

# Hon'ble PM Award for Excellence in Public Administration

## Category: Jal Jeevan Mission

### Criteria 1: Har Ghar Jal

Percentage of Villages Har Ghar Jal Certified	Marks
100%	10
90-100%	9
70-90%	8
50-70%	5
30-50%	3
10-30%	1
<10%	0

Data Source: J8 of JJM IMIS

### Criteria 2: Handing over of schemes to GP

Percentage of villages where PWS schemes are handed over to GP	Marks
100%	10
90-100%	9
70-90%	8
50-70%	5
30-50%	3
10-30%	1
<10%	0

Data Source: PM7 of JJM IMIS

### Criteria 3: Functionality Assessment 2024

Percentage of fully functional tap connection	Marks
100%	10
90-100%	9
70-90%	8
50-70%	5
30-50%	3
<30%	0

Data Source: Functionality Assessment

### Criteria 4: Grievance Redressal

Percentage of grievance redressed within 48 hours	Marks
100%	10
90-100%	9
70-90%	8
50-70%	5
30-50%	3
<30%	0

Data Source: CPGRAMS/ State Grievance Portal

**Criteria 5: Water Quality - PWS source**

Percentage of villages where PWS source water sample is tested with FTK or in lab in current FY	Marks
100%	10
90-100%	9
70-90%	8
50-70%	5
30-50%	3
<30%	0

Data Source: WQMIS

**Criteria 6: Water Quality – Household Tap**

Percentage of villages where HH tap water sample is tested with FTK or in lab in current FY	Marks
100%	10
90-100%	9
70-90%	8
50-70%	5
30-50%	3
<30%	0

Data Source: WQMIS

**Criteria 7: Water Quality – woman trained for FTK**

Percentage of villages having woman trained for FTK testing as per norms	Marks
100%	10
90-100%	9
70-90%	8
50-70%	5
30-50%	3
<30%	0

Data Source: WQMIS

**Criteria 8: Remedial Measures**

Percentages of remedial measures taken in case of contamination	Marks
100% or no contamination reported	10
90-100%	9
70-90%	8
50-70%	5
30-50%	3
<30%	0

Data Source: WQMIS

**Criteria 9: VWSCs**

Percentage of villages having VWSCs	Marks
100% villages within the district	10
90-100% villages within the district	9
70-90% villages within the district	7
<70% villages within the district	0

Data Source: J10 of JJM IMIS

**Criteria 10: Tagging of Sources**

Percentage of villages PWS source tagged	Marks
100%	10
90-100%	9
70-90%	8
50-70%	5
30-50%	3
<30%	0

Data Source: FUA3 of JJM IMIS

## **Ministry of Rural Development**

### **Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojna-Gramin (PMAY-G)**

#### **Introduction:**

The Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) is being implemented w.e.f. 01.04.2016 with an aim to achieve the objective of 'Housing for all' by providing pucca houses with basic amenities to the most eligible beneficiaries in the country by March, 2024. As on date, against a cumulative target of 2.95 crore houses, all the houses have been sanctioned by the States and UTs and 2.68 crore houses have been completed so far. The Competent Authority has approved completion of remaining houses i.e. 27 lakh by March, 2025.

The Union Cabinet has accorded its approval for the construction of 2 crore additional rural houses over the next 5 years (FY 2024-25 to 2028-29) to meet the arising need for housing due to an increase in the number of families. The Union Cabinet also approved the target of 40 lakh houses to be allocated to the States/UTs in the current Financial Year. Out of the newly approved target of 2 crore houses over a period of 5 years, a target of 37,80,374 houses has been given to 18 states in the current financial year 2024-25. The total financial outlay for this initiative is ₹ 3,06,137 lakh crore, allocated for the period from FY 2024-25 to FY 2028-29. As per the Union Cabinet approval, the payments of installments to the beneficiaries shall be made through Aadhar Payment Bridge only.

As per the guidelines of the PMAY-G the timeline for completion of a house is 12 months from the date of sanction.

#### **2. Methodology adopted for evaluation**

##### **2.1 For the earlier phase of the PMAY-G (2016-17 to 2023-24)**

Data for targets, sanctions and completions under PMAY-G were taken from AwaasSoft MIS. Period for consideration was taken from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2021 to 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2024.

Sanctions are considered for saturation, as excessive targets given to the States have already been redistributed in PMAY-G and as almost all targets (~2.95 Cr) under PMAY-G have been sanctioned, all districts have got full marks in saturation. For achievement of targets, houses completed against the target during the period of consideration has been taken as achievement.

After calculating the achievement, 65% weightage was given for saturation and 35% weightage given for achievement, the 2 values are added and then normalized in a scale from 0 to 1. The normalized values then bucketed into the bins as mentioned below:

#	Range	Marks
1	0.65-0.74	0.7
2	0.75-0.84	0.8
3	0.85-0.94	0.9
4	0.95-1.00	1.0

## 2.2 For the current phase of the PMAY-G (2024-25 to 2028-29)

For the financial year 2024-25 onwards the following criteria may be adopted for evaluation of the performance of the districts. The scores are based on the following criteria:

#	Parameter	Marks
1	Sanction as a percentage of total targets	0.6
2	Release of 1 <sup>st</sup> Installment	0.1
3	Release of 2 <sup>nd</sup> Installment	0.1
4	Release of 3 <sup>rd</sup> Installment	0.1
5	Completion of houses	0.1
Total		1.0

As on date, 22 States and UTs have been saturated with the targets including all UTs (05), NER States (07) except Assam and other states (10). Thus, only 10 states have eligible beneficiaries in their waiting list based on Awaas+ 2018 list.

