

SLBC MEETING, March 2026 & Background Notes

1. Adoption of Minutes of the 148th SLBC Meeting December 2025

The minutes of State Level Bankers' committee Meeting, held on 19th February 2026 circulated vide SLBC letter no SLBC/148/Minutes/28/AJS dated 03rd March 2026.

The house may adopt the said minutes.

2. Banking Key Indicators of Kerala as on 30.12.2025 and 31.03.2026

Quarter	Rural	Semi Urban	Urban	Total
31.12.2025	824	5516	1835	8175
31.03.2026	826	5560	1844	8230

2.1 Review of performance under Annual Credit Plan 25-26.

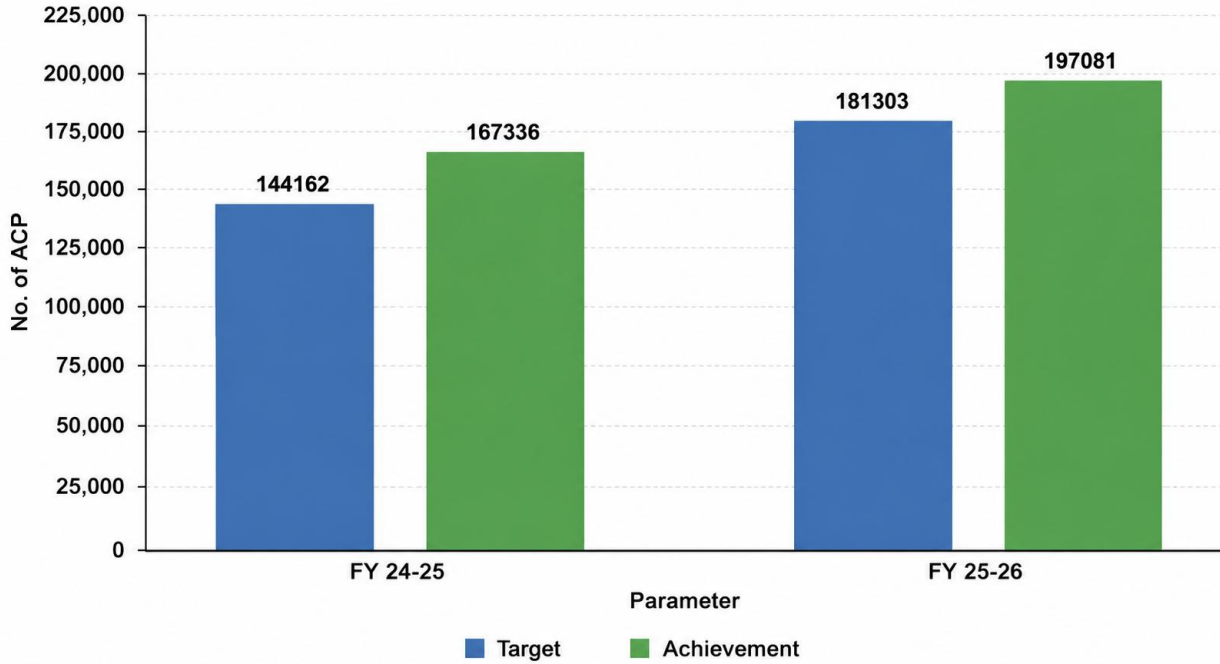
Annual Credit Plan Performance under Agriculture		
Parameter	2024-25	2025-26
Target for the whole year	150405	181303
Achievement of Q4	167336	197081
% Achievement for Q4	116.07%	108.70%

Disbursement in 2024-25 : Rs. 1,67,336/- Crs

Disbursement in 2025-26: Rs. 1,97,081/- Crs.

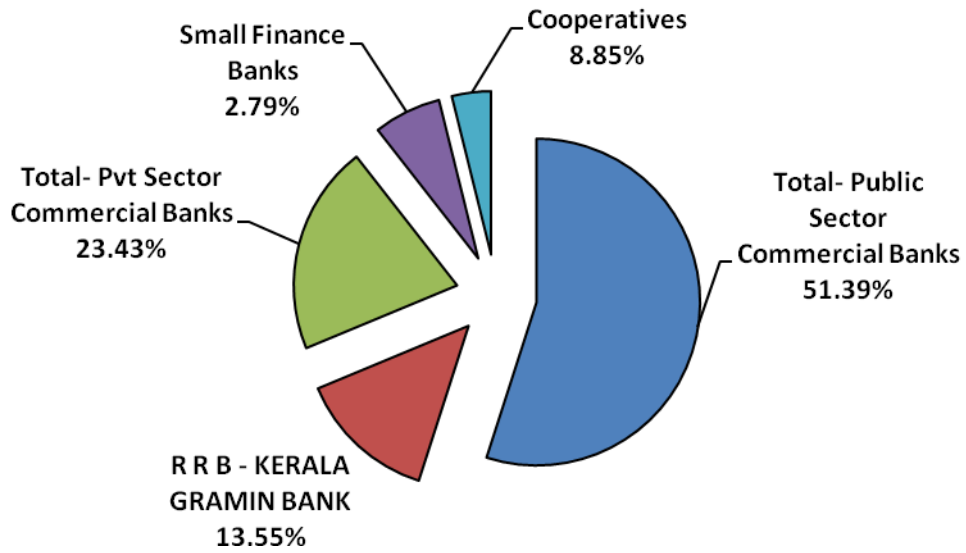
Incremental Disbursement: Rs. 29,745/- Crs

ACP Achievement under Agriculture

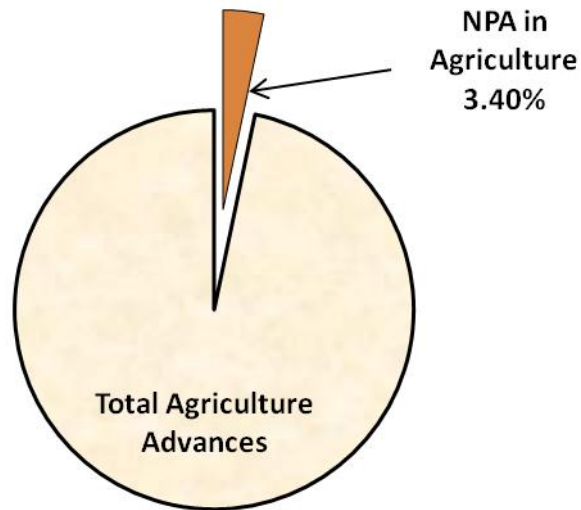


DISTRICT WISE ANNUAL CREDIT PLAN PERFORAMNCE UNDER AGRICULTURE				
Sl. No.	District	Target	Achievement	% Achievement
1	MALAPPURAM	13300	15713	118.14%
2	KASARGODE	7900	9237	116.92%
3	KOZHIKODE	14265	16384	114.86%
4	TRIVANDRUM	20596	23348	113.36%
5	WAYANAD	5450	6167	113.16%
6	KOTTAYAM	12080	13338	110.42%
7	PATHANAMTHITTA	7200	7904	109.77%
8	IDUKKI	7312	8023	109.73%
9	KOLLAM	13600	14735	108.34%
10	KANNUR	13261	14084	106.21%
11	ALAPPUZHA	11845	12453	105.13%
12	PALAKKAD	16800	17424	103.71%
13	THRISSUR	17000	17434	102.55%
14	ERNAKULAM	20694	20836	100.69%
TOTAL	TOTAL	181303	197081	108.70%

Share of Agriculture Sector Disbursement



Share of Agriculture NPA



2.2 Pending Issues in Primary Sector

2.2.1. Enhancing Farmers' Income Suggested by Reserve Bank of India

Sl. No.	Year (ends on March)	Total Advance	Agriculture Advances	% Agri advance in Total Advances	Growth in Agri
1	2013	175087.32	45054.61	26%	
2	2014	192010.19	48811.93	25%	3757.32
3	2015	218706.07	57655.91	26%	8843.98
4	2016	232417.61	54888.00	24%	-2767.91
5	2017	256074.70	61456.81	24%	6568.81
6	2018	286783.48	69343.93	24%	7887.12
7	2019	329899.97	80802.88	24%	11458.95
8	2020	359273.74	82220.56	23%	1417.67
9	2021	392669.16	87091.02	22%	4870.47
10	2022	424625.73	94748.01	22%	7656.99
11	2023	493157.02	110610.51	22%	15862.50
15	2024	577092	131379	23%	20,769
19	2025	683512	157138	23%	25,759
23	2026	774506	173930	22.5%	16,792

Action Taken:

As part of doubling of the farmer's income agenda , there was a recent study conducted by NABARD in association with the same where the farmers income was analysed state wise and as per their report Kerala stands third under the average income of the farmers.

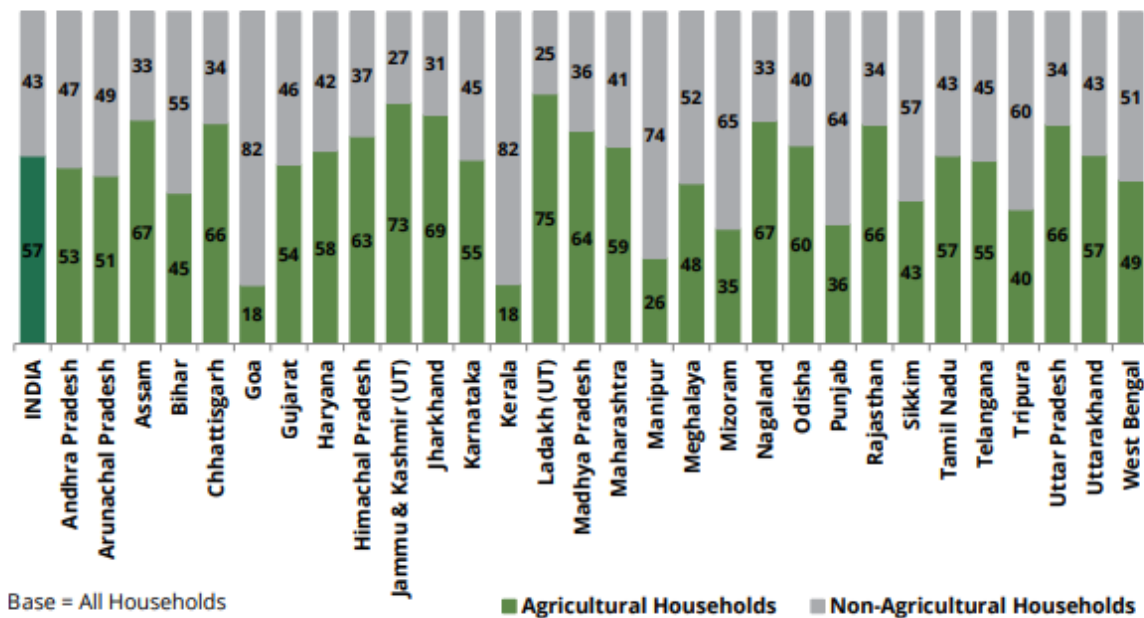
How the segregation between Agriculture V/S Non Agricultural\households?

For the purpose of gaining better understanding of the broad profile of households falling in the survey area, all the households were categorized into agricultural and non-agricultural households. For the purpose of this survey, an 'Agricultural Household' (AH) is defined as a household that received some value of produce more than ₹ 6500 from agricultural activities (e.g., cultivation of field crops, horticultural crops, fodder crops, plantation, animal husbandry, poultry, fishery, piggery, bee-keeping, vermi-culture, sericulture, etc.) and had at least one member who was self-employed in agriculture during the reference agricultural year (2021-22). The condition of land possession was dispensed with. Further, to eliminate households pursuing agricultural activities of insignificant

nature, households that reported a total produce of more than ₹ 6500 during last one year were only considered as agricultural households⁵. 'NonAgricultural Households' (NAH) on the other hand included all other households excluding the ones classified as agricultural households.

Overall, based on the definition stated above, 57% of households were identified as agricultural households. The state-wise distribution of AH and NAH has been presented in figure

Figure 2.2 State-wise Share of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Households (%)



State-wise comparisons reflected in the figure above suggest that in 20 States more than 50% of the households were classified as agricultural households indicating a sizeable dependence on agriculture as a source of livelihood. This indicates that a sizeable proportion of households are vulnerable to climatic adversities like droughts or floods which have severe impact on their livelihoods. In contrast, in states like Goa and Kerala, a significant majority of 82% of households were prominently engaged in non-agricultural activities to earn their livelihoods. The other states where non-agricultural households constituted a sizeable majority of households include West Bengal (51%), Meghalaya (52%), Bihar (55%), Sikkim (57%), Tripura (60%), Punjab (64%), Mizoram (65%), and Manipur (74%).

Income for Agricultural Households by Size Class of Land Possessed

In view of the operational focus of NAFIS, an in-depth analysis of the income of agricultural households was done from various perspectives. Besides studying the quantum of monthly income for agricultural households, the survey also attempted to delve into the livelihood pattern of these households. These figures will act as important benchmarks for various agencies working towards improving farmer's income. Table 4.4 presents the findings pertaining to the contribution of various sources to the average monthly income of agricultural households for different size class of land possessed.

