arm's length selection of top management through FSIB;
- introduction of non-executive chairmen in nationalised banks;
- widening talent pool and instituting performance-based extensions for MD;
- instituting appraisal by Boards of top management and NODs;
- widening the pool of eligible WTDs by including private sector executives for appointment of MD & CEO in large PSBs; and
- recruitment of CXOs viz., Chief Risk Officer, Chief Compliance Officer, Chief Economist from the market.

5. **Consolidation of PSBs**

With consolidation of banks, the efficacy of the banking sector has been enhanced by leveraging economies of scale and synergies. The consolidation exercise has resulted in marked improvement in the financials and governance in these banks. Profits of PSBs have reached all time high and they continue to expand their reach to every nook and corner of the country. Their capital base has strengthened and their asset quality has improved. Banks are now raising capital from the market instead of depending upon the Government for recapitalization.

6. **National Asset Reconstruction Company Ltd.**

National Asset Reconstruction Company Limited (NARCL) and Asset Management Company (IDRCL) have been set up to consolidate and take over the existing stressed debt and then manage and resolve the accounts by implementation of various resolution strategies including disposing of the assets to Alternate Investment Funds and other potential investors for eventual value realization. NARCL has enabled transfer of bad debts of the banks from their balance sheets to the former, and has also enabled freeing up human resources from recovery functions, for productive business development, including credit deployment.

- **Impact of reforms**

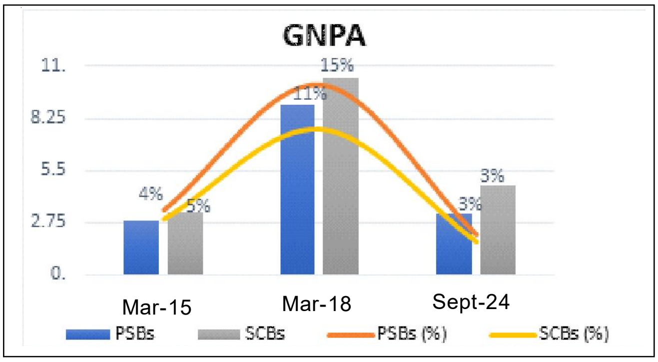
  As a result of Government's overarching policy response to recognition of stress, resolution of stressed accounts, recapitalisation and reforms in banks, the financial health and robustness of banking sector has improved significantly.

(a) As per Reserve Bank of India's provisional data:

(i) Asset quality has improved significantly with-

o **Gross NPA ratio** of SCBs declining to 2.54%, the lowest in 13 years, (₹4.64 lakh crore) in Sep-24 from 4.28% (₹3.23 lakh crore) in Mar-15 and from a peak of 11.18% (₹10.36 lakh crore) in Mar-18.

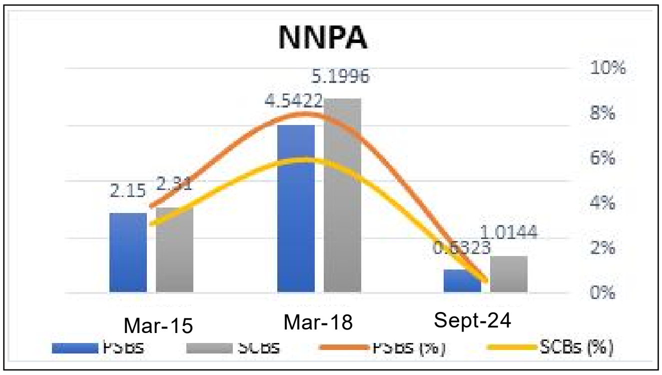
₹ lakh crore



- Gross NPA ratio of PSBs declining to 3.09% (₹3.16 lakh crore) in Sep-24 from 4.97% (₹2.79 lakh crore) in Mar-15 and from a peak of 14.58% (₹8.96 lakh crore) Mar-18.

o **Net NPA** of SCBs declining to ₹1.01 lakh crore (decadal low of 0.57%) in Sep-24 from ₹2.31 lakh crore (3.13%) in Mar-15 and from a peak of ₹5.2 lakh crore (5.94%) in Mar-18.

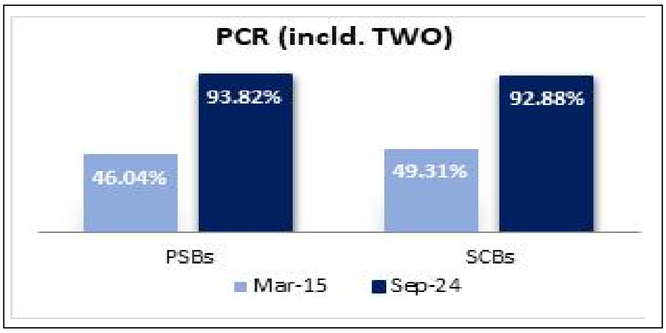
₹ lakh crore



- **Net NPA** of PSBs declining to ₹0.63 lakh crore (0.63%) in Sep-24 from ₹2.15 lakh crore (3.92%) in Mar-15 and from a peak of ₹4.54 lakh crore (7.97%) in Mar-18.

(ii) Resilience has increased with-

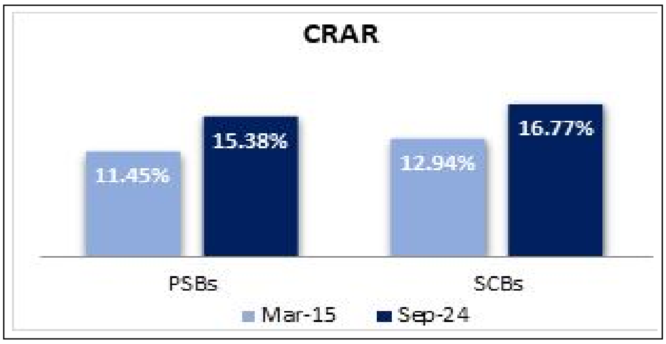
- Provision coverage ratio (PCR) of SCBs increasing from 49.31% in Mar-15 to a healthy 92.88% in Sep-24.



o PCR of PSBs increasing from 46.04% in Mar-15 to a healthy 93.82% in Sep-24.

(iii) Capital adequacy has improved significantly with-

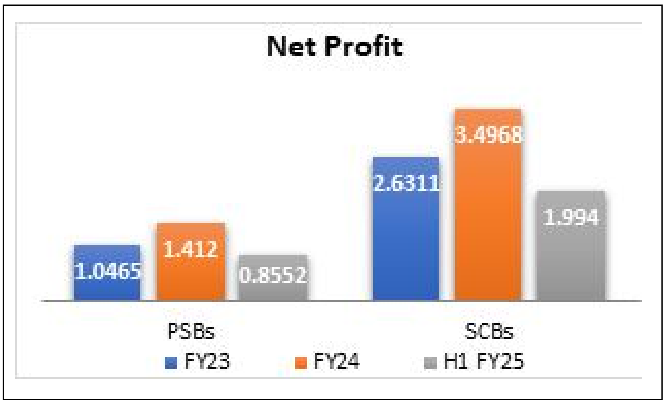
- CRAR of SCBs improving by 383 bps to reach 16.77% in Sep-24 from 12.94% in Mar-15.



o CRAR of PSBs improving by 393 bps to reach 15.38% in Sep-24 from 11.45% in Mar-15.

(iv) Highest ever aggregate net profit

During FY24, SCBs have recorded highest ever aggregate net profit of ₹3.50 lakh crore against net profit of ₹2.63 lakh crore in FY23, and recorded aggregate net profit of ₹1.99 lakh crore in the first half of FY25. In FY24, PSBs have recorded highest ever aggregate net profit of ₹1.41 lakh crore against net profit of ₹1.05 lakh crore in FY23, and recorded ₹0.86 lakh crore in the first half of FY25.

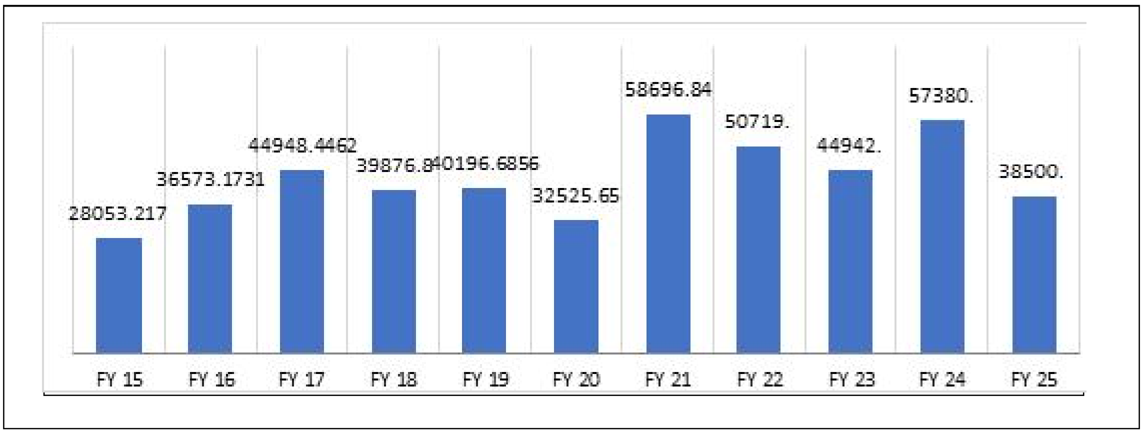


(b) Dividend

PSBs declared dividend of ₹27,830 crore to shareholders (GoI share ₹18,013 crore) in FY24 against total dividend of ₹20,964 crore to shareholders (GoI share ₹13,804) in FY23.

(c) Market raising of capital

Enabled by implementation of comprehensive reforms, the financial health of PSBs has improved significantly, enhancing their ability to raise capital (in the form of both equity and bonds) from the market. PSBs have mobilised capital of ₹4.72 lakh crore from the market from FY15 to FY25 (up to 31.12.2024).

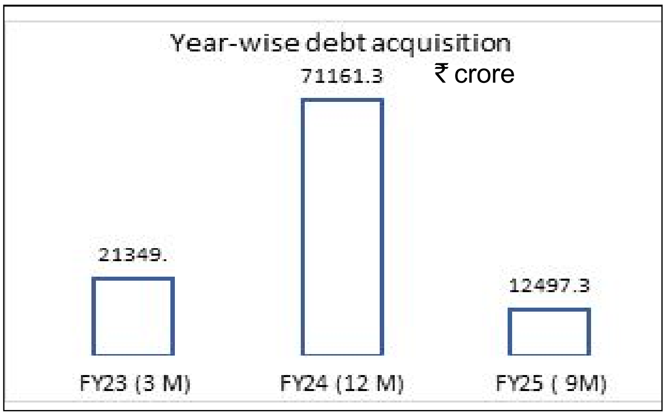


(d) Prompt Corrective Action

Banks, earlier placed under Prompt Corrective Action (PCA) framework by RBI, have made significant improvement resulting in removal of each one of them from the PCA restrictions.

(e) NARCL

As on 14.1.2025, NARCL has acquired 24 borrower entities, with an aggregate debt exposure of ₹105,008 crores. (Out of these 24, NARCL is acting as Resolution Applicant in 2 cases with total debt exposure of ₹32,815 crore). NARCL has given offers in 2 accounts (Debt Exposure of ₹49,999 crore) where swiss challenge is underway.



4.2. Important decisions / Initiatives taken

a) Review of guidelines on the number of posts of Chief General managers (CGMs) / General Managers (GMs) / Deputy General Managers (DGM)s / Assistant General Managers (AGMs)

Status as on last year: With a view to make the span of control more manageable and effective, Government in the year 2019 had conveyed 'no objection' to introduce Chief General Manager (CGM) post, below board level, in those Nationalised Banks (NBs) having a total business of Rs. 10 Lakh crore or higher. Accordingly, CGM post was available in six out of eleven Nationalized Banks. The remaining banks have been approaching the Government for making available the CGM post in their banks also. There was also a demand from all the NBs to review existing methodology for fixing the number of executives citing various reasons such as high pace of digitalization, the growing role of specialized and dedicated verticals, branch expansion etc. The number of executives from the post of AGM to CGM, were 5800 across all nationalised banks.

Present Status: The Finance Minister, in the year 2024, has approved the creation of CGM post in remaining five nationalized banks (i.e.) Bank of Maharashtra, Central Bank of India, Indian Overseas Bank, Punjab & Sind Bank and UCO Bank. While creating the said post, the Finance Minister has also approved the increase in the existing number of CGMs in the banks that already have CGM level posts. This step will significantly enhance the administrative structure and efficiency of banks.

CGM post acts as an administrative and functional layer between the General Manager (GM) and the Executive Director (board level post) in the Nationalized Banks. The increase of CGM posts will enhance the capability of banks to better monitor critical positions such as digitalisation, cyber security, fin-tech, risk, compliance, rural banking, financial inclusion etc., and sub-domains like retail Credit, Agri-credit, MSME Credit etc., thereby leading to more targeted strategies and improved overall performance. Increase in the number of CGMs will further enable the banks to have a better control and supervision thereby resulting in improved asset management and operational efficiency.

The number of posts has been revised based on the business mix of the banks as on 31.03.2023, with the ratio of one CGM for every four GMs. This creation / increase will not only benefit the GMs elevating to the post of CGM but also benefit the immediate lower levels of executives, below GM level posts i.e. Deputy General Managers (DGM) and Assistant General Managers (AGM), as with the increase of 01 CGM level post, there will be an increase in 04 GM posts, 12 DGM posts and 36 AGM posts.

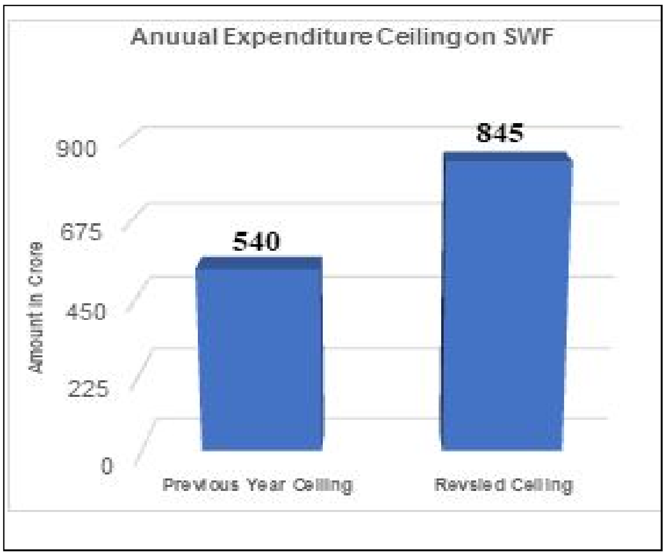
With the revision, the number of CGM posts in all the 11 Nationalised Banks has been increased from 80 to 144. Accordingly, the number of GM posts has been revised from 440 to 576, the number of DGM posts from 1320 to 1728 and the number of AGM posts from 3960 to 5184. Post enhancement at the senior management level will lead to increased oversight and will result in better identification and mitigation of risks, especially in complex financial environments.

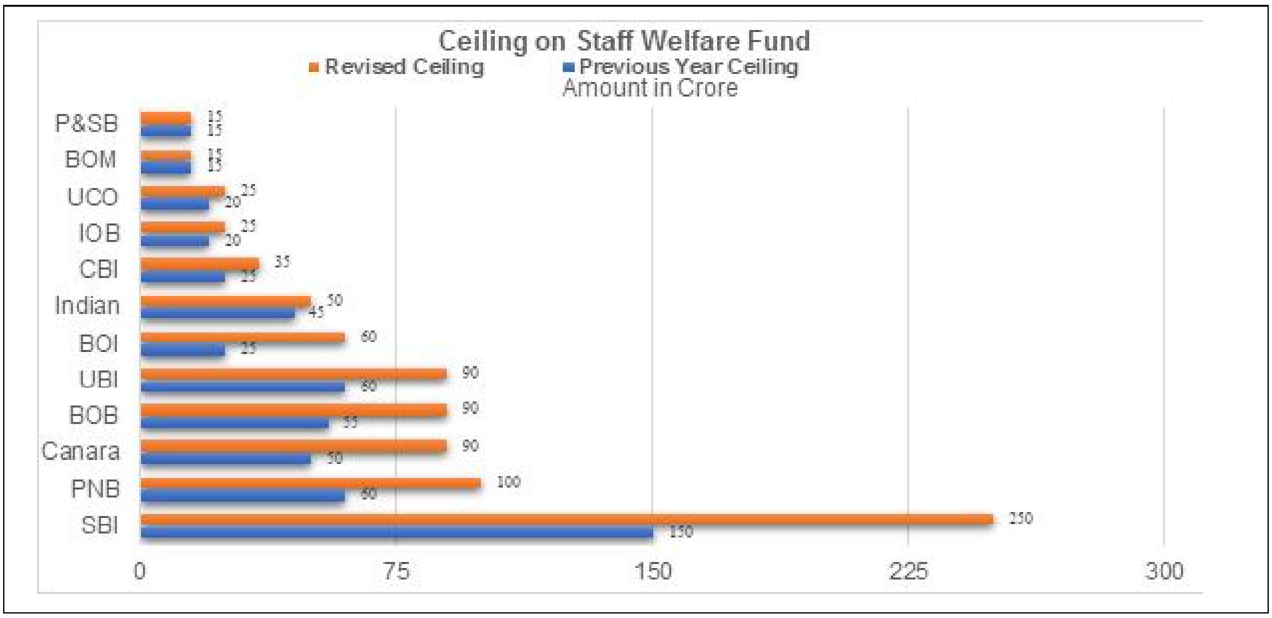
This significant step has been taken keeping in view the demands being received from various banks and also due to the substantial growth in business, verticals, domains and branch expansions of the banks that require a dedicated pyramid of executives at the senior level

b) **Revision in the ceiling on the Staff Welfare Fund in Public Sector Banks (PSBs) -** Staff welfare fund (SWF) is a fund allocated by the PSBs for the welfare-related activities (health-related expenses, subsidies on canteen, sports and cultural activities, education-related financial assistance etc.) in respect of working and retired officials of PSBs. SWF was given a fillip by increasing the maximum ceiling of annual spending.

Status as on last year: PSB were using the SWF ceiling as per the revision made in year 2012. Post amalgamation in 2019/2020, PSBs were using combined ceiling of amalgamated banks. The combined maximum annual expenditure ceiling of SWF for all PSBs was Rs 540 Crore. The ceiling on SWF was ranging earlier from Rs. 15 Cr to 150 Cr. among PSBs.

Present Status: The ceiling on SWF has been thoroughly revised in the year 2024, after taking into consideration the number of employees and retirees in PSBs as of 2024 and the change in the business mix of the PSBs. PSBs were categorized into four different slabs based on their business mix and the employee strength and the combined maximum annual expenditure ceiling of SWF for all the 12 PSBs has increased from Rs.540 crore to Rs.845 crore. This increase will benefit 15 lakh staff including the retired employees of all the 12 PSBs. A graphical presentation in this regard is as under:





This measure reflects the Government's commitment to support the welfare of both current employees and retirees of PSBs, recognising the rising cost of welfare services and the expanded workforce following recent mergers. These welfare initiatives shall boost the workforce morale and help create a supportive environment, essential for continued growth in India's banking sector.

c) **Revision of Crisis Management Plan (CMP) -** The CMP, first formulated in the year 2019 and modified subsequently in the year 2021, is invoked for an industry-wide strike in Banking Industry for three or more days. It involves proactive preparation, communication, and coordination to minimize disruption, ensure stakeholder safety and restore operations swiftly. Based on the observation of the Secretary (Security), Cabinet Secretariat and the suggestions of the stakeholders, the CMP has been revisited and revised CMP-2024 has been circulated to all PSBs to make their Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) in line with CMP-2024 of this Department.

Highlights on new inclusions in CMP-2024 : The highlights of the modifications done in the CMP - 2024 are as under:

i. Inclusion of Crisis Information Flowchart as per the GOI guidelines;

ii. Clarification on the role of Crisis Management Group;

iii. Defined composition, role and responsibilities of 'Monitoring Committee' and 'Crisis Management Team';

iv. Inclusion of a Scheduled Commercial Bank other than PSBs in the Steering Committee;

v. Provision for background checking, vetting of integrity, physical security plan and mock drill in banks;

vi. Coordination of SLBCs and LDMs with the Local Administration to maintain law & order during strike;

vii. Defining role of banks based on their geographical position;

viii. Mitigating the Crisis by ensuring full functioning of Critical Infrastructure like Currency Chests, Cheque Clearing Processing Centres (CCPCs), Data Centres, Data Recovery Centres, Treasury Operations etc.

The CMP 2024 provides a comprehensive framework for handling potential industry-wide strikes in the banking sector, ensuring minimal disruption to services. It establishes Crisis Management Teams at multiple level and a coordination framework among them, enabling banks to prepare for strike situation, mitigate operational vulnerability during strikes and sustain core operations including critical infrastructure like ATMs and data centres.

The CMP ensures that customers are also informed about strike timelines and have access to essential services through alternative channels such as mobile & internet banking. This comprehensive approach helps maintain trust, enabling banks to uphold stability and protect customer interests during potential crises.

d) Performance Linked Incentive Scheme for Whole-time Directors and senior executives in PSBs:

Status as per last year:

Earlier Performance Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme was introduced to suitably reward and motivate Whole-Time Directors (WTDs) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) only. The eligibility for PLIs for the WTDs of the PSBs was evaluated on the basis of Key Performance Indicators (KPI) approved by the Finance Minister. The maximum amount of PLI payable to Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer was Rs. 8 Lakh and to Executive Director was Rs. 6.5 Lakh. This Scheme was not applicable to other officers of the banks.

The increasing presence, dominance and swift ability to embrace system-driven changes by other players in the market like Private Sector Banks, Foreign Banks, Payment Banks, Small Finance Banks and other financial sector participants such as Non-Banking Financial Institutions (NBFCs) and other FIs have changed the scope of banking in multitudes and are forcing the PSBs to evolve beyond traditional banking. These changes are required to be aptly recognized and accordingly the compensation package, scheme coverage and KPIs with its evaluation matrix are required to be revised to reflect present market position.

Current Status:

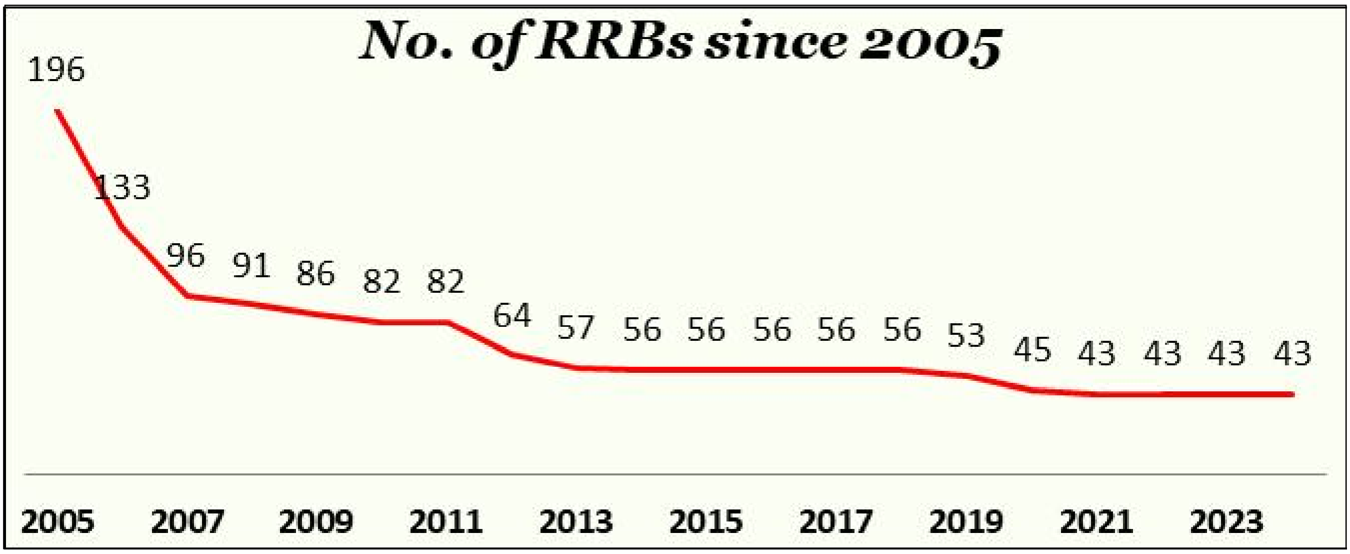
Accordingly, Finance Minister has approved a revised Scheme for Performance Linked Incentive with the objective to suitably reward and motivate WTDs of PSBs. Further, for greater inclusivity, the revised PLI Scheme has been made applicable to senior executives from Scale-IV to Scale - VIII (i.e. Chief Manager to Chief General Manager) duly recognising the leadership role played by them in efficient steering of the bank's performance.

The revised PLI Scheme shall evaluate performance on detailed Evaluation Matrix comprising of four equally weighted Evaluation Parameters - (i) Efficiency, (ii) Business, (iii) Asset Quality and (iv) Financial Inclusion (including EASE reforms). The first three parameters are further divided into 12 sub-parameters. The performance evaluation on these sub-parameters shall be made using different Evaluation Methodologies such as comparing performance with previous year's performance of the bank, comparing performance with average performance of Scheduled Commercial Bank and Public Sector Banks and performance in respect of allocated targets. Further, under parameter (iv), performance of all the PSBs are assessed on the basis of achievement of targets for flagship schemes for financial inclusion.

Under the revised PLI Scheme, the maximum amount of incentive for WTDs has been increased to their annual basic pay. Similar provision, with suitable modification, has been made for senior executives in the scale-IV to scale - VIII. The revised Scheme will foster a sense of accomplishment, encourage continuous learning and innovation and promote competitive atmospheres that will boost the productivity. The Scheme is effective from FY 2023-24.

4.3. Regional Rural Banks

The Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) were established under the RRBs Act, 1976 to create an alternative channel for credit dispensation to small and marginal farmers, agricultural laborers, socio-economically weaker section of population for development of agriculture, trade, commerce, small scale industry and other productive activities in rural areas. As on 31 March 2024, 43 RRBs are operating through a network of 22,069 branches in 26 States and 3 Union Territories (Puducherry, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh) covering 700 districts of the country. The RRBs are jointly owned by the Central Government, the concerned State Government and the Sponsor Banks with shareholding in the ratio of 50:15:35 respectively.



4.3.1. Role of RRBs:

RRBs have a mandate to ensure rural development and foster financial inclusion. The contributions being made by RRBs as a whole at present, are briefly as under:

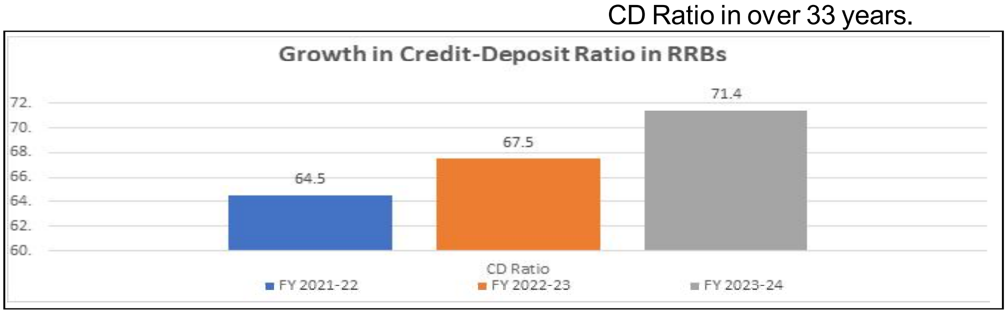
(i) Of the total loans extended by RRBs, as on 31st March 2024, over 87% of loans are extended to the priority sector, and about 67% is towards agriculture sector. Of the total loans, about 61% of are extended to weaker sections of the society.

(ii) RRBs play a significant role in extending micro credit. They account for 31% of the SHG loan accounts and 25% of the total loan amount is extended to SHGs. Nearly 19% of the total KCCs have been issued by the RRBs.

(iii) Share of RRBs in total accounts/enrollments under Government Sponsored Schemes like PMJDY, PMJJBY, PMSBY, APY, etc. varies from 15% to 20%.

(iv) 92% of the branches of RRBs are in rural and semi urban areas. RRBs have a share of 29% in the number of rural bank branches. In the rural areas of aspirational districts, RRBs have about 40% of the bank branches. Moreover, many RRBs have branches in remote areas and they are providing financial services to vulnerable sections.

(v) In rural areas, the share of deposit accounts of RRBs is about 25% and RRBs have the highest average balance in PMJDY accounts amongst all categories of banks. In North-eastern region, RRBs cater to the banking needs of about 38% of the rural people. As against the overall rural CD Ratio of 70% for all the Scheduled Commercial Banks, RRBs had a rural CD Ratio of 79% as on 31 March 2024. As a result of a healthy credit growth of RRBs during the previous 3 years, the consolidated CD ratio of RRBs improved to 71.4 % as on 31 March 2024, which was the highest CD Ratio in over 33 years.



4.3.2. Recapitalization Scheme:

The Government of India along with other stakeholders of RRBs viz concerned state government and sponsor banks recapitalise them to help RRBs meet the regulatory requirement of 9% CRAR (Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio). Infusion of capital in RRBs is done with an aim to rejuvenate and revitalise the RRBs with sufficient growth capital to facilitate reinventing themselves as sustainably viable and self-sufficient financial institutions and for leading the growth process and the change in rural areas. The capital infusion is to help RRBs in technology adoption and to efficiently cater to the financial inclusion needs of the rural populace.

Further, the recapitalisation scheme is accompanied by operational and governance reforms under the broad ambit of Sustainable Viability Plan (SVP) with a well-defined implementation mechanism aimed at credit expansion, business diversification, NPA reduction, cost rationalisation, technology adoption, improvement in corporate governance etc.