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## Evaluation Methodology for Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (Urban)

for Prime Minister's Awards 2024 under the category Holistic  
Development of Districts

- ✓ Raw Score = 10% saturation + 90% achievement
- ✓ For Saturation, ratio of actual sanctioned houses against expected demand for houses has been considered. More than 100% ratios have been reset to 100%. **10% weightage** has been assigned to **saturation** for calculating raw score.
- ✓ For achievement, ratio of actual completion of houses against actual sanction of houses has been considered and **90% weightage** has been assigned to **achievement** for calculating raw score.
- ✓ Based on weightage score (out of 100), normalised score out of 1.00 has been calculated as follows –

91% and above	- 1.00 Mark
81% - 90%	- 0.75 Mark
61% - 80%	- 0.50 Mark
31% - 60%	- 0.25 Mark
30% and less	- 0.00 Mark

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## **Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0**

Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0 (Mission Poshan 2.0) is an Integrated Nutrition Support Programme. It seeks to address the challenges of malnutrition in children, adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers through a strategic shift in nutrition content and delivery and by creation of a convergent eco-system to develop and promote practices that nurture health, wellness and immunity.

'Mission Poshan 2.0' subsumes the Anganwadi Services (AWS), Poshan Abhiyaan and Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG).

### **i. Anganwadi Services**

Under the Scheme services viz. supplementary nutrition for children below 6 years of age, Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PW&LM), pre-school non-formal education, nutrition & health education, immunization, health check-up and referral services are provided through the Anganwadi platform.

### **ii. PoshanAbhiyaan**

Poshan Abhiyaan under Mission Poshan 2.0 seeks to transform nutrition improvement into a Jan Andolan by use of information and communication technology, community mobilization and promoting positive behavioral change among masses through convergent eco- system. To strengthen and bring transparency to nutrition delivery at Anganwadi centers, IT system i.e. Poshan Tracker application has been rolled out on March 1, 2021 by the Ministry. It facilitates monitoring and tracking of all AWCs, AWWs, and beneficiaries on defined indicators.

### **iii. Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG)**

Under the Scheme for Adolescent Girls, the targeted beneficiaries are Adolescent Girls in the age group of 14 to 18 years across all the districts of North East Region and Aspirational Districts of other States. The scheme aims to address the inter-generational issues related to malnutrition by focusing on Adolescent Girls keeping following a life cycle approach. The scheme provides supplementary nutrition to Adolescent Girls in the identified areas of the country for improving their health and nutritional status. Under non nutrition component the scheme provides IFA supplementation, health check-up and referral service, nutrition & health education, skilling, etc.

## **Application Form: Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0**

### **Evaluation Parameters of Scheme – Quantitative Parameters**

- i. Percentage of children under 5 years who are measured
- ii. Percentage of children under 5 years who are stunted
- iii. Percentage of children under 5 years who are wasted
- iv. Percentage of children under 5 years who are underweight

### **Qualitative Parameters**

- v. Infrastructure at Anganwadi Centre

- vi. Take-Home Ration Distribution
- vii. Hot Cooked Meal Distribution status

**Governance Parameter**

- viii. Review meetings of district nutrition committee (20%)

**Broad Format for the development of Application Form**

**1. Quantitative Parameters (50% Weightage)**

i. % of children under 5 years measured (Denominator: No. of registered children, numerator: No. of children measure) (5% Weightage)	%
ii. % of children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) (Denominator: No. of measured children, numerator: No. of children who are stunted) (15% Weightage)	%
iii. % of Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) (Denominator: No. of measured children, numerator: No. of children who are wasted) (15% Weightage)	%
iv. % Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) (Denominator: No. of measured children, numerator: No. of children who are underweight) (15% Weightage)	%

**2. Qualitative Parameters (20 % Weightage)**

**2.1 Infrastructure at Anganwadi Centre (6%)**

No of AWCs	Availability of Drinking Water Facilities (5% Weightage)	Availability of Functional Toilet (5% Weightage)	Availability of electricity connection (5% weightage)

(Denominator: No. of AWCs

Numerator: No. of AWCs with availability of drinking water facilities/ Functional Toilet/electricity connection)

**2.2 Target Group Wise Take-Home Ration Distribution (7%)**

AWC name	6 months – 3 years		Pregnant Women		Lactating Mother	
	No. of beneficiaries	% children received THR	No. of beneficiaries	% PW Received THR	No. of beneficiaries	% LM received THR

(Denominator: No. of eligible beneficiaries; Numerator: No. of beneficiaries received THR)

### 2.3 Hot Cooked Meal Distribution status (7%)

AWC Name	3years –6 years	
	No. of beneficiaries	%children received HCM

(Denominator: No. of eligible beneficiaries; Numerator: No. of beneficiaries received HCM)

### 3. Governance Parameters (30 % Weightage)

Review meetings of district nutrition committee (30%)

% of review meeting conducted (Denominator: No. of planned review meeting; numerator: No. of review meeting conducted) (20% Weightage)	%
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## **PM SVANidhi Scheme Brief**

### 1. Scheme Overview and Objective:

Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA) launched the Prime Minister Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) Scheme on June 01, 2020 to facilitate collateral free working capital loan to street vendors to restart or expand their businesses. The scheme has the following objectives:

- i. Facilitate collateral free working capital loan up to Rs. 10,000, of 1 year tenure;
- ii. Incentivise regular repayment, through interest subsidy @ 7% per annum and availability of higher loans of up to Rs. 20,000 and up to Rs. 50,000 in the second and third loans respectively;
- iii. Promoting Digital Transaction
- iv. Provide a safety net for street vendors' families by linking them to select 8 Central Government socio-economic welfare schemes through the 'SVANidhi se Samridhi' component.