Table 4.4 Average Monthly Income of Agricultural Households from Different Sources by Size Class of Land Possessed (₹)					
Size Classes ->	<0.01 ha	0.01-0.40 ha	0.41-1.00 ha	1.01-2.00 ha	>2.00 ha
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cultivation	225 (2)	1,792 (16)	4,193 (31)	8,684 (52)	12,930 (61)
Livestock Rearing	2,752 (25)	1,449 (13)	1,507 (11)	1,897 (12)	2,196 (10)
Other Enterprises	1,393 (12)	1,681 (15)	2,083 (15)	2,527 (15)	2,687 (13)
Wage Labour	3,183 (29)	2,999 (26)	2,052 (15)	1,033 (6)	1,095 (5)
Govt/ Pvt Service	3,420 (31)	3,309 (29)	3,568 (27)	2,324 (14)	2,136 (10)
Other Sources	136 (1)	117 (1)	104 (1)	84 (1)	133 (1)
Total Income	11,110 (100)	11,347 (100)	13,509 (100)	16,548 (100)	21,177 (100)

Base = Agricultural Households

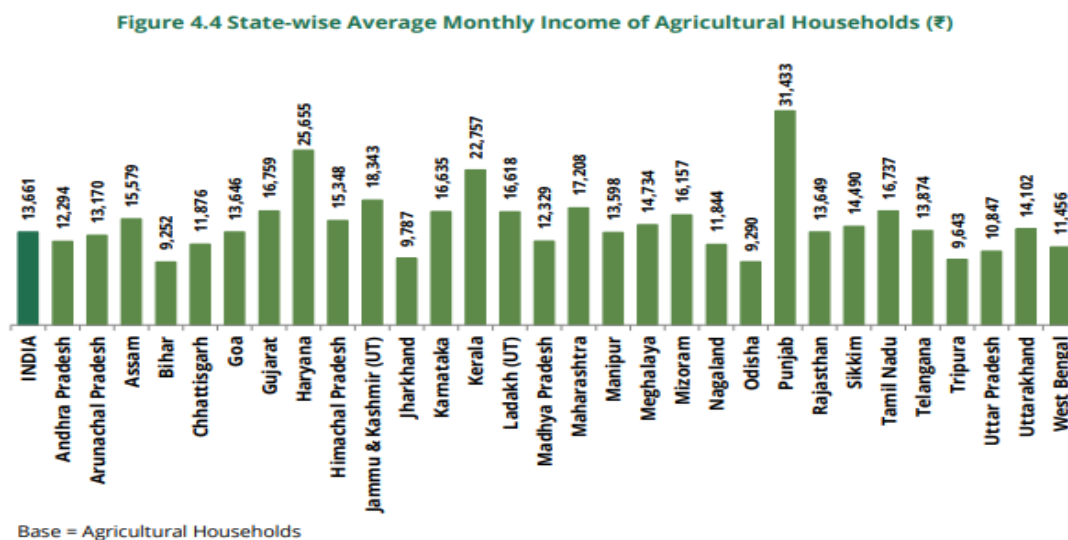
Note: Figures in parentheses are share (%) in total.

The figures are indicative of a positive correlation between the average monthly income and the size class of land possessed. The agricultural households with more than 2 ha of land earned close to 2 times the amount earned by the ones having small landholdings. Agricultural households with less than 0.01 ha of land reflected dependence on varied sources with sizeable income being contributed by Government or Private service (31%), wage labour (29%), and livestock rearing (25%). The contribution of cultivation was a mere 2% of the total household income of farmers possessing less than 0.01 hectare land. In absolute terms, the income from cultivation among households having the land size of

more than 2 ha reporting to have earned over 57 times the income from the same source for households possessing less than 0.01 ha of land. This may directly be attributed to greater production potential and higher profitability from the scale of cultivation undertaken based on the land available. However, the households in lower land size categories exhibit a positive trend, as they reflect the tendency to diversify their income with a sizeable proportion of income being contributed by sources other than cultivation. This diversification of income sources is critical to reducing the vulnerability of households to any economic shocks that the household may face in any particular sector.

On the contrary, the households lying at the other end of the continuum including those possessing more than 2 Hectares land reported to be drawing 61% of their income from cultivation. These households exhibited less dependence on other sources of income. The contribution of cultivation shows a clear rise in terms of contribution to the total household income as one moves from lower to higher size classes of land possessed. The contribution of livestock rearing shows a reverse trend with decreasing contribution with an increase in size class of land possessed. Other enterprises emerged as equally contributing across all categories of agricultural households with a share of about 15% of total household income across various groups. The contribution of wage labour as a source of income is highest among the households in the lowest size class category and its share reduces significantly with an increase in the size of land possessed. The same is true for the salaried government or private jobs.

The status of agricultural households with respect to their average monthly income across various states is reflected in figure



A marked variation was noted among states with respect to the average monthly household income of agricultural households. The agricultural households in states like Punjab (₹

31,433), followed by Haryana (₹ 25,655) and Kerala (₹ 22,757) reported maximum levels of income, which is indicative of the fact that this sector is making a sizeable contribution to the State's economy. On the other hand, agricultural households from states like Bihar (₹ 9,252), Odisha (₹ 9,290), Jharkhand (₹ 9,787), and Tripura (₹ 9,643) reported low average monthly income of less than ₹ 10,000 per household indicating the need for promoting improved and more remunerative agricultural practices in these states.

A discussion regarding the Kisan Credit Card Numbers reducing every quarter was raised by RBI as well as NABARD.

KCC number wise

Quarter	Number of KCC	Variation from Previous Quarter	% Growth / Decline
March 2023	2400291	-	-
June 2023	2108606	-291685	-12.15%
September 2023	2011248	-97358	-4.61%
December 2023	2198265	187017	+9.29%
March 2024	1956718	-241547	-10.98%
June 2024	1812580	-144138	-7.37%
September 2024	1755286	-57294	-3.16%
December 2024	1762172	6886	+0.39%
March 2025	1760515	-1657	-0.09%
June 2025	1663682	-96833	-5.50%
September 2025	1608420	-55262	-3.32%
December 2025	1478945	-129475	-8.05%
March 2026	1449975	-28970	-1.96%

- Highest quarterly decline: **March 2024** (-10.98%)
- Only major positive growth quarter: **December 2023** (+9.29%)
- Overall decline from March 2023 to March 2026: **9,50,316 KCC accounts** (-39.59%)

Number of KCC Loans Comparison

SI No	Name of the Bank	Dec-25	Mar-26	Difference
1	BANK OF BARODA	16,576	16,197	-379
2	BANK OF INDIA	20,011	19,521	-490
3	BANK OF MAHARASHTRA	3,149	2,807	-342
4	CANARA BANK	2,10,288	2,08,114	-2,174
5	CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA	5,146	4,891	-255
6	INDIAN BANK	32,821	31,117	-1,704
7	INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK	98,958	1,06,495	7,537
8	PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK	28,718	17,998	-10,720
9	STATE BANK OF INDIA	1,01,471	99,260	-2,211
10	UCO BANK	3,963	4,104	141
11	UNION BANK OF INDIA	1,03,209	1,00,151	-3,058
12	KERALA GRAMIN BANK	5,60,801	5,58,632	-2,169
13	AXIS BANK	482	454	-28
14	CATHOLIC SYRIAN BANK	730	713	-17
15	CITY UNION BANK	3	4	1
16	DHANLAXMI BANK	900	795	-105
17	FEDERAL BANK	1,49,755	1,50,634	879
18	HDFC BANK	3,667	3,619	-48
19	ICICI BANK	2,239	2,265	26
20	IDBI BANK	26,291	22,930	-3,361
21	IDFC FIRST BANK	0	0	0
22	INDUS IND BANK	422	403	-19
23	KARNATAKA BANK	879	359	-520
24	SOUTH INDIAN BANK	27,377	26,839	-538
25	T.N. MERCANTILE BANK	3,108	3,401	293
26	ESAF	130	126	-4
27	KSCB	77,851	68,146	-9,705
	TOTAL	14,78,945	14,49,975	-28,970

Banks with the Highest Reduction in KCC Numbers QoQ

SI No	Name of the Bank	Dec-25	Mar-26	Reduction
1	PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK	28,718	17,998	-10,720
2	KSCB	77,851	68,146	-9,705
3	IDBI BANK	26,291	22,930	-3,361
4	UNION BANK OF INDIA	1,03,209	1,00,151	-3,058
5	STATE BANK OF INDIA	1,01,471	99,260	-2,211

2.2.2. Credit Delivery Framework for Tenant Farmers (Agenda by Reserve Bank of India)

RBI is considering to introduce a framework to extend credit delivery for tenant farmers. The existing tenancy laws may be reformed so that both land owner as well as the tenant farmers are benefitted. The framework is in streamline with the Model Land Leasing Act released by NITI Aayog. This may be added as a regular agenda to be raised in the State Level Bankers' Committee meetings and the government of Kerala would be apprised the need of such framework.

Action Taken:

Directorate of Agriculture has suggested the following agenda during 132nd SLBC meeting;

b. Loan to leased land farmers

Subhiksha Keralam is a flagship programme of Government of Kerala to sustain food security in which fallow land cultivation is the major component. Fallow land cultivation is carried out mostly in leased land. To encourage cultivation in fallow land the government has issued norms of lease land cultivation as per G.O.No 1400/20 (Tripart agreement). This may also be considered by the SLBC and direct all the participating banks for lending sufficient credit support to these farmers for successful implementation of Subhiksha Keralam .

132nd SLBC forum decided to work on the possibility of how the tripartite agreement can be made beneficial to bankers and farmers so as to enhance credit delivery to the tenant farmers. Director of Agriculture has submitted points to be considered on the proposed license agreement received from the Government to create a template for license agreement between land owners (particularly those who have uncultivated land) and potential cultivators of land.

After two rounds of discussions SLBC sub-committee on Agriculture held on 08.09.2021 has finalized the modalities for issuing Kisan Credit Card scheme for Lease/licensed farmers. The scheme guidelines and model format is attached in Agenda item.

134th SLBC forum approved the draft guidelines formulated by Department of Agriculture in consultation with SLBC for promoting lease/tenant/licensed farming in the State of Kerala. The major component of the proposed scheme is a tripartite agreement to be executed between Land owner –Licensor(s), Representative of LSGI and Licensee cultivator (s). A government order in this regard may be issued.

135th SLBC meeting *Principal Secretary& APC* has informed that the finalization of tripartite agreement is under consultation of Legal Department.

136th SLBC meeting ACS, Planning has informed that inter departmental consultation is over and the Government Order will be issued.

In a move to bring large tracts of unused land under farming, the state government is set to introduce a bill to give legal sanctity to tenant farming. The move will also help cultivators access bank credit, crop insurance and other benefits. Currently, the state has a total of 1,03,334 hectares of fallow land, of which 49,420 ha is permanently fallow. The remaining 53,914 ha has been classified under 'current fallow', or lying unused in recent times. In Kerala, 35% of horticulture and vegetable production is through tenant farming, though such practices violate the provisions of Kerala Land Reforms Act (KLRA). Such farming is done through simple 11-month contracts. By legalising these 11-month contracts, tenant farmers will be able to access bank loans. Andhra Pradesh had passed a 'tenant farmers bill' a few years back, and Kerala is following a similar model. Under the Andhra Pradesh Crop Cultivator Rights Bill passed in July 2019, tenant farmers were given all benefits, including bank loans, crop insurance, and 'Rythu Bharosa', a scheme that provides financial assistance of ₹13,500 per farmer family a year. According to officials, apart from individuals, tenant farming is being taken up by joint liability groups and Kudumbashree. Here, a person gives his/her land for farming as it's unused. However, there's no official sanctity to it. The new bill gives legal cover and will free up large tracts of land for farming. Large tracts of land ideal for farming are lying fallow or under-utilised due to resource scarcity, labour shortage, lack of interest in cultivation due to low returns or inability of owners to manage daily farm activities, particularly if they are aged, NRIs or employed elsewhere. Cultivable land is also available with various government departments and public sector undertakings. On the other hand, there are farmer producer organisations, krishikootams, Kudumbashree units, self-help groups and startups who seek land for agriculture activities, especially for hi-tech and scientific cultivation.

The same was kept in the Cabinet as a bill but same has been returned to the Department for further modifications.

Another latest development under this is the NAWO-DHAN scheme. The Kerala government has launched the NAWO-DHAN (New Agriculture Wealth Opportunities: Driving Horticulture and Agribusiness Networking) scheme, an innovative collaborative farming model designed to revitalize approximately **1 lakh hectares of fallow and underutilized land** across the state. Implemented by the Kerala Agro Business Company (KABCO) as part of the World Bank-assisted KERA project, the initiative functions as a facilitator connecting landowners with skilled farmers, agri-startups, and investors through **Service Level Agreements (SLAs)**. This "farming as a service" model allows for commercial cultivation—including high-tech practices like precision farming and hydroponics—without any transfer of land ownership, ensuring landowners receive

passive income while investors manage production. By targeting an initial 30% of unused land, the scheme aims to bridge the state's significant production-demand gap for fruits and vegetables, create rural employment, and transform Kerala into a hub for high-value, export-oriented agriculture.