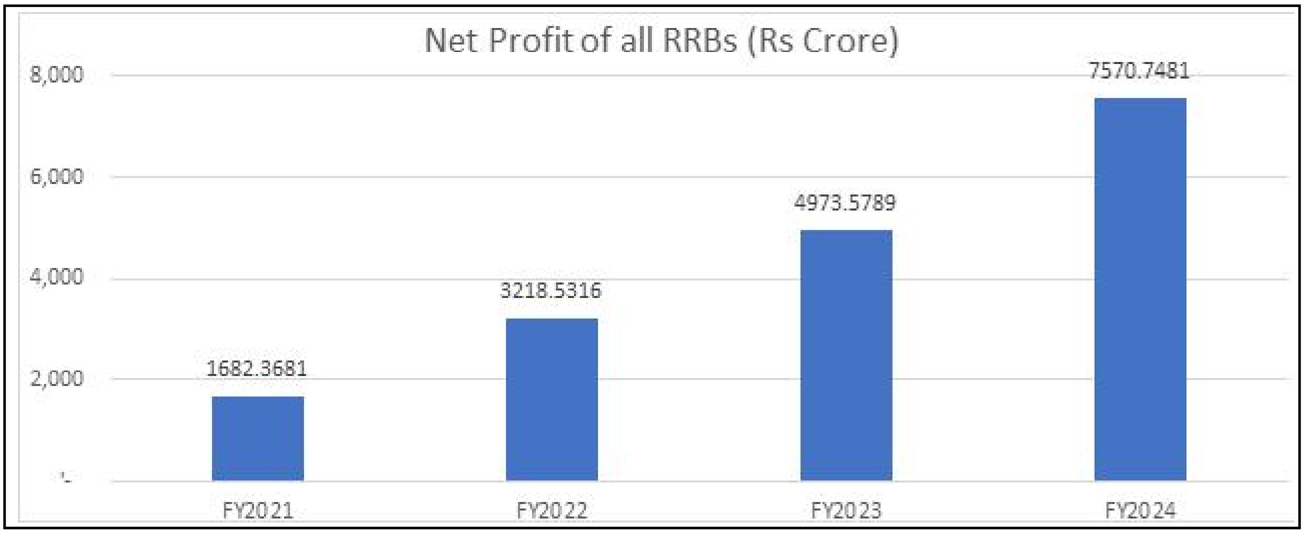
4.3.3. Progress & Outcome:

i) The last recapitalization support was provided to RRBs as a one-time upfront recapitalisation of Rs.5,445 crore as GoI share, approved by Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) in its meeting held on 11.10.2021, 75% of which i.e. Rs.4,084 crore was infused into the RRBs during the FY 2021-22. The balance 25% of recapitalisation support of Rs.1,361 crore as GoI share was to be infused during the year 2022-23, upon demonstrable improvement in the operational and governance reforms as per the Viability Plan.

ii) Accordingly, each RRB prepared a 3-year Board approved Viability Plan in FY 2022-23 encompassing operational and governance reforms. The RRBs demonstrated a significant improvement in key financial indicators under the viability plan. Therefore, the balance amount of Rs.1,361 crore was infused into the RRBs during the FY 2023-24 and 2024-25.

iii) In this backdrop, the performance of RRBs has improved significantly during FY 2023-24 and has reached historic highs on several parameters. RRBs posted highest ever consolidated net profit of ₹7,571 crore during FY 2023-24 and their consolidated CRAR was at an all-time high of 14.2% as on 31 March 2024. The asset quality measured by GNPA (Gross Non-Performing Assets) at 6.1% was the lowest in previous 10 years. Credit expansion led to an increase in consolidated CD ratio to 71.4%, which was the highest in over 33 years. The pace of technology adoption has increased as more RRBs have started rolling out digital services to their customers.

Consolidated Net Profit of 43 RRBs



4.3.4. Important Developments in the context of RRBs in FY 2024-25:

4.3.4(i). Review meetings of RRBs by Hon'ble Union Finance Minister:

Hon'ble Union Finance Minister chaired meetings in different regions of the country to review the functioning of RRBs. The details of the review meetings held during 2024-25 are as follows:

Sr. No.	Region	Place	Date of Review
1	National Level Review of all RRBs	New Delhi	19 August 2024
2	Western & Central Region	Udaipur, Rajasthan	22 August 2024
3	Northeastern Region	Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	30 September 2024
4	Southern Region	Bengaluru, Karnataka	09 November 2024
5	Eastern Region	Patna, Bihar	29 November 2024

4.3.4(ii). Initiation of process for Phase-IV Amalgamation of RRBs:

In terms of section 23A of RRBs Act, 1976, Central Government, after consultation with NABARD, the concerned State Government and the Sponsor Bank may amalgamate, in public interest, two or more RRBs in a State.

With a view to enable RRBs to minimize their overhead expenses, optimize the use of technology, enhance the capital base and area of operation and increase their exposure, Government of India (GoI) initiated structural consolidation of RRBs in FY 2004-05, which has resulted in reduction in the number of RRBs from 196 to 43 till FY 2020-21 through 3 phases of amalgamation.

In order to retain the USP of RRBs viz. the closeness to rural communities, and derive the benefits of scale efficiency and cost rationalisation, GoI has decided to embark on further consolidation of RRBs towards the goal of 'One State-One RRB'.

4.3.4(iii) Performance of RRBs under Financial security schemes

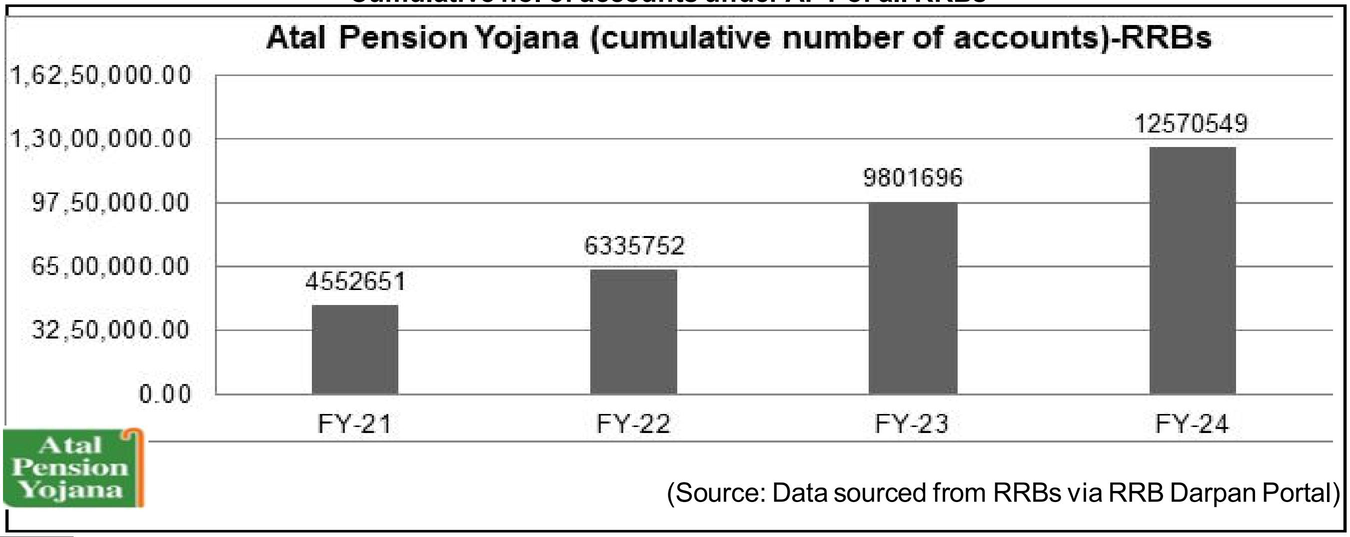
The comparative performance of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) versus all banks under financial inclusion schemes is provided below. Additionally, the performance of RRBs under the Atal Pension Yojana (APY), Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) is detailed below.

Table I: Performance under Financial Inclusion Schemes- Cumulative Accounts / Enrolments in Crore

S.N	Government Scheme	*31-Mar-23*			*31-Mar-24*			*YoY Growth (%)*	
		RRBs	All Banks	RRBs Share (%)	RRBs	All Banks	RRBs Share (%)	RRBs	All Banks
1	Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana	9.13	48.65	18.8	9.83	51.99	18.9	7.7	6.9
2	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana	5.22	33.78	15.5	7.24	43.69	16.5	38.7	29.3
3	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana	2.24	15.99	14.0	3.17	19.85	15.9	41.5	24.1
4	Atal Pension Yojana	0.98	5.20	18.8	1.25	6.44	19.4	27.6	23.8

i. **Atal Pension Scheme (APY):** The number of accounts under APY has been steadily increasing each year. There has been a growth of 28.24% over previous FY and cumulative number of accounts of all RRBs reached to 1.26 crore as on 31 March 2024.

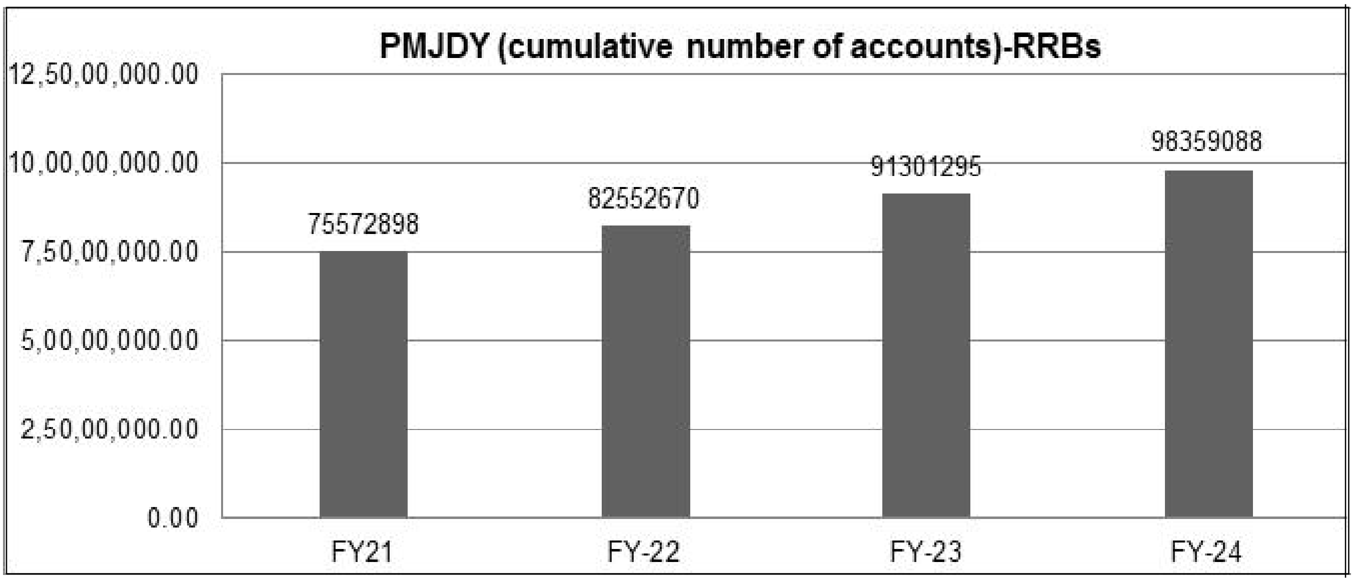
Cumulative no. of accounts under APY of all RRBs



(Source: Data sourced from RRBs via RRB Darpan Portal)

ii. **Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) accounts in RRBs:** The number of accounts under PMJDY has been steadily increasing each year. There was a growth of 7.7% over the previous financial year, bringing the cumulative number of accounts across all RRBs to 9.84 crore by the end of FY 2023-24.

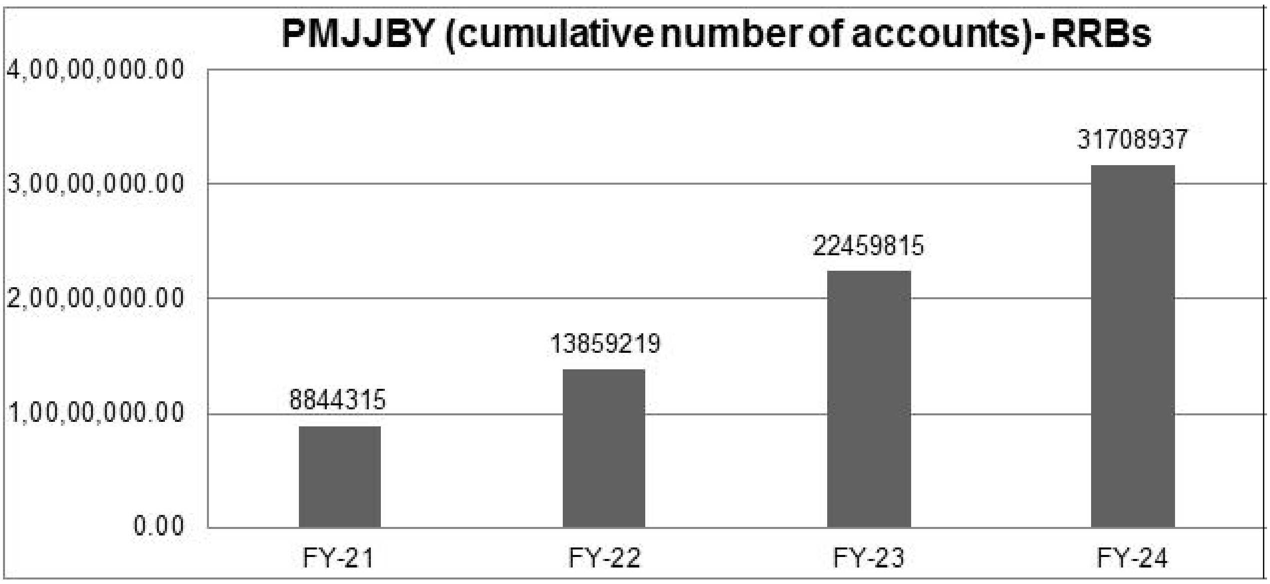
Cumulative no. of accounts under PMJDY of all RRBs



(Source: Data sourced from RRBs via RRB Darpan portal and PMJDY website)

iii **Pradhan Mantri Jivan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) in RRBs** The number of accounts under PJJBY has been steadily increasing each year. There was a growth of 41.2% over the previous financial year, bringing the cumulative number of accounts across all RRBs to 3.17 crore by the end of FY 2023-24

Cumulative no. of accounts under PMJJBY of all RRBs

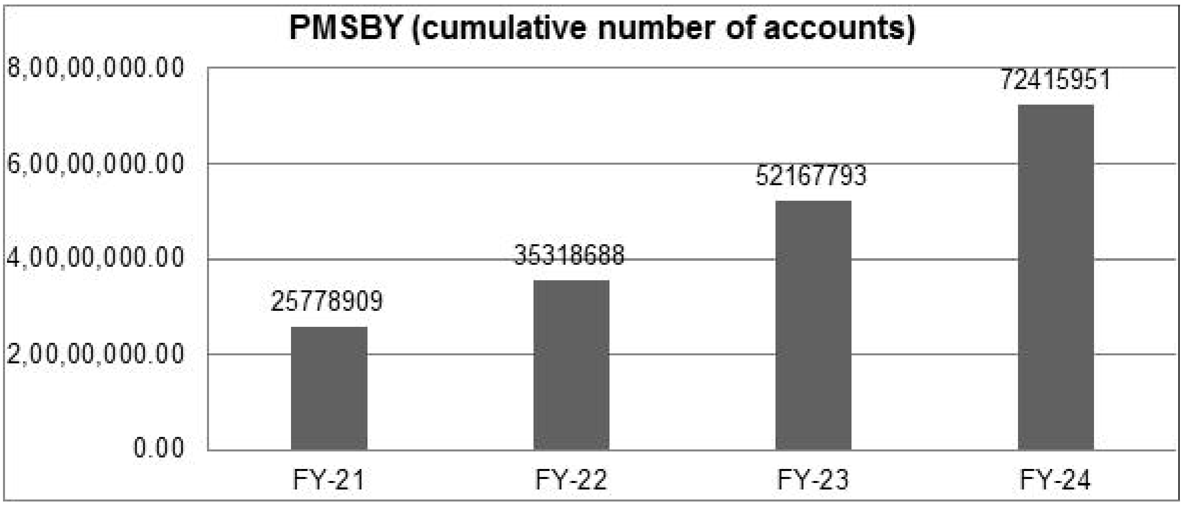


Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana

(Source: Data sourced from RRBs via RRB Darpan Portal)

iii. **Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) in RRBs:** The number of accounts under PMSBY increased by 38.8% over previous FY, bringing the cumulative number of accounts across all RRBs to 7.24 crore by the end of FY 2023-24.

Cumulative no. of accounts under PMSBY of all RRBs



(Source: Data sourced from RRBs via RRB Darpan Portal)

4.3.4(iv) The overall of performance of all the 43 RRBs on key financial parameters for the year 2023-24 is given in the table below:
Key Financial Parameters:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-24
No. of RRBs (No.)	43	43	43	43
Branch Network (No.)	21,856	21,892	21,995	22,069
Share Capital	8,393	14,880	17,232	19,042
Reserves	30,348	34,359	40,123	46,659
Deposits	5,25,226	5,62,538	6,08,509	6,59,815
Borrowings	67,864	73,881	84,712	92,444
Investments	2,75,658	2,95,665	3,13,401	3,19,099
Gross Loans & Advances O/s	3,34,171	3,62,838	4,10,738	4,70,109
No. of RRBs earning Profit	**30**	**34**	**37**	**40**
Amount of Profit (A)	3,550	4,116	6,178	7,796
No. of RRBs incurring Losses	**13**	**9**	**6**	**3**
Amount of Losses (B)	1,867	897	1,205	225
Net Profit of RRBs (A – B)	1,682	3,219	4,974	7,571
GNPA (Amount)	31,381	33,190	29,894	28,913
GNPA (%)	9.4	9.1	7.3	6.1

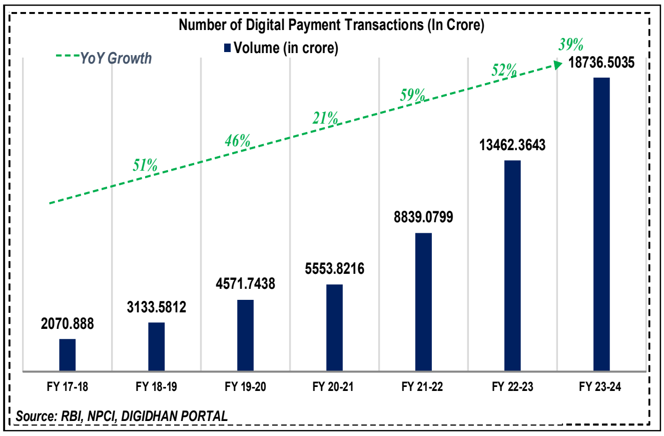
4.4 Digital Payments

The Government has been taking various initiatives for promotion of digital transactions in the country, especially the creation of digital public infrastructure (Aadhar, UPI, Account Aggregator Framework, Digi Locker, CBDC, ONDC etc.). The digital payment transactions in the country has seen tremendous growth, especially after FY 2013-14. As per ACI Worldwide Report 2024, around 49% of the global real-time payment transactions is happening in India. The digital payment transactions have grown from 220 crore in FY 2013-14 to 18,737 crore in FY 2023-24. During the same period, the value of digital payment transactions has grown from ₹ 952 lakh crore to ₹ 3,659 lakh crore. In the current financial year till 31st December 2024, number of digital payment transactions stands at 16,544 crore and value stands at ₹ 2,727 lakh crore.

In July 2023, Promotion of Digital Payments has been transferred from MeitY to Department of Financial Services vide Cabinet Notification No.1/21/6/2023-Cab. dated 17th July 2023. Department of Financial Services is coordinating with various stakeholders for proliferation of digital payment ecosystem in the country.

1. Progress in Digital Payment Transactions:

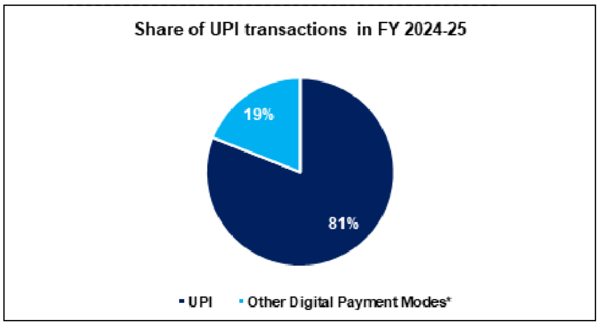
Digital payments have significantly increased in recent years as a result of coordinated efforts of the Government with all stakeholders. The digital payment transactions have grown from 2,071 crore in FY 2017-18 to 18,737 crore in FY 2023-24. During the same period, the value of transactions has grown from ₹ 1,962 lakh crore to ₹ 3,659 lakh crore. In the current financial year till 31st December 2024, number of digital payment transactions stands at 16,544 crore and value stands at ₹ 2,727 lakh crore.



Source: RBI, NPCI, DIGIDHAN PORTAL

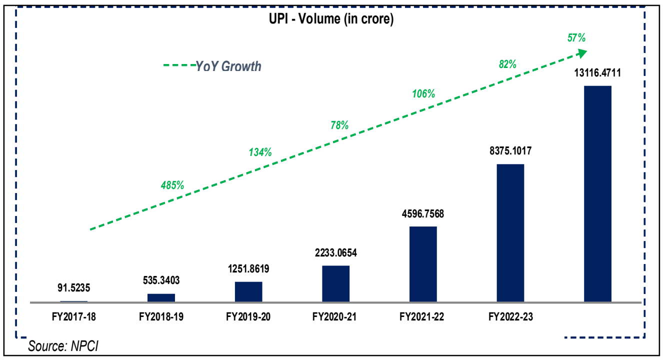
a. **Unified Payments Interface (UPI)** is an indigenous digital payment system which provides the facility of quick and easy payments from multiple bank accounts in a single mobile application. UPI has revolutionized digital payments in the country, UPI transactions have grown from 92 crore in FY 2017-18 to 13,116 crore in FY 2023-24. During the current financial year till 31st December 2024, number of UPI transactions stands at 13,446 crore. It is estimated that the UPI transactions are expected to cross 20,000 crore in FY 2024-25.

- The introduction of the UPI in FY 2016-17 has helped India establish itself as one of the global leaders in real-time payment systems and overall growth of digital transactions. As per ACI Worldwide Report 2024, around 49% of the global real-time payment transactions is happening in India.
- UPI has been the major driving force in the overall growth of digital payment transactions in the country accounting for 81% of digital payment transactions in FY 2024-25 (till 31st December 2024).

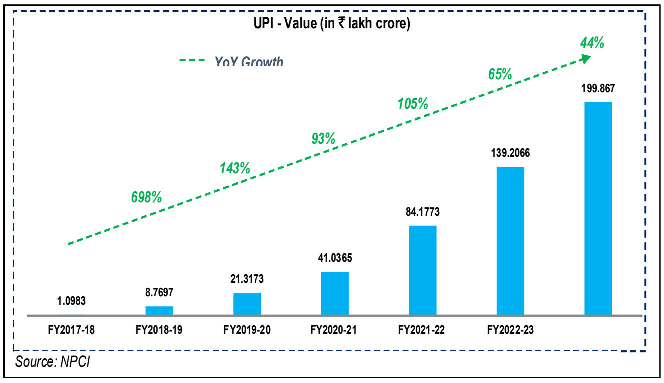


Data till 31st December 2024

- UPI transactions increased significantly from 1.14 billion transactions per month in October 2019 to a staggering 16.73 billion (1,673 Crore) transactions per month in December 2024.



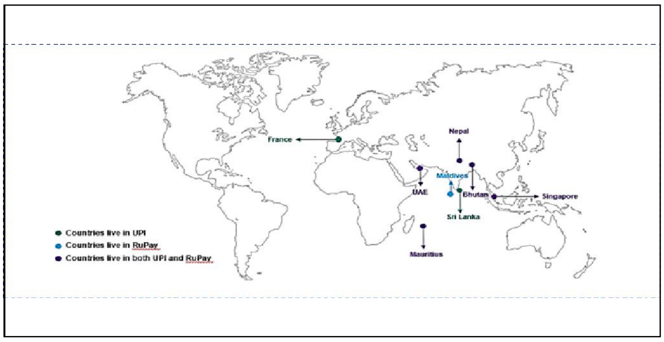
Source: NPCI



Source: NPCI

b. Internationalization of Digital Payments:

- India's indigenously developed UPI and RuPay cards are world class platforms for enabling digital payments. Government is making efforts to promote these products globally.
- At present UPI is fully functional and live in 7 countries i.e. UAE, Bhutan, Nepal, Mauritius, France, Sri Lanka and Singapore
- RuPay cards acceptance is live in 6 countries i.e., Nepal, Bhutan, Mauritius, Singapore, UAE and Maldives.



- Peru is set to adopt India's UPI tech stack to create their fast payment system, making it the first South American country to do so. This is a big step forward for digital payment systems around the world.

- NPCI International Payments Limited (NIPL) signed an MoU with Google wherein both entities will work together to enable the use of UPI for Indian citizens travelling internationally, create an UPI like digital payment system which will internationally interoperable, and make cross border remittances quick and cost effective.
- Further, a Task Force on Digital Public Infrastructure has been set up by the Government to oversee and accomplish India's G20 Presidency goals on digital public infrastructure and promoting innovative technology-based services such as UPI along with the governance frameworks.

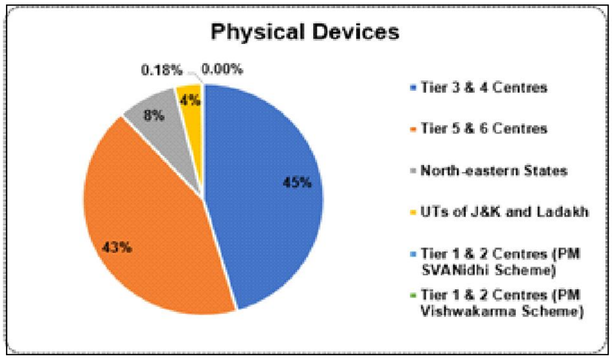
2. **Digital Payment Infrastructure:** Coordinated efforts of ecosystem partners have led to an exponential growth in digital payments acceptance infrastructure in the country, increasing from 0.31 crore as on March 2018 to 64.98 crore as on December 2024.

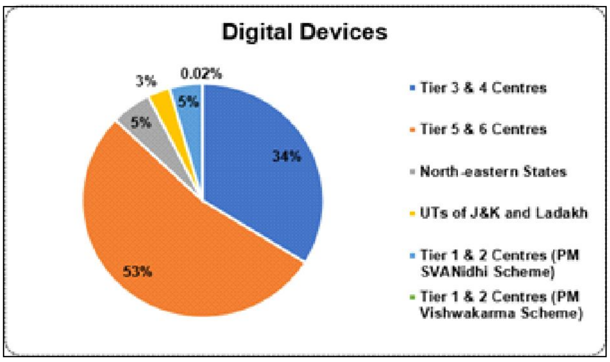
Payment Infrastructure Development Fund (PIDF) Scheme:

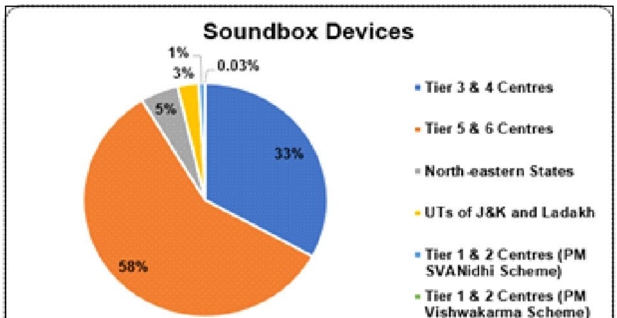
RBI has, vide circular dated January 5, 2021, operationalized the Payments Infrastructure Development Fund (PIDF) Scheme from January 1, 2021, for a period of three years. On December 29, 2023, the scheme was further extended up to December 31, 2025. The objective of the Scheme is to encourage acquirers (banks and nonbanks) and merchants by subsidizing deployment of interoperable payment acceptance infrastructure in Tier-3 to Tier 6 centers with special focus on the North-Eastern states of the country and Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh. The Scheme envisages creation of 30 lakh new touch points for digital payments every year. Since August 2021, eligible street vendors of the PM Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi Scheme) in Tier-1 and Tier-2 centers have been included as beneficiaries of the PIDF Scheme. Further, now with the extension of the scheme, the beneficiaries of PM Vishwakarma Scheme, across the country, have been included as merchants for deployment under the PIDF Scheme since its inception. As on 31.3.2024, a total of 3.14 crore payment acceptance devices have been deployed at eligible locations under the PIDF Scheme. The figure as on 30.11.2024 stands at 4.03 crore payment acceptance devices.

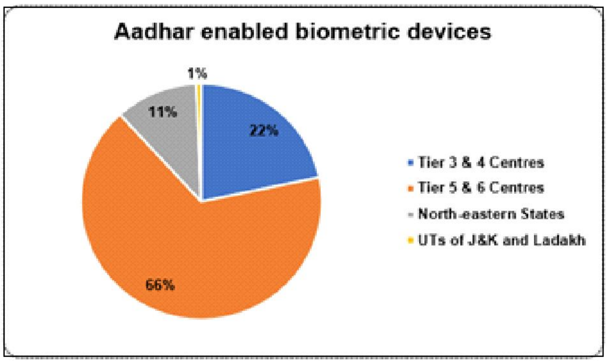
Deployment Status (as on 30.11.2024):

Location	Physical Devices	Digital Devices	Soundbox Devices	Aadhar enabled biometric devices
Tier 3 & 4 Centres	6,20,590	1,18,92,988	12,40,343	7,166
Tier 5 & 6 Centres	5,81,647	1,86,86,747	21,93,062	21,949
North-eastern States	1,09,833	19,06,327	1,89,370	3,665
UTs of J&K and Ladakh	49,841	10,51,077	1,05,153	222
Tier 1 & 2 Centres (PM SVANidhi Scheme)	2,503	15,58,270	30,668	0
Tier 1 & 2 Centres (PM Vishwakarma Scheme)	10	5,467	961	0
Total	**13,64,424**	**3,51,00,876**	**37,59,557**	**33,002**
Total Touchpoints	**4,02,57,859**			









Source : RBI

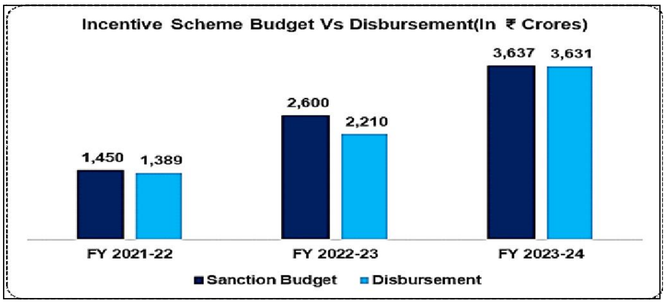
3. Incentive Scheme for RuPay and UPI:

To support payment system participants to mitigate adverse impact of zero MDR and to promote digital payment, the "Incentive scheme for promotion of RuPay Debit Cards and low-value BHIM-UPI transactions (person-to-merchant- P2M)" was launched. The scheme was based on the budget announcements, for FY2021- 22 and FY2022-23, with the intent to provide financial incentive to promote digital payment modes. Under the Scheme, Banks and other payment system operators and app providers are incentivized for RuPay Debit Card and low-value BHIM-UPI transactions (upto 2,000) (P2M).