*The scheme is extended till March 2028 with lending period till December 2024.*

#### 1.1. Features of the Scheme:

##### **i. Demand-based Registration**

The demand-based identification of street vendors through Letter of Recommendation (LoR) has streamlined the application process. During a process, a system generated request is sent to Urban Local Bodies for issue of LoR. This online system enables real-time identification of street vendors and reduces cumbersome documentation. Till now, 80.9 lakh LoR applications have been received, out of which 75.9 lakh applications have been approved.

##### **ii. Micro-credit**

The PM SVANidhi scheme provides collateral-free working capital loans of up to ₹80,000, disbursed in three tranches: a first term loan of up to ₹10,000, a second term loan of up to ₹20,000, and a third term loan of up to ₹50,000, all contingent upon the regular repayment of the previous loan. Street vendors who possess a Certificate of Vending or a Letter of Recommendation and Aadhaar card are eligible to apply for these loans. To date, the scheme has successfully disbursed 67.64 Lakh first term loans, 22.45 Lakh second term loans, and 4.6 Lakh third term loans.

##### **iii. Interest Subsidy**

PM SVANidhi provides a 7% interest subsidy to vendors who repay their loans on time. This subsidy is credited quarterly to the borrowers' accounts after lenders submit claims at

the end of each quarter. To date, 40.7 lakh loans have been repaid, and a total interest subsidy of ₹209.7 crores disbursed.

**iv. Digital Adoption**

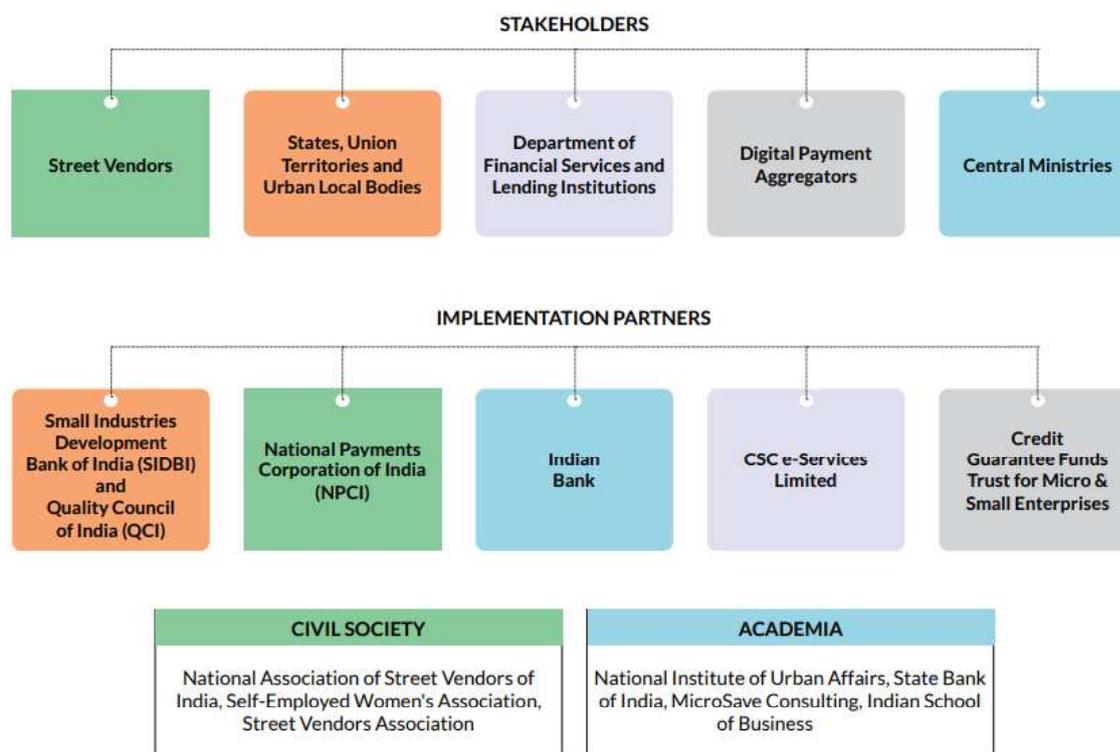
The scheme places a strong emphasis on promoting digital adoption among street vendors. It includes comprehensive onboarding sessions for payment platforms, the provision of QR codes, and penny drop transactions. Additionally, payments are incentivized through cashback offers of up to ₹1,200 per annum. As of now, there are 43.45 lakh digitally active street vendors, who have collectively conducted 381 Crore digital transactions, amounting to ₹4.23 Lakh Crores. A total of ₹164 Crores in cashback has been distributed to vendors as part of this initiative.

**v. SVANidhi se Samridhhi (SSS)**

In addition to promoting financial inclusion for street vendors, the scheme emphasises the holistic development of beneficiaries and their families through the ‘SVANidhi se Samridhhi’ (SSS) initiative. The primary objective of the PM SVANidhi scheme is to help overcome vulnerabilities and provide comprehensive support for the families of street vendors. This initiative facilitates inclusive growth by ensuring access to financial services, food security, labour and maternity benefits, insurance, and pension support, transforming these opportunities into a tangible reality for this marginalized segment. To date, beneficiary profiling has been completed for 41.8 Lakh street vendors, with a total of 88.7 Lakh family members profiled. Furthermore, 1.07 Crore sanctions of welfare schemes have been completed to support these efforts.