2.2.3 Extension of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme for Animal Husbandry Farmers and Fisheries

The details of camps conducted as follows as on 08.05.2026

KCC Fisheries District Wise Data as on 08/05/2026

SI No	Name of the District	Applications Received	Applications Accepted	Applications Sanctioned	Pending > 15 Days
1	Alappuzha	155	153	60	0
2	Ernakulam	3,201	3,181	3,005	0
3	Idukki	278	278	97	0
4	Kannur	197	197	181	0
5	Kasaragod	1,240	1,240	1,240	0
6	Kollam	2,283	2,283	2,283	0
7	Kottayam	388	388	163	3
8	Kozhikode	3,119	3,119	3,119	0
9	Malappuram	413	413	218	0
10	Palakkad	725	715	603	0
11	Pathanamthitta	215	199	91	0
12	Thiruvananthapuram	5,331	5,331	4,292	0
13	Thrissur	696	696	662	0
14	Wayanad	329	329	329	0
Grand Total		18,570	18,522	16,343	3

KCC Fisheries Bankwise Data as on 08/05/2026

SI No	Name of the Bank	Applications Received	Applications Accepted	Applications Sanctioned	Pending > 15 Days
1	Bank of Baroda	388	384	319	0
2	Bank of India	1,046	1,044	787	0
3	Bank of Maharashtra	3	3	3	0
4	Canara Bank	3,664	3,659	3,348	0
5	Central Bank of India	255	254	217	1
6	Cooperative Bank	894	894	856	0
7	IDBI Bank Ltd.	3	3	3	0
8	Indian Bank	2,289	2,289	2,201	0
9	Indian Overseas Bank	728	727	684	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd	0	0	0	0
11	Punjab & Sind Bank	0	0	0	0
12	Punjab National Bank	388	388	373	0
13	State Bank of India	4,520	4,497	3,404	2
14	UCO Bank	198	196	172	0
15	Union Bank of India	4,194	4,184	3,976	0
Total		18,570	18,522	16,343	3

KCC Animal Husbandry District Wise Data as on 08/05/2026

SI No	District Name	Applications Received	Applications Approved	Applications Sanctioned	Pendency > 15 Days
1	Alappuzha	796	101	25	0
2	Ernakulam	3,731	3,572	0	0
3	Idukki	2,133	1,075	177	0
4	Kannur	8,678	8,386	283	0
5	Kasaragod	7,965	7,956	3	0
6	Kollam	7,970	7,970	0	0
7	Kottayam	1,022	124	15	23
8	Kozhikode	15,067	15,067	0	0
9	Malappuram	6,058	6,049	9	0
10	Palakkad	8,627	7,964	181	0
11	Pathanamthitta	647	204	53	0
12	Thiruvananthapuram	10,227	9,215	130	0
13	Thrissur	6,767	6,443	37	4
14	Wayanad	9,202	9,185	0	0
Total		88,890	83,311	913	27

KCC Animal Husbandry Bankwise Data as on 08/05/2026

SI No	Name of the Bank	Applications Received	Applications Approved	Applications Sanctioned	Pendency > 15 Days
1	Bank of Baroda	2,424	2,278	22	0
2	Bank of India	2,842	2,732	1	0
3	Bank of Maharashtra	15	15	0	0
4	Canara Bank	38,912	37,930	372	6
5	Central Bank of India	257	155	21	0
6	Cooperative Bank	8,765	8,532	40	0
7	IDBI Bank Ltd.	271	267	0	0
8	Indian Bank	965	886	8	0
9	Indian Overseas Bank	7,208	6,937	26	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd	0	0	0	0
11	Punjab & Sind Bank	0	0	0	0
12	Punjab National Bank	1,610	1,492	32	2
13	State Bank of India	14,910	12,346	278	18
14	UCO Bank	971	959	0	0
15	Union Bank of India	9,740	8,782	113	1
Total		88,890	83,311	913	27

2.2.4 Agenda Suggested by Reserve Bank of India- Enhancing Credit Delivery to Agriculture Logistics and Supply Chain Ecosystem

Enhancing credit delivery to the agriculture logistics and supply chain ecosystem in Kerala requires a paradigm shift from traditional crop-based lending toward integrated value-chain financing. In a state characterized by small, fragmented landholdings and high-value crops like spices, coconut, and rubber, the role of banks is pivotal in bridging the gap between farm-gate production and global markets. By leveraging modern financial instruments and collaborative frameworks, banks can transform Kerala's agrarian landscape into a resilient, technology-driven commercial ecosystem.

The foundation of this transformation lies in the proactive adoption of the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) and the Kerala Climate Resilient Agri-Value Chain Modernization (KERA) project. Banks, particularly the Kerala Bank and various Scheduled Commercial Banks, have begun providing substantial credit for post-harvest infrastructure such as cold storage units, sorting and grading facilities, and primary processing centers. These investments are critical for reducing perishability and ensuring that farmers can hold produce for better market prices. By offering interest subventions and credit guarantees through these schemes, banks reduce the perceived risk of agri-entrepreneurship, encouraging youth and startups to invest in modern logistics.

The integration of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) into the formal banking fold serves as a catalyst for scalable supply chain credit. When banks extend credit lines to FPOs

rather than just individual farmers, they facilitate collective bargaining and aggregated logistics. This shift allows for the financing of specialized transport vehicles, refrigerated containers, and automated warehouse management systems that would be unaffordable for a single smallholder. Digitalization further enhances this delivery, as banks utilize real-time data from smart Krishi Bhavans and digital land records to assess creditworthiness more accurately and speed up loan disbursements.

Financing the "middle mile" of the supply chain—the link between rural collection centers and urban or export hubs—is where banks can provide the most strategic impact. Structured trade finance, including warehouse receipt financing, allows farmers and traders to unlock liquidity without being forced into distress sales. Furthermore, the collaboration between NABARD and the state government under the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) ensures that the basic infrastructure—such as bridges, rural roads, and modern boat jetties for inland navigation—is in place to support the bank-financed private logistics ventures.

Looking ahead, the synergy between Kerala's unique three-tier cooperative structure and technological innovation remains the key to deep-rooted credit penetration. By focusing on climate-resilient value chains and value-added processing, banks are moving beyond being mere lenders to becoming active partners in the state's agricultural growth. This holistic approach ensures that credit is not just a seasonal injection of capital but a long-term investment in a robust, sustainable, and efficient supply chain that secures the livelihoods of Kerala's farming community.

2.2.5 Agenda Suggested by Director Agriculture - Credit under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund

The key objective of the scheme is to mobilize a medium to long term debt financing facility for investment in viable projects for post-harvest management Infrastructure and community farming assets through incentives and financial support in order to improve agriculture infrastructure in the country.

The scheme covers post-harvest management projects like supply chain services including e-marketing platforms, warehouse, silos, pack-houses, assaying units, sorting & grading units, cold chain, logistics facilities, primary processing centers, ripening chambers and other viable projects for building community farming assets such as organic input production, bio stimulant production units, infrastructure for smart and precision agriculture, supply chain infrastructure for clusters of crops including exports clusters etc.

All loans up to a limit of ₹ 2 crores under this financing facility will have interest subvention of 3% per annum. This subvention will be available for a maximum period of 7 years. An applicant can put up to 25 projects in different

locations and each of such projects will be eligible under the scheme for loan upto ₹ 2 crore. Under the scheme, it is mandatory for borrowers to contribute at least 10% of total project cost irrespective of available capital subsidy. Multiple projects in one location are also eligible with an overall cap of ₹2 crore. In case, one eligible entity puts up projects in different locations then all such projects will be eligible under the scheme for loan upto ₹2 crore. However, for a private sector entity, such as farmer, agri entrepreneur, start-up there will be a limit of maximum of 25 such projects. This limitation of 25 projects will not be applicable to state agencies, cooperatives, national and state federations of cooperatives, FPOs, federations of FPOs, SHGs and federation of SHGs.

The Scheme will be operational from 2020-21 to 2032-33. Loan disbursement under the scheme will complete in six years, i.e. by the end of Financial Year 2025-26.

24% of total grants – in – aid under the scheme should be utilized for SC/ST entrepreneurs (16% for SC and 8% for ST). Besides this, lending institutions would ensure adequate coverage of entrepreneurs belonging to women and other weaker segments of society may be provided loan on priority basis to ensure that benefits of implementation are inclusive and accrued to the intended beneficiaries in accordance with Government guidelines and policies.

Benefits:

The scheme targets to provide following benefits:

- 1) Improved marketing infrastructure to allow farmers to sell directly to a larger base of consumers and hence, increase value realization for the farmers. This will improve the overall income of farmers.
- 2) With investments in logistics infrastructure, farmers will be able to sell in the market with reduced post-harvest losses and a smaller number of intermediaries. This further will make farmers independent and improve access to market.
- 3) With modern packaging and cold storage system access, farmers will be able to further decide when to sell in the market and improve realization.
- 4) Community farming assets for improved productivity and optimization of inputs will result in substantial savings to farmers.
- 5) Government will be able to direct priority sector lending in the currently unviable projects by supporting through interest subvention, incentive and credit guarantee. This will initiate the cycle of innovation and private sector investment in agriculture.

- 6) Due to improvements in post-harvest infrastructure, government will further be able to reduce national food wastage percentage thereby enable agriculture sector to become competitive with current global levels.
- 7) Central/State Government Agencies or local bodies will be able to structure viable PPP projects for attracting investment in agriculture infrastructure.
- 8) With Credit Guarantee, incentive and interest subvention lending institutions will be able to lend with a lower risk. This scheme will help to enlarge their customer base and diversification of portfolio.
- 9) Refinance facility will enable larger role for cooperative banks and RRBs.

Eligibility:

- 1) Participating lending institutions will decide criteria for selection of eligible borrower as per their own policy, keeping in mind the viability of the projects.
- 2) 24% of total grants – in – aid under the scheme should be utilized for SC/ST entrepreneurs (16% for SC and 8% for ST). Besides this, lending institutions would ensure adequate coverage of entrepreneurs belonging to women and other weaker segments of society may be provided loan on priority basis

Performance of Kerala State under AIF as on 13/02/2026

Performance of AIF Scheme Since Inception (Nos)

Particulars	Number
Number of applications under Draft	401
Applications kept pending due to pending information	831
Applications denied	1,017
Number of Verified applications	586
Number of Rejected applications	4,110
Number of applications sanctioned	4,982
Out of the sanctioned applications disbursed	4,617
Applications pending to be disbursed	365

Performance of AIF Scheme Since Inception (₹ in Cr)

Particulars	Amount (₹ Cr)
Number of applications under Draft	171.65
Applications kept pending due to pending information	481.41
Applications denied	28.41
Number of Verified applications	249.95
Number of Rejected applications	1,767.35
Number of applications sanctioned	1,633.24
Out of the sanctioned applications disbursed	1,178.15

Performance under AIF Scheme

AIF Performance Bank Wise as on 18.05.2026

Institution Name	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Total
STATE BANK OF INDIA	1,301	1,421	3,054
Canara Bank	785	834	1,650
Kerala Grameena Bank	628	654	1,273
Bank Of Baroda	374	404	781
The Federal Bank Ltd	257	264	557
Union Bank of India	243	255	479
Bank Of India	231	239	452
Punjab National Bank	162	170	376
Indian Bank	104	110	221
UCO Bank	81	101	231
Kerala Bank	83	89	188
HDFC Bank	67	72	247
IDBI BANK LTD	68	70	173
South Indian Bank	52	55	181
Indian Overseas Bank	34	43	89
Central Bank Of India	20	29	58
Axis Bank	13	17	57
ESAF Small Finance Bank Limited	5	6	37
Bank of Maharashtra	5	5	10
Dhanlaxmi Bank Ltd	5	5	10
ICICI Bank	5	5	32
Karur Vysya Bank	5	5	12
Kotak Mahindra Bank	2	4	8
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd	1	1	2
Bandhan Bank Ltd	0	0	3
CSB Bank Ltd	0	0	11
DCB Bank	0	0	7
IndusInd Bank	0	0	5
J&K Bank	0	0	1
Karnataka Bank	0	0	1
Punjab and Sind Bank	0	0	1

AIF Geo Tagging Pendency with the Banks

Institution Name	Total Projects to be Geo Tagged	Fully Disbursed	Geo Tagging Completed	Pending to be Geo Tagged	Geo Tagging Completed (%)
Kerala Gramin Bank	626	573	585	41	93.45
Axis Bank	13	0	11	2	84.62
Bank Of Baroda	374	0	301	73	80.48
Bank Of India	231	36	155	76	67.10
Bank of Maharashtra	5	2	5	0	100.00
Canara Bank	785	91	631	154	80.38
Central Bank Of India	20	2	19	1	95.00
Dhanlaxmi Bank Ltd	5	5	5	0	100.00
HDFC Bank	67	0	63	4	94.03
ICICI Bank	5	5	5	0	100.00
IDBI BANK LTD	68	26	63	5	92.65
Indian Bank	103	18	99	4	96.12
Indian Overseas Bank	34	1	33	1	97.06
Karur Vysya Bank	5	0	5	0	100.00
Kotak Mahindra Bank	2	0	2	0	100.00
Punjab National Bank	162	4	118	44	72.84
South Indian Bank	48	0	46	2	95.83
STATE BANK OF INDIA	1,295	310	1,206	89	93.13
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd	1	0	1	0	100.00
The Federal Bank Ltd	253	182	252	1	99.60
UCO Bank	81	1	62	19	76.54
Union Bank of India	243	29	188	55	77.37
Total	4,426	1,285	3,855	571	87.10

It is mandatory to **Geo Tag all units set up with AIF funding**, as a tool for end use verification and to ensure the successful implementation of the scheme. Geo tagging is to be done by the entrepreneur /farmer by using KRISHI MAPPER app available in Google Play Store using Android Phone.