For FY 2023-24, the scheme was announced in Budget 2023-24 as part of budget speech. The Scheme was notified by the Department of Financial Services (DFS), Government of India vide Gazette Notification dated 12th March 2024, for a period of one year, i.e., from 01st April 2023 till 31st March 2024. Out of the total scheme outlay of ₹ 3,637 crore, ₹ 367 crore was allocated for RuPay Debit Card and ₹ 3,270 crore was allocated for BHIM-UPI.

(Amount in ₹ Crore)

FY	Sanction Budget	Disbursement
2021-22	₹ 1,450	₹ 1,389
2022-23	₹ 2,600	₹ 2,210
2023-24	₹ 3,637	₹ 3,631



4.5 Account Aggregator

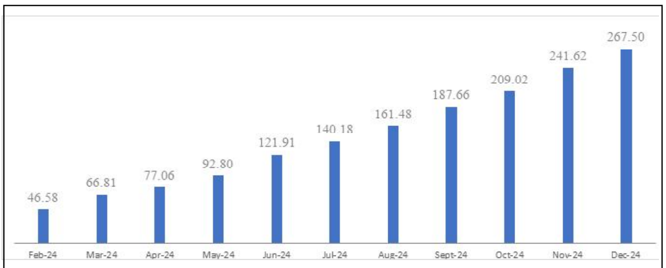
Account Aggregator (AA) is a Non-Bank Finance Company (NBFC) engaged in the business of providing the service of retrieving or collecting financial information pertaining to the customer. No financial information of the customer is retrieved, shared or transferred by AA framework without the explicit consent of the customer. AA transfers data from one financial institution to another based on an individual's instruction and consent. In this direction, RBI has issued the Master Direction viz Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) - Account Aggregator (Reserve Bank) Directions, dated September 02, 2016.

Entities may enrol themselves on AA framework as Financial Information Provider (FIP) viz. banking company, NBFC, asset management company, depository, depository participant, insurance company, insurance repository, pension fund etc. and as Financial Information User (FIU) which is an entity registered with and regulated by any financial sector regulator. At present, RBI has granted Certificate of Registration to fifteen companies as AA.

The RBI circular broadly provides guidelines, inter alia on process of Registration, Consent Architecture, Data Security, Technical Specifications, Sharing of Financial Information by Financial information Providers and Use of information by Account Aggregator and Financial Information User.

4.5.1 Initiatives

DFS conducts regular meetings to review the progress of Account Aggregator with all Financial Sector Regulators i.e. RBI, IRDAI, PFRDA and SEBI, PSBs, all Public Sector Insurance Companies (PSICs), NABARD, DEA, GSTN, SIDBI & other stakeholders. As per the data collected by FI plan portal, so far more than 221 crore transactions have taken place for successfully sharing of data via AA.



Graph 2: Trends in transactions through AA

5. Financial Inclusion

5.1. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)

With a view to increase banking penetration, promote financial inclusion and to provide at least one bank account per household across the country, a National Mission on Financial Inclusion (FI), known as Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) was announced on 15th August, 2014. The Scheme was formally launched on 28th August, 2014 at National level by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. Comprehensive financial inclusion of the excluded sections was proposed to be achieved by 14th August, 2018 in 2 Phases as under:

- **Phase I (15th August, 2014 - 14th August, 2015)**

Universal access to banking facilities in all areas, except those with infrastructural and connectivity constraints and providing basic banking accounts and RuPay Debit card with inbuilt accident insurance cover of Rs. 1 lakh and organizing Financial Literacy Programmes.

- **Phase II (15th August, 2015 - 14th August, 2018)**

Overdraft (OD) facility upto Rs.5,000 to be given after six months of satisfactory operation/history. Creation of Credit Guarantee Fund for coverage of defaults in overdraft accounts and unorganized sector pension schemes like Swavlamban.

- **Extension of PMJDY**

PMJDY was extended beyond 14.8.2018 with the focus on opening of accounts shifting from "every household" to "every unbanked adult" while making the scheme more attractive with upward revision in: -

a. OD limit from Rs.5,000 to Rs.10,000;

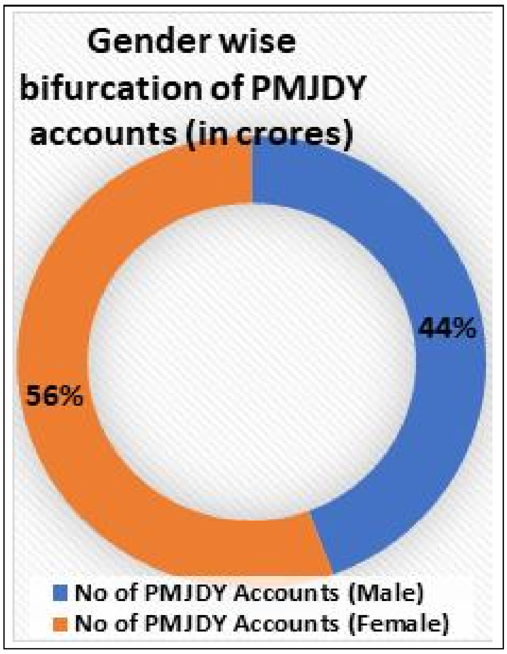
b. accident insurance cover on RuPay card holders from Rs.1 lakh to Rs.2 lakh;

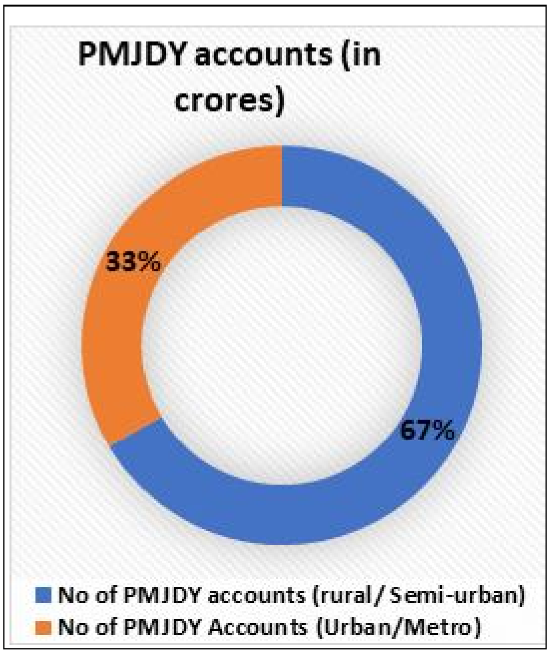
c. age limit for availing OD facility revised from 18- 60 years to 18-65 years; and

d. no conditions attached for OD up to Rs. 2000.

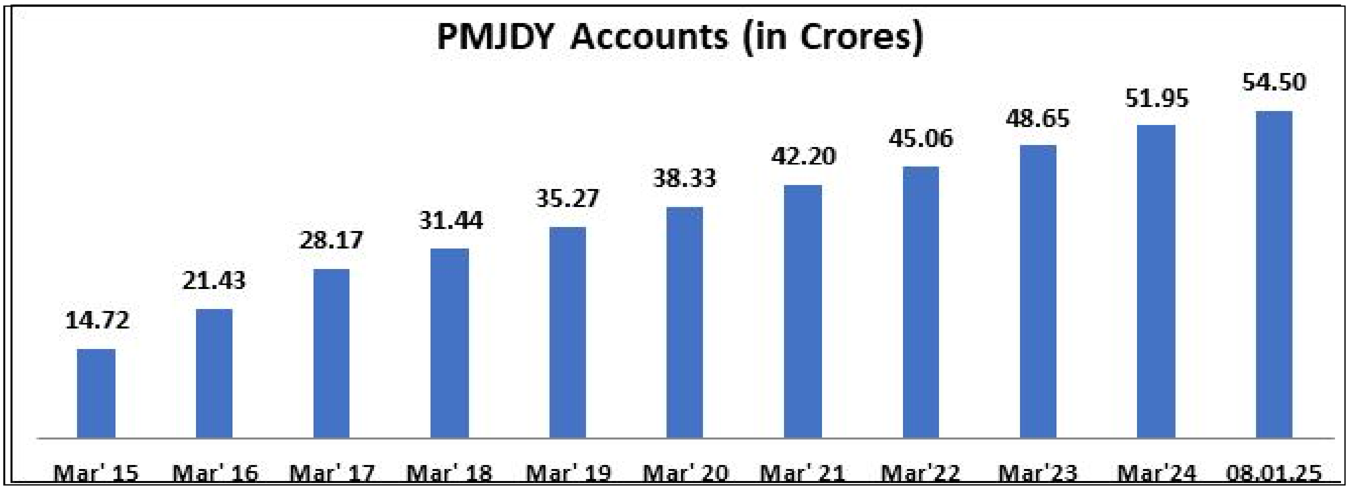
5.1.1 Performance of PMJDY

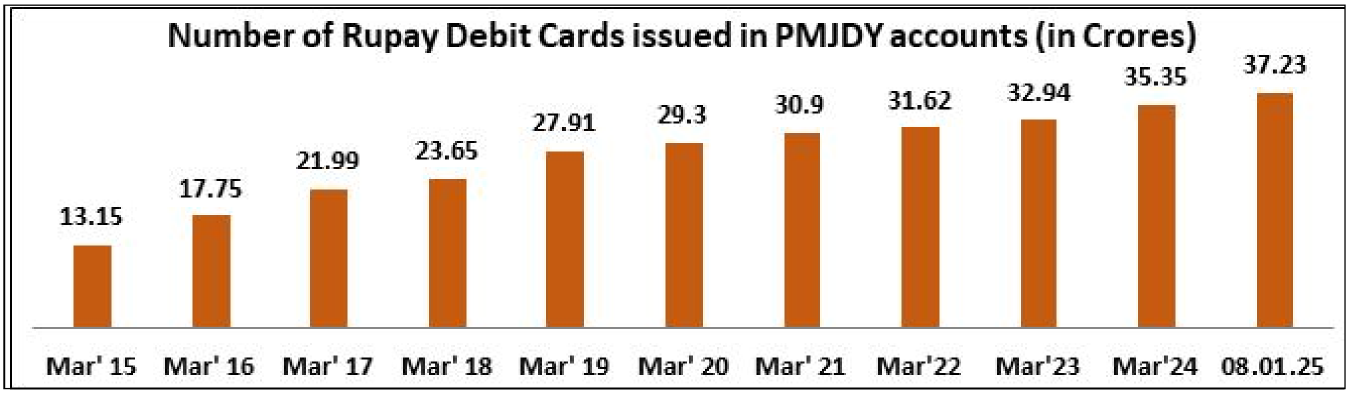
Major achievements of PMJDY are as under: (Numbers in Crore)						
As on	PMJDY Accounts (in crore)	No of PMJDY Accounts (Male)	No of PMJDY Accounts (Female)	No of PMJDY accounts (rural/ Semi-urban)	No of PMJDY Accounts (Urban/Metro)	Deposits in PMJDY Accounts (in Rs. crores)
March'15	14.72	7.15	7.39	8.68	5.86	14,641
March'16	21.43	10.37	11.05	13.17	8.26	35,672
March'17	28.17	13.67	14.49	16.87	11.30	62,972
March'18	31.44	14.85	16.60	18.52	12.92	78,494
March'19	35.27	16.53	18.74	20.90	14.37	96,107
March'20	38.33	17.85	20.48	22.63	15.70	1,18,434
March’21	42.20	18.82	23.38	27.85	14.35	1,45,551
March’22	45.06	19.98	25.08	30.07	14.99	1,66,459
March'23	48.65	21.60	27.05	32.45	16.20	1,98,844
March'24	**51.95**	**23.05**	**28.90**	**34.58**	**17.36**	**2,32,502**
As on 08.01.2025	**54.50**	**24.17**	**30.33**	**36.28**	**18.22**	**2,44,381**

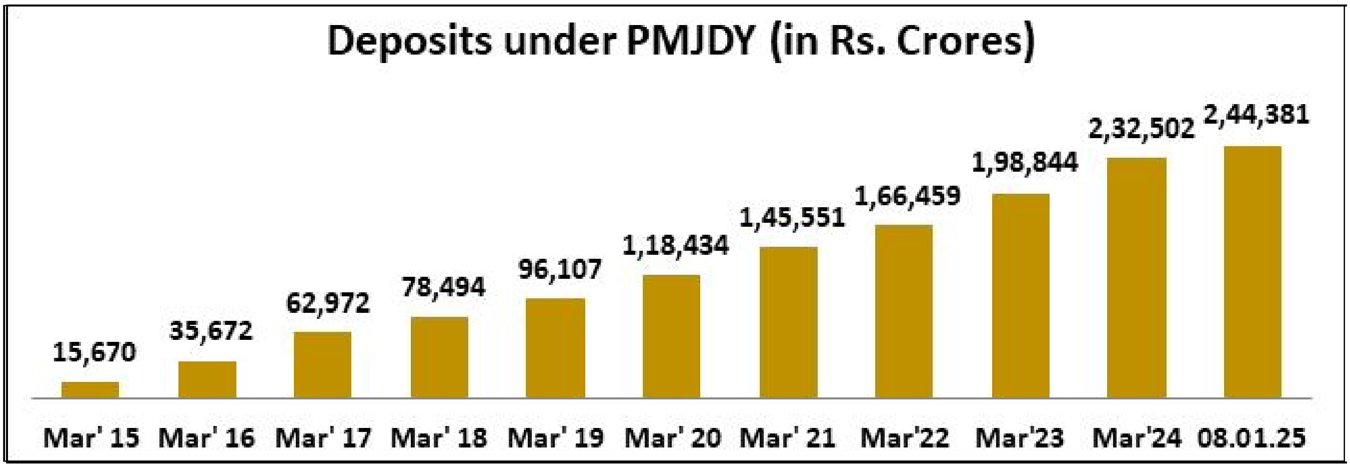


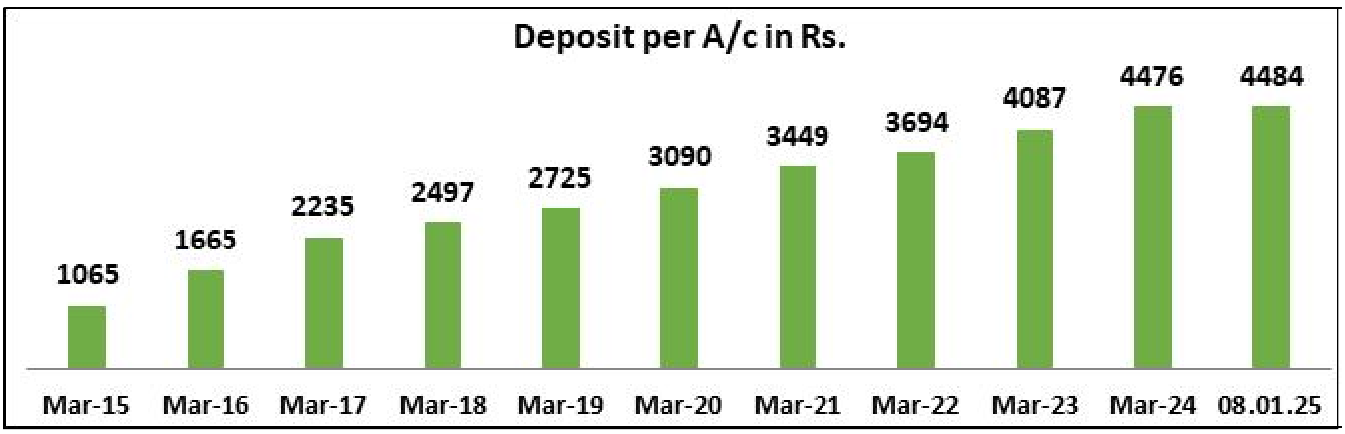


Major Trends under PMJDY









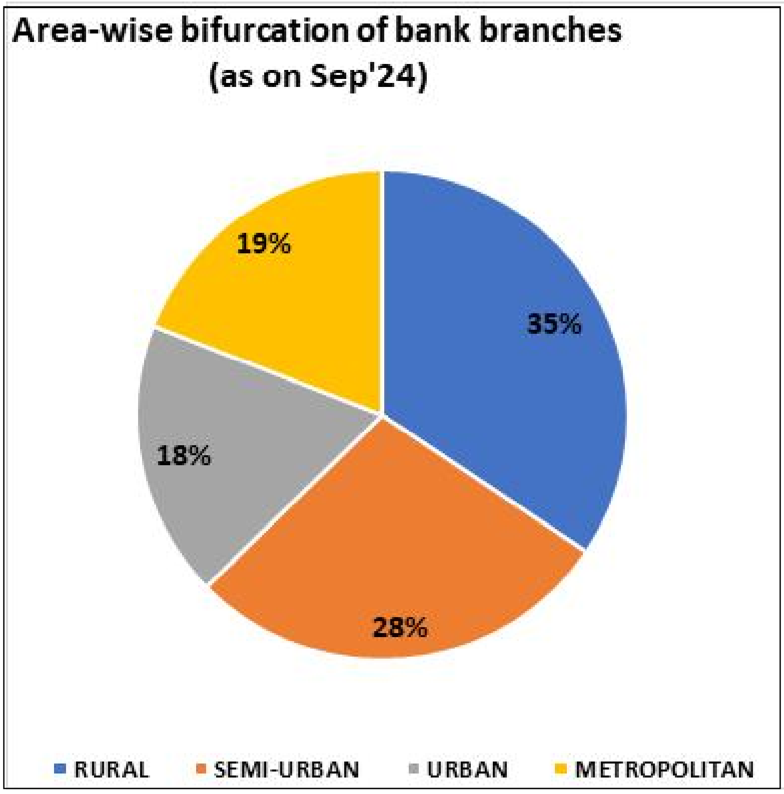
- A total of 54.50 crore Jan-Dhan accounts have been opened till 08.01.2025 under PMJDY, with a deposit balance of Rs.2,44,381 crores. The average deposit balance is approx. Rs.4,484 per PMJDY account balance
- There are 30.33 crore (55.7%) women Jan-Dhan account holders, with about 36.28 crore (66.6%) accounts opened in rural and semi-urban areas.
- Approximately 37.23 crore RuPay cards with an inbuilt accidental insurance of Rs.2 lakh (Rs.1 lakh for accounts opened before 28.08.2018) coverage has also been provided to PMJDY account holders.
- Out of total operative accounts opened under PMJDY, 88.6 % have been seeded with Aadhaar number of the account holder on user consent basis, which has enabled interoperable and immediate Aadhaar based transactions, including for Direct Benefit transfer (DBT) through Aadhaar Payment Bridge.

5.1.2 Banking Touch Points: The strength of bank branches and ATMs has been augmented over the years as indicated below:

Table 1: Number of bank branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks:

	RURAL	SEMI-URBAN	URBAN	METROPOLITAN	TOTAL
Mar-17	49,860	38,931	25,103	26,530	1,40,424
Mar-18	50,860	39,616	25,458	26,536	1,42,470
Mar-19	51,609	41,031	26,399	27,157	1,46,196
Mar-20	52,382	42,213	27,318	28,133	1,50,046
Mar-21	52,651	42,441	27,446	28,055	1,50,593
Mar-22	53,204	42,443	27,433	28,181	1,51,261
Mar-23	54,244	43,745	28,021	29,057	1,55,067
Mar-24	**55,213**	**45,101**	**29,083**	**30,319**	**1,59,716**
Sep-24	**55,532**	**45,557**	**29,455**	**30,737**	**1,61,281**

Source: RBI



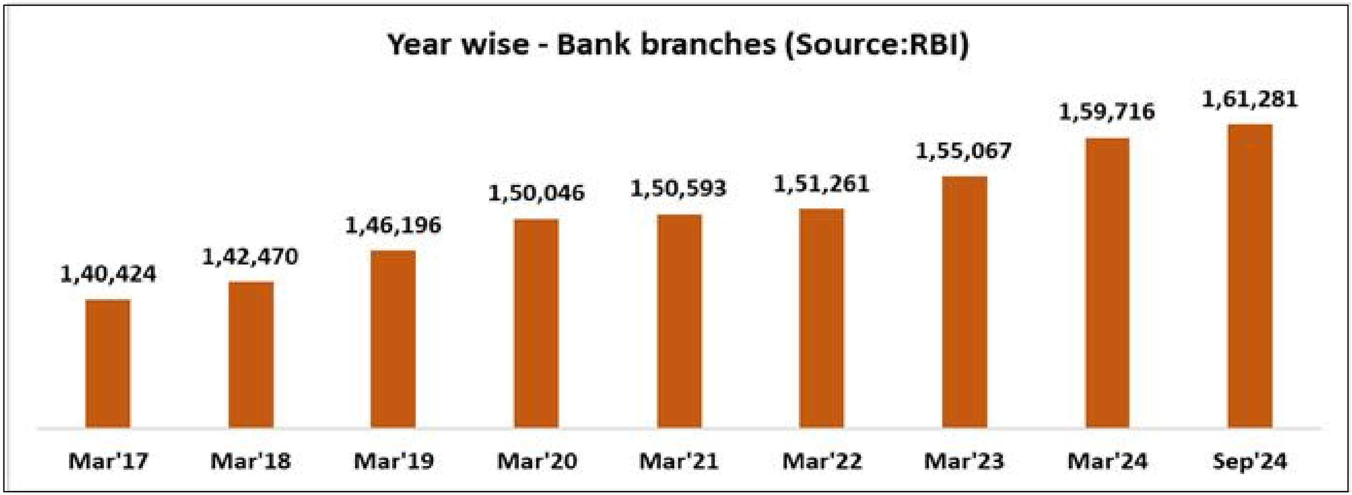
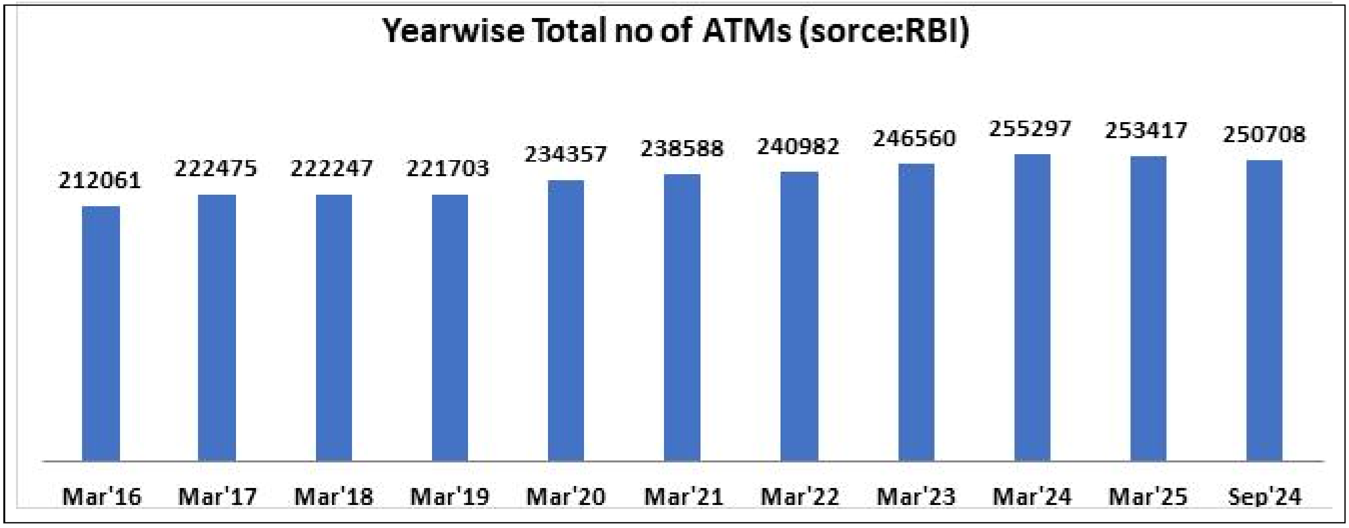


Table 2: Number of ATMs of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), Small finance Banks (SFBs), Payment Banks (PBs) and White Label ATM Operators.

As on	Off-site ATMs*	On-site ATMs	Total ATMs*
31.03.2016	1,10,111	1,01,950	2,12,061
31.03.2017	1,12,666	1,09,809	2,22,475
31.03.2018	1,15,471	1,06,776	2,22,247
31.03.2019	1,15,323	1,06,380	2,21,703
31.03.2020	1,21,086	1,13,271	2,34,357
31.03.2021	1,22,983	1,15,605	2,38,588
30.09.2021	1,25,220	1,15,762	2,40,982
31.03.2022	1,29,766	1,16,794	2,46,560
31.03.2023	1,31,684	1,23,613	2,55,297
31.03.2024	1,27,301	1,26,116	2,53,417
30.09.2024	1,22,779	1,27,929	2,50,708

Source: RBI

* includes ATMs deployed by White Label ATM Operators

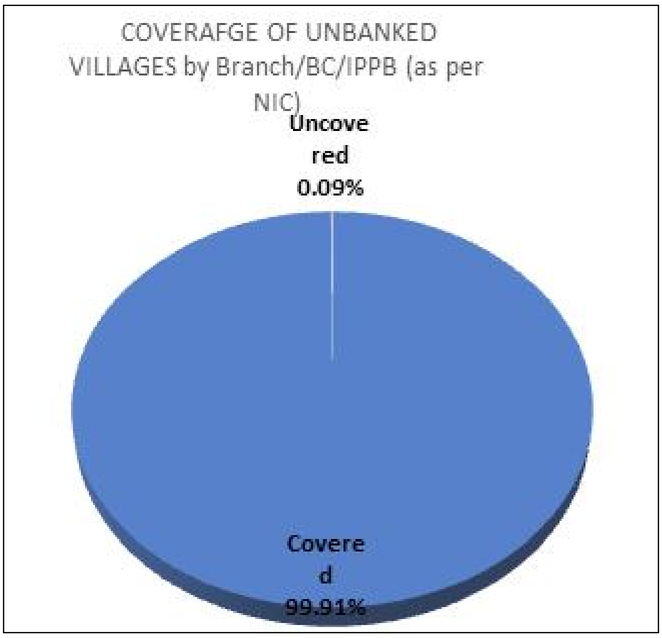


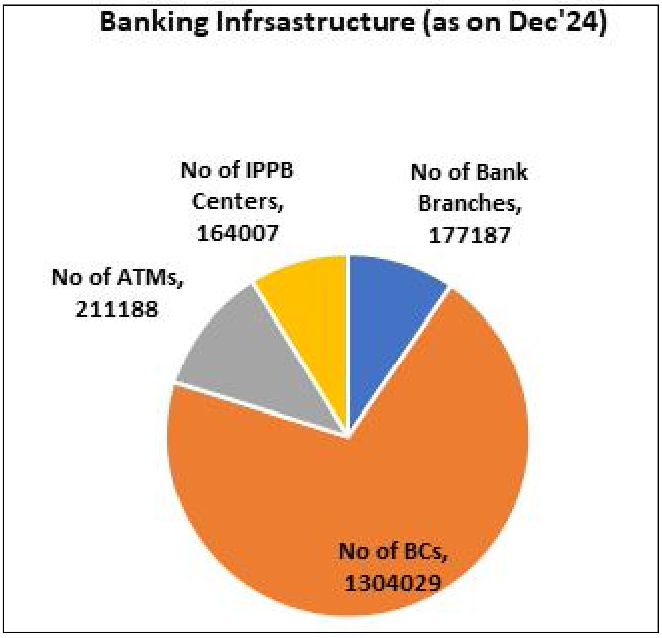
The number of card acceptance devices of Point of Sale (POS) has increased from 51.86 lakh in March 2020 to 96.91 lakh in Nov'24.

5.1.3 Jan Dhan Darshak App

A mobile application was launched to provide a citizen centric platform for locating banking touch points such as bank branches, ATMs, Bank Mitras, Post Offices, etc. in the country. The web version of this application could be accessed at the link http:// findmybank.gov.in. Banks/ IPPB have been provided login credentials to upload the GIS location of their branches, Business Correspondents and ATMs on the app.

As per JDD app, as on December 2024, there are 1.77 lakh branches, 14.68 lakh BCs (including 1.64 lakh IPPB-BCs) and 2.11 lakhs ATMs mapped by the banks. Further, as per data uploaded by the banks on JDD app, out of the 6.01 lakh (6,01,328) mapped villages on the app, 6.00 lakh (6,00,776) (99.91%) villages are having branch or BC within a distance of 5 kilometres.





5.1.4 Jan-Dhan Aadhaar Mobile (JAM)

A Jan Dhan Aadhar Mobile (JAM) pipeline has been laid for linking of Jan-Dhan account with mobile number and Aadhaar. This is providing the necessary backbone for DBT flows, adoption of social security/ pension schemes, facilitating credit flows, promoting digital payments, etc. It has provided the much-needed support for accelerating the pace towards achieving a digitalized, financially inclusive and an insured society. The instant transfer of Direct Benefits under various Government Schemes has been made possible through the JAM pipeline.

5.1.5 Digital Banking Units

The Hon'ble Prime Minister dedicated 75 Digital Banking Units (DBUs) in 75 districts of the country to commemorate the 75 years of independence of our country (Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav) on 16.10.2022. These DBUs set-up by 24 banks including Public, Private Sector and Small Finance Bank, cover all the States and Union Territories of the country. The DBUs are to assist those who are not tech savvy to adopt digital banking and wherein the products and services will be offered to customers in 2 modes: Self Service Mode and Digital Assistance Mode.

Services being offered through DBU include banking facilities like the opening of savings accounts, balance checks, passbook printing, transfers of funds, investments in fixed deposits, loan applications, stop-payment instructions for cheques issued, applications for credit / debit cards, view statement of account, pay taxes, pay bills, make nominations, etc. The DBUs are also facilitating for onboarding to Government credit linked schemes through the Jan Samarth portal and end-to-end digital processing of small ticket MSME/retail loans.