## 2. Governance Model

### 2.1 Stakeholders & Partners in Empowerment:



In addition to the implementing partners, successful execution of the scheme involves leveraging a robust network of the human resources at grass-root level viz. Community Resource Person, Bank Sakhis, Members of Town Vending Committees, Self-Help Groups, Banking Correspondents, Ward Members and Office Bearers of Street Vending Associations.

### 2.2 Capacity Building

- i. Periodic training programs conducted at various levels to facilitate capacity building for vendors, banks, ULBs, and States.
- ii. Training sessions on web portal navigation and mobile app usage for Banks, states/ UTs and ULBs play a crucial role in effortless monitoring of scheme.
- iii. Bank branch managers receive specialized training, enabling them to process loans and oversee implementation seamlessly.
- iv. As digital adoption is a key aspect, SVs are handheld throughout on boarding and usage of payment merchant applications by bank/DPAs.
- v. In addition, training is given to the ULBs for organising 'SSS' monthly camps
- vi. Training modules made available online for easy access of users

### 2.3 Technology

- i. End-to-end IT based platform enables seamless implementation of the scheme and also helped in integration across stakeholders like States/UTs/ULBs, LIs, Credit Bureaus, Digital Payment Aggregators, CGTMSE, NPCI, etc.

- ii. To enhance efficiency & transparency, an integrated IT platform with a dashboard & mobile application has been developed to streamline application generation, loan processing, disbursement, Letter of Recommendation (LOR) issuance, e-KYC with real-time daily/weekly/monthly progress reports, leading to reduction in process cycle to 22 days.
- iii. Portal access is granted to stakeholders at all levels for seamless implementation, ensuring ease of data access and simplifying monitoring via weekly, daily, and monthly reports.
- iv. The IT platform has successfully integrated 141 APIs with 36 lending institutions and various portals, including Umang, Disha, Prayas, PFMS, PAiSA, and the SSS Portal.
- v. It employs real-time bots, Power BI, and a responsive system that can support 50,000 concurrent users, ensuring seamless operation even during disasters.
- vi. Online application processing, based on predefined criteria, eliminates the need for physical interactions.
- vii. Additionally, proactive monitoring and a robust grievance redressal system have contributed to a reduction in non-performing assets (NPAs).
- viii. The ISO-certified primary data center is located in Mumbai, with a disaster recovery (DR) site in Bengaluru that operates on an "Always On" basis, maximizing database availability for all applications.
- ix. Developed an IT based convergence platform involving 5 Central Ministries (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Labour and Employment and Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution) to auto-evaluate eligibility by conducting comprehensive socio-economic profiling of SV families for providing safety net of multiple welfare schemes. This platform can be customized for providing single window access to other schemes of GoI /States.

#### 2.4 Grievance Redressal Mechanism:

In commitment to delivering exceptional services to street vendors, a robust grievance redressal mechanism has been established. This multi-channel system ensures that concerns are addressed promptly and efficiently, providing a transparent and accessible experience for all.

##### Key Features:

- Mobile application: voice-based grievance submission
- Toll-free number: dedicated support hotline at 1800 11 1979
- Centralised call centre: expert assistance
- Dedicated email ID: [pmsvanidhi.support@sidbi.in](mailto:pmsvanidhi.support@sidbi.in)
- Designated grievance day in each urban local body and bank for regular sessions
- WhatsApp groups with direct connectivity to Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs
- Nodal Officers: specified ministry officials for each state and bank

### 3. Qualitative Parameters

#### 3.1 Quality Control

- i. Numerous initiatives are implemented, such as regional reviews chaired by Hon'ble Ministers. Weekly/ monthly reviews of each state are conducted by Secretary & Joint Secretary of MoHUA/DFS through both physical visits & VCs.
- ii. Regular review & visits are done by Ministers & Senior Officers of MoHUA & DFS.
- iii. The creation of an IT platform, 'PMS Portal' has served to support teams at all levels, ensuring not only ease of data access but also simplifying the monitoring process via weekly, daily and monthly reports.

#### 3.2 Impact:

The scheme has brought about a transformative impact on the economic and social lives of street vendors.

The key findings as per the evaluation study conducted by Indian School of Business (ISB) are given as below:

- It was first opportunity for 95% of its beneficiaries to get loan from the bank.
- 94% of the SVs utilized their first loan for working capital needs.
- The initial loan of ₹10,000 generated a notable monthly return of 20%, translating to ₹1,955 per month or ₹23,460 annually.
- 64% Street Vendors are using digital platform.
- Identification through LOR allowed unidentified SVs to avail loan benefits & recognition reducing the dependency on ULB led survey which were over delayed
- Significant reduction in the harassment faced by street vendors due to the utilization of a Certificate of Vending (CoV) to access the PM SVANidhi loan
- Nearly 76% of scheme-enrolled respondents stated that the loans supported their businesses during the Covid-19 period, and over 75% said the scheme provided significant support during low business periods.
- The scheme has benefited women, with 45% of its beneficiaries being female
- PM SVANidhi has promoted digital literacy among street vendors by incentivising digital transactions through cashbacks
- Being PM SVANidhi beneficiaries, street vendors are now eligible for MSME recognition through the Udyam Assist Certificate.

The key findings as per the evaluation study conducted by State Bank of India (SBI) are given as below:

- PM SVANidhi stands as one of the largest urban micro-credit schemes globally, fostering societal harmony and integrating marginalized urban micro-entrepreneurs.
- Notably, 75% of beneficiaries are aged between 18 and 45, reflecting a youthful demographic eager for economic empowerment.
- The scheme has led to consistent spending patterns among disadvantaged groups, irrespective of religion, caste, creed, or gender.
- Following loan disbursement, average debit card spending surged by 50%, and there is a 61% likelihood that inactive recipients will become active spenders.
- Behaviorally, PM SVANidhi borrowers increased their spending by approximately ₹1,500 compared to non-borrowers, with their expenditures shifting towards consumer-oriented avenues, while non-borrowers prioritized basic necessities.