2.2.6. Agenda Suggested by NABARD

NABARD
Kerala Regional Office

Agenda points for discussion in SLRM 2026

I. Finalisation of GLC Targets for FY 2026-27:

- Government of India is emphasizing the development of allied sectors and has highlighted the need for close monitoring of Ground Level Credit (GLC) flow across various sub-sectors of agricultural credit.
- For FY 2025–26, the Government of India has fixed separate targets for Animal Husbandry, Dairy, Fisheries, and e-NWR–based Pledge Finance. Further, Govt of India is also identifying niche areas and advising Banks to earmark specific GLC targets for such areas (eg: shrimp farming)
- Accordingly, **from 2026-27, SLBC may invariably finalize activity-wise targets for banks for Priority Sector Lending (PSL) under agriculture.**

II. Reporting and Monitoring of GLC Achievement:

- The lack of sub-sector wise and activity wise GLC data in agriculture sector is hampering the monitoring of credit flow to priority sector areas like Animal Husbandry, fisheries etc. SLBC may refine the GLC reporting format for Banks for close monitoring of credit offtake in the state.
- The activity wise GLC data would enable better engagements with line departments at district and state level for evidence-based decision making for improving GLC in various sub sectors of agriculture.
- Further, disbursement and outstanding under KCC Crop Loan, KCC AH and KCC Fisheries may be placed for review in quarterly SLBC meetings.
- In tertiary sector, credit disbursement under various activities is much lesser than the targets finalised under ACP, which warrants sub sector wise review of GLC flow.
- Therefore, SLBC may henceforth review sub-sector wise GLC achievement of Banks under tertiary sector in the ensuing meetings to identify areas

III. Submission of Utilisation Certificate:

- For ACABC it is mandatory to submit Utilisation Certificate after receipt of subsidy and crediting the subsidy amount to Subsidy Reserve Fund account. However, the submission is pending from the following Banks.

Sl. No.	Name of the Beneficiary/Promoter	Name of the Project	Name of the Financing Bank	Address of the Financing Bank	Controlling Office
1	Abdulla Kutty	NFSA SUPPLYCO PROJECT	State Bank of India	Palace Road Nilambur branch	Regional Business Office, Malappuram

- Under New AMI scheme of Govt. of India, claim for which advance subsidy has been recalled and the refund has not been received is indicated below. Banks are requested to submit the reason for non-payment of recalled subsidy and process the refund at the earliest. The status in this regard may be intimated to dor.trivandrum@nabard.org

Sl. No	Name of the Beneficiary	Name of the Financing Bank	Address of the Financing Bank	Address of the Controlling Office
1	V Prakash	Canara Bank	Thuravoor Branch, Pattanakad, Alappuzha	Canara Bank Building, M.G.Road, Spencer Junction, Trivandrum
2	AP Thomas	State Bank of India	State Bank of India, Chertala Br, Alappuzha	SBI, RBO, Alappuzha.
3	Shaji Natarajan	State Bank of Travancore	State Bank of India, Kazhakootam Branch	SBT, Z O, Santhinagar, TVM.
4	Ragesh CR	Thrissur DCB	Parappur Service Co-operative bank	KSCB, Co-bank Towers Palayam, Trivandrum
5	Sudeer M N (Prop Aamzon Bio Inputs & Eco Agri Consultancy)	State Bank of India	Marakkada Road, Thiruvananthapuram	State Bank of India, RBO, LMS Compound, Thiruvananthapuram
6	Shijit Kumar (KAIZEN Agro Solutions and Farm Machinery Consultancy)	South Indian bank	Ollukkara Branch, Mannuthy	SIB, Regional Office, Thrissur
7	Shaji Natarajan.	SBT	P B No.2, E K Building, Kazhakootam	Zonal Office, Region III, Trivandrum -695 001.
8	Ramachandran Pillai C	SBT	Pulamon, Kottarakkara, Kollam.	SBT, H O, TVM.
9	K Kalidas	Canara Bank	No. 6 379, Main Road, Meenakshipuram, Chittur Taluk, Palakkad	AF & P.S Section, Canara Bank RO, Palakkad
10	Joyal Jacob and Siljo Abraham	Canara Bank	Parathayil Building, Mukkom, Kozhikode	A.F & P.S section, Canara Bank, Regional Office, Kozhikode,

IV. Support under the Financial Inclusion Fund

- NABARD supports financial inclusion initiatives of the banks in Kerala through support from the Financial Inclusion Fund. The support may be utilized by banks in Kerala, as there is ample scope for implementation in Kerala.
- NABARD support limited to 60% of cost for commercial banks, 80% of cost for RRBs and 90% of cost for RCBs.
- It is mandatory to submit **proposals and claims** pertaining to Financial Inclusion only through **ENGAGE Portal of NABARD**. The partners may contact NABARD RO on various financial inclusion products in Kerala RO on dmfi.trivandrum@nabard.org

Sr No	Name of the Scheme	Support available from NABARD	Eligible Banks
1	Financial and Digital Literacy Camps (FiDgi)- for all districts through bank branches	Per Camp ₹6,000 for SFD and Per Camp ₹5,000 for SFD	i. Branches of SCB (including SFB & PB) ii. RRB iii. RCB
2	Financial and Digital Literacy Camps (FiDgi)- for all districts through FLCs	Per Camp ₹6,000 for SFD and Per Camp ₹5,000 for SFD	i. RRB ii. RCB
3	Micro ATM Deployment	Deployment locations of micro-ATMs: ₹15,000/- to ₹22,500/- per device.	i. SCB (including SFB & PB) ii. RRB iii. RCB
4	PoS /mPoS Deployment	SFD and Other districts alike: ₹6,000/-per device. Deployment in Tier III to VI centres	i. SCB (including SFB & PB) ii. RRB iii. RCB
5	SD WAN	₹ 34,500 or 90% of the cost incurred whichever is lower (CAPEX). Tier 3-6 Centres.	i. RRB ii. RCB

V. NABARD support for Centre for Financial Literacies

- NABARD has given approval to set up 504 new CFLs from FIF. Out of which, 28 CFLs are being set up in Kerala under Phase III of CFL expansion.
- Banks may expedite the submission of OPEX claims, **through ENGAGE Portal**, pertaining to March quarter 2026 to NABARD. Banks are hereby requested not to submit hard copies of the same to NABARD RO

Sr No	Agency	No. of CFLs sanctioned	Districts Covered
1	SBI	5	Pathanamthitta, Alappuzha, Kottayam
2	Indian Bank	2	Kollam
3	Canara Bank	13	Thrissur, Palakkad, Malappuram, Kozhikode, Wayanad, Kannur, Kasargod
4	Union Bank of India	5	Ernakulam, Idukki
5	Indian Overseas Bank	3	Thiruvananthapuram

3.1. PERFORMANCE UNDER MSME SECTOR IN ANNUAL CREDIT PLAN 25-26

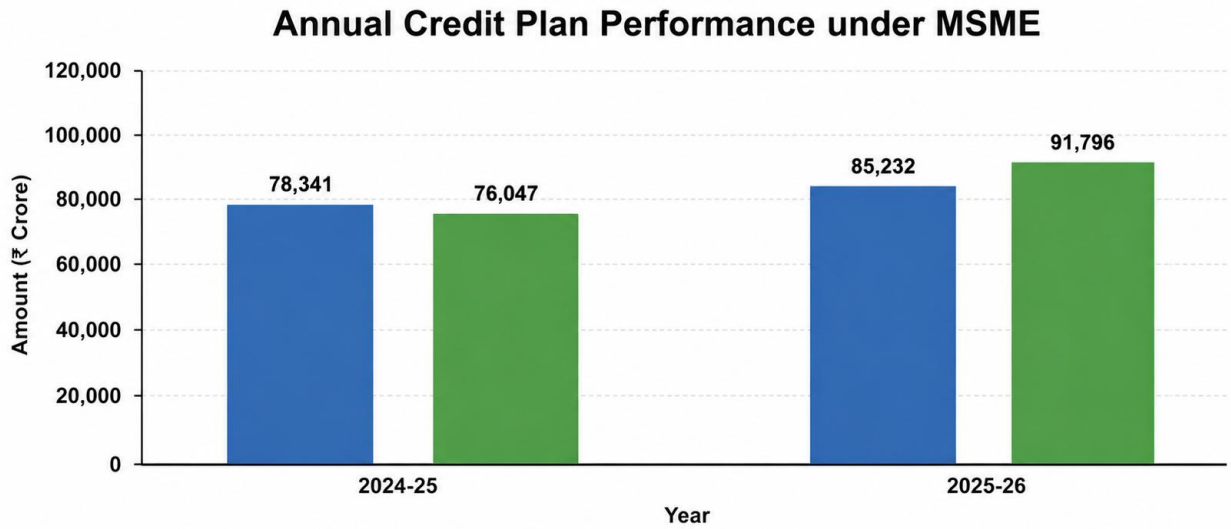
Annual Credit Plan Performance under MSME

Parameter	2024-25	2025-26
Target for the whole year	78,341	85,232
Achievement of Q4	76,047	91,796
% Achievement for Q4	97.07%	107.70%

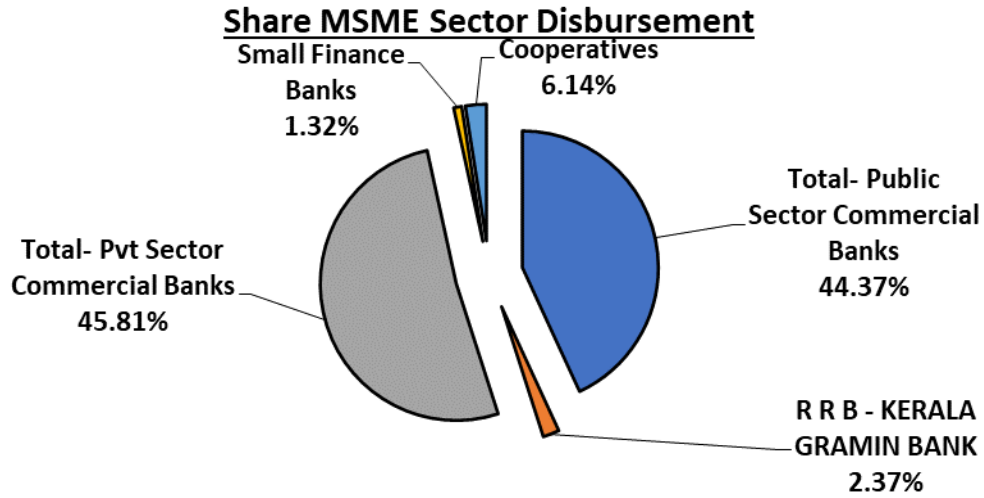
Disbursement in 2024-25 : Rs.76,047/- Crs

Disbursement in 2025-26: Rs. 91796/- Crs.

Incremental Disbursement: Rs. 15749/- Crs



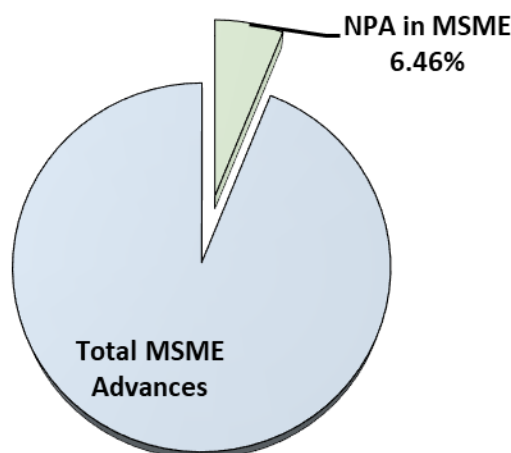
Share of MSME Outstanding



Annual Credit Plan Achievement under MSME

Name of District	Target	Achievement	% Achievement
THRISSUR	8,500.0	9,891.3	116%
ERNAKULAM	23,556.3	27,119.9	115%
PATHANAMTHITTA	1,700.2	1,857.4	109%
KOTTAYAM	4,986.0	5,436.5	109%
KOZHIKODE	6,204.6	6,734.2	109%
TRIVANDRUM	11,589.5	12,453.3	107%
IDUKKI	1,805.5	1,881.4	104%
KOLLAM	6,000.0	6,221.6	104%
ALAPPUZHA	3,725.8	3,759.4	101%
PALAKKAD	4,800.0	4,767.9	99%
WAYANAD	1,350.0	1,302.6	96%
MALAPPURAM	4,900.0	4,727.0	96%
KANNUR	4,066.5	3,788.0	93%
KASARGODE	2,048.0	1,855.8	91%
TOTAL	85,232.5	91,796.2	108%

Share of MSME NPA



3.2. Pending Agendas under Secondary Sector

3.2.1. Agenda Suggested by the Kudumbashree

A. Review of Performance under PMSAVNidhi

The Union Cabinet, chaired by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, has approved the “Restructuring and extension of the lending period beyond 31.12.2024 of Prime Minister Street Vendor’s AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) Scheme”. The lending period has now been extended until March 31, 2030. The total outlay for the scheme is ₹7,332 crore. The restructured scheme aims to benefit 1.15 crore beneficiaries including 50 lakh new beneficiaries.