As per data collected, more than 1.80 crore interventions (in r/o major activities) have taken place at all the 107 DBUs which have been set during the period 16.10.2022 to 31.12.2024.

5.1.6 Regional imbalances: Focused attention

Special focus is being given to 112 Aspirational Districts (ADs) wherein a Targeted Financial Inclusion Intervention Program (TFIIP) program has been launched to improve the performance of these Districts under Financial Inclusion (FI) parameters. DFS is also working on 'Mission Utkarsh' to improve the performance of the 10 selected Districts which are lagging behind on FI parameters.

6. Key Schemes

6.1 Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) - The Scheme is available to people in the age group of 18 to 50 years having a Bank / Post office account who give their consent to join / enable auto-debit. Risk coverage under this Scheme is for Rs. 2 lakhs in case of death of the insured, due to any reason at an annual premium of Rs. 436/- which is to be auto-debited from the subscriber's bank / Post office account.

6.2 Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) - The Scheme is available to people in the age group of 18 to 70 years with a bank / Post office account who give their consent to join / enable auto-debit facility. The risk coverage under the Scheme is for Rs. 2 lakhs in case of accidental death or total permanent disability and Rs. 1 lakh for partial permanent disability due to accident at a premium of Rs. 20/- per annum which is to be deducted from the account holder's bank / Post office account through 'auto-debit' facility.

Key reforms in the implementation of schemes PMJJBY and PMSBY:

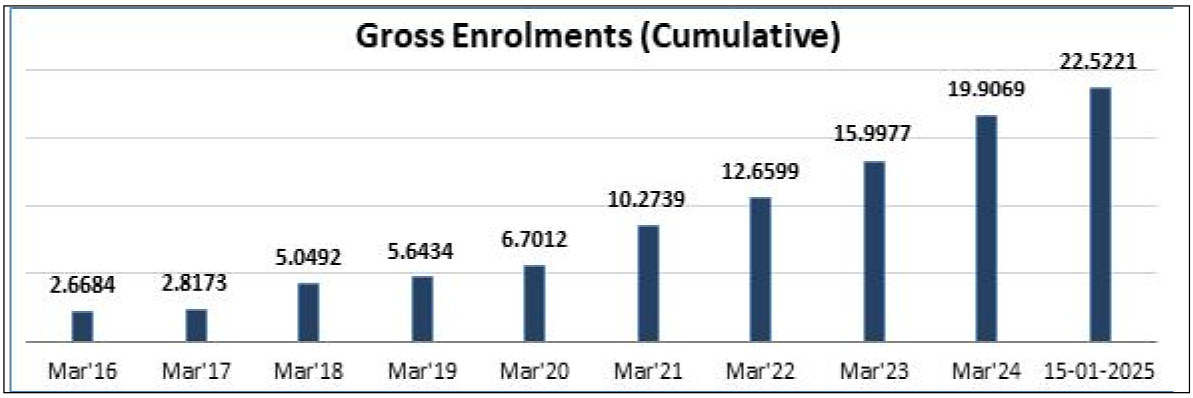
- Enrolment and claim forms for PMJJBY and PMSBY have been modified with a view to minimise pendency and ensure benefits to rightful claimants at the earliest.
- Mobile number, email id and age of the nominee (or the appointee of a minor nominee) are now captured and in the event of an unfortunate incident, nominees are proactively informed of the benefit available and the claim process in English and regional language.
- Waiting period in case of claim of death cases under PMJJBY has been reduced from 45 days to 30 days with effect from 1st June, 2021 except for death due to an accident for which the claim is admissible from the date of joining this scheme.
- Banks have been requested to identify from their core banking solution (CBS), the existing subscribers who did not have sufficient balance in their accounts as on 31.5.2022 to enable auto debit of their premium and to inform them by SMS/ email about the revision in premium rates.
- Banks/ post office to forward claim documents electronically to their partner insurer's designated app / email id within seven days of submission of the claim and insurers to settle claims within 7 days of receipt of claim documents.

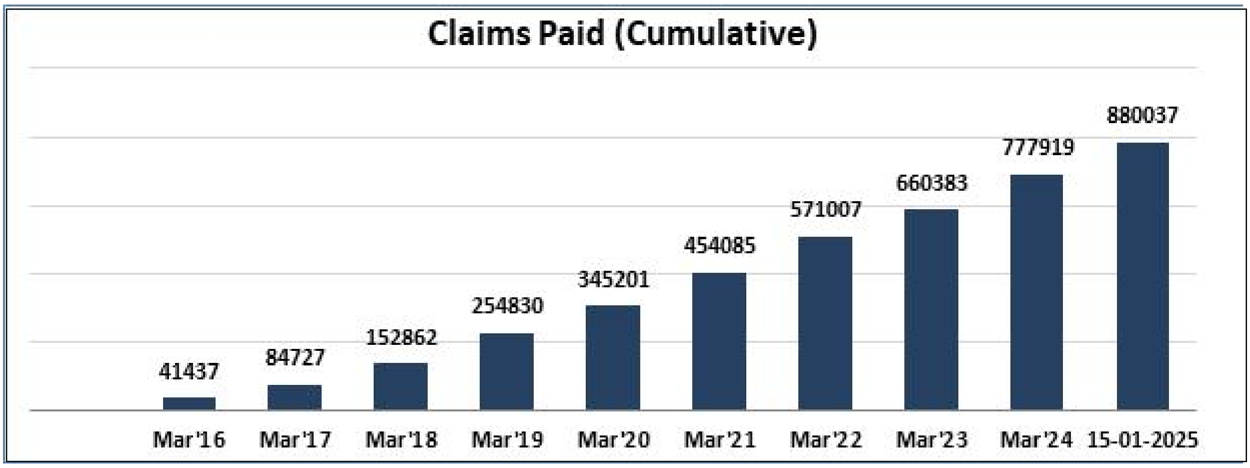
Progress as on 15.01.2025 is as under:

Scheme	Eligibility (Yrs)	Premium (p.a)	Enrollments (crore)	Claim Paid	Claims amount (crore)	Settlement Ratio(%)
PMJJBY	18 to 50	Rs 436	22.52	8,80,037	Rs.17,600.74	99.83%
PMSBY	18 to 70	Rs 20	49.12	1,50,805	Rs.2,994.75	97.64%

PMJJBY Trends as on 15.01.2025

(In crore)

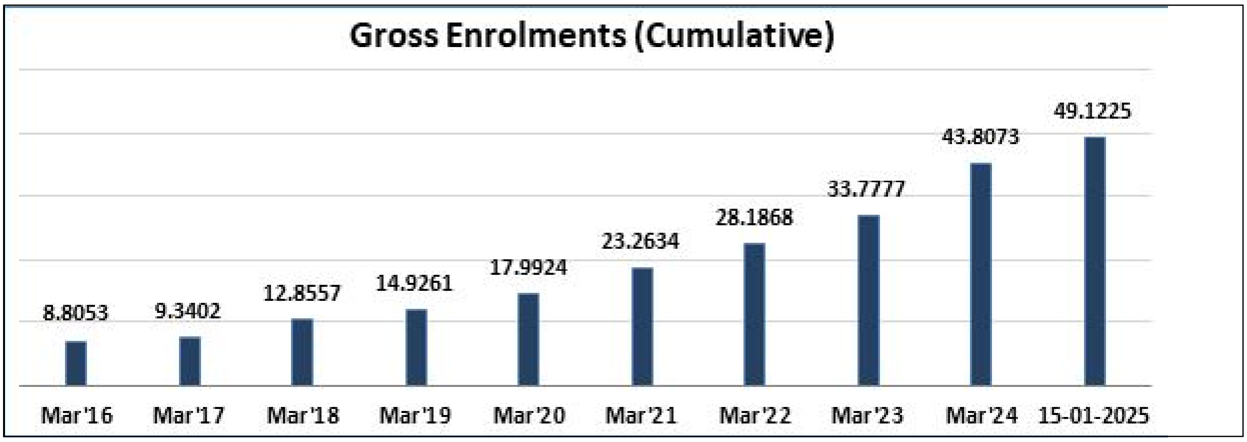




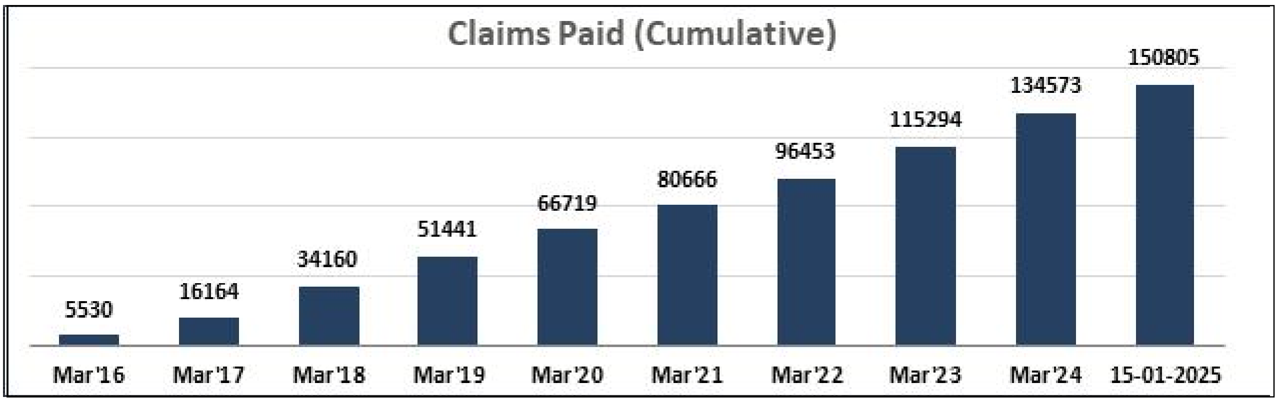
Percentage reflects Cumulative Claims Paid Versus Cumulative Claims Reported

PMSBY Trends as on 15.01.2025

In crores



Percentage reflects Active Enrolments Versus Gross Enrolments (Cumulative)



Percentage reflects Cumulative Claims Paid Versus Cumulative Claims Reported

6.3. Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)

The Scheme was launched on 8th April 2015 for financing income-generating small business enterprises in manufacturing, trading and service sectors, including activities allied to agriculture such as poultry, dairy, beekeeping, etc. Under PMMY, both Term loan and Working Capital requirements can be met. Loans under PMMY are extended through Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) viz; Banks, Non- Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) & Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs).

- Categories: Shishu - upto Rs. 50,000/-, Kishor - above Rs. 50,000/- and upto Rs.5.00 lakh, Tarun -above Rs.5.00 lakh and upto Rs.10.00 lakh, Tarun Plus- above Rs. 10.00 lakh and upto Rs. 20.00 lakh (for those entrepreneurs who have availed and successfully repaid previous loans under the 'Tarun' category w.e.f. 24.10.2024).
- The limit of Mudra loans under the PMMY has been enhanced from the current Rs.10 lakh to Rs.20 lakh. A new category, Tarun Plus, has been introduced for loans above Rs. 10 lakh and up to Rs. 20 lakh, specifically for entrepreneurs who have availed and successfully repaid previous loans under the Tarun category. Necessary Gazatte Notification has been issued on 24.10.2024 of Guarantee coverage for PMMY loans up to Rs. 20 lakh which will be provided under the Credit Guarantee Fund for Micro Units (CGFMU).
- Collateral free loans upto Rs.20 lakh
- Credit Guarantee Fund for Micro Units (CGFMU) was set up for guaranteeing loans extended to eligible micro units under PMMY by MLIs and overdraft loan amount sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) accounts. From FY 2020- 21 onwards, loans sanctioned to Self Help Groups (SHGs) between Rs.10 lakh to Rs. 20 lakh are also eligible for coverage under CGFMU. The National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Ltd. (NCGTC), a wholly-owned company of Government of India, constituted under the Companies Act, 1956 (2013) is the trustee of the Fund.
- As on 31.12.2024 the sanction amount covered under live guarantee is Rs.4.16 lakh crore.

Achievements under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) as on 10.01.2025

- More than 51.41 crore loans amounting to Rs.32.36 lakh crore have been sanctioned since launch of the Scheme. Approximately 20% of the total loans have been sanctioned to New Entrepreneurs.
- Approximate 68% loans of the total number of loans have been sanctioned to Women Entrepreneurs & 50% loans have been sanctioned to SC/ST/OBC categories of borrowers.
- Category-wise breakup: -

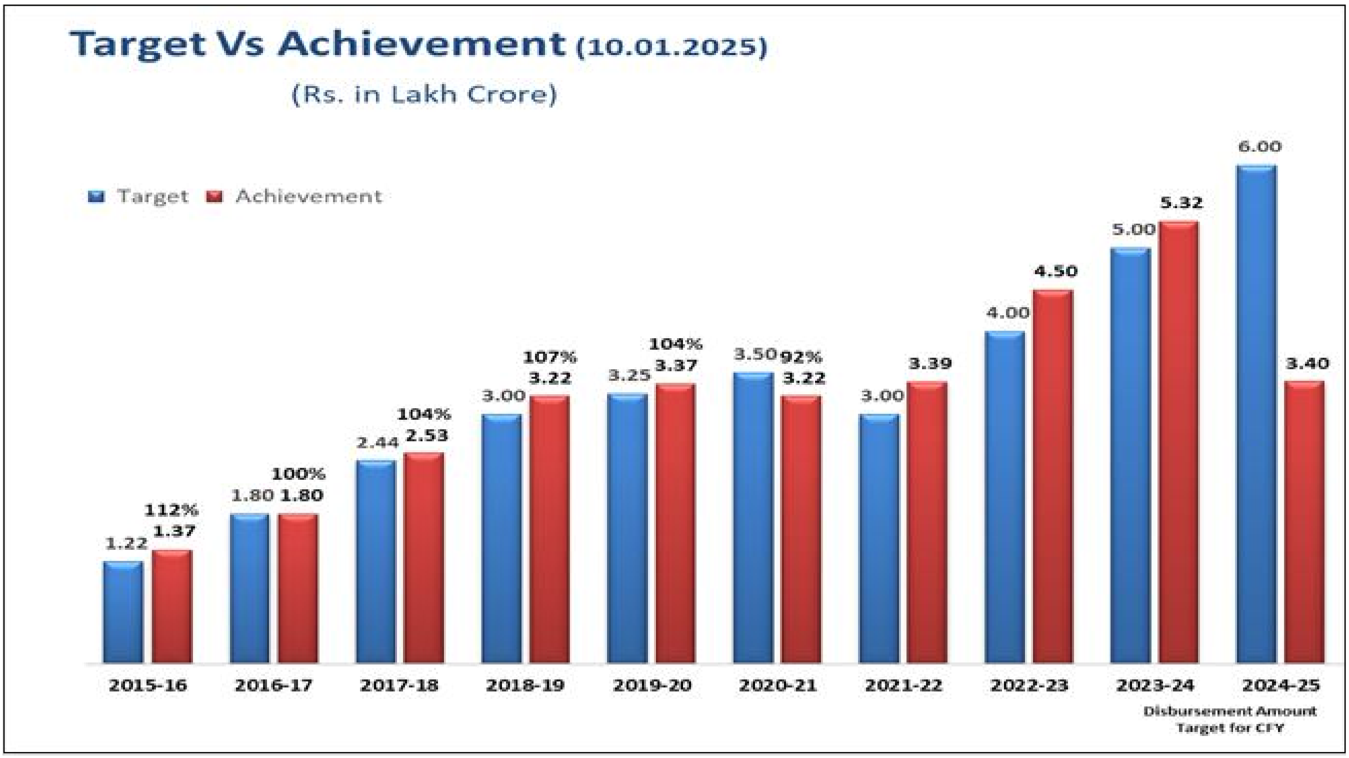
Category	No. of Loans (%)	Amount Sanctioned (%)
Shishu	79%	36%
Kishor	19%	40%
Tarun	2%	24%
Tarun Plus	-	-
Total	**100%**	**100%**

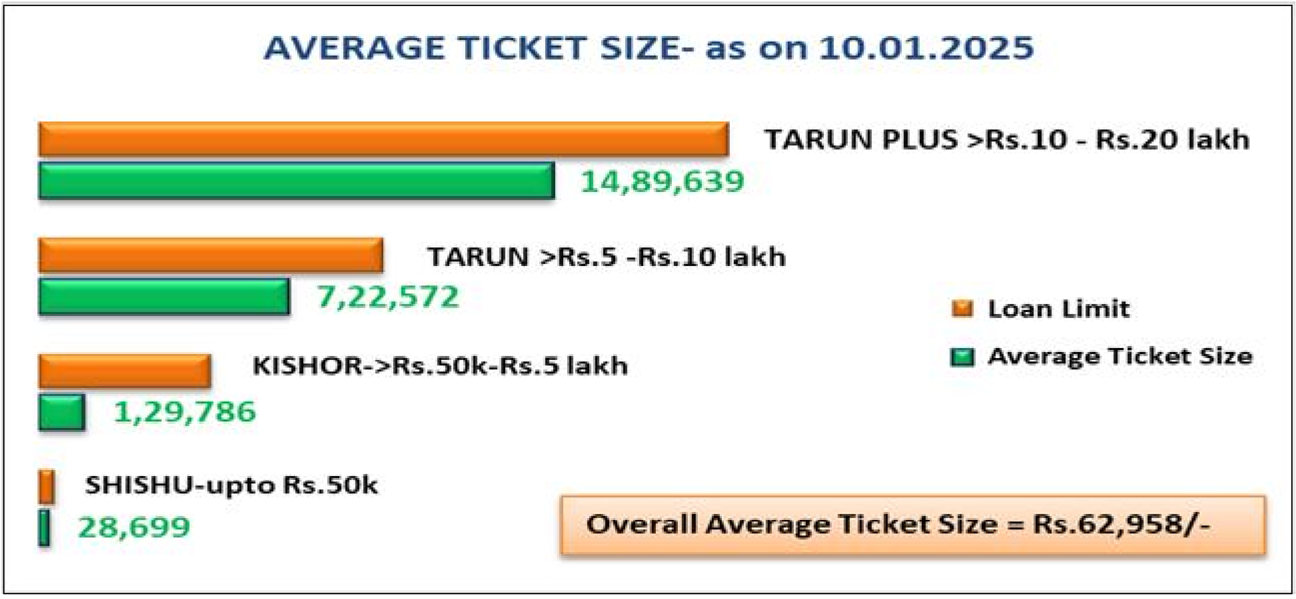
- Targets have been consistently met since inception of the Scheme, except for FY 2020-21 due to COVID-19 pandemic.
- Year-wise sanction amount is as follows: -

Year	No of Loans Sanctioned (in cr.)	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. Lakh crore)
2015-16	3.49	1.37
2016-17	3.97	1.80
2017-18	4.81	2.54
2018-19	5.98	3.22
2019-20	6.22	3.37
2020-21	5.07	3.22
2021-22	5.38	3.39
2022-23	6.23	4.56
2023-24	6.67	5.41
2024-25 (as on 10.01.2025)	3.56	3.47
Total	**51.41**	**32.36**

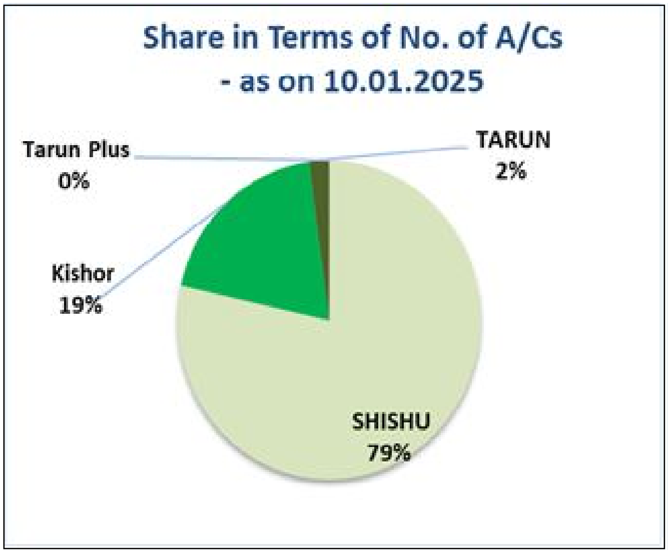
Consolidated achievements (From 08.04.2015 to 10.01.2025)

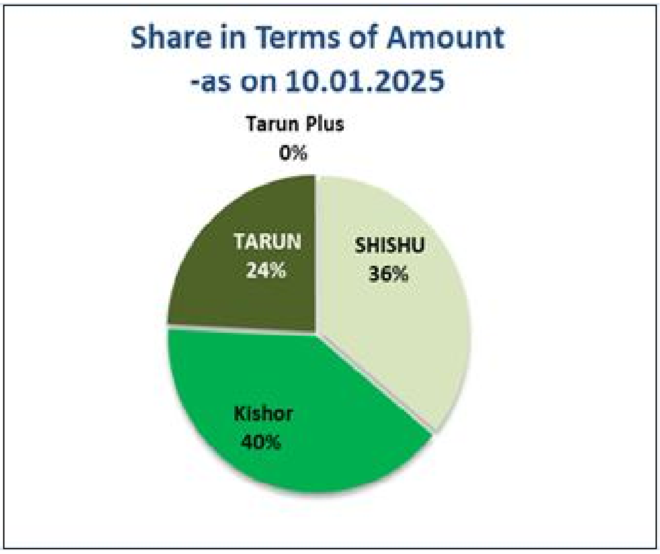
Achieving Targets, Attaining Excellence



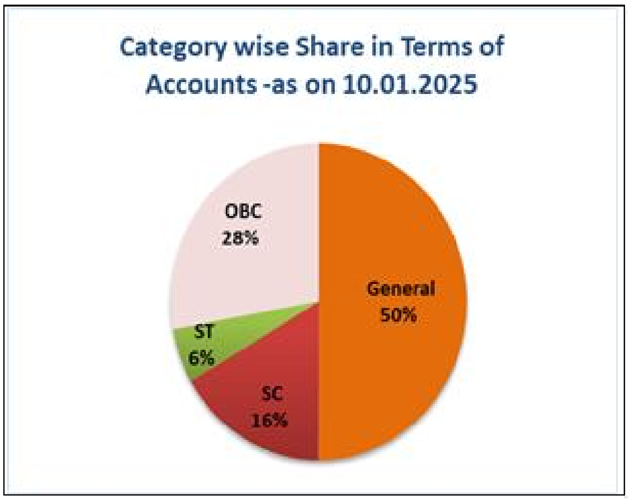


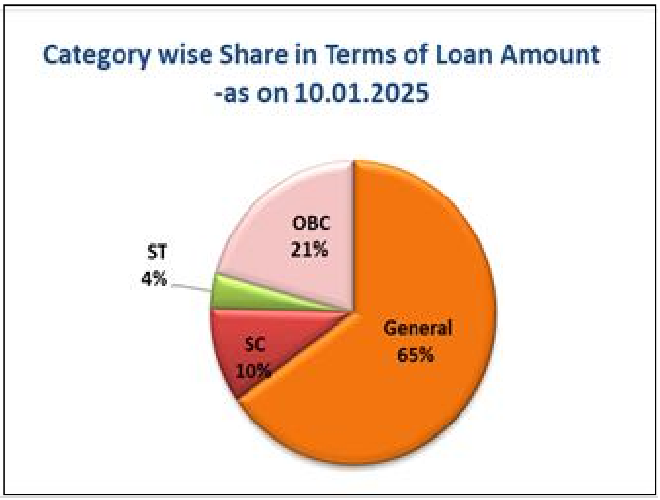
Scheme-wise Share (Based on Cumulative Data)





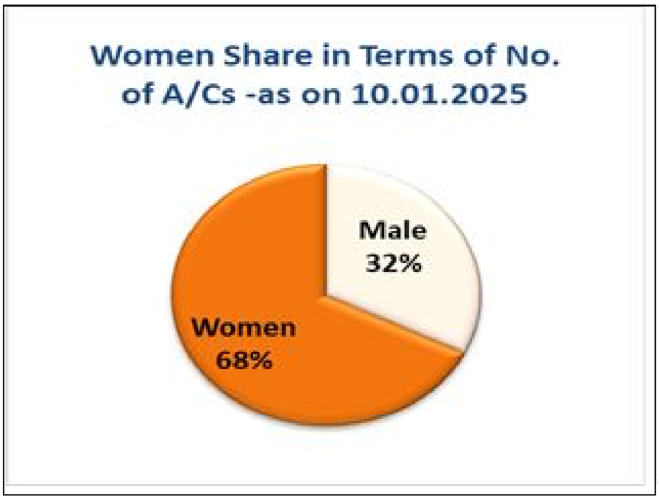
Category-wise Share (Based on Cumulative Data)

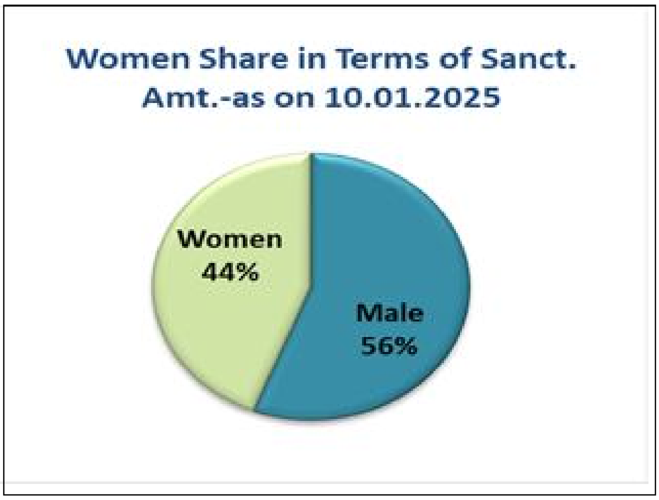




Empowering Enterprising Women Strengthening the Nation

(Based on Cumulative Data)





6.4. Stand Up India Scheme (SUPI)

The Stand-Up India Scheme launched on 5th April, 2016 aims to promote entrepreneurship among the Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe and Women by facilitating bank loans of value between Rs.10 lakh and Rs.1 crore to at least one SC/ST borrower and one-woman borrower per bank branch of Scheduled Commercial Banks for setting up greenfield enterprises in trading, manufacturing and services sector.

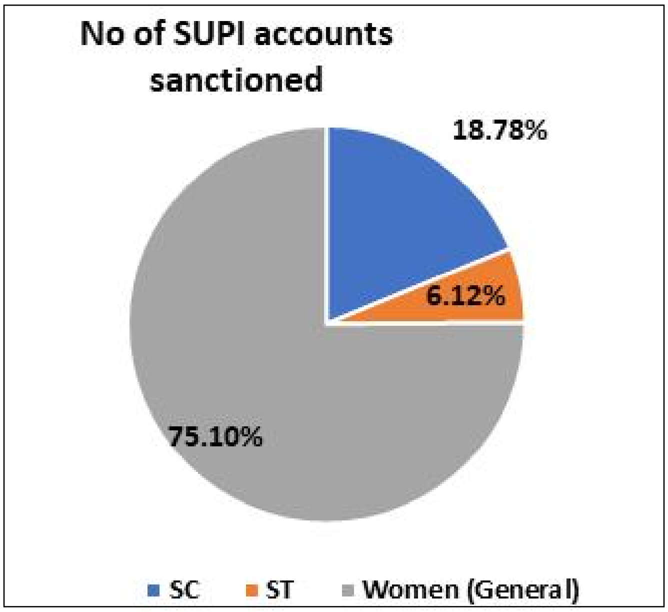
In 2019- 20, the Stand-Up India Scheme was extended for the entire period coinciding with the 15th Finance Commission period of 2020-25. Pursuant to an announcement made by the Union Finance Minister in the Budget speech of FY 2021-22, the following changes have been made in the Stand-Up India Scheme: -

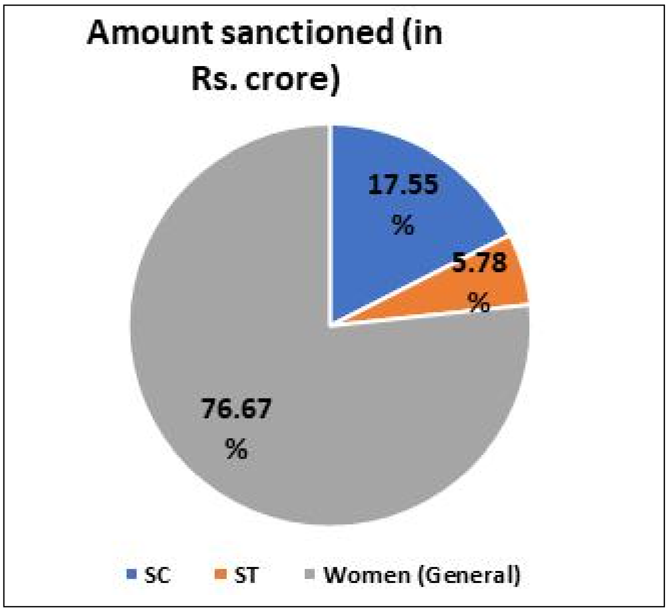
- The extent of margin money to be brought by the borrower has been reduced from 'upto 25%' to 'upto 15%' of the project cost. The Scheme envisages 'upto 15%' margin money which can be provided in convergence with eligible Central/State schemes. However, the borrower will continue to contribute at least 10% of the project cost as own contribution.
- Loans for enterprises in 'Activities allied to agriculture' e.g. pisciculture, beekeeping, poultry, livestock, rearing, grading, sorting, aggregation agro industries, dairy, fishery, Agri clinic and agribusiness centres, food & agro- processing, etc. (excluding crop loans, land improvement such as canals, irrigation, wells) and services supporting these, shall be eligible for coverage under the Scheme.

As on 20.01.2025, a total number of SCs/STs and Women borrowers benefited under the Stand-Up India Scheme are as under.

(Amt. in Rs. crore)

SC		ST		Women (General)		Total	
No of A/Cs	Sanctioned Amt.	No of A/Cs	Sanctioned Amt.	No of A/Cs	Sanctioned Amt.	No of A/Cs	Sanctioned Amt.
48,548	10,246.37	15,824	3,377.84	1,94,152	44,768.04	2,58,524	58,392.25





6.5 PM Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi Scheme (PMSVANidhi)

The scheme is a Central Sector Scheme being implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA). It aims to provide relief to street vendors affected by Covid-19 lockdown. The Scheme, launched on 01 June, 2020 and valid till 31.03.2022, has now been extended till 31.12.2024.