#### 4. Quantitative Parameters

##### 4.1 Scheme Performance (As on 17<sup>th</sup> December 2024)

S.No.	Components	Achievement
i.	Eligible loan applications	More than <b>1.15 Cr</b>
ii.	Applications sanctioned	<b>98.56 lakh</b>
iii.	Applications disbursed	<b>Total- 94.74 lakh</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1<sup>st</sup> Loan <b>67.64 Lakh</b></li> <li>• 2<sup>nd</sup> Loan <b>22.45 Lakh</b></li> <li>• 3<sup>rd</sup> Loan <b>4.64 Lakh</b></li> </ul>
iv.	Loan disbursed amount	<b>₹13,511 Crore</b>
v.	Street Vendors Benefitted	<b>67.64 Lakh</b>
vi.	Loans repaid	More than <b>40.79 lakh</b>
vii.	Interest Subsidy Paid	<b>₹209.78 Crore</b>
viii.	Digitally Active Street Vendors	<b>43.45 Lakh</b>
ix.	Digital Transaction Conducted	<b>381 Crore</b>
x.	Cashback Paid	<b>₹164.77 Crore</b>

Further, **45%** of PM SVANidhi beneficiaries are women, promoting gender equality and empowerment.

##### 4.2 SVANidhi Se Samridhi - SSS Performance (As on 17<sup>th</sup> December 2024)

S.No.	Components	Achievement
I.	Street Vendor Families Profiled	88.70 Lakh
II.	Street Vendors Profiled	41.88 Lakh
III.	Scheme Sanctioned	1.07 Cr

<b>Registration ID</b>	
<b>State</b>	<b>District</b>
<b>Name of Officials</b>	<b>Email id</b>
<b>Designation</b>	<b>Office Address</b>
<b>Office Phone</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>

**To be filled by District Collector**

**PM Vishwakarma Scheme (M/o MSME Government of India)**

**Evaluation Parameter for PM Vishwakarma Scheme:** Evaluation criteria for PM Vishwakarma Scheme for District Collectors shall be on 3 parameters at Qualitative (20%) Governance (30 %) and Quantitative (50%) weightage respectively.

**1. Qualitative Parameters ( 20 % weightage)**

- i. Awareness generation about PM Vishwakarma Scheme (10%)
- ii. Steps taken for credit monitoring at DLCC level (10 %)

**2. Governance Parameters (30% weightage)**

- i. Regular District Implementation (DIC) Committee meetings (15 %)
- ii. Gram Pradhan on-boarding (15%)

**3. Quantitative parameters (50% weightage)**

- i. Stage I verification as percentage of total applications received (10%)
- ii. Stage II verifications as percentage of stage I verification (10%)
- iii. Successful registration as percentage of State II Verification (5%)
- iv. Skill verifications and Skill Training of percentage of registration (10%)
- v. Loan sanctioned number as percentage of registration (10%)
- vi. Toolkits distributed (5%)

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Ministry of Health & Family Welfare  
(National Health Authority)

**Subject:** Submission of Evaluation Parameters for District-Level Assessment of AB PM-JAY – Reg.

Sir/madam,

Reference is invited to the OM No. Z-28015/01/2022-Estt.I dated 2nd July 2025, regarding the meeting scheduled under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, DARPG on 3rd July 2025, to discuss the evaluation framework for Centrally Sponsored Schemes, including Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB PM-JAY).

2. In this regard, following are the indicators for assessing the implementation of AB PM-JAY at the district level are:

### 1. Ayushman Card Saturation

- **Definition:** Percentage of eligible population issued Ayushman Cards

○ Formula: $\frac{\text{Total number of Ayushman Cards created till 31st March 2025}}{\text{Total number of eligible individuals in the State/UT}} \times 100$
○ Source: PM-JAY Dashboard and NFSA database
○ Remarks: No additional data input required from State/District. Family size considered as per NFSA norms.

### 2. Hospitalization per Lakh Beneficiaries

- **Definition:** Number of authorized hospitalizations per lakh eligible individuals

○ Formula: $\frac{\text{Total hospitalizations authorized in FY 2023-24}}{\text{Total number of eligible individuals in the State/UT}} \times 1,00,000$
○ Source: AB PM-JAY Transaction Management System (TMS)
○ Remarks: States/Districts to input total hospitalization data. Family size as per NFSA norms.

3. These said two indicators are reflective of the program's outreach and utilization levels and may be considered suitable for comparative evaluation of district-level performance under AB PM-JAY.

This is submitted for kind consideration and necessary action.

## **Mission Indradhanush**

1. A Performa of the data set indicators in the table format is attached herewith as **annexure-1**

### **2. Steps of Calculation to score the districts:**

The following indicators of Routine Immunization will be used for evaluating Mission Indradhanush are proposed:

- i) % FIC Coverage
- ii) % Penta-1 Coverage
- iii) % MR-1 Coverage

Time frame – data of 3 financial years (FY 2022-23, FY 2023-24, FY 2024-25) and 6 month of current financial year (FY 2025-26 from 01.04.25 to 30.09.25)

Calculations for the scoring of the districts as per the annexure-1 is as below:

- i. Since this programme is being implemented and year wise data is available therefore, it is proposed that like last year, the achievement of the district in these indicators may be taken as the actual score of the district for that time period.
- ii. Any coverage above 100% will be capped at 100%.
- iii. The coverage will be taken till 1<sup>st</sup> decimal only.
- iv. The scores from all the 3 indicators will be added up and divided by 3 to get an yearly average score of that district.
- v. These yearly average scores will be given a 25% weightage per financial year. These weightage scores will be added to get the final score of the district.