Implementation of the scheme would be the joint responsibility of Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA) and Department of Financial Services (DFS), with DFS being responsible for facilitating access to loan/ credit cards through banks/financial institution and their ground level functionaries.

The key features of the restructured scheme include enhanced loan amount across first & second tranche, provision of UPI-linked RuPay Credit Card for beneficiaries who have repaid the second loan, and digital cashback incentives for retail & wholesale transactions.

The scheme's coverage is being expanded beyond statutory towns to census towns, peri-urban areas etc. in graded manner.

The enhanced loan structure includes first tranche loans increased up to ₹15,000 (from ₹10,000) and second tranche loans increased up to ₹25,000 (from ₹20,000), while the third tranche remains unchanged at ₹50,000.

The introduction of UPI-linked RUPAY Credit Card would provide immediate access of credit to the street vendors in order to meet any emergent business and personal requirements.

Further, in order to give boost to digital adoption, the street vendors can avail cashback incentives upto ₹1,600 on making retail & wholesale transactions.

The scheme also focuses on building the capacity of the street vendors with a focus on entrepreneurship, financial literacy, digital skills, and marketing through convergence. Standard hygiene and food safety trainings would be conducted for street food vendors, in partnership with FSSAI.

In order to ensure holistic welfare & development of the street vendors and their families, the 'SVANidhi se Samridhhi' component will be further strengthened, through monthly Lok Kalyan Melas. The intent is to ensure that benefits under various GoI schemes reach the beneficiaries and their families in a saturation approach.

The Government had initially launched PM SVANidhi Scheme on 1st June 2020 to support street vendors who faced unprecedented hardships during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, since the inception of the scheme it has proved to be more than financial support for street vendors and has given them a sense of identity & formal recognition for their contribution to the economy.

The celebrated PM SVANidhi scheme has already achieved significant milestones. As of July 30, 2025, over 96 lakh loans amounting to ₹13,797 crore have been disbursed to more than 68 lakh street vendors. Nearly 47 lakh digitally active beneficiaries have conducted over 557 crore digital transactions worth ₹6.09 lakh crore, earning a total cashback of ₹241 crore. Under the 'SVANidhi se Samridhhi' initiative, 46 lakh beneficiaries across 3,564 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) have been profiled, leading to over 1.38 crore scheme sanctions. The scheme has received national recognition, winning the Prime Minister's Award for Excellence in Public Administration (2023) for Innovation (Central Level) for its outstanding contribution to boosting the economy, promoting livelihoods, advancing financial inclusion, and driving digital empowerment and the Silver Award for Excellence in Government Process Re-engineering for Digital Transformation (2022).

The extension of the scheme envisages the holistic development of street vendors by offering a reliable source of finance to support business expansion and opportunities for sustainable growth. This will not only empower street vendors but will also foster inclusive economic growth, socio-economic upliftment of street vendors and their families enhancing their livelihoods, and ultimately transforming urban spaces into a vibrant, self-sustaining ecosystem.

Latest data will be presented during the meeting

B. Review of Performance under PM FME

During the current financial year as well, our State has successfully achieved the target of 3,000 loans under the PMFME scheme, with the valuable support extended by the banks across the State. While the sanction target has been achieved, around 1,183 sanctioned cases are still pending for disbursement marking in the portal. Since marking of disbursement is mandatory for the release of subsidy benefits to the beneficiaries, all banks are requested to complete the updation of these records at the earliest to avoid complaints regarding non-receipt of subsidies.

PMFME Performance District Wise Data Since Inception

Name of the District	Total Applications	Loan Under Process	Loan Sanctioned	Loan Rejected
Alappuzha	1,199	38	794	66
Ernakulam	1,319	50	871	47
Idukki	812	102	430	112
Kannur	1,019	29	687	94
Kasaragod	596	46	399	49
Kollam	945	34	735	45
Kottayam	850	23	557	87
Kozhikode	1,268	53	818	131
Malappuram	1,338	48	973	54
Palakkad	1,206	73	759	118
Pathanamthitta	712	20	535	70
Thiruvananthapuram	1,466	52	796	140
Thrissur	1,294	40	926	49
Wayanad	487	17	317	26
Total	14,511	625	9,597	1,088

PMFME APPLICATIONS PENDING FOR MARKING SANCTION							
BANK NAME	1 M	1-2 M	2-3 M	3-6 M	6-1 Y	> 1 Y	Grand Total
AXIS BANK						1	1
BANK OF BARODA		6	4	10	18	40	78
BANK OF INDIA		2	3	7	6	7	25
BANK OF MAHARASHTRA	1	2					3
CANARA BANK	4	31	15	10	4	58	122
CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA	2	5	2	10	6	19	44
DHANALAKSHMI BANK		2		5	5	2	14
FEDERAL BANK	2	7	3	8	6	35	61
HDFC BANK						5	5
IDBI BANK	2	14	4	6	11	7	44
INDIAN BANK	3	9	4	5	3	8	32
INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK	1	2	3	4	6	11	27
KARNATAKA BANK LIMITED			1			1	2
KERALA GRAMIN BANK	4	24	13	32	36	57	166
MALAPPURAM DCB						3	3
PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK	1	6	3	7	8	5	30
SOUTH INDIAN BANK		1				7	8
STATE BANK OF INDIA	7	26	16	16	13	96	174
KERALA BANK		27	5	13	24	93	162
WAYANAD DCB						3	3
UCO BANK	3	5	6	2	9	10	35
UNION BANK OF INDIA	3	10	8	23	27	73	144
Grand Total	33	179	90	158	182	541	1183

PM FME team will be attending the SLBC meeting and discussions on PM FME pendency will be discussed.

PMFME Applications pendency age wise

BANK NAME	Less than one Month	1M - 2M	2M - 3M	3M - 4M	4M - 6M	6M - 9M	9M - 1 Y	More than one Year	Grand Total
AXIS BANK								1	1
BANK OF BARODA	12	12	10		1				35
BANK OF INDIA	3	2	4	5	1	2			17
BANK OF MAHARASHTRA	1								1
CANARA BANK	55	20	18	1					94
CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA	1	1	2						4
CITY UNION BANK LIMITED								1	1
CSB BANK LIMITED				1					1
DHANALAKSHMI BANK			2						2
ESAF SMALL FINANCE BANK LIMITED		1	1						2
FEDERAL BANK	14	18	17	9		5			63
HDFC BANK	1		1	1	3	3	1	1	11
ICICI BANK LIMITED			1						1
IDBI BANK	11	4	10						25
IDUKKI DISTRICT CO OPERATIVE BANK LTD						1			1
INDIAN BANK	4								4
INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK	7	6	10						23
KARUR VYSYA BANK	1			1					2
KERALA GRAMIN BANK	52	16	26	8	1	1		1	105
KOZHIKODE DISTRICT COOPERATIVE BANK LTD							1		1
MALAPPURAM DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE BANK							1		1
PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK	9	3	8	3					23
SOUTH INDIAN BANK	4	3	3		1				11
STATE BANK OF INDIA	38	31	29	6					104
THE KERALA STATE CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD	11	3	5						19
THE MATTANCHERRY MAHAJANIK COOPERATIVE BANK LTD	1								1
THE WAYANAD DIST CO-OP BANK LTD								1	1
THRISSUR DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD			1						1
UCO BANK	4								4
UNION BANK OF INDIA	20	24	19	10	7	4			84
TOTAL	249	144	167	45	14	16	3	5	643

C. Review of PMEGP

**KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION
STATE OFFICE, PATTOM PALACE P.O
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM – 695004**

No.SOK/PMEGP/SLBC/2026-27

Date:29-04-2026

**Agenda/Background note for the SLRM of State Level Bankers
Committee Meeting**

I) Margin Money Target and Financial out lay for the F.Y 2025-26

Under PMEGP Basic Scheme		Under PMEGP 2ndLoan		Total State Target	
No.of Projects (Nos)	2044	No. of Projects	27	Total No. of Projects	2071
Margin Money (Rs.in lakhs)	7600.84	Margin Money (Rs.in lakhs)	104.91	Margin Money (Rs.in lakhs)	7705.75
Employment (Nos)	22484	Employment (Nos)	297	Employment (Nos)	22781

II) Implementing agency wise performance during 2025-26 as on 31-03-2026

Agency	Projects forwarded to banks		Sanction Position		M.M. claimed	Status of M.M. Disbursement		Proposals pending at Banks	
	Nos.	M.M involved (in lakhs)	Nos.	M.M involved (in lakhs)		Nos.	M.M involved (in lakhs)	Nos.	M.M involved (in lakhs)
DIC	1531	6230.40	1078	4254.96	4028	1983	4573.76	467	1934.14
KVIC	152	743.28	67	272.12	198	46	124.31	45	220.71
KVIB	923	3233.56	503	1382.56	901	364	1006.50	233	1137.90
Coir Board	7	39.64	5	52.40	19	4	16.14	3	38.13
TOTAL	2613	10246.88	1653	5962.04	5146	2397	5720.71	748	3330.88

III) The data on M.M grant pending for disbursement for the claims uploaded in PMEGP portal is given below.

Sl. No.	Previous years up to Year 2025-26	Pending for MM Disbursement	
		No. of Project	M.M. Involved (in lakhs)
1	DIC	1014	2386.38
2	KVIB	193	505.00
3	KVIC	87	269.70
4	Coir	4	9.54
	Total	1298	3170.62

Sl. No.	2025-26	Pending for MM Disbursement	
		No. of Project	M.M. Involved (in lakhs)
1	DIC	3369	10078.59
2	KVIB	817	2530.45
3	KVIC	184	616.91
4	Coir	15	123.63
	Total	4385	13349.58

Total pendency for M.M. disbursement

Sl. No.		Pending for MM Disbursement	
		No. of Project	M.M. Involved (in lakhs)
1	DIC	4383	12464.97
2	KVIB	1010	3035.45
3	KVIC	271	886.61
4	Coir	19	133.17
	Total	5683	16520.2

Data on Bank wise pendency for M.M. Disbursement is attached as Annexure-A

Out of the above, 2,996 nos of M.M. claims involving M.M. grant of Rs. 73.85 Crs are referred back and currently with implementing agencies and banks for rectification

Data on Bank wise referred back M.M. claims is attached as Annexure-B

IV) The State Level Monitoring Committee (SLMC) held on 18-03-2026 under the Chairmanship of Addl. Chief Secretary (Industries)-Govt. of Kerala reviewed the progress of PMEGP in the State and observed that performance under the SC/ST category requires further improvement.

The Chair instructed that special focus initiatives need to be undertaken, including close coordination among all stakeholders such as Banks, Implementing agencies, and district authorities . It was also emphasized to conduct awareness programmes in districts having higher concentration of SC/ST population, so as to enhance participation and improve overall performance under the said category.

V) Performance under SC & ST category (2025-26) (Amount in lakhs)

	Target (MM Involved) in lakhs	Achievement (No. of projects)	Achievement (MM disb.) in lakhs	Ach. In %
S.C	1279.15	427	936.16	73.00
S.T	662.69	41	45.97	6.93

Banks can consider the SC/ST applications during 2026-27 which are available in the portal including previous years as the fund is already available to clear SC/ST proposals.

V) The year wise total pendency of projects with banks as on 31-03-2026 is given below:

Year	No. of proposals pending with banks for decision	M.M. Involved (in lakhs)
2022-23	25	51.26
2023-24	56	209.32
2024-25	211	822.38
2025-26	748	3330.88
Total	1040	4413.84

Data on Year wise bank wise pendency is enclosed as Annexure-C

VII) Revised PMEGP Scheme – Implementation from FY 2026–27 Onwards

It is submitted for the kind consideration of the SLBC that, the implementation cycle of the PMEGP with the existing guidelines has been formally concluded by 2025-26. However, the scheme will continue with a revamped digital framework with the launch of a new PMEGP portal 2.0, expected to be a major digital upgrade over the existing system incorporating updated guidelines and operational features.

The Physical and Financial targets for FY 2026–27 are expected to be received shortly, subsequent to the official launch of the revamped PMEGP Portal 2.0. Accordingly, detailed instructions and revised guidelines are expected shortly from the Central Office, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Mumbai/ Ministry of MSME.

Integration of Legacy Data: It is further apprised that the data pertaining to applications and units for the previous financial years will be seamlessly auto migrated and integrated into the new portal to ensure continuity and to avoid duplication. Banks are requested to take note of this transition and extend necessary cooperation during the migration and stabilization phase.

Further, target for **Backward and Forward linkage programme** for the FY 2026-27 is also expected to be received shortly, aiming to strengthen coordination of implementing agencies, banks and improve overall performance of PMEGP.