DFS is facilitating MoHUA in the smooth implementation of the scheme which envisages empowering street vendors by not only extending loans to them but also for their holistic economic development.

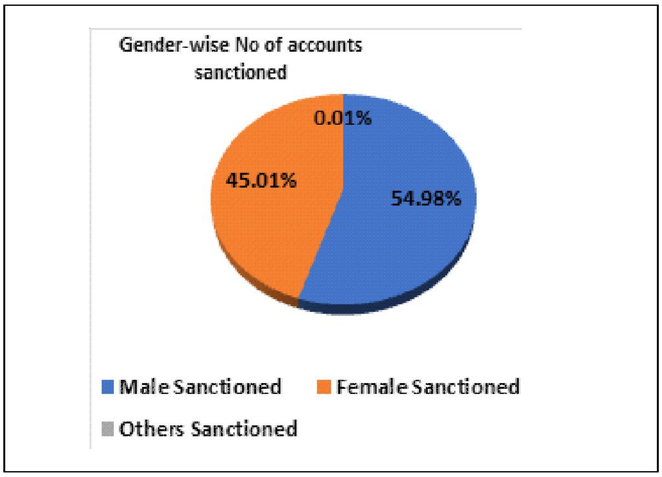
The Scheme has provision for collateral free working capital loan upto Rs.10,000 for 12 months under 1st tranche, upto Rs. 20,000 for 18 months under 2nd tranche and upto Rs.50,000 for 36 months under the 3rd tranche. On timely/ early repayment, the vendors will be eligible for the next cycle of working capital loan with an enhanced limit. No penalty is payable on early repayment of the loan. The Scheme enables free onboarding of beneficiaries onto

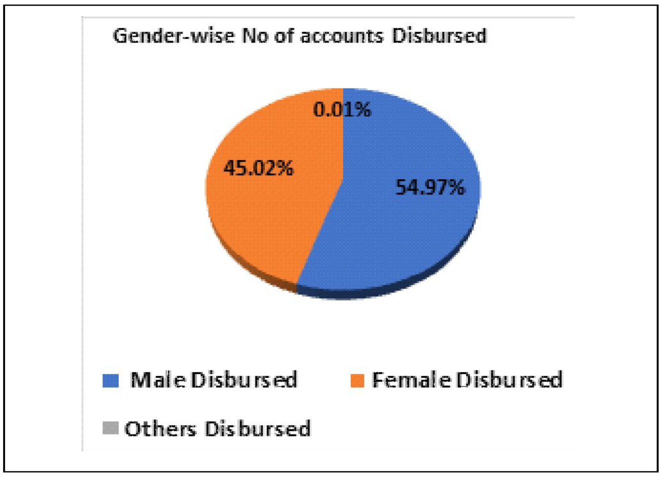
Digital Payment Platforms and offers up to Rs. 1,200 per year in cashback incentives to promote transactions by the beneficiaries

Interest subsidy @ 7% per annum is to be paid on quarterly basis on timely or regular repayment of all loans (1st, 2nd and 3rd tranche) disbursed till December, 2024.

As of December 31, 2024, a total of 99.15 lakh loan applications have been sanctioned across all tranches, with 95.44 lakh applications successfully disbursed.

Cumulative							
Applications Sanctioned	Male Sanctioned	Female Sanctioned	Others Sanctioned	Applications Disbursed	Male Disbursed	Female Disbursed	Others Disbursed
99,15,053	54,51,702	44,62,488	863	95,44,242	52,46,554	42,96,864	824



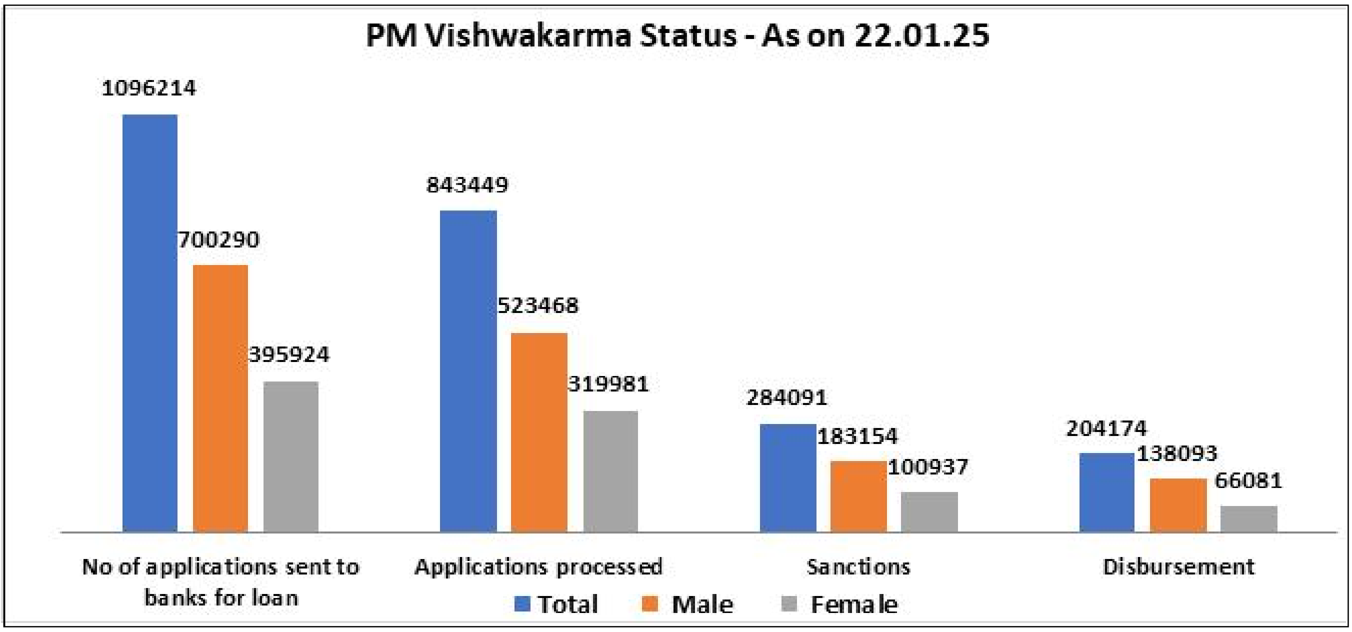


6.6 PM Vishwakarma Scheme

PM Vishwakarma Scheme, implemented by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), was launched on September 17, 2023. This scheme involves collaboration among Ministry of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) and Department of Financial Services (DFS) to provide end-to-end holistic support to traditional artists and craftspeople engaged in 18 identified trades through access to skill training, collateral free credit, modern tools, market linkage support and incentive for digital transactions.

The DFS collaborates with financial institutions to streamline the loan application and disbursement processes and to ensure that artisans and craftspeople can easily access collateral-free loans. DFS also promotes the use of digital platforms to facilitate loan applications and disbursals.

As on 22.01.25, 8.43 lakh applications have been processed by banks of which 2.84 lakh loans have been sanctioned by banks.

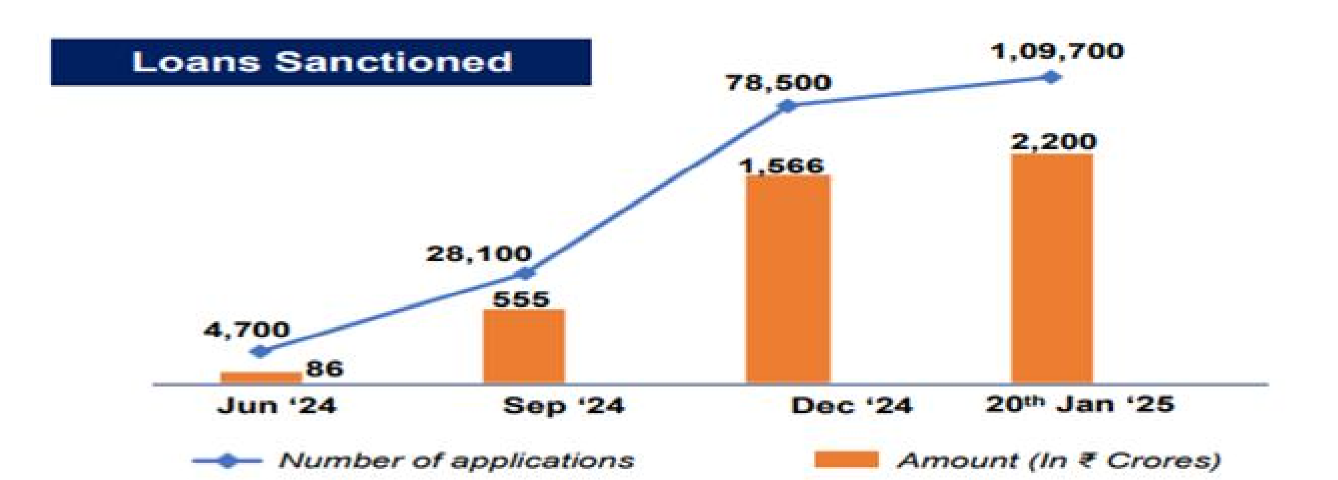


6.7 PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijlee Yojana:

- Prime Minister launched the 'PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana' on 13th February, 2024 with an aim to solarize one crore households by providing free electricity up to 300 units every month.
- The Scheme was introduced for installation of rooftop solar (RTS) plants in one crore households with an overall outlay of ₹ 75,021 crores by FY 2026-27.
- Under the scheme, subsidy upto Rs. 78,000/- is provided to beneficiaries installation of RTS upto 3 KW. Systems above 3 KW can be installed with subsidy capped at Rs 78,000/-.
- All buildings under central government shall deploy RTS in mission mode to achieve saturation by 2025. No Central Financial Assistance (CFA) will be provided for Government institutions.

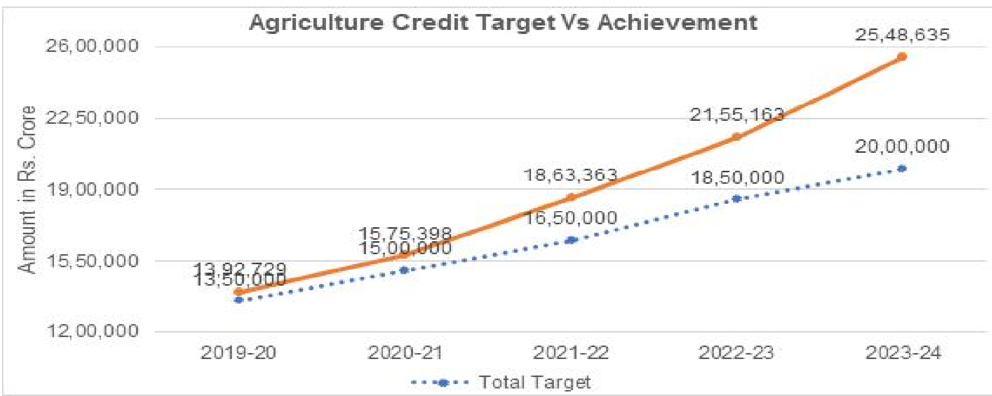
Progress of Loans under the Scheme:

- Indian Banks Association (IBA) in consultation with Sate Bank of India (Nodal bank for PMSGMBY) and other major banks has devised a model Loan scheme.
- Loan application are routed through Jan Samarth Portal in digital form and the same is integrated with National portal of MNRE.
- Latest progress under the scheme is as under:



7. Agriculture Credit

In order to boost the agriculture sector with the help of effective and hassle-free agriculture credit, the Government has been fixing annual targets for ground level agriculture credit by Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Cooperative Banks. Year wise position of target and achievement under agricultural credit flow for the last six years and the current year given below indicates the sustained trend of actual disbursement, surpassing the incremental annual targets year after year. As against the annual target of Rs.20.00 lakh crore for 2023-24, agriculture credit disbursement stood at Rs.25.48 lakh crore, registering 127% achievement. In 2019-20 the disbursement was Rs. 13.92 lakh crore thus achieving a CAGR growth of 12.85% in 5 years. Agriculture credit target for year 2024- 25 has been set at Rs. 27.50 lakh crore with a sub-target of Rs. 4.20 lakh crore for Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries farmer. As on 31 October 2024, Rs.13.67 lakh crore was disbursed (Provisional) against the target of Rs.27.50 lakh crore, registering 50% achievement. The Agriculture Credit Achievement vis-à-vis Target has increased over last five year as under :-



Source: ENSURE portal of NABARD

7.1. Kisan Credit Card (KCC)

KCC scheme was introduced in 1998-99, as an innovative credit delivery mechanism that aims at adequate and timely credit support from the banking system to the farmers for their cultivation needs including the purchase of inputs in a flexible, convenient, and cost-effective manner. Banks have been advised to issue Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) to all eligible farmers. The KCC Scheme has since been simplified with facilities like one-time documentation, built in cost escalation in the limit and facility of ATM enabled debit card etc. Under the present guidelines of KCC, the limit is sanctioned for 5 years, and the beneficiaries have ease and flexibility in withdrawal and repayment.

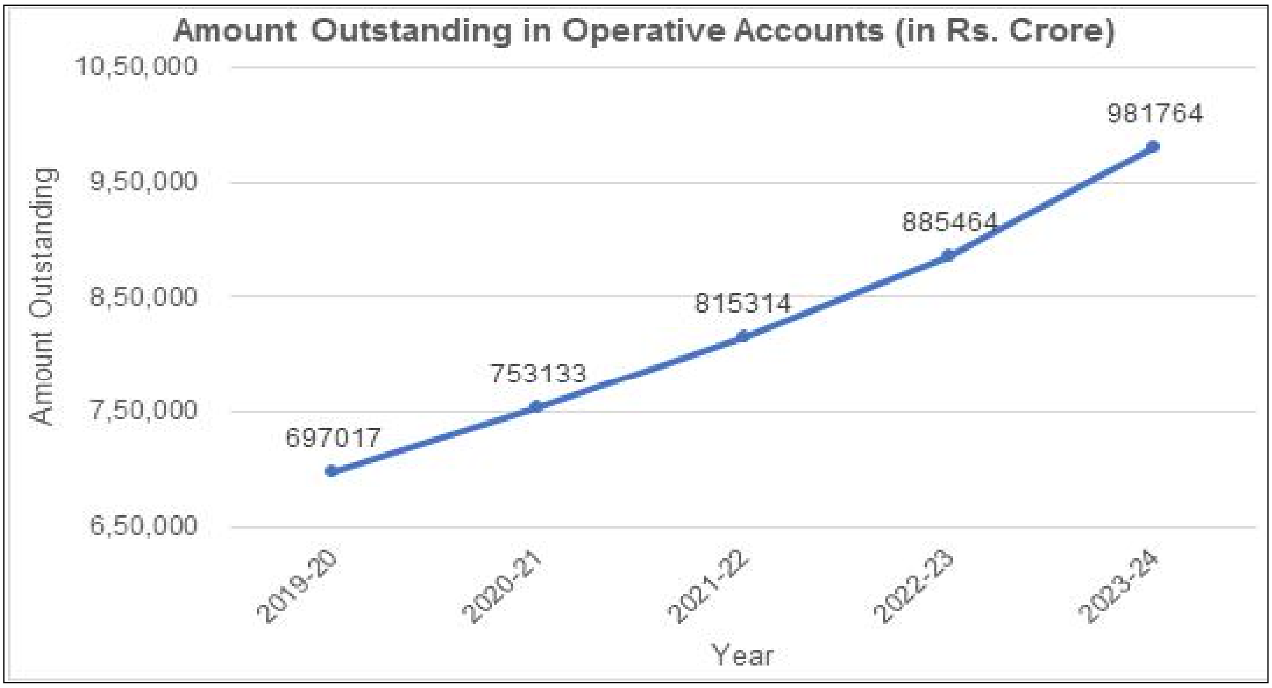
GoI has approved interest subvention @1.5% on short term loans for agriculture and allied activities which is available on an overall limit of Rs.3 lakh per annum and subject to a maximum sub-limit of Rs.2 lakh per farmer involved in allied activities related to Animal Husbandry, Dairy, Fisheries, Bee Keeping etc. within the prescribed limit of Rs.3.00 lakh availed through Kisan Credit Card (KCC). An additional interest subvention of 3% is provided to farmers on prompt repayment of loans, which effectively reduces the rate of interest to 4%.

To enable universal access to Concessional Institutional credit, Government of India has initiated a drive in Mission Mode from February 2020 for saturating all PM-KISAN beneficiaries with Kisan Credit Card (KCC). This will help all such farmers to get short term loan for crop & animal/fish rearing at a maximum interest of 4% on timely repayment. Over 5.57 crore farmers have been covered under the ongoing KCC saturation drive effective from February, 2020 with sanctioned credit limit of about Rs.7.12 lakh crore as on 22.11.2024. At present (as on 30.09.2024), there are 7.72 crore operative KCC accounts with a total outstanding loan of Rs.9.99 lakh crore.

While ensuring convenient and cost-effective credit delivery to farmers, the ongoing campaign will be instrumental in driving the rural economy and further accelerating agricultural production and allied activities, besides enhancing the income level of farmers.

The facility of KCC has also been extended to animal husbandry and fisheries farmers in year 2019 to help them meet their working capital needs. Further, in order to cover animal husbandry and fisheries farmers, under KCC, special saturation drive in the form of weekly "District level Camp" was launched w.e.f. 15th November, 2021 for ensuring convenient and cost-effective credit delivery to the farmers and accelerating agriculture output.

The Nationwide AHDF KCC Campaign was extended from time to time up to 31st March 2024. The campaign has been restarted from 15th September 2024 up to 31st March 2025. As on 15.11.2024 a total 38,57,972 KCCs have been sanctioned to Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Fisheries farmers under this campaign. The amount outstanding in operative accounts under Kisan Credit Card has consistently increased over last 5 years as under :-



7.2. Role of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) in Rural Financing & Development of Rural Economy.

NABARD, an apex development financial institution, was established in 1982, for providing and regulating credit and other facilities for the promotion and development of agriculture, small-scale industries, cottage and village industries, handicrafts and other rural crafts and other allied economic activities in rural areas with a view to promoting integrated rural development and securing prosperity of rural areas. Major functions of NABARD are Financial, Developmental and Supervision. Several funds such as Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF), Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF), Short Term Cooperative Rural Credit (Refinance) Fund, Short Term Regional Rural Bank (Refinance) Fund, Long Term Rural Credit Fund (LTRCF), etc are available with NABARD for creation of rural infrastructure and providing credit to the agriculture sector.

7.2.1 Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

In the backdrop of declining public investment in agriculture and rural infrastructure, RIDF was instituted in NABARD during 1995-96 with an initial corpus of Rs.2,000 crore with the main objective of providing loans to State Governments for completing ongoing rural infrastructure projects. Resources to the fund are contributed by Commercial Banks, Foreign Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Small Finance Banks in a proportion indicated by RBI, with respect to banks' shortfall in priority sector lending. The fund which started as a "last mile approach" to facilitate completion of ongoing irrigation, flood protection and watershed management projects during 1995-96, today covers as many as 39 activities, broadly classified under three categories, viz., (i) Agriculture and related sector (ii) Social Sector and (iii) Rural Connectivity. The annual allocation of funds towards RIDF has gradually increased from Rs. 2,000 crores in 1995-96 to Rs. 35,000 crores in 2024-25.

The cumulative funding commitment, as on 30 November 2024 to 30 States/UTs stood at Rs. 5,72,216 crore (including Bharat Nirman) against which Rs. 4,51,999 crore have been disbursed as on 30 November 2024. Over the years, RIDF has emerged as a dependable source of public funding of impactful rural projects. Of the total RIDF loans sanctioned to State Governments under various tranches since 1995-96, 26% accounted for rural roads, 30% for irrigation, 21% for social sector, 13% for agriculture sector (other than irrigation) and 10% for rural bridges.

7.2.2 Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF)

The Government of India, through the Dept. of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti (earlier Ministry of Water Resources) has taken a major initiative to complete various stalled major/medium irrigation projects in the country, for which a Long-Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF) was set up in NABARD. As on 30 November 2024, sanctions have been accorded by NABARD under LTIF to the tune of Rs. 71,883 crores against 99 projects identified. Further, loan amount of Rs.11,218 crores have been sanctioned for the Polavaram Irrigation project, Rs.1,379 crores for North Koel Reservoir Project, Rs. 485 crores for Shahpur Kandi Dam and Rs. 826 crores for Relining of Sirhind and Rajasthan Feeder under LTIF, totaling the cumulative sanctions under LTIF to Rs. 85,791 crores. The cumulative amount released against sanction of 99 identified projects stood at Rs. 50,024 crores. Similarly, for Polavaram Irrigation project, North Koel Reservoir Project and Shahpur kandi Dam Project, cumulative releases stood at Rs.10,650 crores, Rs.721 crores and Rs. 207 crores respectively, totaling the cumulative releases under LTIF to Rs. 61,603 crores.

7.2.3 Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF)

Micro Irrigation Fund with a corpus of Rs.5,000 crore has been operationalized from 2019-20 in NABARD with an objective to facilitate State Govts. Efforts in mobilizing additional resources for expanding coverage under micro irrigation and incentivizing its adoption beyond provisions of PMKSY-PDMC. The MoA & FW, GoI has conveyed the continuation and augmentation of the MIF by another Rs.5000 Crore for 15th Finance Commission period. The cumulative sanction and release under MIF as on 30 November 2024 stood at Rs.4,719 crores and Rs. 3,639 crores respectively. This will facilitate expanding micro irrigation to an area of 21 lakh ha. involving 16 lakh farmers.

7.2.4 Short Term Cooperative Rural Credit STCRC (Refinance) Fund

STCRC (Refinance) Fund was set up in NABARD in 2008-09 with an initial corpus of Rs.5,000 crores to provide Short Term refinance to Cooperative Banks so as to ensure increased and uninterrupted credit flow to farmers at concessional rate of interest. NABARD provides refinance to Cooperative bank at an interest rate of 4.5 % per annum for crop loans up to Rs.3.00 lakh disbursed by cooperative banks at an interest rate of 7% per annum to ultimate borrowers. An allocation of Rs.25,000 crores has been made for the STCRC (Refinance) Fund during 2024-25. As on 30.11.2024, Rs.12,489.52 crores have been utilised out of STCRC (Refinance) Fund during 2024-25.

Total Refinance disbursed by NABARD to Co-operative Banks amounts to Rs. 1,46,775.21 crores. At the same time the Total No. of KCC issued by Co-op Banks stands at 3.30 Crores with total outstanding amount of Rs. 2,15,011.66 crores.

7.2.5 Short Term Regional Rural Bank STRRB (Refinance) Fund

STRRB (Refinance) Fund was set up with an allocation of Rs.10,000 crores in 2012-13, so as to enable NABARD to provide Short Term refinance to RRBs to meet their crop loan lending obligations. NABARD provides refinance to RRBs at an interest rate of 4.5% per annum for crop loans up to Rs.3.00 lakh disbursed by RRBs at an interest rate of 7% per annum to ultimate borrowers. The allocation under STRRB Fund was at Rs.7,000 crores during 2024-25. As on 30.11.2024, Rs. 3,496.66 crores have been utilised out of STRRB (Refinance) Fund during 2024-25.

Total Refinance disbursed by NABARD to RRBs amounts to Rs. 52,283.70 crores. At the same time the Total No. of KCCs issued by RRBs stands at 1.46 Crores with total outstanding amount of Rs. 1,97,095.28 crores.

7.2.6 Long Term Rural Credit Fund (LTRCF)

This fund has been set up for the purpose of providing long term refinance support to Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks for their lending towards investment activities in agriculture with a view to provide a fillip to capital formation in the sector. Government has allocated Rs.8,000 crores fund under LTRCF during FY 2024-25. However, department has received Rs.3,996.76 crore as deposits from contributing banks as on 30.11.2024. The same has been disbursed to Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks under LTRCF during the financial year 2024-25 (as on 30.11.2024). Besides the above NABARD also provided non-concessional LT refinance to Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks amounting Rs.12,342.17 crore during FY 2024-25 (as on 31.11.2024).

8. Priority Sector Lending

The objective of priority sector lending (PSL) is to ensure that vulnerable sections of society get access to credit and for maintaining adequate flow of resources to those segments of the economy which have higher employment potential and also help in making an impact on poverty alleviation. Thus, the sectors that impact large sections of the population, the weaker sections and the sectors which are employment-intensive such as agriculture and micro and small enterprises are part of the priority sector

(i) With this background, RBI has framed the Priority Sector Lending (PSL) guidelines to facilitate the flow of credit to these segments from banking system.

(ii) As per the existing guidelines, priority sector loans include loans to eight eligible categories- Agriculture, Micro, Small and Medium enterprises, Export Credit, Education, Housing, Social Infrastructure, Renewable Energy and Others.

(iii) Further, the guidelines also specify targets of 40% for lending to PSL by Scheduled commercial Banks (SCBs) and targets of 75 % for lending to PSL by Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Urban Cooperative bank (UCBs). UCBs will achieve this target in phased manner by 2025-26. Within overall PSL, following sub-targets have been assigned to banks as percent to Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent of Off-Balance sheet Exposures (CEOBE), whichever is higher.

Sub-targets:

Agriculture	18%; out of which a target of 10% is prescribed for Small and Marginal Farmers (SMFs)
Micro Enterprises	7.5 %
Advances to Weaker Sections	12 % for SCBs & 15% for RRBs

(iv) The performance of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) and Regional Rural banks (RRBs) in achievement of priority sector lending targets in the last three years is given as follows:

(₹crore)

Financial Year	Public Sector Banks	Private Sector Banks	Foreign Banks	Regional Rural Banks#
2020-21	24,16,750 (41.06)	14,33,674 (40.62)	1,99,969 (41.02)	2,38,636 (98.61)
2021-22	26,49,180 (42.90)	16,85,806 (43.71)	2,08,107 (42.65)	2,45,481 (89.76)
2022-23	30,36,062 (44.51)	21,01,827 (44.63)	2,19,622 (42.63)	2,69,835 (95.72)
2023-24	34,01,407 (42.78)	26,09,386 (48.20)	2,78,694 (46.08)	2,89,336 (89.86)
2024-25 (As on Sept. 30, 2024)	35,24,241 (42.77)	27,33,204 (45.08)	2,60,090 (42.11)	2,87,097 (84.14)

Note: *Figures in parentheses are percentage to ANBC or credit equivalent of off-balance sheet exposure (CEOBE), whichever is higher. PSL target for SCBs is 40% whereas target for RRBs is 75%*

Source: *RBI*

The performance of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) in achievement of priority sector lending targets shows a growth in credit in absolute terms by all bank groups. Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Private Sector Banks (PVBs), Foreign Banks (FBs) have continued to achieve the prescribed PSL target of 40 per cent in the last three years.

(v) In view of the increasing importance of non-conventional and renewable sources of energy and in order to give further impetus to this segment, 'Renewable Energy' has been introduced as a separate category under the priority sector with bank loans up to a limit of ₹30 crore.

(vi) Some new sectors have been included under PSL: Bank finance to start-ups for loans up to Rs 50 crore and Loans for setting up Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) plants are examples.

(vii) For establishing health infrastructure under "Ayushman Bharat", a Social Infrastructure credit limit up to ₹10 crore comes under PSL. Education Loans upto ₹20 lakh are also considered as eligible for priority sector lending.

(viii) To address regional disparities, districts will be ranked based on per capita priority sector credit flow, with incentives for areas with lower credit flow and disincentives for those with higher flow. From FY 2024-25, districts with lower per capita PSL (less than ₹9,000) will receive a higher weight (125%) for incremental credit, while those with higher per capita PSL (greater than ₹42,000) will have a lower weight (90%).

(ix) To ensure continuous flow of credit to priority sector, the compliance of banks is being monitored by RBI on 'quarterly' basis. Further, Banks having any shortfall in lending to priority sector shall be allocated amounts of contribution to the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) established with NABARD and other funds with NABARD/NHB/SIDBI/ MUDRA Ltd., as decided by the RBI in consultation with Department of Financial Services from time to time

8.1 Education Loan

Every meritorious student should have access to bank credit to pursue higher education, if they so desire. Indian Banks' Association (IBA) had prepared a Model Educational Loan Scheme and circulated it to banks in the year 2001. The Scheme is for all students including students belonging to the economically weaker sections and those below the poverty line. Indian Nationals who have secured admission to a higher education course in a recognized Institution in India or abroad through an entrance test/merit-based selection process are eligible for educational loans under the Scheme. The Scheme has been modified from time to time, based on the experience gained and feedbacks received during its implementation over the years. The last revision of the Model Educational Loan Scheme was undertaken during the year 2022. The main features of the revised Model Educational Loan Scheme are as under:

i. The scheme provides need-based education loan.

ii. No collateral security/third-party guarantee is required for loans amount up to Rs. 7.50 lakhs (in case of loans that are eligible for Central Sector Interest Subsidy Schemes (CSIS) and/or Credit Guarantee coverage extended under the `Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Education Loan' (CGFSEL).

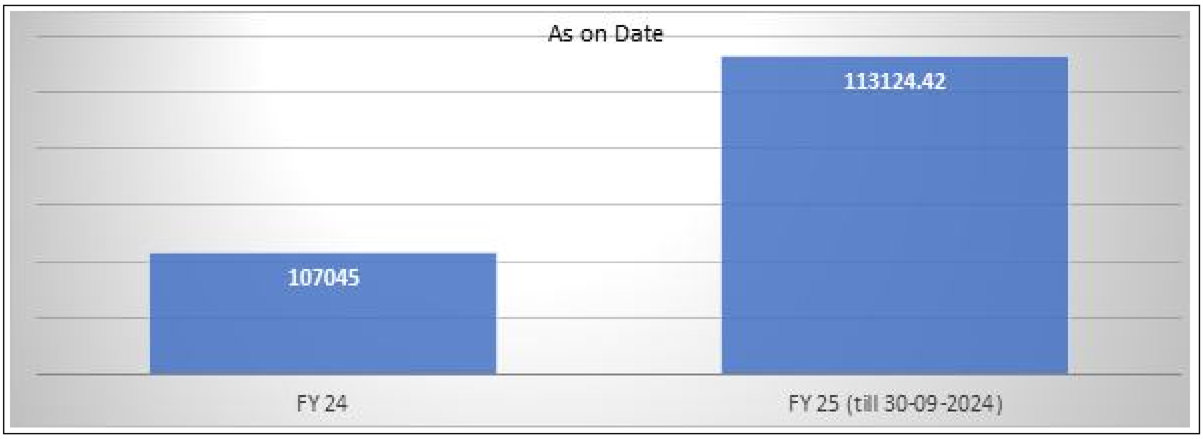
iii. No Margin for loans up to Rs. 4 lakhs.

iv. Moratorium period is allowed upto study period plus one year in all cases.

v. Repayment period (after moratorium) is available upto 15 years for all loans.