**Ministry of Women and Child Development  
PMMVY Section**

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Sansad Marg, New Delhi – 110001

**Office Memorandum**

**Subject:** Furnishing revised evaluation parameters for Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) for PM Awards for Excellence 2025 - reg

The undersigned is directed to refer to the email dated 11th June 2025 from DARPG on the subject cited above and to furnish the requisite information of PMMVY is enclosed.

2. This issues with the approval of the competent authority.

## **Evaluation Parameters for PMMVY in PM Award for excellence**

### **1. Quantitative Parameter (50%)**

- i. **% Beneficiaries Paid** – (No. of Beneficiaries Paid /No. of beneficiaries enrolled) \*100
- ii. **% Enrolment of beneficiaries-** (No. of Beneficiaries enrolled /Indicative target of beneficiaries to be enrolled) \*100
- iii. **Equal** weightage for both abovementioned parameters.
- iv. Score out of 1 can be given if weighted average < 20%- 0 marks, if weighted average >21 % to 40%: 0.25 marks, if weighted average >41 % to 60% : 0.50 marks, if weighted average >61 % to 80% : 0.75 marks and if weighted average >81 %: 1 marks.
- v. **Score out of 100** can be calculated by multiplying 100 to the score that has been marked out of 1.

**Note: The Data pertaining to Beneficiaries enrolled and paid are maintained Centrally by the Ministry via PMMVYsoft MIS. The data provided by the Ministry may be considered as final and need not be referred as a Question to the applicants. However, the newly created districts may be prompted to provide the data.**

### **2. Governance Parameter (30%)**

- i. % of Grievances received and disposed within 30 days? More than 90% : 3 points; 75%-90%: 2 points, 60%-75%: 1 points; Less than 60%: 0 points; No Grievances lodged: 3 points

### **3. Qualitative Parameter (20%)**

Are you aware that the process of enrolment in the scheme has been made online through application form and that all physical form is absolved? (Yes/No) Yes 2 marks No – 0 marks
Are you aware that Rs. 3000 is being provided as the first instalment after undertaking the ANC check up within 6 months from LMP? (Yes/No) Yes 2 marks No – 0 marks
Are you aware that Rs. 2000 is being provided as the second instalment after completing universal vaccination of 14 weeks of the child? (Yes/No) Yes 2 marks

No – 0 marks

Do you have a clear understanding of the cash incentive of Rs. 6000 that is being provided for the birth of second girl child in one instalment after the birth of the child and completing universal vaccination of 14 weeks of the child? (Yes/No)

Yes 2 marks

No – 0 marks

Are you aware of the provision that exist for availing PMMVY benefit in case of miscarriage/still birth? (Yes/No)

Yes 2 marks

No – 0 marks

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## PM-Awards for Excellence in Public Administration 2025

- A. **Background Note of PMSG scheme:** The Government of India approved the PM-Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana on 29th February 2024 to accelerate the adoption of rooftop solar (RTS) in the residential sector, enabling households to generate their own electricity. The scheme, with a financial outlay of ₹75,021 crore, aims to install 1 crore rooftop solar systems by FY 2026-27 and provide free or low-cost electricity (up to 300 units per month) to residential consumers. The PM-Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana comprises nine key components, each designed to support the large-scale adoption of rooftop solar (RTS) systems and strengthen the overall ecosystem for solar energy deployment. MNRE has issued scheme guidelines for different components as per the approved scheme framework.

Sl. No	Components of the Scheme	Financial Outlay (₹ Crore)	Date of Issue of Guidelines
1	Central Financial Assistance to Residential Consumers	65,700	07.06.2024
2	Awareness and Outreach	657	19.07.2024
3	Incentives to Discoms	4,950	18.07.2024
4	Incentives to Local Bodies	1,000	18.07.2024
5	Capacity Building	657	18.07.2024
6	Model Solar Village	800	09.08.2024
7	Service Charge	657	08.10.2024
8	Innovative Project	500	08.10.2024
9	Central Financial Assistance Component for RESCO Models/Utility-Led Aggregation Models	100	28.12.2024

- B. **Background Note on the ‘Central Financial Assistance to Residential Consumers’ component of PMSG :** This component with an outlay of ₹65,700 crore, is aimed at supporting rooftop solar installations in one crore households through CFA. The CFA is aimed at reducing the upfront cost burden on consumers and encouraging widespread adoption of solar energy. The current scheme guidelines any interested consumer with a valid Consumer Account Number (or its equivalent consumer ID) for a Distribution Utility (Distribution Companies, or in some cases, the Power/Energy Department of the state where applicable) to apply on the National Portal. The Portal generates an application ID for the application. The consumer receives assistance on the National Portal through informational aids, audiovisual materials, and other decision-making tools to decide on rooftop solar installation and its possible configurations. The consumer chooses a vendor who is registered on the National Portal. The consumer enters into arrangements with any such RTS vendor at mutually agreed rates. Installations under the scheme that are commissioned adhere to the minimum technical specifications and quality standards as published by MNRE. After the vendor completes the installation, the consumer updates the system details on the Portal and uploads all relevant documents. The concerned DISCOM conducts a physical inspection of the system, signs the appropriate agreements with the consumer (net meter agreement or otherwise), and performs a checklist-based inspection as per the National Portal guidelines. After the necessary documents have been uploaded and inspection by the DISCOM has been completed, the e-token is activated with the amount of eligible CFA as per the actual installed capacity. The e-token is being redeemed by the consumer by logging into her profile on the portal. The CFA is processed within 15 days of approval by the concerned DISCOM. The Rural Electrification Corporation (REC Limited) has been designated as the National

Implementation Agency, overseeing national portal operations, vendor registration, and overall scheme implementation. At the state and UT levels, Distribution Utility (DISCOMs or Power/Energy Departments, as the case may be) are State Implementation Agencies (SIA).