VIII) Physical Verification and Refund of Margin Money

Physical verification (P.V) of PMEGP units through out sourced agency is mandatory for adjusting the M.M. grant. The Central Office of KVIC has entrusted the work to Dept. of Post (DoP) GoI as National agency for the said work, and is steadily progressing in the State. So far achievement is 90% in the State and DoP has completed verification of 10275 units against 11445 units. It has been observed that certain units assisted under PMEGP have subsequently been identified as ineligible to adjust Margin Money grant based on the P.V findings by the outsourced agency. In such cases, the Margin Money (MM) grant adjustment is not admissible as per scheme guidelines.

Based on Physical Verification report by India Post, the system generated M.M adjustment letters are uploaded in Banks login and financing banks have to initiate steps for adjustment of M.M grant. Similarly, system generated M.M. call back letters in respect of Not working/Partial M.M. call back are forwarded to concerned banks by the

implementing agencies. The financing banks have to take immediate action to adjust the M.M. grant of all working units and to initiate recovery /refund the ineligible M.M. grant to KVIC wherever recovery is suggested. The M.M. grant kept with the banks must **not be adjusted or treated as loan recovery** without the Physical Verification by the out sourced agency and portal generated M.M. Adjustment letter. The Margin Money kept in the concerned financing banks can be refunded to KVIC by generating e-challan in the PMEGP portal. The refund can be initiated either on receiving the adjustment letter from the implementing agency recommending refund after the 3 years lock-in period and physical verification or the bank can initiate refund before Physical Verification if the unit is not working or does not adhere to the PMEGP guidelines.

The Dte. of PMEGP has forwarded the bank wise list containing details of units under Non traceable/Not working category based on P.V by Dept. of Post. Accordingly, there are **949 units** which are either Non traceable or Defunct involving **M.M. grant of Rs. 15.46 Crs** . Timely action by banks concerned is required to refund the ineligible M.M. grant pertaining to these units to ensure accountability and proper utilization of Govt. funds. **So far Recovery effected for 426 projects amounting to Rs.410.79 lakhs only.** The bank wise pending amount to be refunded to KVIC is attached as **Annexure-D.**

- Timely refund of the MM grant suggested by the implementing agencies in respect of ineligible units are of utmost importance to ensure proper utilization of public funds. Delay in refund not only leads to incorrect subsidy accounting but also blocks funds that could otherwise be utilized for supporting eligible beneficiaries under the scheme.
- Banks are, therefore, requested to take immediate action for refunding the MM grant in all such ineligible cases as reported by the implementing agencies. The process should be treated as a priority and completed without delay to maintain transparency, accountability, in scheme implementation.
- Further, controlling banks may also put in place internal monitoring mechanisms to ensure prompt identification and refund of such cases available with their bank branches.

The implementing agencies have to carry out the M.M. Adjustment process with due diligence. Only eligible Margin Money is to be considered for adjustment by the banks. The process involved in generating the Margin Money adjustment letters based on the online P.V reports; uploading the M.M. adjustment letters have been apprised to all implementing agencies by KVIC through meetings .


State Director (I/c)

BANK WISE LIST OF PENDING FOR MM DISBURSEMENT FOR THE YEAR 2022-23			
Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Pending for MM Disbursement	
		No of Prj.	MM (In Lakh)
1	CANARA BANK	34	66.25
2	STATE BANK OF INDIA	12	17.29
3	BANK OF INDIA	8	15.55
4	INDIAN BANK	6	23.12
5	KERALA GRAMIN BANK	6	12.78
6	BANK OF BARODA	5	8.38
7	CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA	5	8.11
8	PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK	5	10.17
9	UNION BANK OF INDIA	5	7.17
10	INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK	3	4.19
11	FEDERAL BANK	2	2.21
12	DHANALAKSHMI BANK LTD	1	1.04
13	IDBI BANK	1	1.86
14	KARNATAKA BANK LTD	1	1.62
15	SOUTH INDIAN BANK	1	1.13
	Total	95	180.87

BANK WISE LIST OF PENDING FOR MM DISBURSEMENT FOR THE YEAR 2023-24			
Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Pending for MM Disbursement	
		No of Prj.	MM (In Lakh)
1	CANARA BANK	79	181.65
2	STATE BANK OF INDIA	58	122.81
3	KERALA GRAMIN BANK	28	52.03
4	INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK	22	37.73
5	BANK OF BARODA	20	50.13
6	FEDERAL BANK	15	28.40
7	INDIAN BANK	15	44.66
8	PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK	15	30.61
9	BANK OF INDIA	12	23.99
10	CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA	11	21.74
11	UNION BANK OF INDIA	10	18.29
12	The Kerala State Co Operative Bank Ltd	7	17.14
13	DHANALAKSHMI BANK LTD	5	11.28
14	SOUTH INDIAN BANK	5	17.65
15	IDBI BANK	3	7.44
16	HDFC BANK	2	4.30
17	UCO BANK	2	4.16
	Total	309	674.01

**BANK WISE LIST OF PENDING FOR MM DISBURSEMENT FOR
THE YEAR 2024-25**

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Pending for MM Disbursement	
		No of Prj.	MM (In Lakh)
1	CANARA BANK	216	591.01
2	STATE BANK OF INDIA	174	477.54
3	KERALA GRAMIN BANK	79	185.12
4	The Kerala State Co Operative Bank	61	81.62
5	PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK	54	123.28
6	FEDERAL BANK	50	138.05
7	BANK OF BARODA	49	181.80
8	INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK	47	124.20
9	CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA	34	87.81
10	INDIAN BANK	33	79.51
11	BANK OF INDIA	31	104.32
12	UNION BANK OF INDIA	21	48.52
13	DHANALAKSHMI BANK LTD	12	17.45
14	IDBI BANK	9	23.77
15	UCO BANK	9	22.54
16	HDFC BANK	5	12.22
17	SOUTH INDIAN BANK	5	7.21
18	CSB BANK	2	2.67
19	KARNATAKA BANK LTD	2	4.47
20	ICICI BANK LTD	1	2.63
	Total	894	2315.74

BANK WISE LIST OF PENDING FOR MM DISBURSEMENT FOR THE YEAR 2025-26			
Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Pending for MM Disbursement	
		No of Prj.	MM (In Lakh)
1	CANARA BANK	1122	3567.41
2	KERALA GRAMIN BANK	760	2343.14
3	STATE BANK OF INDIA	725	2287.42
4	UNION BANK OF INDIA	633	1992.70
5	The Kerala State Co Operative Bank Ltd	292	397.55
6	BANK OF BARODA	141	515.97
7	FEDERAL BANK	130	415.71
8	INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK	127	364.90
9	INDIAN BANK	122	355.71
10	BANK OF INDIA	92	289.77
11	PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK	78	241.20
12	CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA	58	259.56
13	UCO BANK	38	110.22
14	IDBI BANK	19	66.13
15	DHANALAKSHMI BANK LTD	16	38.45
16	SOUTH INDIAN BANK	14	56.11
17	HDFC BANK	6	10.20
18	BANK OF MAHARASHTRA	5	13.04
19	KARNATAKA BANK LTD	3	6.68
20	CSB BANK	2	1.96
21	CITY UNION BANK LIMITED	1	8.75
22	ICICI BANK LTD	1	7.00
	Total	4385	13349.58

Details of Referred back Margin Money Claims for Rectification (include All Agency - COIR, DIC, KVIB and KVIC) for the year 2022-23

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Referred back for Rectification	
		No of Prj.	MM (In Lakh)
1	CANARA BANK	34	66.25
2	STATE BANK OF INDIA	12	17.29
3	BANK OF INDIA	8	15.55
4	INDIAN BANK	6	23.12
5	KERALA GRAMIN BANK	6	12.78
6	BANK OF BARODA	5	8.38
7	CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA	5	8.11
8	PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK	5	10.17
9	UNION BANK OF INDIA	5	7.17
10	INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK	3	4.19
11	FEDERAL BANK	2	2.21
12	DHANALAKSHMI BANK LTD	1	1.04
13	IDBI BANK	1	1.86
14	KARNATAKA BANK LTD	1	1.62
15	SOUTH INDIAN BANK	1	1.13
	Total	95	180.87

Details of Referred back Margin Money Claims for Rectification (include All Agency - COIR, DIC, KVIB and KVIC) for the year 2023-24			
Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Referred back for Rectification	
		No of	MM
		Prj.	(In Lakh)
1	CANARA BANK	77	170.85
2	STATE BANK OF INDIA	55	113.93
3	KERALA GRAMIN BANK	27	48.72
4	BANK OF BARODA	20	50.13
5	INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK	20	30.83
6	FEDERAL BANK	15	28.40
7	INDIAN BANK	15	44.66
8	PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK	15	30.61
9	CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA	11	21.74
10	BANK OF INDIA	10	18.88
11	UNION BANK OF INDIA	10	18.29
12	The Kerala State Co Operative Bank Ltd	6	15.39
13	DHANALAKSHMI BANK LTD	5	11.28
14	SOUTH INDIAN BANK	4	7.29
15	IDBI BANK	3	7.44
16	HDFC BANK	2	4.30
17	UCO BANK	2	4.16
	Total	297	626.90

Details of Referred back Margin Money Claims for Rectification (include All Agency - COIR, DIC, KVIB and KVIC) for the year 2024-25			
Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Referred back for Rectification	
		No of	MM
		Prj.	(In Lakh)
1	CANARA BANK	192	501.96
2	STATE BANK OF INDIA	150	417.58
3	KERALA GRAMIN BANK	59	131.40
4	PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK	49	111.29
5	The Kerala State Co Operative Bank Ltd	49	69.48
6	FEDERAL BANK	47	124.47
7	BANK OF BARODA	45	157.25
8	INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK	44	114.97
9	INDIAN BANK	31	71.21
10	BANK OF INDIA	29	99.70
11	CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA	29	72.84
12	UNION BANK OF INDIA	21	48.52
13	DHANALAKSHMI BANK LTD	9	11.43
14	IDBI BANK	8	21.27
15	UCO BANK	7	18.36
16	HDFC BANK	5	12.22
17	SOUTH INDIAN BANK	5	7.21
18	CSB BANK	2	2.67
19	KARNATAKA BANK LTD	2	4.47
20	ICICI BANK LTD	1	2.63
	Total	784	2000.93

Details of Referred back Margin Money Claims for Rectification (include All Agency - COIR, DIC, KVIB and KVIC) for the year 2025-26

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Referred back for Rectification	
		No of	MM
		Prj.	(In Lakh)
1	CANARA BANK	519	1577.15
2	STATE BANK OF INDIA	350	1018.48
3	UNION BANK OF INDIA	297	892.02
4	KERALA GRAMIN BANK	157	466.78
5	The Kerala State Co Operative Bank Ltd	112	189.64
6	FEDERAL BANK	66	204.97
7	BANK OF BARODA	61	212.03
8	INDIAN BANK	53	148.26
9	INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK	51	151.13
10	PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK	38	109.13
11	BANK OF INDIA	35	103.87
12	CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA	23	89.18
13	UCO BANK	23	68.90
14	DHANALAKSHMI BANK LTD	9	16.72
15	IDBI BANK	9	31.84
16	SOUTH INDIAN BANK	7	25.54
17	HDFC BANK	4	5.68
18	KARNATAKA BANK LTD	3	6.68
19	BANK OF MAHARASHTRA	2	5.09
20	CSB BANK	1	0.81
	Total	1820	5323.90

BANK WISE PENDING FOR THE YEAR 2025-26			
Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Pending at bank	
		No of Prj.	MM Involve (In Lakh)
1	STATE BANK OF INDIA	91	435.60
2	CANARA BANK	233	1024.15
3	UNION BANK OF INDIA	93	390.22
4	The Kerala State Co Operative Ba	17	49.17
5	KERALA GRAMIN BANK	58	281.44
6	BANK OF BARODA	51	195.44
7	FEDERAL BANK	52	197.63
8	SOUTH INDIAN BANK	34	159.28
9	INDIAN BANK	28	151.79
10	BANK OF INDIA	14	71.52
11	INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK	17	87.86
12	PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK	15	62.06
13	HDFC BANK	11	60.20
14	DHANALAKSHMI BANK LTD	5	20.34
15	IDBI BANK	10	49.05
16	CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA	5	34.79
17	CSB Bank	4	21.88
18	UCO BANK	6	22.35
19	BANK OF MAHARASHTRA	1	2.11
20	CITY UNION BANK LIMITED	1	7.00
21	INDUSIND BANK	1	3.50
22	KARUR VYSYA BANK	1	3.50
	Total	748	3330.88

BANK WISE PENDENCY FOR THE YEAR 2024-25

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Pending at bank	
		No of Prj.	MM Involve (In Lakh)
1	UNION BANK OF INDIA	55	162.06
2	HDFC BANK	65	342.17
3	The Kerala State Co Operative Bank Ltd	0	0
4	FEDERAL BANK	33	104.18
5	SOUTH INDIAN BANK	31	108.96
6	BANK OF INDIA	11	36.64
7	DHANALAKSHMI BANK LTD	0	0
8	KARNATAKA BANK LTD	5	18.31
9	CANARA BANK	2	24.50
10	IDBI BANK	3	9.28
11	AXIS BANK LTD	2	8.69
12	BANK OF BARODA	0	0
13	INDIAN BANK	2	5.32
14	STATE BANK OF INDIA	1	1.58
15	ICICI BANK LTD	0	0
16	KOZHIKODE DISTRICT COOPERATIVE BANK LTD	1	0.69
	Total	211	822.38