8.1.1 Performance of Education Loans

As informed by PSBs, the total outstanding education loans of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as on 31th March, 2024 stood at Rs. 1,04,402 crores and as on 30th September, 2024 stood at Rs. 1,13,124.42 crores.



Graph 1: Performance of educational loan

8.1.2 Vidya Lakshmi Portal

Vidya Lakshmi Portal is a first of its kind portal providing single window for Students to access information, submit application and track their applications for Education Loans provided by Banks. The Portal has following features:

i. Information about Educational Loan Schemes of Banks;

ii. Facility for students to apply to multiple Banks through a common application;

iii. Facility for Banks to download students' loan applications and upload loan processing status;

iv. Facility for students to track the status of submitted application

8.1.3 Pradhan Mantri Vidyalaxmi (PM-Vidyalaxmi) Scheme

Cabinet on 06.11.2024 has approved PM Vidyalaxmi scheme which will enable loans through banks to meritorious students so that financial constraints do not prevent any youth of India from pursuing quality higher education. A mission mode mechanism will facilitate and enable education loans to meritorious students who get admission in the top 860 Quality Higher Educational Institutions (QHEIs) in the country, which translates into a coverage to approximately 22 lakh students every year. The scheme enables meritorious students of these QHEIs to take collateral free, guarantor free education loans through a simple, transparent, student-friendly and entirely digital application process. A dedicated PM-Vidyalaxmi Portal is being developed to ensure overall implementation and monitoring of the scheme.

The scheme also provides for 3% interest subvention on loans up to Rs. 10 lakh to a maximum of one lakh needy students in a year, where annual family income is less than Rs. 8 lakhs. Loan amounts up to ₹ 7.5 lakhs will also be provided 75% credit guarantee by the Government of India, through NCGTC, so that banks shall expand their coverage.

9. Insurance Sector

9.1 Overview

The insurance sector is crucial for citizens and the economy alike, providing individuals with protection from unexpected risks such as death, health crisis or property damage, thereby fostering financial security and peace of mind. This stability encourages entrepreneurship and investment, driving economic growth and job creation. Insurance mechanisms mitigate systemic risks, reducing the likelihood of widespread financial crisis and supporting the overall well-being of society. It provides long-term funds for infrastructure development and supports continuous economic transformation.

9.2 Public Sector Insurers

The Public Sector Insurance Companies operating in the sector are as follows:

1. Life Insurance Corporation of India
2. General Insurance Corporation of India - GIC Re (Re-Insurer)
3. The New India Assurance Company Limited
4. United India Insurance Company Limited
5. National Insurance Company Limited
6. The Oriental insurance Company Limited
7. Agriculture Insurance Company of India Limited

   - Specialised Insurer (Company floated by Public Sector general insurance companies along with NABARD

8. ECGC Limited - Specialised Insurer (Government of India enterprise for export credit guarantee)

9.3 Legislative Framework governing the Insurance Sector

The policy formulation and administration of the following Acts are involved in the development of insurance sector in the country:

1. The Insurance Act, 1938
2. The Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956
3. The General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972
4. The IRDA Act, 1999
5. The Actuaries Act, 2006

The Government promulgated an Ordinance namely - the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014 on December 26, 2014 to make amendments to the Insurance Act, 1938, the General Insurance Business (Nationalization) Act, 1972 and the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999 in accordance with the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill 2008 as reported by the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha. The Ordinance was replaced by the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Act, 2015. With the coming into force of the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Act, 2015, the foreign investment cap in an Indian Insurance Company has gone up from 26 per cent to 49 per cent with the safeguard of Indian ownership and control.

Further amendment in the Insurance Act 1938, was brought by promulgating the Insurance (Amendment) Act, 2021 enacted on March 25, 2021 by which the Government has further enhanced the FDI cap from 49 per cent to 74 per cent with certain conditions in the terms of Indian ownership and control.

New entrants in the insurance industry

Since the opening up this sector for private and foreign investment in the year 2000, the number of participants in the insurance industry has gone up from seven (7) insurers (including the Life Insurance Corporation of India, four public sector general insurers one specialized insurer and General Insurance Corporation as the national re-insurer) to seventy three (73) insurers as on March 31, 2024 operating in the life, general, health and reinsurance segments (including specialized insurers, namely Export credit Guarantee Corporation Limited and Agricultural Insurance Company of India Limited).

As on March 31, 2024, there are 26 Life insurers including one in Public Sector, 25 general insurers including four in public sector, two specialized insurers in Public Sector, five Stand-Alone Health Insurers (SAHI) and 12 reinsurers including one in Public Sector

Registered Insurers and Reinsurers (As on 31.03.2024)

Type of Insurer	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
Life Insurers	**1**	**25**	**26**
General	**6**	**21**	**27**
Standalone Health	**0**	**8**	**8**
Re-Insurer	**1**	**11**	**12**
Total	**8**	**65**	**73**

Source: IRDAI

9.4 Insurance related Social Security Schemes:

Apart from the two Social Security Schemes, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), an insurance scheme viz PMVVY caters to requirements of citizens above 60 years of age.

9.4.1 Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana:

- Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY) is offered by the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) and supported by the Government of India, to provide senior citizens of age 60 years or more an assured minimum pension for a term of 10 years, linked to the price at which they purchase the pension policy.
- Government of India bears the differential return, i.e. the difference between return generated by LIC and the assured return committed under the scheme as interest-gap subsidy on an annual basis
- Maximum Investment allowed is Rs 15,00,000.
- Under the scheme, a loan of up to 75% of the purchase price is allowed after completion of three policy years
- As per LIC a total number of 8.56 lakh subscribers (No. of Policies 1117816) have benefited under the scheme as on March 2024
- The Scheme was valid up to 31st March 2023

9.5 Insurance Industry Statistics

Insurance coverage

Insurance coverage refers to the number of lives covered under insurance for life, health and other insurance categories. As per IRDAI report, during 2023-24 the General & health insurance companies have covered 57 crore lives under 2.68 crore health insurance policies. Personal Accident Insurance covered a total of 165.05 crore number of lives (including PMSBY, PMJDY and IRCTC e-ticket passengers) and 74.96 lakh lives were covered under Travel Insurance policies.

The cumulative enrolments as on December 2024 under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) is 22.29 crore and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) is 48.56 crore.

Insurance Penetration and Insurance Density

The measure of insurance penetration and density reflects the level of development of insurance sector in a country. While insurance penetration is measured as the percentage of insurance premium to GDP, insurance density is calculated as the ratio of premium to population (measured in US$ for convenience of international comparison).

	India (2001-02)	India (2023-24)	Malaysia (2023-24)	Thailand (2023-24)	China(2023-24)
Insurance Penetration (%)	2.7	3.7 (Life:2.8 % Non-Life:1%)	5.2	5.3	3.9
Insurance Density (US$)	11.5	95 (Life:70 & Non-Life: 25)	590	384	508

Source: Swiss Re, Sigma Report on World Insurance 3/2024

Globally insurance penetration and density in 2023-24 were 2.9 per cent and USD 361 for the life segment and 4.2 per cent and USD 528 for the non-life segment respectively. In 2023-24, the insurance density in India increased from 92 in 2022-23 to 95 in 2023-24

The insurance penetration of Life Insurance sector in India is reduced from 3.0 per cent in 2022-23 to 2.8 per cent in 2023-24 and the same for Non-Life Insurance sector remained at 1 per cent in both these years. As such, India's overall insurance penetration reduced to 3.7 per cent in 2023-24 from the level of 4 per cent in 2022-23

Life insurance industry

Post liberalization period has witnessed sharp growth in the insurance industry, more particularly in the life segment. Life insurance industry recorded a premium income of Rs.8.3 lakh crore during 2023-24 as against Rs.7.83 lakh crore in the previous financial year, registering a growth of 6.06 per cent. The private sector life insurers have clocked a growth of 15.05 per cent in premium, while the public sector life insurer recorded 0.23 per cent growth in premium. Life Insurance Corporation of India LIC is the only life insurer underwriting business outside of India and collected a total premium of Rs 476.25 crore during 2023-24.

New business premium underwritten for Life Insurance Industry 2023-24

	Market Share	New Premium Underwritten*	Total New Business Premium	Growth from 2022-23
LIC	58.99%	Rs.2.23 lakh Crore	Rs. 3.78 Lakh Crore	1.93%
Private Insurers	41.01%	Rs.1.56 lakh Crore		

**New premium underwritten refers to the total amount of premium collected from new policies issued within a specific period*

Source: IRDAI

Total Premium of Life Insurers (Crore) in FY 2023-24

Sector	Premium
Public Sector	4.76 lakh crore
Private Sector	3.54 lakh crore
Total	8.30 lakh crore

Source: IRDAI

General insurance industry including Health Insurance Business

The general insurance industry (including standalone health insurers) underwrote total direct premium of Rs. 2.90 lakh crore in India for the year 2023-24 as against Rs.2.57 lakh crore in 2022-23, registering a growth rate of 12.76 per cent as against 16.40 per cent growth rate recorded in the previous year. The public sector general insurers (including specialised insurers) together contributed to 35.03 per cent of the market share while the private sector general insurers contributed to the remaining 64.9 per cent

Sector	Premium (Rs crore) for 2023-24	Growth from 2022-23
PSU	90,252.13	8.8 %
Private General Insurers	1,55,090.19	17.55 %
Private Standalone Health Insurers (SAHI)	33,119.30	26.20 %
Specialized Insurers	11,211.34	(-29.12) %
Industry Total	2,89,683.22	12.76%

Source: IRDAI Annual Report

One of the benefits of opening up of the insurance sector has been the extension of health cover to a wider cross-section of the society. Health insurance business is the largest segment with a contribution of 40.28 percent (38.02 percent in 2022-23) of the total premium. Health Insurance Segment reported growth of 19.49 percent (21.32 percent growth in 2022-23) with the premium amounting to Rs 97,633 crore from 80,502 crore in 2021-22

During the year 2023-24, the non-life insurance sector reported an aggregate profit of Rs 10,119 crore compared to a net loss of 2,566 crore in 2022-23. The Profit after Tax for public sector companies was Rs. 157 crore as against loss of Rs 10,607 crore in 2022-23, private sector general insurers had profit after tax of 5,983 crore as against Rs. 4,665 crore in 2022-23. Specialized insurers was at Rs. 3,063 crore as against Rs. 2,930 crore in 2022-23 and the standalone health insurers was at Rs 915 crore as against Rs. 447 crore in 2022-23

9.6 Investments of the Insurance sector:

Insurers have been mandated to follow the pattern of investment, as required under IRDAI (investment) Regulations, 2016. As on 31.03.2024, the investments made by the insurance industry stood at Rs. 67.57 lakh crore as against Rs. 60.04 lakh crore as on 31.03.2023 registering a growth of 12.54 percent. The share of life Insurers stood at 91 per cent and that of Public Sector insurers stood at 69 percent for the period of 2023-24.

	Insurance Sector (2022-23)	Insurance Sector (2023-24	Life Insurers (2023-24)	Public sector Insurers (2023-24)
Total investments	60.04 Lakh crore	67.57 Lakh Crore	91.90% of total investment	69.46% of total investments

9.7 Rural and Social Sector Business

The (Obligations of Insurers to Rural and Social Sectors) Regulations, 2015 stipulated targets of business from rural and social sectors to be fulfilled by insurers on an annual basis. In terms of these regulations, insurers are required to fulfil year wise business target prescribed (A) in terms of percentage of social sector lives computed on the total business; and (B) in terms of percentage of number of policies for life insurers and gross premium written direct, for general and standalone health insurers, from rural areas. As per Notification dated 16.10.2002 titled Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Obligation of Insurers to Rural Social Sectors) Regulations,2002 Social Sector includes unorganized sector, informal sector, economically vulnerable or backward classes and other categories of persons, both in rural and urban area.

All the life insurers* including LIC have fulfilled their rural sector obligations for the year 2023-24. The data is tabulated as below:

	Life Insurance Companies	Private Life Insurance Companies	LIC
Rural Sector Obligations	122.70 lakh policies (42.05%)	28.91% of total policies	47.72% of total policies
Total lives covered under Social sector.	6.66 crore (22.75%)	26.88% of total policies	5.73% of total policies

(*M/s Sahara India Life Insurance Co. Ltd. is not considered for this obligation as it was directed by IRDAI not to underwrite new business as per the IRDAI order dated June 23, 2017.

During FY 2023-24, all 25 general insurers (excluding Specialized and Stand-Alone Health Insurers) have fulfilled their social sector obligations. All general insurers (excluding Specialized and Stand-Alone Health Insurers) underwrote a premium of Rs. 40,857 crore in the rural sector in FY 2023-24. Public sector and private sector insurers underwrote 21 per cent and 79 per cent respectively of total gross premium procured in the rural sector.

The seven SAHI insurers procured Rs 4,712 crores premium in rural sector constituting 14.23 per cent of gross premium procured by them in the year 2023-24 and have covered 59.32 lakh lives under social sector i.e., 6.73 per cent of total lives covered in the previous year.

9.8 Micro insurance

Micro insurance being a low price-high volume business, its success and sustainability depends mainly on keeping the transaction costs down. IRDAI (Obligations of insurers to Rural and Social sectors) 2015 promulgated under Section 32B and 32C of the Insurance Act, 1938 stipulate obligations of insurers in respect of rural and social sector, which has also contributed substantially to the development and promotion of micro insurance products in India.

Initially, Micro Insurance Regulations were notified in the year 2005 and upon review, IRDAI notified IRDAI (Micro Insurance) Regulations, 2015 permitting several more entities like RBI regulated NBFC-MFIs, District Cooperative Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Urban Co-operative Banks, Business Correspondents (BCs), Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACs) and other cooperative societies to be appointed as Micro Insurance agents facilitating better penetration of Micro Insurance business. The Regulations also included additional policy holder protection measures.

In micro-insurance-life, the individual new business premium for the year 2023-24 was Rs. 152.57 crore through 3.41 lakh new policies and the Group new business premium amounted to Rs. 10,707.82 crore covering 1,783.92 lakh lives. There were 1,01,848 micro insurance agents attached to life insurers at the end of FY 2023-24. Total number of general insurance policies issued by Micro Insurance Agents (excluding of Standalone health insurers) were 23,746 in the year 2023-24.

IRDAI has permitted Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) covering non-loanee farmers, to be solicited and marketed by Micro Insurance Agents under IRDAI (Micro Insurance) Regulations, 2015. Further, general insurance policies issued to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as classified in MSMED Act, 2006 under various lines of general insurance business will also qualify as general Micro Insurance business up to premium of Rs.10,000 per annum per MSME.

9.9 Initiatives/Steps taken by DFS:

1. This department has been continuously reviewing the performance of PSGICs. As a result, the total aggregate losses amounting to Rs 10,607 Cr in FY 2022-23 were improved to a profit of Rs 157 Cr in 2023-24.

2. DFS in co-ordination with DIPAM has disinvested its equity stake to the extent of 3.39% in General Insurance Corporation of India by Offer for Sale of Equity Shares through the stock exchange mechanism on 4 and 5 September 2024. A total of 594,32,385 Equity Shares (3.39% of the paid-up equity share capital of the Company) were sold raising approx. ₹2345.55 crore.

3. This department in collaboration with the sector regulator IRDAI is taking measures to monitor cyber security related issues in public sector insurance companies. DFS has requested IRDAI to conduct a regular review of the cyber security of insurance companies and intermediaries to align with up-to-date security mechanisms for prevention and monitoring of threats.

4. With a view to address accessibility needs of persons with disabilities in respect of the facilities and services pertaining to Insurance Sector, DFS has formulated the "Accessibility Standards and Guidelines for infrastructure and services in Insurance Sector" in August 2024.

5. This department is supporting MoRTH in implementing the Scheme for Cashless Treatment for Road Accident victims under Golden Hour, which is a welfare measure for saving the lives of road accident victims. Additionally, DFS is coordinating between MoRTH and insurance companies for timely contribution to Motor Vehicle Accident Fund. A total of Rs 480 crore (Approx.) has been contributed by Insurance companies in "account for insured vehicles" as on December 2024.

6. Insurance Surety Bonds (ISBs) are being envisaged to be a viable alternative/complement to Bank Guarantee (BG). In this regard, DFS has requested all Ministries to explore, adopt and promote the use of surety bonds in projects related to their ministries.

7. This Department had collaborated with NDMA, reinsurers and leading insurance companies for industry wide consultation for promoting the use of "Insurance" as a key risk mitigation measure for risks posed by climate change. Deliberations on Alternate

Sources of Funding for Disaster Risk Financing (DRF) were also held, wherein Asian Development Bank and World Bank briefed about Catastrophe Bonds and Contingent Lines of Credit.

8. Central Government vide notifications dated 30.4.2024 notified the Wage Revision for the employees of LIC effective from 1.8.2022.

9. Enhancement of employers' contribution to NPS from existing 10% to 14% of Basic Pay and dearness allowance to LIC employees covered under NPS.

10. Amendments in the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Salary and Allowances payable to, and other terms and conditions of service of Chairperson and other members), Rules 2000: revision of salary of Chairperson and Whole-time members of IRDAI.

11. Consequent upon upgradation of the position of General Manager & Director (GMD) to Executive Director (ED) vide ACC approved guidelines dated 21.12.2023, three in position GMDs have been upgraded to ED and nine EDs have been appointed in Public Sector General Insurance Companies.

10 Pension Sector

10.1 National Pension System (NPS)

The National Pension System (NPS) was introduced by the Government of India vide notification dated 22nd December, 2003, to replace the defined benefit pension system by defined contribution pension scheme in order to provide old age income security in a fiscally sustainable manner and to channelize small savings into productive sectors of the economy through prudential investments. It was made mandatory for all new recruits to the Government service (except armed forces) with effect from 1st January, 2004, and has also been rolled out for all citizens with effect from 1st May, 2009, on voluntary basis. NPS has been adopted by most State Governments and most of the Central and State autonomous bodies. Subsequently, the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) Act, 2013 was passed. The Scheme offers two types of accounts, namely Tier-I, which is the Pension account, and Tier-II account, which is a voluntary withdrawal account allowed with an active Tier-I account. At exit on superannuation, subscriber would be mandatorily required to invest at least 40% of the pension wealth in Tier-I to purchase an annuity from an Insurance Company regulated by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) and a maximum of 60% of the accumulated corpus is given to the subscriber in one lump-sum. If the subscriber exits before superannuation or 60 years of age, he/ she has to invest at least 80% of the accumulated balance to purchase an annuity and the remaining 20% can be withdrawn as lump sum. Some features of NPS are listed below:

a. Architecture of NPS:

NPS architecture consists of Points of Presence (PoPs) and aggregators as collection and distribution arms, a Central Record keeping Agency (CRA) which maintains the data and records, Trustee Bank to manage the banking operations, Pension Fund Managers (PFMs) for generating and maximizing returns on investments of subscribers, Custodian to take care of the assets purchased by the Fund managers and NPS Trust which holds the assets of subscribers for their benefit and oversees the investment operations.

b. Withdrawal under NPS

Subscribers can withdraw up to 25% of their own contributions at any time before exit from NPS Tier-I after minimum of 3 years from the date of joining, for a maximum of three times during the entire tenure of subscription for certain specified purposes.

c. Tax Benefits under NPS:

- In addition to the deduction of ₹1.50 lakhs allowed under section 80 CCD (1), an additional tax deduction of ₹50,000/- under section 80CCD 1(B) of the Income Tax Act, 1961, for contributions to NPS.
- The employee can claim deduction for employer's contribution up to 14% of salary under Section 80CCD (2) of the Income Tax Act. The employers can also claim deduction of the same under Section 36(i) (iv) (a) of the Income Tax Act.
- Amount utilized for purchase of annuity plan and lump-sum withdrawal on exit is exempted tax under Section 80CCD (5) and Section 10(12A) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 respectively.
- Interim/ Partial Withdrawal from NPS Tier I up to 25% of the contributions made by NPS subscriber is also tax free.
- Contribution by the Central Government employees under Tier-II Tax Saver Account of NPS is covered under Section 80 C of the Income Tax Act, 1961, for deduction up to ₹1.50 lakh with a lock- in period of 3 years.

d. Freedom of choice for selection of Pension Funds and pattern of investment to Government employees

- Choice of Pension Fund: Subscribers are allowed to choose any one of the pension funds including Private sector pension funds. They can change their option once in a year.
- Choice- of Investment pattern: The Government employees choose to either invest 100% of the funds in Government securities (Scheme G) or in

Conservative Life Cycle Fund with maximum exposure to equity capped at 25% at the age of 35 years and tapering off thereafter (LC-25), or

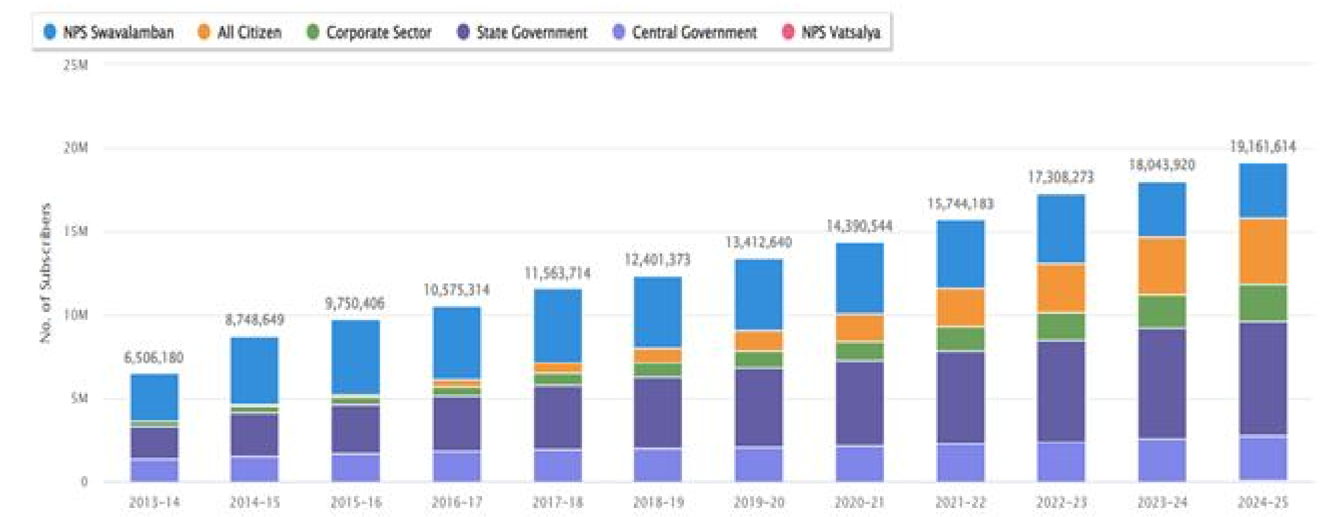
Moderate Life Cycle Fund with maximum exposure to equity capped at 50% at the age of 35 years and tapering off thereafter (LC-50).

The status of NPS as on 31st October, 2024, is as under:

Sector		Number of subscribers	Asset under Management (Rs in Cr.)
Central Government		26,79,623	3,61,216
State Government		67,80,644	6,63,429
Non-Govt Sector	Corporate	21,70,791	1,98,812
	All Citizen Model	39,38,762	68,080
NPS Lite* (discontinued)		33,44,225	5,932
Total		**1,89,14,045**	**12,97,469**

*(No fresh registration permitted w.e.f. 1st April, 2015)

NPS Subscriber Base:



* For FY 2024-25, Subscribers as on 31st December, 2024.

Source: NPS Trust

New Initiatives under NPS

- A new Life Cycle Fund namely Balanced Life Cycle Fund (BLC) was launched on 01st October, 2024. Equity allocation up to 50% is maintained until the age of 45. This is currently available to subscribers in the private sector (All-Citizen Model and Corporate).

- Same Day Investment of NPS contributions (T+0) received by Trustee Bank. Earlier, NPS contributions received by the Trustee Bank were invested on the next settlement day (T+1), however, from 1st July , 2024, NPS contributions received by the Trustee Bank are invested on the same day.

- To facilitate easier contribution, an additional channel for the NPS contribution has been introduced on Bharat Bill Payment System (BBPS), using multiple payment applications such as BHIM, PhonePe, PayTM etc.

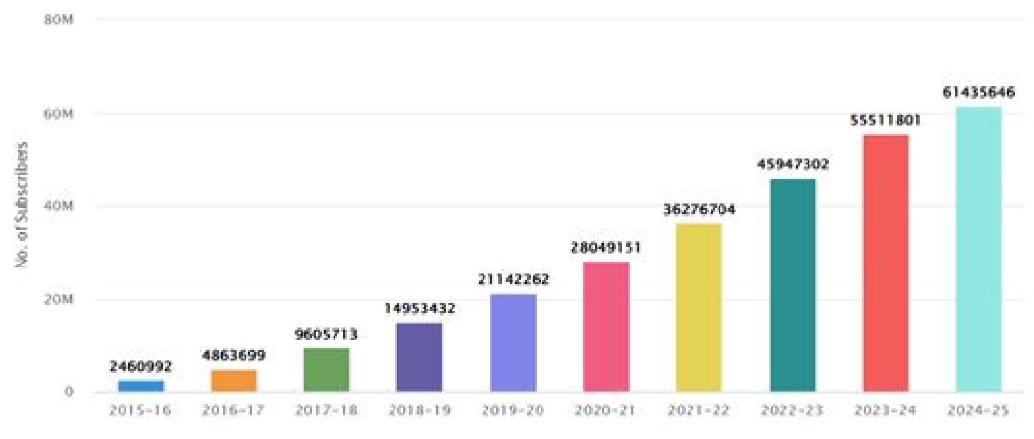
10.2 NPS- Vatsalya Scheme

NPS Vatsalya Scheme, announced by the Hon'ble Finance Minister in the Union Budget of FY 2024-25, was launched on 18th September, 2024. The scheme is designed for parents/guardians to contribute, a minimum of Rs. 1000 per annum with no ceiling on maximum contribution, for minor subscriber. On attaining the age of majority, the account of the subscriber can be seamlessly converted into NPS account. All minors who are citizens of India, are eligible to participate in the scheme, on a voluntary basis. As on 1st December, 2024, a total of 70,561 subscribers have been enrolled under the scheme.

10.3 Atal Pension Yojana (APY)

Atal Pension Yojana (APY) was launched on 9th May, 2015, with the objective of creating a universal social security system for all Indians, especially the poor, the under-privileged and the workers in the unorganised sector. It is open to all citizens of India between 18-40 years of age having a savings bank account in a bank or post-office. For better targeting of guaranteed pension to unorganised sector workers, an income tax payer shall not be eligible to join APY from 1st October, 2022. The subscriber under APY is required to make a monthly/ quarterly/six monthly contribution of an amount determined by the amount of pension chosen and the age of joining the scheme. The subscriber shall receive a government guaranteed minimum pension of Rs.1000 per month, Rs. 2000 per month, Rs. 3000 per month, Rs. 4000 per month or Rs. 5000 per month, after the age of 60 years until death, depending on the contribution chosen. The spouse of the subscriber shall be entitled to receive the same pension amount as that of the subscriber after the death of the subscriber. After the death of both subscriber and the spouse, the nominee of the subscriber shall be entitled to receive the pension wealth, as accumulated till age 60 of the subscriber.

APY is being administered by the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) under the overall administrative and institutional architecture of the National Pension System (NPS). As on 29th November, 2024, the number of enrolments under APY is more than 7.15 crore with an AUM of Rs. 41,882 crores.



* For FY 2024-25, Subscribers as on 31st December, 2024.

Source: NPS Trust

10.4 Major measures/steps undertaken to increase coverage under the Schemes:

National Pension System

- Engaging with Fintech companies to increase penetration through online mode and with Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) to focus on the rural areas.
- Regular conferences are being organized on NPS in association with trade bodies.
- ENRICH ELEVATE ENROL - TRIPLE "E" and NPS Diwas campaigns were organized to encourage and honor the efforts of PoP officials who significantly contribute to NPS expansion.
- Publicity and media campaigns are being run by PFRDA through electronic media, print media, and social media.
- PFRDA organized Symposium on 'Atmanirbhar Pensioned Society for a Viksit Bharat' in collaboration with IIM Lucknow on 22nd June, 2024, at Noida Campus of IIM Lucknow, to engage with all the stakeholders and eminent experts to come out with policy suggestions, and an action plan.

Atal Pension Yojana

- Physical APY outreach program and townhall meetings are organised all over India.
- Zonal strategy review meetings are conducted at New Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai with APY-SPs and SLBC Convenors, to discuss strategies for the promotion and outreach of APY.
- Performance review meetings were conducted with the Nodal Officers of APY Service Providers (Banks and DoP) and SLBCs/UTLBCs on a regular basis.
- APY Subscribers Information Brochure is made available online in 13 vernacular languages A single-page flyer on APY is also made available in English and 22 Indian languages included in the Eight Schedule of the Constitution.
- Periodic advertisements are published in print, electronic, and social media.
- Virtual capacity building programs for Banking Correspondents (BCs) and field staff of Banks, Self Help Group (SHG) members, bank-sakhis of State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLMs) organised to propagate APY.
- Engagement with various Ministries of Government of India, National Centre for Financial Education (NCFE), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), and SRLM to spread awareness and coverage of APY.
- Online channels such as e-APY, net-banking, mobile app and bank's web-portal, activated for easy online onboarding.
- APY Help Desk and Chatbot at Protean - CRA are operational for assisting APY subscribers.
- QR Codes for APY User services, APY Transactional services, APY Information services, APY Podcast/ Videos, APY Call Centre are available for creating awareness.

10.5 Steps undertaken for Financial Literacy and Awareness creation

- PFRDA is imparting training, through an empaneled agency, to existing subscribers as well as general public, on the pension schemes regulated/ administered by the PFRDA.
- The "Retirement Planner Scheme" - an initiative which aims at creating awareness about retirement planning, pension schemes regulated/administered by the PFRDA.