- C. **CFA to Residential Consumers:** The scheme provides central financial assistance (CFA) of 60% of benchmark costs for 2 kW RTS systems and for next additional kW 40% of benchmark costs. The CFA is capped at 3 kW and details are given below:

S. No.	Type of Residential Segment	CFA	CFA (Special Category States)
1.	Residential Sector (first 2 kW <sub>p</sub> )	Rs 30,000/kW <sub>p</sub>	Rs 33,000/kW <sub>p</sub>
2.	Residential Sector (additional 1 kW <sub>p</sub> )	Rs 18,000/kW <sub>p</sub>	Rs 19,800/kW <sub>p</sub>
3.	Residential Sector (above 3 kW <sub>p</sub> )	No additional CFA	No additional CFA
4.	GHS/RWA etc, for common facilities for up to 500 kW <sub>p</sub> (@3 kW <sub>p</sub> per house)	Rs 18,000/kW <sub>p</sub>	Rs 19,800/kW <sub>p</sub>

\*The benchmark cost is 10% higher for Special category States/UTs (Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Ladakh, States in the North East including Sikkim, UTs of A&N and Lakshadweep)

- D. **Background Note on the ‘Central Financial Assistance Component for RESCO Models/Utility-Led Aggregation Models of PMSG;** The scheme offers two alternative implementation models for the installation of rooftop solar plants for consumers: the RESCO (Renewable Energy Service Company) model, where third-party entities invest in rooftop solar installations, allowing consumers to pay only for the electricity consumed without bearing the upfront costs; and the Utility-Led Aggregation (ULA) model, where DISCOMs or state designated entities will install rooftop solar projects on behalf of individual residential sector households. Under this scheme component, ₹100 crore corpus fund has been earmarked for Payment Security Mechanism (PSM) for de-risking investments in RESCO-based grid-connected rooftop solar models in the residential sector, which may be supplemented through other grants, funds and sources after due approval of the Ministry. It is clarified that these modes of implementation are meant for lower consumption subsidized households, in addition to the existing mode of implementation undertaken by consumers (capex mode) through the national portal (<https://www.pmsuryaghar.gov.in/>), and these alternative models supplements the national portal-based implementation of the scheme.
- E. **Background Note on the Component ‘Model Solar Village’ of PMSG:** Under the "Model Solar Village" component of the scheme, the focus is on establishing one Model Solar Village per district throughout India. This initiative aims to promote solar energy adoption and empower village communities to achieve energy self-reliance. An allocation of ₹800 crore has been designated for this component, with ₹1 crore provided to each selected Model Solar Village. Villages are selected through a competitive process, evaluated on their overall distributed renewable energy (RE) capacity six months after being identified by the District Level Committee (DLC) chaired by District Magistrate/Commissioner. The village in each district with the highest RE capacity will receive a central financial assistance grant of ₹1 crore. The State/UT Renewable Energy Development Agency, under the supervision of the DLC, will oversee the implementation, ensuring these model villages successfully transition to solar energy and set a benchmark for others across the country.

### F. Quantitative Evaluation Parameters for 2025

Sl. No	Proposed Parameters	Wgt in %	Scoring Methodology	Rationale	Significance
i.	Number of Installations under PMSG	25	Installation in District- Min installation across district/ Max value across District- Min installation)	To measure the absolute deployment and quantify each district's contribution to national targets.	Establishes accountability at the district level and drives higher adoption of rooftop solar.
ii.	Incremental Growth wrt 31 Dec 2024	25	(Incremental Count in %– Min Increment in %)/ (Max Increment in %–Min Increment in %)	To recognize progress relative to previous performance, encouraging improvement regardless of starting position.	Motivates even lower-performing districts to improve and ensures sustained momentum in implementation.
iii.	Conversion of applications to Installations	10	Rescaling (min-max normalization): Total number of installations /Total number applications	To assess efficiency in processing applications into actual installations.	Highlights operational effectiveness and helps identify and reduce delays or dropouts in the pipeline.
iv.	Conversion of Installations to Inspection	10	Rescaling (min-max normalization): Total number of inspections /Total number installations	To monitor timely verification and quality compliance after installation.	Ensures installations meet prescribed standards and beneficiaries receive verified, functional systems.
v.	% of PMSG installations through Loans	10	Rescaling (min-max normalization): Number of installation through loans/ total installation in District	To promote financial inclusion by facilitating institutional credit for beneficiaries.	Reduces upfront financial burden on households, enabling greater participation and equitable access
vi.	No. of active vendors in District	10	Rescaling (min-max normalization): (Active vendors in district-Min active vendors	To build a robust vendor ecosystem that supports implementation at scale.	Encourages competition, ensures timely service delivery, and provides choice and confidence to beneficiaries.

			in a district)/		
vii.	Model Solar Village-Status	10	MSV Certified by DLC (10) Work Awarded (8) DPR Prepared (6) MSV Selected (4) Challenge Period Initiated (2) Challenge period not initiated (0)	Empower village communities to become more self-reliant in meeting their energy needs and help them save money on energy bills by generating electricity locally.	Develop 24x7 solar-powered village covering all the households and public areas that acts as a model for other villages to follow.