BANK WISE PENDENCY FOR THE YEAR 2023-24

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Pending at bank	
		No of Prj.	MM Involve (In Lakh)
1	HDFC BANK	9	47.83
2	UNION BANK OF INDIA	22	53.42
3	IDBI BANK	10	40.09
4	FEDERAL BANK	6	22.00
5	AXIS BANK LTD	4	19.69
6	BANK OF BARODA	0	0
7	ICICI BANK LTD	1	0.96
8	INDIAN BANK	1	4.60
9	INDUSIND BANK	1	17.50
10	KARNATAKA BANK LTD	1	1.31
11	Kerala State Co-Op Bank	1	1.92
	Total	56	209.32

BANK WISE PENDENCY FOR THE YEAR 2022-23

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Pending at bank	
		No of Prj.	MM Involve (In Lakh)
1	FEDERAL BANK	5	12.88
2	UNION BANK OF INDIA	5	7.79
3	AXIS BANK LTD	4	11.28
4	CITY UNION BANK LIMITED	3	5.25
5	INDUSIND BANK	3	6.28
6	KOZHIKODE DISTRICT COOPERATIVE BANK LTD	3	5.74
7	KARUR VYSYA BANK	1	0.81
8	THRISSUR DISTRICT CO- OPERATIVE BANK LTD	1	1.23
	Total	25	51.26

Annexure - D

BANK WISE LIST OF PENDING CALL BACK MARGIN MONEY			
Sl. No.	Name of Bank	MM call back (No. of Project)	Margin Money (In Rs.)
1	CANARA BANK	275	46838236
	Defunct	159	26341124
	Non-Traceable	116	20497112
2	STATE BANK OF INDIA	146	24880392
	Defunct	89	13712066
	Non-Traceable	57	11168326
3	UNION BANK OF INDIA	89	13839876
	Defunct	48	8173993
	Non-Traceable	41	5665883
4	KERALA GRAMIN BANK	66	11157351
	Defunct	34	5525633
	Non-Traceable	32	5631718
5	FEDERAL BANK	65	10470251
	Defunct	42	6784773
	Non-Traceable	23	3685478
6	INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK	52	8439187
	Defunct	34	5369761
	Non-Traceable	18	3069426
7	BANK OF INDIA	52	6213951
	Defunct	37	4177884
	Non-Traceable	15	2036067
8	PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK	42	6936628
	Defunct	21	4006520
	Non-Traceable	21	2930108

9	INDIAN BANK	40	6485869
	Defunct	28	4637271
	Non-Traceable	12	1848598
10	BANK OF BARODA	35	5142293
	Defunct	18	2367595
	Non-Traceable	17	2774698
11	CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA	33	5110611
	Defunct	16	2792682
	Non-Traceable	17	2317929
12	SOUTH INDIAN BANK	17	4131373
	Defunct	8	2082895
	Non-Traceable	9	2048478
13	DHANALAKSHMI BANK LTD	11	1422177
	Defunct	7	632082
	Non-Traceable	4	790095
14	UCO BANK	6	1448686
	Defunct	2	787895
	Non-Traceable	4	660791
15	ICICI BANK LTD	5	447500
	Defunct	2	102500
	Non-Traceable	3	345000
16	IDBI BANK	4	521500
	Defunct	2	122500
	Non-Traceable	2	399000
17	CSB BANK LTD	3	297176
	Defunct	2	161597
	Non-Traceable	1	135579
18	BANK OF MAHARASHTRA	2	423250
	Defunct	1	225000
	Non-Traceable	1	198250

19	AXIS BANK LTD	2	125000
	Defunct	1	100000
	Non-Traceable	1	25000
20	HDFC BANK	2	162500
	Defunct	1	112500
	Non-Traceable	1	50000
21	TAMILNAD MERCANTILE BANK LTD	1	70000
	Defunct	1	70000
22	DENA BANK	1	82500
	Non-Traceable	1	82500
	Grand Total	949	154646307

d. PM Vishwakarma

With reference to your email regarding the agenda call for the SLRM of SLBC-Kerala, this office would like to propose the inclusion of the following agenda items concerning the loan approval process under the PM Vishwakarma Scheme

1. Status of Pending PM Vishwakarma Loan Applications

As of 13/06/2026, a total of 885 loan applications remain pending across various branches of 22 Banks in Kerala. A detailed breakdown is attached for reference. This issue requires immediate discussion and resolution.

PM VISHWAKARMA LOAN SANCTIONS		
SL NO	NAME OF THE BANK	NO OF APP
1	STATE BANK OF INDIA	2535
2	CANARA BANK	1060
3	KERALA GRAMIN BANK	415
4	THE FEDERAL BANK LTD	359
5	BANK OF BARODA	270
6	INDIAN BANK	258
7	UNION BANK OF INDIA	242
8	INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK	198
9	PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK	134
10	CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA	95
11	BANK OF INDIA	51
12	SOUTH INDIAN BANK	49
13	UCO BANK	39
14	HDFC BANK LTD	4
15	AXIS BANK	3
16	ESAF Small Finance Bank Limited	3
17	IDBI BANK LTD	3
18	BANK OF MAHARASHTRA	2
19	CSB BANK LIMITED	1
20	KARNATAKA BANK	1
21	KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK	1
TOTAL		5723

PM VISHWAKARMA APPLICATIONS PENDING FOR SANCTION	
NAME OF THE BANK	NO OF APP
AXIS BANK	5
BANK OF BARODA	14
BANK OF INDIA	28
CANARA BANK	199
CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA	9
CSB BANK LIMITED	1
DHANLAXMI BANK LTD	1
HDFC BANK LTD	3
INDIAN BANK	14
INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK	20
INDUSIND BANK LIMITED	3
KERALA GRAMIN BANK	43
PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK	7
SOUTH INDIAN BANK	87
STATE BANK OF INDIA	354
THE FEDERAL BANK LTD	23
The Kerala State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	3
UCO BANK	3
UNION BANK OF INDIA	18
TOTAL	835

PM VISHWAKARMA APPLICATIONS PENDING FOR MORE THAN 6 MONTHS	
NAME OF THE BANK	NO OF APPLICATIONS
AXIS BANK	3
BANK OF INDIA	3
CANARA BANK	7
CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA	1
HDFC BANK LTD	1
INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK	4
INDUSIND BANK LIMITED	2
SOUTH INDIAN BANK	13
STATE BANK OF INDIA	2
The Kerala State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	2
UNION BANK OF INDIA	3
TOTAL	41

MSME-DFO requests that credit support to PM Vishwakarma beneficiaries be included in the agenda for discussion during the meeting and it may be considered to regularly review in subsequent SLBC meetings also your prompt attention to resolving these issues will be greatly appreciated.

3.2.2 Agenda suggested by Reserve Bank of India

1. Bringing Kerala State Government PSUs into TrEDS Platform

It is observed that many enterprises selling their products to Kerala State Government PSUs are facing a 30–45-day delay in receiving payments from the companies. Bringing such Government PSUs (like HortiCorp and Supplyco) on the TrEDS platform would benefit a large number of MSME vendors who supply to them. Kerala State Small Industries Association (KSSIA) had also raised the above issue during Empowered Committee meetings on MSME. Further, the banks would be keen to finance the receivables from these PSUs.

SLBC Convenor bank is advised to discuss the issue of registration of State Government Companies on TrEDS platform.

It is informed by the MSMI-DI that Govt. of Kerala vide order dated 16th May, 2022 on TReDS permitted State owned Public Undertakings, Companies, Local Government institutions, all Statutory Boards/Societies under the State Government and all Apex Co-operatives to participate on the Trade Receivable Discounting System (TReDS) envisaged for settlement of bills for Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, suppliers of Goods and Services. It is requested that wide publicity of the same may be done in all Bank branches).

The Steering committee suggested that the TrEDS may make mandatory for the stakeholders up to certain limit.

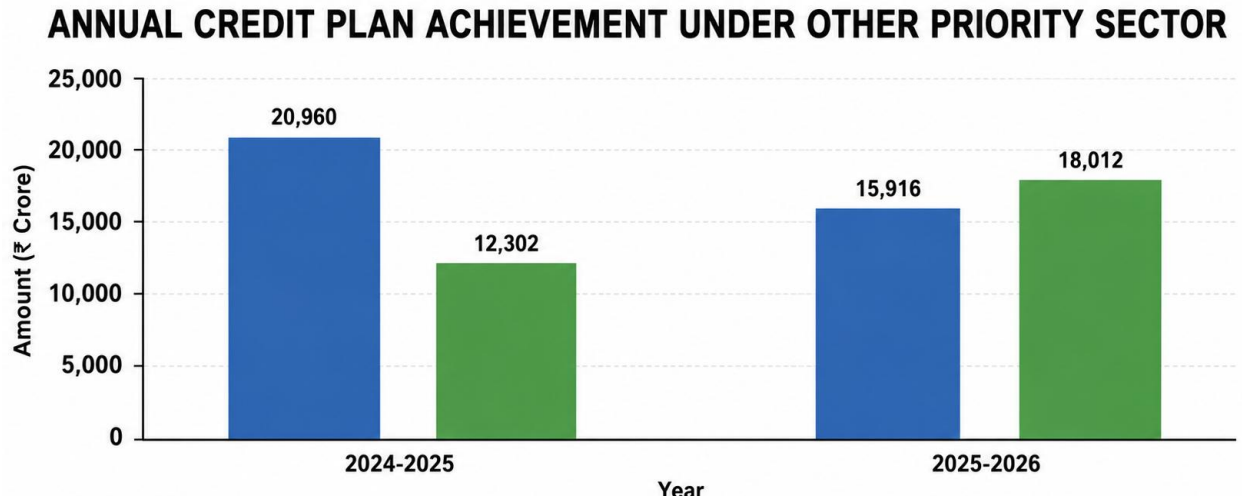
In the 142nd SLBC Meeting, Additional Secretary, Industries Department, informed the chair that after the last SLBC meeting there has been a considerable progress in enrolling the State Government PSU into TrEDS Platform and around 8 PSUs has been enrolled till date.

Regional Director, Reserve Bank of India informed that if Central Government can make all their PSUs to enroll into the TrEDS platform mandatorily why we cannot. As a reply to the same Additional Sector informed that since the financial positions of State PSUs are not so strong settling the same under the timeline

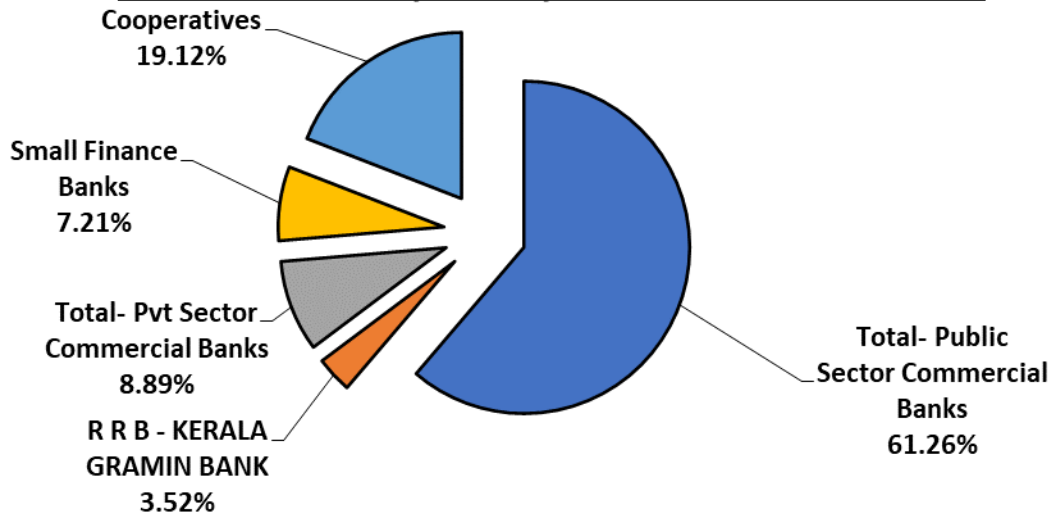
provided in the TrEDS. State Government is thinking in the same line as the Central Government for enrolling the State PSUs mandatory.