10.6 Initiatives for improving delivery of services and ensuring 'inclusive growth'

Vide Gazette Notification dated 16.08.2024, this Department has issued the Accessibility Standards and Guidelines (For creating infrastructure for persons with disabilities) for PFRDA-regulated intermediaries.

11. Financial Institutions

11.1 National Housing Bank (NHB)

The National Housing Bank (NHB) is a development financial institution, established in 1988, under the National Housing Bank Act, 1987 (Central Act no. 53 of 1987). NHB operates as the principal agency to promote housing finance institutions and to provide financial and other support to such institutions. NHB's three broad functions are Supervision of Housing Finance Companies (HFCs), Financing and Promotion & Development. NHB provides finance to the housing sector through two windows namely Refinance and Project Finance. NHB's business includes refinancing individual housing loans of HFCs, SCBs, Regional Rural Banks and Small Finance Banks (SFBs) and financing public agencies and public private partnerships for their housing projects.

The Urban Infrastructure Development Fund (UIDF) was initiated in the Union Budget of FY 2023-24 utilizing the priority sector lending shortfall. As on 31.12.2024, an amount of ₹20,000 crore (₹10,000 Crore under Tranche-I & II each) has been allocated under UIDF, managed by the National Housing Bank (NHB). The primary objective of UIDF is to complement the urban infrastructure development initiatives of State Governments/UTs in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities by offering a reliable source of financing. NHB has established normative allocation guidelines for

States/UTs and implemented an automated system for efficient scheme execution. As on 31.12.2024, the Bank has sanctioned ₹ 6,882.85 crore under UIDF.

National Housing Bank (NHB) is an officer-oriented development financial institution with staff strength of 241 officials (as on December 31, 2024) with diversified educational background. NHB operates through its Headquarter located at New Delhi and Regional Offices spread across the country. As of December 2024, the Bank has 17 Regional Offices situated at Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Chandigarh, Chennai, Delhi, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kolkata, Lucknow, Mumbai, Patna, Raipur, Ranchi and Trivandrum.

11.1.2 Refinancing

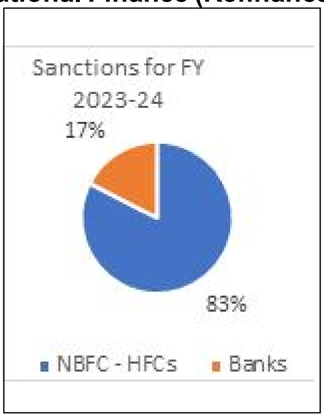
Till 31.12.2024, National Housing Bank has disbursed cumulative refinance of ₹ 4.04 lakh crore, out of which ₹ 52,447.80 crores have been disbursed under Affordable Housing Fund. The details of refinance activities undertaken by NHB during FY 2023-24 and FY2024-25 (till 31.12.2024) are as below:

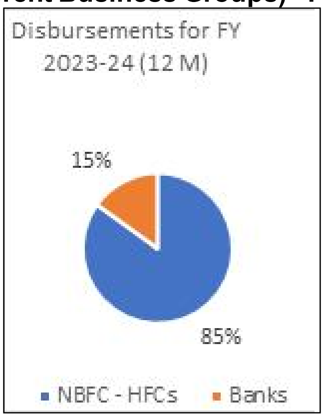
(₹Crores)

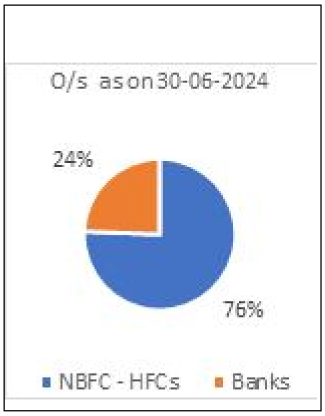
	FY2023-24 (01.07.2023 – 30.06.2024)			FY2024-25 (01.07.2024 – till 31.12.2024)		
Business Groups	**Sanction**	**Disbursement**	**Outstanding as on 30-06-2024**	**Sanction**	**Disbursement***	**Outstanding as on 31-12-2024**
Institutional Finance (Refinance) -NBFC (HFCs)	29,458	27,244	77,292	21,753	13,261	80,961
Institutional Finance (Refinance) -Banks	6,212	4,841	24,911	5,010	600	22,119
Total	**35,670**	**32,085**	**1,02,204**	**26,763**	**13,861**	**1,03,080**

**figure includes disbursement from carried forwarded limit of last financial year.*

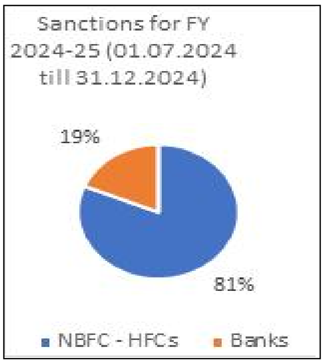
Institutional Finance (Refinance to different Business Groups) - FY 2023-24

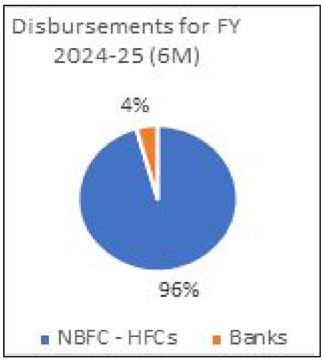


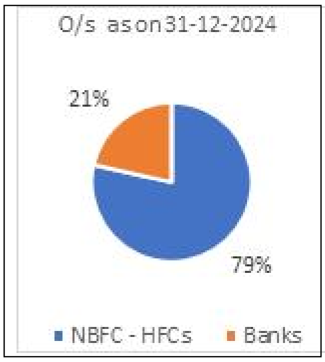




Institutional Finance (Refinance to different Business Groups) FY 2024-25 (Till 31.12.2024)







11.1.3. Financial Highlights

- Bank posted a Net Profit of ₹ 909 crore for the Half Year (HY) ended December 2024 (July-December) with ROA of 1.61%, Return on NOF of 13.44% and Capital Adequacy Ratio (CRAR) of 40.57% as on 31.12.2024.
- Gross NPA ratio of the Bank stood at 0.62% as on 31.12.2024.

11.1.4. Projections/estimates for the period from 01-01-2025 to 30-06-2025

- Bank has disbursed a cumulative amount of ₹ 13,861 crores till 31.12.2024 during the current financial year (July, 2024 - June, 2025).
- Bank has projected refinance sanctions of ₹ 45,000 crores and disbursements of ₹40,000 crores during FY 2024-25 (July-June).

11.2 Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)

Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) was established under an Act of Parliament in 1990. SIDBI is the Principal Financial Institution engaged in Promotion, Financing & Development of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector and in coordinating the functions of various Institutions engaged in similar activities.

SIDBI extends financial assistance to MSMEs by way of (a) Direct Finance through its branch network as also in partnership with other Institutions and (b) Indirect Finance/Refinance through Banks (including Small Finance Banks), NBFCs, MFIs and other institutions by extending refinance/ resource support assistance against MSME portfolio of such institutions. Apart from the above, SIDBI is also engaged in various developmental and ecosystem building initiatives for the MSME sector in India such as, Cluster Level Interventions, Promotional & Development Initiatives, Government Scheme Management, Digital Innovations, Venture Capital Support for Start-ups, etc.

SIDBI through its network of subsidiaries/ associates viz. MUDRA Ltd., SIDBI Venture Capital Ltd, CGTMSE continues to make targeted interventions like venture capital investment, credit guarantee in the MSME ecosystem.

11.2.1 Financial Highlights

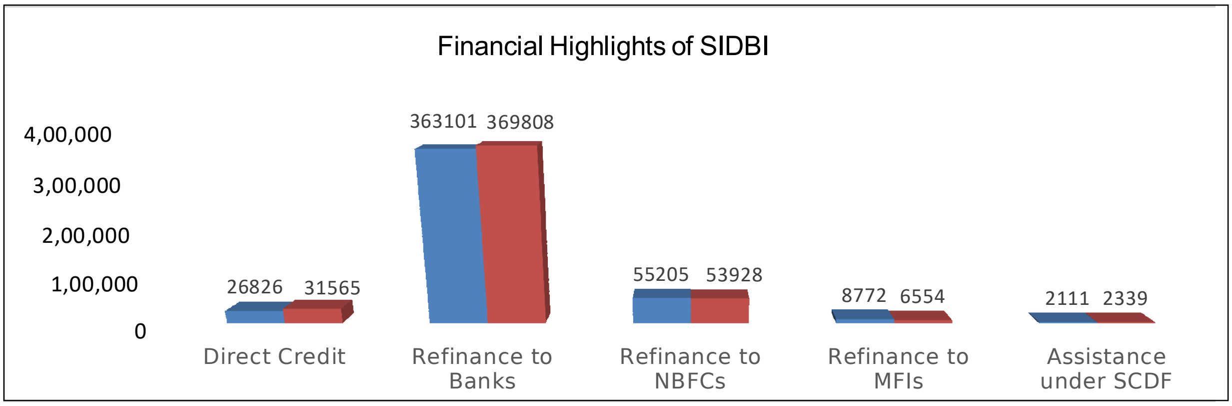
Amount in Crore

Business Groups	**FY 2024**	**FY 2025 (as on 31.12.2024)**
	Outstanding	**Outstanding**
Direct Credit	26,826	31,566
Refinance to Banks	3,63,101	3,69,809
Refinance to NBFCs	55,205	53,933
Refinance to MFIs	8,772	6,554
Assistance under Cluster Development Fund	2,111	2,339
Total	**4,56,015**	**4,64,201**

Charts comparing financial data as on FY 2024 (as on 31/03/2024) and FY 2025 (as on 31/12/2024)

Net Profit: The Net profit of the bank increased by 20% to Rs 4,026 crore in FY2024.

Asset base: Total Assets increased by 30% to Rs 5,22,521 crore in FY2024.



11.2.2 Initiatives:

- The new Initiatives of SIDBI for the MSME Sector include end-to-end digitization of its Direct Credit operations, launch of Express loan product (a straight through process for quick in-principle sanction without any paper work), launching of an NBFC Growth Accelerator Programme (NGAP) for capacity building of smaller/lower-rated NBFCs, establishing smart clusters through energy efficiency (EE) workshops and energy audits in MSMEs using Energy Service Companies (ESCOs) under GRiT (Green Inclusivity) project, Udyam Assist Platform etc.
- SIDBI's service coverage to MSME Clusters: As announced by Hon'ble FM in the Budget, out of the 24 new Branch Offices proposed to be opened in the current FY, SIDBI has already expanded its physical presence by opening 22 new branch offices. The remaining 2 branches shall be opened before March 31, 2025. After the opening of all 24 Branch offices, SIDBI's reach will extend to 168 out of 242 major clusters.
- Fund of Funds Scheme (FFS): FFS contributes to the corpus of SEBI registered Category I and II Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs). These AIFs in turn are required to invest at least twice the contribution made under FFS in 'startups' as defined by the Government of India gazette notification. As on 31st December 2024, as against the corpus of ₹10,000 crores, SIDBI has committed a cumulative amount of ₹11,687.70 crore to 151 AIFs from the FFS. The scheme has helped catalyse raising of more than Rs 80,000 crores of capital by the AIFs that have been supported under it. While FFS is largely focused on startups in early / early growth stage, it is encouraging to note that 22 of the supported startups are classified as "Unicorns" out of the 117 Unicorns in the country.
- Udyam Assist Platform (MSME Formalisation): SIDBI has been authorised as Implementing Agency for the Udyam Assist Platform (UAP) envisaged as a digital platform for the Udyam registration of Informal Micro Enterprises (Micro Enterprises not covered under the GST ecosystem). Till December 31, 2024, 2.52 crore Informal Micro Enterprises (IMEs) were registered on UAP through 209 Designated Agencies.
- SIDBI's Prayaas scheme which provides unsecured assistance of ₹50,000 - ₹5,00,000 to Informal Micro Enterprises (IMEs) through a phygital journey, has so far facilitated over 2.84 lakh IMEs in rural /semi-urban areas with cumulative credit of ₹5,208 crore. Over 85% of these were women beneficiaries. SIDBI has also started lending to individual women members of SHGs in the SRLM structure.
- During the year, the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) reached a significant milestone of approving #1 crore guarantees in its 25th year.

11.2.3 GST Sahay Project-

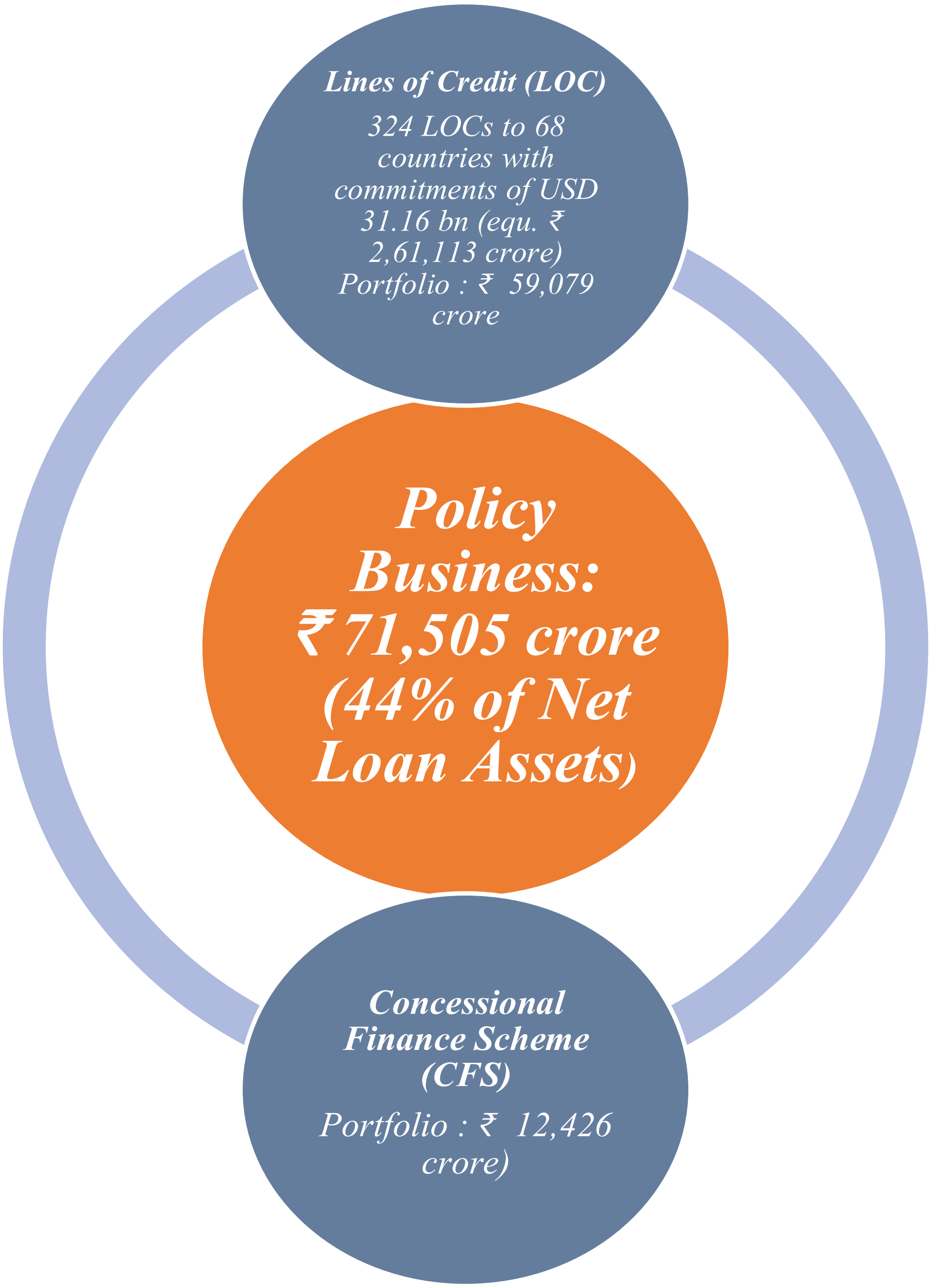
SIDBI, in association with Online PSB Loans Ltd (OPL) and iSPIRT, has developed a reference GST Sahay App using the Open Credit Enhancement Network (OCEN) and Account Aggregator (AA) frameworks for providing 'on tap' invoice-based financing (cash flow based) for small value credit to micro enterprises. The app journey is paperless and covers the entire credit life cycle from origination to repayment. It uses trade information from GSTN, Bank information through AA, Credit bureau status, etc., and also other components of India Stack like e-sign and e-stamping, e-NACH mandate, etc. to achieve paperless process. After RBI approval for adoption of GST Sahay app by Regulated Entities, SIDBI launched this App on 12.3.2024 for providing working capital to Jan Aushadhi Kendra and related stakeholders. Lenders who have rolled out pilot products based on GST Sahay app includes HDFC Bank, some Small Finance Banks & NBFCs. Other major banks i.e. SBI & PNB are also in the process to rollout the product.

11.3 Export - Import Bank of India (Exim Bank)

Exim Bank was established as a statutory, apex financial institution in 1982 under an Act of the Parliament of India, for financing, facilitating and promoting India's international trade and investment, for functioning as the principal financial institution for coordinating the working of institutions engaged in financing export and import of goods and services with a view to promoting the country's international trade, and to function as a key policy-input provider to the Government of India (GoI).

Exim Bank offers a comprehensive range of lending and service / advisory programmes, aimed at aiding the globalisation efforts of Indian companies. Exim Bank especially distinguishes itself in the areas of Project Exports, Lines of Credit (LOCs) and Overseas Investment Finance (OIF) and Ubharte Sitaare Programme (USP), which benefit a gamut of externally oriented Indian companies, including MSMEs. The Bank's Trade Assistance Programme (TAP) is also working towards addressing the trade finance gap to businesses, especially MSMEs, by providing an effective bridge between local banks in partner countries and banks in India.

Exim Bank's Financial Programmes



Policy Business (Data as on September 30, 2024) & Commercial Business:

Byuers' Credit Under NEIA

The Bank has sanctioned an aggregate amount of USD 2.55 bn, for 28 projects, valued at USD 2.80 bn (equ. ₹ 23,463 crore). An aggregate amount of USD 42.17 mn (equ. ₹ 353 crore) was disbursed during the HYE September 30, 2024, under the sanctioned facilities, and the outstanding balance under the BC-NEIA portfolio stood at USD 0.76 bn (equ. ₹ 6,369 crore) .

Sustainable Financing Programme

The Bank had an exposure of ₹ 1,398.60 crore under this programme. The Bank has supported several borrowers under the programme, across a wide array of sectors, including solar energy, wind energy, cleantech, sustainable farming, sustainability solutions, biodegradable dinnerware, etc.

Trade Assistance Programme

The Bank has supported 642 transactions, including refinance and credit lines, aggregating USD 2.28 bn (equ. ₹ 19,106 crore) in more than 40 countries across Africa, South Asia, East Asia, Latin America and Middle East, supporting more than 150 Indian exporters, based in 18 states of India from varied sectors.

Commercial (Fund based) Business

₹ 91,072 crore (56% of Net Loan Assets)

Non-Fund based Portfolio- ₹ 14,594 crore

Non-Fund based Portfolio
(Guarantees, Letters of Credit, etc.)

₹ 14,594 crore

Ubharte Sitaare Programme

The Bank has extended financial support by way of 89 sanctions aggregating ₹ 1,298.54 crore to 70 companies and has disbursed ₹ 788.40 crore, under both fund and non-fund based portfolio. Under the Ubharte Sitaare Fund, the total commitments stand at ₹ 357.50 crore from 12 banks / Institutions / Fund of Funds and cumulative investments to companies stand at ₹181.60 crore.

Overseas Investment Finance

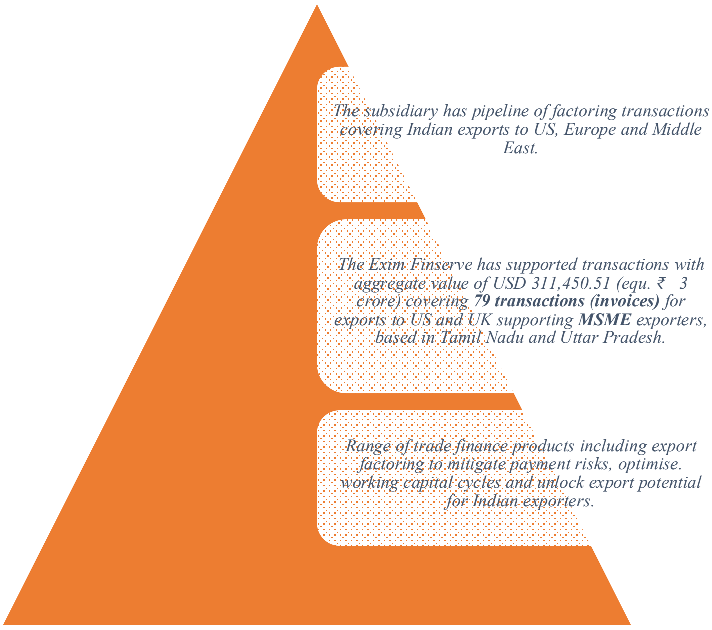
During HYE September 30, 2024, the Bank sanctioned funded and non-funded assistance aggregating ₹ 714 crore under Overseas Investment Finance (OIF) to 6 Indian corporates for part financing their overseas investments in 4 countries.

A difference amount of ₹ 64484.46 crore is accounted by other programmes. The Bank's net loans and advances stood at ₹ 1,62,577 crore, while the non-fund portfolio of the Bank was at ₹ 14,594 crore. The total business portfolio of the Bank, which stood at ₹ 3,50,069 crore, is estimated at ₹ 3,75,000 crore as on March 31, 2025.

India Exim Finserve IFSC Pvt. Ltd.

- India Exim Finserve was inaugurated on August 8, 2023, in line with Budget Announcement 2023.
- the subsidiary is offering Factoring and Forfaiting of Receivables to Indian Exporters, Catering to Indian Corporates and MSMEs.

- As on September 30, 2024, the progress is as follows:



11.4 India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL)

IIFCL is a wholly-owned Government of India company set up in 2006 to provide long-term financial assistance to viable infrastructure projects. IIFCL has been registered with the Reserve Bank of India as a Non-Banking Finance Company - Infrastructure Finance Company (NBFC-ND-IFC) since September 2013. It is amongst the most diversified public sector infrastructure lenders in terms of eligible infrastructure sub-sectors and product offerings. IIFCL is also active in providing inputs and policy support in infrastructure financing space to the Government through various forums, with an aim to promote and develop world-class infrastructure in India. IIFCL has set up three wholly-owned subsidiaries as under:

a) IIFC(UK)

b) IIFCL Projects Limited (IPL)

c) IIFCL Asset Management Company Limited (IAMCL)

The organization gives overriding priority to Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) projects. IIFCL provides long term financing to viable infrastructure projects through a product mix of Direct Lending (SIFTI), Takeout Finance, Refinance and Credit Enhancement. Taking its developmental role further, IIFCL has in FY 2021-22 ventured into investment in Infrastructure Project Bonds and lending to Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs).

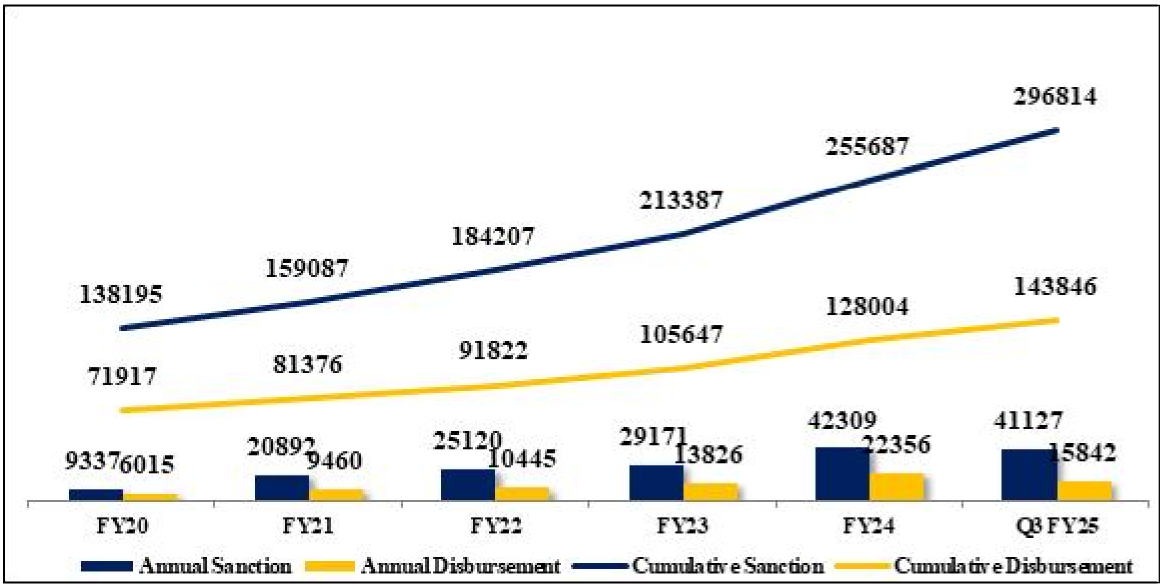


Fig.1 Sanctions and Disbursements as on 31st December 2024

On a standalone basis, as of 31st December, 2024, IIFCL has made cumulative gross sanctions of Rs. 2,96,814 crore to more than 805 projects under Direct Lending, Takeout Finance, Refinance Schemes, Invits, and investment in Bonds. This includes cumulative gross sanctions of Rs. 1,25,659 crore under direct lending. The company has made cumulative disbursements of Rs. 1,43,846 crore till 31st December, 2024. Since inception, 50% of IIFCL's business was done in last 4.75 years.

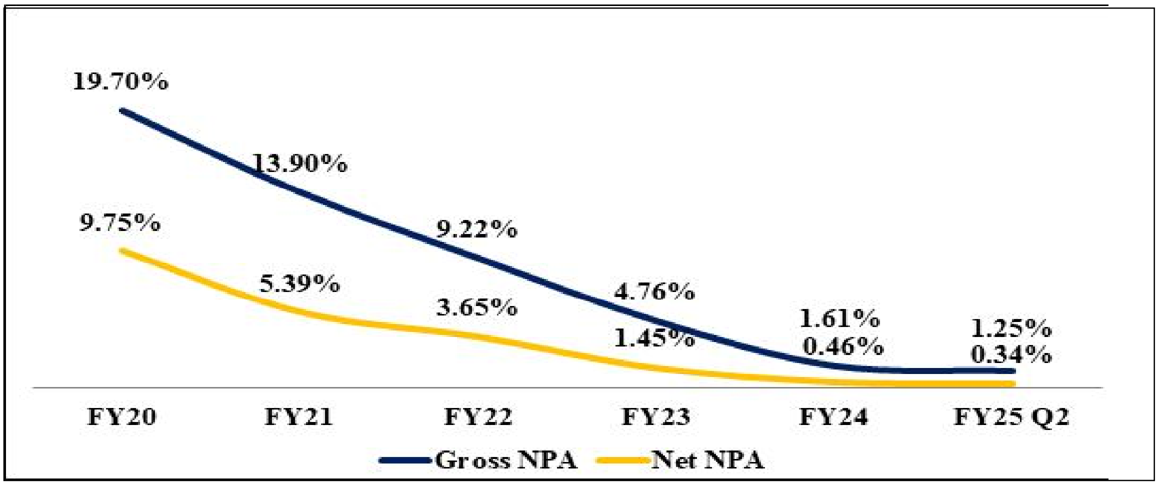


Fig.2 Non-Performing Assets as on 30th September 2024

IIFCL has continued to show declining trend in Non-Performing Assets (NPA) numbers and achieved a reduction in Gross NPA and Net NPA to 1.25% and 0.34%, respectively, as of 30th September, 2024, down from 1.61% and 0.46% as at 31st March, 2024.

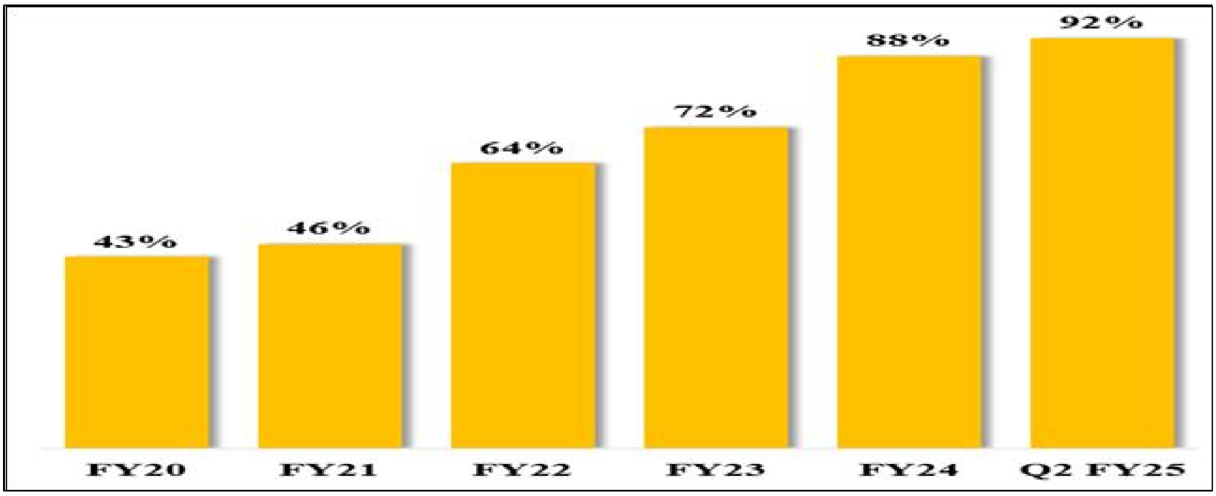


Fig.3 High Quality Assets (A, AA & AAA)

IIFCL's asset quality has improved significantly over last three years, with 92% of IIFCL's loan assets are of high quality (rated A, AA & AAA)

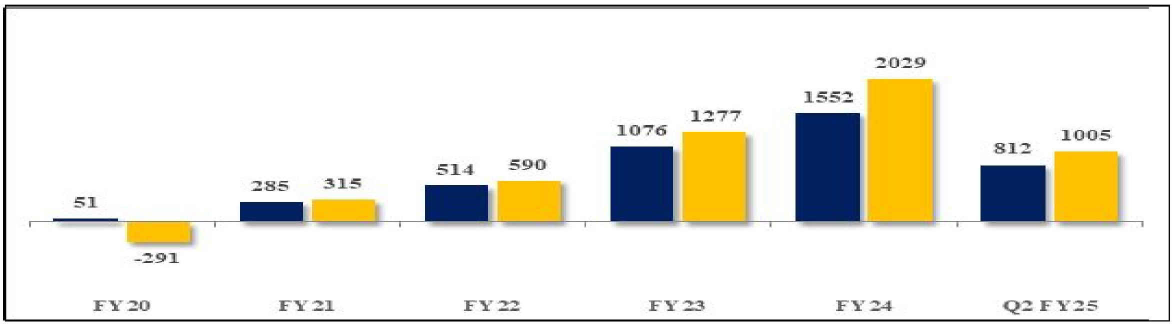


Fig.4 Profitability

IIFCL recorded an all-time high Profit after Tax (PAT) of ₹1,552 crore in FY 2023-24, which is about 44% increase over PAT of ₹1,076 crore in FY 2022-23 and a half-yearly PAT of ₹812 crore in FY 2024-25, which is expected to exceed the previous year's record profit.