G. **Process of Implementation:** The scheme under consideration (PMSG: MBY) was launched on 13th February, 2024 and the data for the scheme is available from that date. There was a legacy program, Rooftop Solar Phase II program running since 2019 that was subsumed under this scheme. However, the structural framework of the legacy scheme was different and its inclusion will mean that some of the quantitative and governance parameters will change significantly, given the data availability. The quantitative parameter for model solar village will have to be self-reported. The remaining quantitative parameters can be taken from the National Portal through which the scheme is being implemented. All the data pertaining to Quantitative Evaluation Parameters is available on the national portal for PMSG.\*\*\*

## Comparative Evaluation Report: District Performance Scoring Methodologies under the KCC Scheme for PM Awards

### Objective

To evaluate and rank districts for the PM Awards for Excellence in Public Administration based on performance under the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme, using an improved methodology that balances coverage and progress more equitably.

### Section A: Old Methodology (Used Earlier)

#### 1. Saturation Calculation

Formula:

$$\text{Saturation (\%)} = (\text{KCC beneficiaries in 2025} / \text{PM-KISAN beneficiaries in 2022}) \times 100$$

Capped/Adjusted Saturation: All values exceeding 100% are capped at 100% for comparability.

#### 2. Progress Calculation

Formula (Simple Growth Rate):

$$\text{Progress (\%)} = ((\text{KCC}_{2025} - \text{KCC}_{2022}) / \text{KCC}_{2022}) \times 100$$

Capped/Adjusted Progress: Progress values exceeding a set threshold are capped for uniformity.

Note: This formula is applied for evaluating progress in KCC for cropping, animal husbandry and fisheries separately. Further, aggregate progress is calculated by assigning weightage to the activities: 85% to crop production, 10% to animal husbandry and 5% to fisheries. However, for simplification of explanation, illustrations are being done based on total KCC.

#### 3. Composite Score Calculation

$$\text{Composite Score} = 0.65 \times \text{Capped/Adjusted Saturation (\%)} + 0.35 \times \text{Capped/Adjusted Progress (\%)}$$

## Section B: New Methodology (Recommended Approach)

### 1. Saturation Calculation

Same formula for saturation as before. Then, instead of using raw %, calculate percentile score based on saturation across all districts.

**Saturation = KCC in 2025/PM-KISAN in 2022**

Calculate Saturation percentile.

### 2. Progress Calculation (Using CAGR)

Formula:

$$\text{CAGR} = \left( \frac{\text{KCC}_{2025}}{\text{KCC}_{2022}} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1$$

Convert CAGR to Percentile Score: Based on CAGR values across all districts to reflect annualized and relative growth.

### 3. Composite Score Calculation

**Composite Score = 0.65 × Saturation Percentile + 0.35 × CAGR Percentile**

## Section C: Illustration of the Two Methods

This illustration demonstrates how the new methodology, using Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) and percentile scores, provides a clearer, fairer comparison of district performance under the KCC scheme, especially when initial beneficiary counts vary significantly.

### Sample District Data

District	PM-KISAN (2022)	KCC (2022)	KCC (2025)
A	30,000	20,000	24,000
B	1,200	300	900
C	2,000	1,500	1,350
D	2,800	2,000	2,500
E	800	100	350

## Old Method Outputs

District	Saturation (%)	Capped Saturation (%)	Progress (%)	Capped Progress (%)	Composite Score (Old)
A	80.00	80.00	20.00	20.00	59
B	75.00	75.00	200.00	100.00	84
C	67.50	67.50	-10.00	0.00	44
D	89.29	89.29	25.00	25.00	67
E	43.75	43.75	250.00	100.00	63

## New Method Outputs (Using CAGR and Percentile Scores)

District	Saturation (KCC 2025 / PM-Kisan 2022)	Saturation Percentile	CAGR Progress	Progress Percentile	Composite Score (%)	Observation
A	0.80	0.80	6.26	0.40	66	Strong base, modest growth
B	0.75	0.60	44.22	0.80	67	Tiny base, very high growth
C	0.67	0.40	-3.45	0.20	33	Declining performance
D	0.89	1.00	7.72	0.60	86	Balanced growth and coverage
E	0.43	0.20	51.82	1.00	48	Very high growth, low base

### Interpretation and Advantages

- The old method over-rewards districts B and E due to small base and massive growth rates, skewing results.
- A and D, which have large or moderate bases and stable growth, are more fairly treated under the new method.
- Percentile scores smooth out outliers and normalize comparisons, enabling more meaningful cross-district evaluation.
- CAGR adjusts for time and gives better insight into sustained performance over 3 years.

### Section D: Key Advantages of the New Methodology

Feature	Old Method	New Method (Recommended)
<b>Growth Type</b>	Simple Growth Rate	Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)
<b>Compares across time</b>	No	Yes
<b>Relative Ranking</b>	Raw values only	Percentile-based
<b>Adjusts for base bias</b>	No	Yes
<b>Handles outliers</b>	Limited via capping	Smooth via percentile scoring
<b>Final Score Distribution</b>	Can skew due to outliers	Normalized across 0–100 percentiles

### Conclusion and Recommendation

The new methodology provides a more robust, equitable, and time-consistent approach to evaluating district performance under the KCC scheme. By combining CAGR for progress and percentile scoring for both saturation and growth, it ensures that the PM Awards:

- Recognize both high-performing and rapidly improving districts.
- Use a standardized and fair metric for comparison.

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