4. PERFORMANCE UNDER THE OTHER PRIORITY SECTOR

ANNUAL CREDIT PLAN ACHIEVEMENT UNDER OTHER PRIORITY SECTOR		
Parameter	2024-2025	2025-2026
Target for the whole year	20960	15916
Achievement of Q4	12302	18012
% Achievement for Q4	58.69%	113.16%



Share of Otherpriority Sector Disbursement



Sl.No.	District	Target for 2025-26	Achievement of Q4	% Achievement
1	TRIVANDRUM	1759	2890	164%
2	KOLLAM	1500	1187	79%
3	PATHANAMTHITTA	600	689	115%
4	ALAPPUZHA	712	1067	150%
5	KOTTAYAM	740	1064	144%
6	IDUKKI	447	592	133%
7	ERNAKULAM	2779	2675	96%
8	THRISSUR	1000	1541	154%
9	PALAKKAD	1500	1775	118%
10	MALAPPURAM	1870	1182	63%
11	KOZHIKODE	799	1083	135%
12	WAYANAD	700	368	53%
13	KANNUR	962	1245	129%
14	KASARGODE	547	653	119%
TOTAL		15916	18012	113%

4.1. PRAGATI Meeting: Review of Social Security Schemes – PMJJBY and PMSBY

The PRAGATI (Pro-Active Governance and Timely Implementation) platform, a flagship ICT-based initiative chaired by the Prime Minister, has recently marked its 50th meeting, serving as a critical engine for reviewing high-impact social security programs like the **Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)** and the **Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)**. These meetings foster a "Team India" spirit by bringing together Union Secretaries and State Chief Secretaries on a single digital interface to break bureaucratic silos and address ground-level implementation bottlenecks. During these reviews, the government focuses on maximizing financial inclusion by streamlining the auto-debit process, resolving public grievances, and ensuring that the benefits of these insurance covers reach the remotest corners of the country. By utilizing real-time data and geospatial technology, the PRAGATI framework ensures that the mission of providing a "safety net for all" is not delayed by coordination failures, thereby accelerating the transition toward a more secure and digitally integrated India.

The importance of these schemes lies in their ability to provide affordable, high-value protection to the unorganized sector and low-income families who were previously excluded from the insurance net. **PMJJBY** offers a renewable one-year term life cover of **Rs. 2 lakh** for death due to any cause, available to individuals aged 18 to 50 at a highly competitive annual premium of **Rs. 436**. Parallely, **PMSBY** serves as a vital accident insurance policy for those aged 18 to 70, providing **Rs. 2 lakh** for accidental death or total permanent disability and **Rs. 1 lakh** for partial disability, all for a nominal annual premium of just **Rs. 20**. Both schemes operate on an annual cycle from June 1st to May 31st, with premiums conveniently auto-debited from the subscriber's bank account. This minimal financial burden—totaling less than Rs. 500 per year for combined life and accident cover—empowers millions of citizens to mitigate the risks of unforeseen tragedies without jeopardizing their financial stability, making them cornerstones of India's social security architecture

Scheme	Mar-25	Mar-26	Growth	% Growth
PMJJBY	3544595	4165743	621148	17.50%
PMSBY	16673320	17941232	1267912	7.60%

4.2. Agenda suggested By PFRDA – Banks and LDMs to be sensitized to enhance APY coverage in Kerala.

At the outset, we are pleased to share that the Atal Pension Yojana has achieved a milestone with 6 crore enrolments as of yesterday. This accomplishment was made possible thanks to the steadfast support of all banks and the guidance provided by SLBCs. We express our gratitude to SLBC Kerala for their integral role in this journey.

PERFORMANCE OF APY

Name of State	Annual Target FY 2025-26	Enrolments FY 2025-26	% Achievement FY 2025-26	Gap to Achieve this year Target
Kerala	5,64,680	3,37,698	59.80%	2,26,982

APY Target Achievers of FY 25-26			
Name of the Bank	Target	Achievement	% Achievement
TamilNadu Mercantile Bank	840	2289	273%
Indus Ind Bank	920	1670	182%
IDBI Bank	4410	6298	143%
Dhanlaxmi Bank	5880	7523	128%
Kerala Grameena Bank	63500	79989	126%
UCO Bank	5600	6034	108%
Canara Bank	66600	71360	107%
IDFC First Bank	40	41	103%

4.3.Review of CD Ratio –Suggested by RBI

During the previous SLBC meetings, the Additional Chief Secretary (Industries) and the Regional Director of the Reserve Bank of India had advised Kerala-based banks to improve their Credit-Deposit (CD) ratio. At present, the CD ratio of the State stands at 72.88%, which reflects a decline from 73.57% recorded in the previous quarter. In this context, banks having a CD ratio below the State average are requested to take necessary measures to improve their performance and enhance credit deployment in the State.

CD RATIO OF THE BANKS IN THE STATE (AMT IN CR)			
NAME OF THE BANK	DEPOSITS	ADVANCES	CD RATIO
KSCARDB (incl. PCARDBs)	470	8302	1764.92%
BANK OF MAHARASHTRA	1914	9420	492.17%
UCO BANK	2557	7618	297.90%
YES BANK	5042	8061	159.86%
PUNJAB & SIND BANK	625	976	156.22%
IDFC FIRST Bank	2875	3624	126.03%
BANK OF BARODA	22817	27802	121.85%
BANK OF INDIA	7286	8656	118.81%
HDFC BANK	54187	63151	116.54%
BANDHAN BANK	2909	3339	114.78%
UNION BANK OF INDIA	32474	35859	110.42%
CITY UNION BANK	1041	1126	108.15%
CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA	8140	8742	107.40%
PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK	13615	14412	105.85%
KERALA GRAMIN BANK	31516	33346	105.80%
IDBI BANK	7689	7985	103.85%
CANARA BANK	80523	77964	96.82%
INDUS IND BANK	13959	13193	94.51%
ICICI BANK	33197	31272	94.20%
INDIAN BANK	18019	16940	94.01%
AXIS BANK	27479	25741	93.68%
KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK	5563	4873	87.60%
INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK	19121	15599	81.58%
JAMMU & KASHMIR BANK	124	94	75.63%
KARNATAKA BANK	1198	882	73.69%
KSCB	70844	50028	70.62%
STATE BANK OF INDIA	277907	166140	59.78%
KARUR VYSYA BANK	2754	1634	59.35%
DHANLAXMI BANK	13950	7992	57.29%
DBS BANK	357	201	56.32%
T.N.MERCANTILE BANK	1672	884	52.85%
CATHOLIC SYRIAN BANK	16446	7162	43.55%
SOUTH INDIAN BANK	77536	31725	40.92%
ESAF	18835	7501	39.83%
FEDERAL BANK	183942	71406	38.82%
Ujjivan Small Finance Bank	2135	784	36.73%
RBL Bank	1978	72	3.65%

BANKS WITH CD RATIO LESS THAN STATE AVERAGE			
NAME OF THE BANK	DEPOSITS	ADVANCES	CD RATIO
KSCB	70844	50028	70.62%
STATE BANK OF INDIA	277907	166140	59.78%
KARUR VYSYA BANK	2754	1634	59.35%
DHANLAXMI BANK	13950	7992	57.29%
DBS BANK	357	201	56.32%
T.N.MERCANTILE BANK	1672	884	52.85%
CATHOLIC SYRIAN BANK	16446	7162	43.55%
SOUTH INDIAN BANK	77536	31725	40.92%
ESAF	18835	7501	39.83%
FEDERAL BANK	183942	71406	38.82%
Ujjivan Small Finance Bank	2135	784	36.73%
RBL Bank	1978	72	3.65%

BANKS WITH CD RATIO COMPARISON			
NAME OF THE BANK	CD RATIO AS ON MARCH 2026	CD RATIO AS ON DECEMBER 2026	GROWTH
KSCB	70.62%	71.23%	-0.62%
STATE BANK OF INDIA	59.78%	57.51%	2.27%
KARUR VYSYA BANK	59.35%	62.45%	-3.09%
DHANLAXMI BANK	57.29%	54.23%	3.06%
DBS BANK	56.32%	28.72%	27.60%
T.N.MERCANTILE BANK	52.85%	64.28%	-11.43%
CATHOLIC SYRIAN BANK	43.55%	41.54%	2.01%
SOUTH INDIAN BANK	40.92%	41.06%	-0.14%
ESAF	39.83%	37.06%	2.77%
FEDERAL BANK	38.82%	42.44%	-3.62%
Ujjivan Small Finance Bank	36.73%	28.77%	7.96%
RBL Bank	3.65%	9.10%	-5.44%

4.4. Status of Land allotment for RSETIs building

Land Status					
SI No	Name of RSETI	Bank	Land Status	Current Department where the file is pending	Remarks/File Number
1	SBI RSETI Kottayam	State Bank of India	Pending at Revenue and LSGD,Thiruvananthapuram	LSGD Thiruvananthapuram	M3-118/2025..Principal director,LSGD will find the possibility of retaining the ownership of the land with Revenue and usage permission for LSGD for RSETI building construction.(Land identified - 50 cents of land in Kurichy village)
2	SBI RSETI Pathanamthitta	State Bank of India-	Pending	Collectorate	Land identified and survey report for RSETI land has been submitted for the 50 cent, whereas survey report for other institutions adjacent to this 50 cents that comes under the same survey number is pending. Collector said that a meeting will be arranged by all stake holders after election. But still its pending.
4	IOB Thiruvananthapuram	Indian Overseas Bank	Land allotted, but demarcation completed	Taluk office, Trivandrum	Plan is being prepared

Ratio

4.5 Agenda Suggested by RBI – Adoption of Fintech

As you are aware, the FinTech revolution presents us with a unique opportunity to drive financial inclusion and improve the efficiency of the financial sector. The need for collaboration with Fintech firms is needed by our banks to stay in tune with the dynamic changing landscape, providing greater marketing opportunities and faster delivery of services. The banks may be encouraged to adopt Fintech, particularly in the agriculture sector, and explore the possibilities of digitizing the loan process for small value loans up to 10.00 lakh. The progress of banks in this regard may also be tracked. SLBC is advised to include Adoption of Fintech as an agenda item in the upcoming SLRM and act as a critical link for feedbacks regarding concerns that emanate from mushrooming of Fintech entities, either directly or in partnership with the banks, without adequate oversight.

4.6 Agenda suggested by Reserve Bank of India: Progress under Government Schemes for all banks

During the review of the progress of Financial Inclusion schemes, it has been observed that there has been very little participation from Private Sector Banks in FI schemes of the Government. SLBC Kerala/UTLBC Lakshdweep is advised to monitor the progress under various government schemes for all banks with special emphasis on performance of Private Sector Banks. The indicative list of such Government Schemes/ initiatives is provided as follows:

- a. Social Security Schemes: PMJJBY, PMSBY and APY
- b. PMJDY-Account Opening
- c. Allocation of villages for opening 'brick & mortar' branches in village having population above 3000
- d. Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)
- e. Stand Up India
- f. Promotion of new age digital products
- g. PMSVANidhi
- h. PM Vishwakarma Scheme

The data regarding the same is provided in Annexure 43.

4.7 Agenda suggested by CGST Department

From

The JOINT COMMISSIONER

To

The Convenor
SLBC, Kerala.

Sir,

Sub:- SGSTD -Agenda called for the 148th meeting of SLBC, Kerala- Agenda items reporting- Reg.

Ref:- (1)Agenda call for the 148th meeting of SLBC, Kerala via email dated 10.02.2026 of that office.

(2)Ltr. No.H2/255/2024-TAXES dated 03.02.2026 of Taxes (H) Department.

(3)Ltr, No.SGST-1220/2024-TPS(HQ)8 dated 10.12.2024 of this office

(4)Ltr, No.SGST-1220/2024-TPS(HQ)8 dated 23.04.2025 of this office

(5)Ltr, No.SGST-1220/2024-TPS(HQ)8 dated 27.01.2026 of this office

Kind attention is invited to the references cited above. As per reference cited 1st above, your office has sought for the agenda to be discussed on the 148th meeting of SLBC, Kerala. It may be noted that, in the 141st meeting of SLBC, Kerala, the appointment of Nodal Officers of banks for facilitating tax arrears recovery was discussed and consequently 33 banks have appointed nodal officers to liaison with the State Goods and Services Tax Department, Kerala for facilitating tax arrears. As per reference 3rd cited above, 5 PANs were forwarded to Nodal Officers of 33 banks to provide the corresponding bank account details in the prescribed proforma. But 6 banks have not yet provided the required details. Additionally as per ref (4) cited 119 PANs were forwarded to all 33 banks and 12 banks have not responded. With the letter cited ref (5) above proforma with 146 PANs have been forwarded and only 7 banks have given bank account details. Hence it is requested to include this issue in the agenda to be discussed in the 148th meeting of SLBC, Kerala.

FRESH ISSUES

5.1 AGENDAS RECEIVED UNDER AGRICULTURE SECTOR

AGENDA PROPOSED BY THE KUDUMBASHREE MISSION

Kudumbashree has formed Auxiliary Groups with young women in the age group 18 -40 Years. Currently, there are 19,472 Auxilliary Groups with 3,00,532 members. (In urban areas there are 59730 members in 3782 Auxiliary Groups and in Rural areas 240802 members in 15690 Auxiliary Groups). Out of KSHO/74/2023-M2 MF I/214555/2026 1 FI and IBCB Bank loans to Auxiliary Groups and Special SHGs this, 2890 Auxiliary Group have started availing Financial Inclusion services. 2) Likewise, Kudumbashree has 25992 Elderly SHGs with 2,83,615 members, 50 Transgender SHGs with 550 members and 3352 PWD SHGs with 32860 Members. These special SHGs have been incorporated into NRLM. SLBC approval to provide loan support (linkage loan and individual enterprise loans) to the above Auxilliary Groups and Special SHGs is sought.