Major Initiatives taken by IIFCL

- **Focussed Business Strategy:** IIFCL has taken its first ever initiative to strategically revamp its business plan through external consultation in order to improve the state of infrastructure in India.
- **Green and Sustainable Initiatives:** In its endeavours to promote green and sustainable financing, IIFCL has implemented Green Bond Framework, Sustainability & ESG Financing Framework and has also included Allied infra sectors such as EV, Green Hydrogen, etc, in its Credit Policy.
    - o **Climate Strategy 2030:** IIFCL has set the target to facilitate at least 50% of incremental lending of Rs.1 lakh crore towards green infra projects by 2030, to achieve reduction in lending for fossil fuel-based power plants over 2024, to achieve net zero Scope 1 and Scope 2 by 2030, and to maximize utilization of IIFCL's CSR spending towards green initiatives.
    - o **ESG Rating:** IIFCL has been assigned an ESG rating for the first time of 77 by ICRA ESG, reflecting IIFCL's commitment to integrate sustainability into its operating processes and governance, showcasing notable progress in its ESG journey.
- **Digital Initiatives:** IIFCL has been active on the digital front, with initiatives such as Advanced Infrastructure Project Monitoring System (AIPMS), which was introduced for the first time in the history of infrastructure sector in India. The AIPMS is envisaged as an effective tool for ensuring progress-linked disbursement in infrastructure projects with drone-based monitoring.

11.5 National Bank for Financing Infrastructure and Development

Genesis:

The National Bank for Financing Infrastructure and Development (NBID) had been established through an announcement made by Hon'ble Finance Minister in the Union Budget 2021-22 and is set up as an infrastructure focused Development Financial Institution (DFI) under the National Bank for Financing Infrastructure and Development Act 2021, (NBID Act) on March 28, 2021 to support the development of long-term non-recourse infrastructure financing in India including the development of the bonds and derivatives markets necessary for infrastructure financing and to carry on the business of financing infrastructure. The Institution has been set-up with both financial and developmental objective, as defined in its Act.

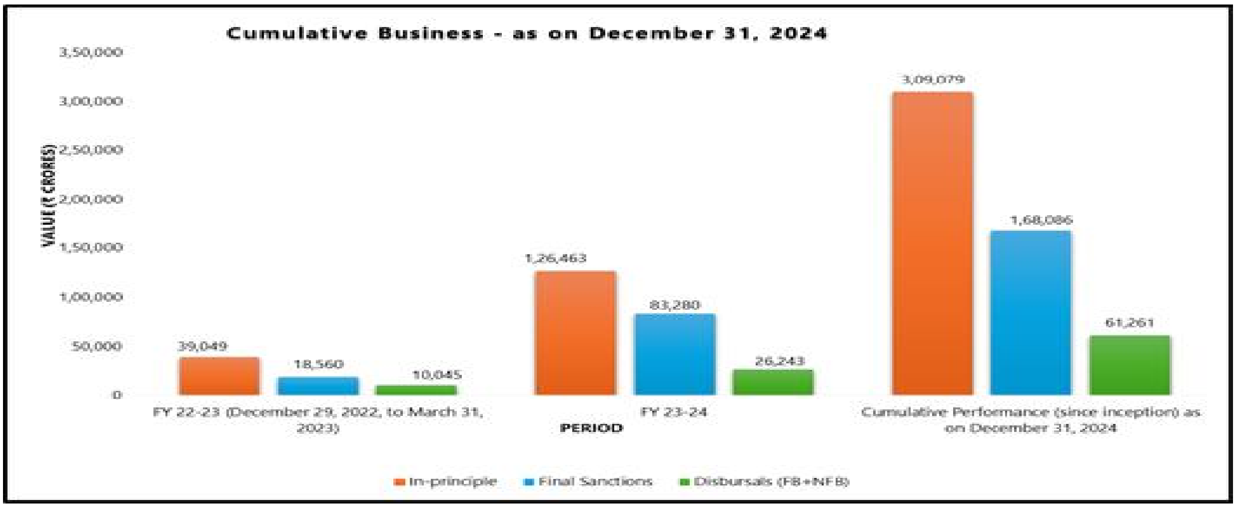
The Institution is supported with ₹ 20,000 crore of equity and ₹ 5,000 crore of grant from the Government of India (GoI). NBID was granted All India Financial Institution (AIFI) status by the RBI on March 8, 2022.

Business & Operations:

NBID commenced its business operations on December 29, 2022, with its first loan disbursement. The Institution reported Net Profit After Taxes of ₹ 1,046 crore for FY 2023, ₹ 1,602 crore for FY 2024 and received Highest AAA (stable) domestic rating from ICRA, CRISIL, CARE and India Ratings. The Institution has reported a net profit of ₹ 977 crore, for the first six months of FY 2025.

The Institution successfully raised ₹ 19,516 crore through bonds in FY 2023 - 2024 with its maiden Bond Issuance in June 2023 and successfully listed on both stock exchanges - BSE and NSE. Further, in FY 2024-2025, during the half year ended September 2024, the institution had successfully raised ₹ 8,911 crore through bonds of which ₹ 3,911 crore had tenor of 20 years.

As of December 31, 2024, the Institution has accorded cumulative sanctions (since December 2022) of ~₹ 1,69,000 crore and cumulative disbursement of ~₹ 62,000 crore across sector such as Roads, Renewables, Power Generation, Railways, Transmission and Distribution, and Social Commercial Sectors amongst others and more than ~ 50% share of sanctions spread across long-term tenors ranging between 15-30 years. The institution projects to accord cumulative sanctions of ~ ₹ 2,00,000 crore and cumulative disbursements of ~ ₹ 94,000 crore by end of FY 2024-2025.



Major achievement towards Developmental Mandate:

i. The Institution is offering Transaction Advisory Services (TAS) with focus on Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) projects facilitating creation of bankable project pipeline.

ii. The Institution is taking steps for developing the ecosystem by creating a Data Repository for the infrastructure sector complementing the National Infrastructure Pipeline in collaboration with PM-Gati Shakti to crowd-in patient capital.

iii. NBID has also introduced a Programme based lending product for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ Municipal Corporations for debt financing of Waste Management projects including Waste to Power, Waste to Biogas & Waste-water treatment.

iv. The Institution is being considered for accreditation with Green Climate Fund (GCF) to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC).

v. For crowding-in private capital, the Bank held maiden Infrastructure Conclave on September 12th, 2024 at Mumbai and co-hosted Infrastructure Financing Conference at London, U.K. on November 14th, 2024

vi. The Institution is also taking steps towards crowding in of investments through Blended / Concessional Finance structures and engagement with World Bank for development of Partial Credit Enhancement (PCE) product; MoU with International Finance Centre (IFC) for Co-Lending activities, LoI with Asian Development Bank for collaboration aimed at promoting climate resilience and supporting the improvement of urban and rural infrastructure.

11.6 The Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI)

IFCI Limited (IFCI) was set up as a Statutory Corporation ("The Industrial Finance Corporation of India" now named as "IFCI Limited") in 1948, as independent India's first Development Financial Institution, for providing medium and long term finance to industry. In 1993, after repeal of the IFCI Act, IFCI became a Public Limited Company, registered under the Companies Act, 1956. IFCI is also registered with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as a Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Non-Banking Finance Company (NBFC-ND-SI) and is also a notified Public Financial Institution under Section 2(72) of the Companies Act, 2013. IFCI became a Government Company in April 2015 and as on date (22-01-2025), the shareholding of GoI stands at 71.72% of paid-up capital of IFCI. IFCI is a public limited company listed on BSE and NSE and has six number of subsidiaries, and one associate under its fold.

IFCI also provides Government Advisory services and Corporate Advisory services. In Government Advisory, IFCI is appointed as a Project Management Agency (PMA) for various Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes launched under the aegis of "Atmanirbhar Bharat" by the Government of India. These schemes are aimed at boosting domestic manufacturing and to attract large investment in the identified sectors. IFCI is also the Verifying & Monitoring Agency for various capital subsidy schemes. Under Corporate Advisory, IFCI is offering financial advisory, ESG advisory and other Project advisory services to the Corporate & Government sectors. IFCI is also the Nodal Agency for monitoring loans of Sugar Development Fund (SDF) since 1984.

12 Special Court and Office of Custodian

12.1 Special Court

The Special Court (Trial of Offences Relating to Transactions in Securities) Act, 1992 came into force on 6.6.1992. The Act was necessitated by reasons of the unprecedented situation wherein very large amount of public monies had been siphoned off into private pockets. The legislature sought to set up a Special Court through this Act for (a) speedy trial of offences, (b) immediate attachment and freezing of all assets of parties suspected to be involved in the scam and (c) a reasonable and equitable distribution of the property.

The Special Court, at present, has one Judge who is sitting High Court Judge on its strength. To support their day-to-day functioning, the office of the Special Court functions with a staff of 26 officials at various levels. These posts are renewed on a year-to-year basis by DFS, Ministry of Finance with the approval of the competent authority. As on 31st March 2024, a total number of pending matters in the Special Court is 79 which includes, Suits and Special Cases (Criminal) and 73 Civil and Criminal Appeals arising out of the orders passed by the Special Court are pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

12.2 Office of the Custodian

To assist the Custodian in discharging the duties under the Special Court (TORTS) Act, 1992, at present there are two offices one at New Delhi and the other at Mumbai. The Delhi office handles the Administration and Establishment matters of both the offices of Custodian and also deals with Supreme Court cases. The Mumbai office mainly deals with the Court matters of the Special Court, which is presided over by a sitting Judge of Hon'ble Bombay High Court. Apart from that the Mumbai office also manages attached properties of notified persons involved in the Security Scam. The present sanctioned strength of the Office of the Custodian is 19 (including the post of Custodian). The charge of Custodian is presently held by a Joint Secretary level Officer of the Department of Financial Services in addition to his substantive charge in the Department of Financial Services.

Since inception, a total of 13,542 cases have been filed in the Special Court and 549 cases in Supreme Court, which have been defended/contested by the Custodian. 13,496 cases in Special Court and 488 cases in Supreme Court have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 46 cases in Special Court and 61 cases in Supreme Court to be disposed as on 31st December, 2024. As on 31st December, 2024, the total outstanding liabilities of notified parties were ₹ 42,117.77 crores as against recoverable assets amounting to ₹ 5074.92 crores. Till 31st December, 2024, ₹12,268.9 crores (approximately) has been recovered by the Custodian and out of these assets ₹ 7,193.98 crores have been distributed to the Income Tax Department, Banks and others as per the orders of the Special Court.

The status of de-notified parties as on 31.12.2024 is as under:

Total Notified Parties	De-Notified till date	Remaining Notified Parties	Remarks
70	29	41	Out of remaining 41 NPs, 27 NPs are family members of Late Harshad Mehta and their associate firms. Last Notification notifying Smt. Rasila Mehta (Mother of Harshad S Mehta) and Smt. Rina Mehta (Sister-in-law of HSM) was issued on 4 Jan 2007.Last party de-notified on 12th December, 2024 was Shri B.C.Dalal.

13. Disposal of Public Grievances

Timely redressal of public grievances relating to banking and insurance sectors is an important tool towards upgrading the quality of customer service in this very crucial segment of financial sector. Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) has established CPGRAMS (Centralised Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System), (an online web-based system), to resolve public grievances.

Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) vide its Office Memorandum dated 23.08.2024 had reduced the timeline of redressal of grievance from 30 days to 21 days and the timelines for redressal of appeals remains unchanged to 30 days. Same was communicated to RBI/IRDAI/All PSBs/PSICs/FIs vide Department of Financial Services email dated 20.09.2024 for taking necessary action. Regular monitoring of adherence to timelines is done by Department of Financial Services.

In Department of Financial Services, a large number of grievances/complaints concerning Banking and Insurance Sectors are received directly from citizens, both online and by post. The postal grievances are also digitized and processed through CPGRAMS for its onward transmission to the designated Nodal Officers i.e. Deputy General Manager/General Manager (DGM/GM) of concerned Public Sector Banks/Public Sector Insurance Companies (PSBs/PSICs) for its redressal within a maximum time limit of 21 days. These directions are followed by all organisations under the Department of Financial Services. Action taken reports are uploaded on the system and a scanned copy of the reply is provided to the complainant on CPGRAMs and same can be viewed by them online. In addition, a dedicated Grievance Handling Cell has been set up in the Department, which is accessible at the Telephone No. 23346785 and email address sobo3-dfs@nic.in.

The Banks and Insurance Companies have grievance redressal mechanism in place and are also hosted on their respective websites. The first level of grievance redressal is Branch Manager in Banks and Insurance Companies followed by Zonal Managers and then General Manager (Customer Care) in Head Office. The grievances concerning private banks and private insurance companies are resolved through Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) respectively. The PSBs have also established Ombudsman for settlement of grievances.

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has launched 'The Reserve Bank Integrated Ombudsman Scheme, 2021' on 12.11.2021. The Scheme integrates the existing three Ombudsman Scheme of RBI namely - (i) the Banking Ombudsman Scheme, 2006 (ii) the Ombudsman Scheme for Non-Banking Financial Companies, 2018 and (iii) the Ombudsman Scheme for Digital Transaction, 2019. In addition to integrating the three existing schemes also includes under its ambit Non-Scheduled Primary Co-operative Banks with a deposit size of Rs.50.00 crore and above. The scheme adopts "One Nation One Ombudsman mechanism". There are 17 Insurance Ombudsman set up by IRDAI. In case of banking there are 24 offices of RBI ombudsman. When the petitioners are not satisfied with the kind of disposal by the concerned Banks/Insurance Company, they can file their complaints with the Ombudsmen concerned for the settlement of their grievance through mediation and passing of awards.

14. Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005

As per RTI Act, any citizen can seek information under RTI by making an appropriate application in writing along with the prescribed fees to the Central Public Information Officer, Department of Financial Services,3rdFloor, Jeevan Deep Building, Parliament Street, New Delhi-110091 and/ or can also file an RTI under RTI Act, 2005, on Online Portal available at www.rtionline.gov.in

During FY 2024-25 (up to 30.11.2024), 3886 RTI Applications and 27 First Appeals were received on various matters related to Banking, Insurance and pension. All the applications and appeals were replied/disposed of within the stipulated time as prescribed under the RTI Act, 2005.

Section 4 of the RTI Act casts an obligation on every public authority to make certain suo-moto disclosures on its website. DFS has also made such suo-moto disclosures on its website, regarding information on various functions, powers and duties etc.

15. VIGILANCE

Department of Financial Services (DFS) is the Administrative Department for Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Public Sector Insurance Companies (PSICs) and Financial Institutions (FIs). A Joint Secretary level officer has been designated as Chief Vigilance Officer of the Department. He is assisted by Director, Under Secretary and Section Officer in the discharge of his functions.

15.1 Performance

a) The Vigilance Division of the Department monitors the progress on disposal of complaints received from various sources and pendency of disciplinary / vigilance cases regularly and holds meeting with CVOs in this Department at appropriate intervals.

b) Instructions have been issued from time to time, as and when any gap in the system is observed, to strengthen the preventive vigilance in these organisations.

c) Vigilance Section, DFS organised a training programme for CVOs of PSICs and officers of DFS through National Insurance Academy, Pune.

d) Vigilance Section also held many Secretary level meetings to review pending fraud cases, status of Section 17A and 19 of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 cases with senior officers of CBI and CVOs of PSBs.

e) A Committee has been formed by IBA to suggest a vigilance manual or SOP to protect bonafide bankers from disproportionate action by Law Enforcement Agencies. Vigilance Section, DFS is providing necessary support to the Committee to assist banking fraternity.

f) CVC's Annual Sectoral Review Meeting for PSBs was held to review the status of large value fraud cases, complaints and sanctions for investigation and prosecution.

15.2. Vigilance Awareness Week was observed from 28.10.2024 to 03.11.2024. Essay and slogan writing competitions, both in Hindi and English, were held to create awareness about vigilance rules in the Department. Vigilance Section, DFS also oversaw the successful completion of Vigilance Awareness Week in subordinate organisations viz. Public Sector Banks/Public Sector Insurance companies and Public Sector Financial Institutions.

16. Debt Recovery Tribunals(DRTs)/Debt Recovery Appellate Tribunals(DRATs)

16.1 Revamped e-auction portal

In 2018, Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, suggested to create an e-Auction platform to capture and display complete details of properties mortgaged to banks which are to be auctioned under SARFAESI Act and to boost the sale value realized through bank e-auctions.

A common web portal https://ibapi.in (Indian Banks Auction Properties Information) after due testing by the member PSU banks was developed by Indian Bank (erstwhile Allahabad Bank). Subsequently MSTC Ltd., a PSU under the Ministry of Steel, was shortlisted for conducting property e-auctions with an integrated e-payment facility. The common e-auction platform for PSBs went live in December 2019 under the name of "e-Bikray". After consideration of challenges and concerns i.e. ease of transacting, enhancing the user experience, expanding the reach of the portal represented by Banks, it was decided to launch a revamped e-auction portal. In order to ensure that listing and auction of properties take place in a seamless manner, the revamped e-auction platform has been made operational as per the latest standards in the industry. This will result into increase in the pool of potential buyers and hence higher recoveries for banks. The portal has now been launched.

16.2. Revision in the DRT regulations

With a view to make processes more efficient in Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) and also to make it uniform across DRTs, the regulations followed in the DRTs which were formulated in 2015 have been comprehensively revised after consulting the stakeholders. The revised DRT Regulation 2024 has been sent by DFS to all DRTs for adoption. The salient features of revised DRT Regulations 2024 are given as under:

i. Uniform procedure has been prescribed to be followed in DRTs. In order to reduce the time taken in wrapping up the proceedings in DRTs and thereby increasing efficiency of DRTs, maximum time limit for scrutiny has been reduced from seven days to three days, waiting period for service of summons for the second time (in instances where summons served at the first time are returned to the Tribunal) has been reduced from 15 days to 7 days. Provision has been made for immediate generation of RCs after final order from the Presiding Officer.

ii. Provision has been made for online application of Certified copy of the documents filed in DRTs. This will enhance ease of access to the applicant in accessing the documents.

iii. Provision for online inspection of the records of the cases filed in DRT on e-DRT system, has been enabled through amendments in regulation. The digitization of access to documents is likely to reduce the time taken in the complete adjudication process.

iv. Provision for furnishing a link to the defendant / respondents at the stage of summons itself to access the digitized copy of the Paper Book and other documents will surely curtail the time taken by the defendant /respondent in filing the reply to the Original Application The parties cannot complain anymore that they have not got complete paper book (hard copy).

v. Standard format of notice for substituted service to be published in the newspaper has been provided to standardize such notices.

vi. Format of summon has been aligned with the amendment carried out in the year 2016 in Section 19 of the RDB Act, 1993.

vii. E- scrutiny has been enabled through regulations wherein defects can be notified to the applicant through e mail/SMS. Further, the applicant can also remove the defects.

viii. New provision has been made for weeding out of the cases filed prior to notification dated 1.2.2023 relating to cases settled amicably between the parties and withdrawn from DRT by the Banks to economise on the storage space.

17. Cyber Security and Fintech

(a) Identification of Critical Information Infrastructure in financial sector

Critical Information Infrastructure (CII) has been defined in the Information Technology Act, 2000 as the computer resource, the incapacitation or destruction of which shall have debilitating impact on national security, economy, public health or safety. With a view to identifying CII in the financial services sector, this Department plays a pivotal role in coordinating with Regulators (Reserve Bank of India, Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India & Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority) and NCIIPC for identifying and notification of critical infrastructure of regulators as also its regulated entities. To streamline the process of identification of CII within financial services sector and to build a clear roadmap and pipeline for identification of CIIs in banking, insurance and pension sector, a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)has been put in place, in consultation with NCIIPC. As of date, certain systems/ products/ services in respect of 23 organisations/ banks/ regulator as Critical Information Infrastructure (CII) were notified as protected systems, of which 9 were noted during the year 2023 and 5 have been notified in October, 2024 further, notification is in progress for 10 more organisations identified as CIIs.

(b) Launch of new website and Security audit

The revamped website of the Department was launched on November, 2023 with improved user interface. The Web Application Security Audit of the new website, which is conducted annually, has been completed by Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) empanelled auditor and the certificate of the same was issued to this Department in December, 2023.

(c) Cyber Crisis Management Plan

The purpose of Cyber Crisis Management Plan (CCMP) is to establish the strategic framework and actions to prepare for, respond to and begin to coordinate recovery from a cyber incident. CCMP has been put in place in this Department in October, 2020 and is updated periodically.

(d) Compliance to Cyber Security guidelines

In order to augment the security posture of Ministries/ Departments and associated Government organizations, Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERTIn) released guidelines on Information security practices for Government entities on 30th June, 2023. This Department has proactively been implementing the measures stated in the guidelines.

(e) Measures to create cyber awareness

National Cyber Security Awareness Month (NCSAM) was observed during the month of October, 2024. All the Regulators and organisations under DFS were requested to celebrate NCSAM by conducting various awareness activities on cybersecurity. Further the following activities were held at DFS.

- Standees were placed in the office premises of DFS on cyber security awareness
- All officers of this Department were requested to undergo the course related to Cyber Security on the iGOT Karmayogi platform during this month in which 33 officers participated.
- Photo booth is placed on the ground floor of DFS near the fountain and all staff members were requested to take photos in the booth and post the same on social media(X, Facebook, Instagram etc.) with the hashtag #CyberJagrukNagrik.
- 4 Cybersecurity Awareness sessions have been conducted for various sections in DFS during this month.in which 60 officials participated
- All staff were requested to attend online Cyber Awareness quiz by NCIIPC.
- DFS participated in the Table Top Exercise by CERT-In on 22.10.2024.
- quiz competition on Cyber Awareness was conducted for officials of DFS which was participated by 1124 officers.
- Cybersecurity Awareness session was delivered by Shri Sanjay Bahl, DG, CERT-In on 24.10.2024 which was participated by Senior level officials of DFS, RBI, IRDAI, PFRDA, PSBs, PSICs and PSFIs.

(f) Fintech

The Department has been proactively engaging with stakeholders across the fintech ecosystem to foster innovation, collaboration, and sustainable growth in the sector. Through regular interactions, workshops, and lecture series, it has created a platform for open dialogue with fintech startups, financial institutions, regulators, and law enforcement agencies (LEAs). These engagements have facilitated the exchange of ideas, addressed industry challenges, and promoted awareness of emerging trends and regulatory frameworks. By building strong partnerships with ecosystem participants, the Department has reinforced its commitment to driving financial inclusion, enhancing digital infrastructure, and ensuring that India remains at the forefront of global fintech innovation.

The Department supported the fifth edition of Global Fintech Fest, which was attended by Hon'ble Prime Minister. A meeting of Hon'ble Finance Minister was organized with Start-ups and Fintech ecosystem stakeholders, which was attended by Hon'ble Minister of State for Finance, various Ministries/Departments/ Organizations and Regulators. The department and Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) jointly organised a half-day workshop with LEAs and Start-ups and Fintech ecosystem partners. Recently, DFS also held meeting with Fintech Ecosystem Partners to deliberate on the issues of the fintech partners and suggestions which would be useful in creating a robust Fintech ecosystem.

The Department also engages in a range of bilateral Fintech matters between India and several countries, including Singapore, the Philippines, the United Kingdom, Taiwan, and the USA. The section also represents the department in Inter-Ministerial AI Coordination Committee (IMACC), and has coordinated with MeitY in the project "Design and Development of Unified Blockchain Framework for offering National Blockchain Services and creation of a Blockchain Ecosystem". To raise awareness of officers of the department and banks, the section regularly organises Lecture/Knowledge Series on various subjects related to financial sector including Fintech and Cyber Security.

18. Representation from SCs, STs, OBCs and PWDs in Financial Sector Institutions

Department of Personnel & Training (DoP&T) in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension, is the Nodal Department for implementation of the reservation policy for Scheduled Castes (SCs) & Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs), Economically Weaker Sections (EWSs), and Persons with Disabilities (PwDs)(Divyangjan) in the Government of India. Instructions regarding reservation in recruitment and promotion are issued by DoP&T from time to time. Department of Financial Services (DFS) circulates these instructions to the Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Public Sector Financial Institutions (PSFIs), Public Sector Insurance Companies (PSICs), Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India IRDAI) and Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) for implementation. Similarly, instructions issued by the other Nodal Ministries/ Departments for the welfare of aforesaid category employees, are also circulated to all PSBs, PSFIs, PSICs, RBI, IRDAI and PFRDA etc. for implementation.

Details of representations from SCs/ STs/ OBCs/ EWSs and Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in Public Sector Banks / Financial Institutions and Insurance Companies is at Annexure I & II respectively.

19. Audit Paras

A summary of Audit observations made available by the Office of C&AG pertaining to DFS is at Annexure-III

Annexure-I

Group-wise representation of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Economically Weaker Section upto 30.11.2024

Group	Number of Employees (as on 31.12.2023)					Number of appointments/promotions made during the calender year 2024 (i.e. 01.01.2024 to 30.11.2024)														
						Appointment by Direct Recruitment					Appointment by Promotion					Appointment by Other Methods				
	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	EWS	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	EWS	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	EWS	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	EWS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Group-A	480816	88103	39899	127647	3949	15840	2437	1160	5100	1140	28555	4876	1943	7109	300	38	2	1	4	0
Group-B	24241	3820	1710	5689	684	805	146	153	193	65	53	10	6	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Group-C	309625	54864	24377	81876	5433	14574	2408	1053	4590	1754	5857	1649	484	1232	34	681	169	72	148	1
Group-D (Excluding Safai Karamchari)	81966	24338	6287	21499	444	664	73	141	295	14	263	116	7	82	0	324	139	35	77	0
Group-D (Safai Karamcharies)	23813	11102	1730	6477	46	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	0	0	116	64	12	18	0
Total	920461	182227	74003	243188	10556	31883	5064	2507	10178	2973	34737	6652	2440	8434	334	1159	374	120	247	1

Sources: PSBs, PFIs, PSICs & Regulators

Annexure-II

Group-wise representation of Persons with Disablities up to 30.11.2024

Group	Number of Employees (as on 31.12.2023)					Number of appointments/promotions made during the calender year 2024 (i.e. 01.01.2024 to 30.11.2024)																		
						Appointment by Direct Recruitment									Appointment by Promotion									
						No. of vacancies reserved				No. of appointments made					No. of vacancies reserved				No. of appointments made				
	Total	VH	HH	OH	ID	VH	HH	OH	ID	Total	VH	HH	OH	ID	VH	HH	OH	ID	Total	VH	HH	OH	ID
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Group-A	12694	3771	1280	7444	199	1069	297	299	218	255	381	129	73	143	36	528	123	144	114	147	582	200	81
Group-B	47	16	3	22	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Group-C	8396	2926	1047	4316	107	847	257	237	183	170	382	189	29	134	30	628	234	129	208	57	132	44	23
Group-D (Excluding Safai Karamchari)	1169	208	194	758	9	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	1	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Group-D (Safai Karamcharies)	565	83	87	389	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	22871	7004	2611	12929	327	1916	554	536	401	425	766	318	102	279	67	1166	367	273	322	204	714	244	104

Note:-

(i) VH stands for visually Handicapped (persons suffering from blindness or low vision).

(ii) HH stands for Hearing Handicapped (persons suffering from hearing impairment).

(iii) OH stands for Orthopedically Handicapped (persons suffering from locomotors disability or

(iv) ID stands for Intellectual Disability.

Sources: PSBs, PFIs, PSICs & Regulators

ANNEXURE-III

Summary of important observations included in Audit Reports

Sl. No.	Year	No. of paras/PA reports on which ATNs have been submitted to PAC after vetting by Audit	Details of the Paras/PA reports on which ATNs are pending		
			No. of ATNs not sent by the Ministry even for the first time	No. of ATNs sent but returned with observations and Audit is awaiting their resubmission by the Ministry	No. of ATNs which have been finally vetted by Audit but have not been submitted by the Ministry to the PAC
1	01.04.2024 to 30.11.2024	1	Nil (as on 30.11.2024)	9 (as on 30.11.2024)	Nil (as on 30.11.2024)

Sl. No.	Year	No. of paras/PA reports on which ATNs have been submitted to PAC after vetting by Audit	Details of the Paras/PA reports on which ATNs are pending		
			No. of ATNs not sent by the Ministry even for the first time	No. of ATNs sent but returned with observations and Audit is awaiting their resubmission by the Ministry	No. of ATNs which have been finally vetted by Audit but have not been submitted by the Ministry to the PAC
1	2014-15	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	2015-16	1	Nil	2	Nil
3	2016-17	1	Nil	1	Nil
4	2017-18	1	Nil	4	Nil
5	2018-19	Nil	Nil	3	Nil
6	2019-20	Nil	Nil	8	Nil
7	2020-21	Nil	Nil	3	Nil
8	2021-22	Nil	2	Nil	Nil
9	2022-23	Nil	1 (Entire Report) #	Nil	Nil
10	01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024	3*	Nil	13	4

#Report No.1 of 2022 (Audit Report on Third Party Administrators in Health Insurance business of Public Sector Insurance Companies)

* Includes 2 Nos. of C&AG's Audit Paras and an entire Report No.1 of 2022.