



### Box 10.3 : Major poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes

- **The Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)**

SGSY was launched in April, 1999 and is the only self employment programme currently being implemented. It aims at promoting micro enterprises and to bring the assisted poor families (Swarozgaris) above the poverty line by organizing them into Self Help Groups (SHGs) through the process of social mobilization, training and capacity building and provision of income generating assets through a mix of Bank credit and Government subsidy. The scheme is being implemented on a cost-sharing ratio of 75:25 between the Centre and the States. Since inception of the Scheme upto December, 2002 a total allocation of Rs.4,335.70 crore was made available by the Centre and the States. Total funds utilized were Rs.3,496.66 crore, to benefit 32.48 lakh Swarozgaris.

- **Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)**

The Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) was launched in September 2001. The schemes of Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) have been fully integrated with SGRY. The objective of the scheme is to provide additional wage employment alongwith food security, creation of durable community, social and economic assets and infrastructure development in the rural areas. The scheme envisages generation of 100 crore mandays of employment in a year. The cost of the programme is to be shared between the Centre and the State on a cost sharing ratio of 87.5:12.5 (including foodgrains component) During 2001-02, 22.00 lakh tonnes of rice and 12.49 lakh tonnes of wheat were allocated under the scheme. Offtake upto April 2002 was 13.18 lakh tonnes of rice and 5.64 lakh tonnes of wheat. During the current year the total offtake of foodgrains from the Central pool, under the scheme was 39.22 lakh tonnes upto December 2002. Under SGRY (Spl. Comp.) 47.63 lakh tonnes of foodgrains have separately been released upto now, free of cost, to the State Governments for facilitating employment generation programmes in drought prone areas.

- **Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)**

PMGY was launched in 2000-2001 in all the States and the UTs in order to achieve the objective of sustainable human development at the village level. The PMGY envisages allocation of Additional Central Assistance to the States and UTs for selected basic minimum services in order to focus on certain priority areas of the Government. PMGY initially had five components viz., Primary Health, Primary Education, Rural Shelter, Rural Drinking Water and Nutrition. Rural Electrification has been added as an additional component from 2001-02.

The allocation for PMGY in 2000-01 was Rs.2,500 crore. This has been enhanced to Rs.2800 crore for 2001-02. For the year 2002-03, Rs.2,800 crore have been provided.

During the last two annual plans, the six sectoral programmes of PMGY were managed by the concerned Central Administrative Departments. However, from the current year, the Planning Commission is to directly implement this programme. New guidelines on the implementation of the PMGY during Annual Plan 2002-03 have been issued to all the State Governments and UTs.

- **Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (Gramin Awas):**

The scheme seeks to achieve the objective of sustainable habitat development at the village level. Central allocation for rural shelter component of PMGY: GA in 2001-02 was Rs.406.85 crore out of which Rs.291.51 crore has been released by Ministry of Finance.

- **Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana-Rural Drinking Water Project:**

Under this programme, a minimum 25 per cent of the total allocation is to be utilised by the respective States/UTs on projects/schemes for water conservation, water harvesting, water recharge and sustainability of the drinking water sources in respect of areas under Desert Development Programme/Drought Prone Areas Programme.

- **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) :**

The PMGSY, which was launched on 25<sup>th</sup> December, 2000 is a programme to provide road connectivity through good all-weather roads to 1.60 lakh Unconnected Habitations with a population of 500 persons or more in the rural areas by the end of the Tenth Plan period (2007) at an estimated cost of Rs.60,000 crore. The programme is being executed in all the States and six Union Territories. While the focus of the programme is on providing road connectivity to Unconnected Habitations of stipulated population size, connectivity is being provided to all Panchayat Headquarters and places of tourist interest under the PMGSY irrespective of the population size. Since inception, project proposals for Rs.7,553.26 crore have been cleared. About 56,200 kms. of rural roads have been taken up under the programme, benefiting about 37,225 Habitations. The programme is being executed in all states and six Union Territories. Till December 2002, 10,882 road works have been completed providing connectivity to 12,508 Habitations with an expenditure of Rs.3,321.59 crore.

The present source of funding for PMGSY is the diesel cess, 50 per cent of which is earmarked for PMGSY. Efforts are underway to raise additional resources for the programme with financial assistance from the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank.

- **Antyodaya Anna Yojana:**

The scheme was launched by the Prime Minister on 25<sup>th</sup> December 2001. Under the scheme 1 crore poorest families out of the BPL families covered under the Targetted Public Distribution System are identified. 25 kgs of foodgrains were made available to each eligible family at a highly subsidized rate of Rs.2 per kg for wheat and Rs.3 per kg for rice. This quantity has been enhanced from 25 to 35 kgs with effect from April, 2002 for a period of 1 year, i.e., upto March 31, 2003. Against an allocation of 19.60 lakh tonnes of foodgrains from April 2001 to March 2002, 16.78 lakh tonnes have been lifted. During the current year, the offtake of foodgrains from the Central Pool, upto December 2002, was 24.08 lakh tonnes.

- **Annapurna:**

This scheme was launched on April 1, 2000 as a 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored Scheme. It aims at providing food security to meet the requirement of those senior citizens who though eligible for pension under the National Old Age Pension Scheme, are not getting the same. 10 kgs of foodgrains per person per month are supplied free of cost. 1.62 lakh tonnes of foodgrains(wheat&rice) at BPL rates was allotted to Ministry of Rural Development during 2001-02. Offtake was 0.37 lakh tonnes of wheat and 0.56 lakh tonnes of rice. During 2002-03, 0.87 lakh tonnes of foodgrains have been lifted upto December 2002. The scheme has been transferred to the State Plan from 2002-03.

- **Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)**

The Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) aims at providing dwelling units, free of cost, to the poor families of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, freed bonded labourers and also the non-SC ST persons below the poverty lines in rural areas. The scheme is funded on a cost sharing basis of 75:25 between the Centre and the States. The ceiling on construction assistance under the IAY is Rs.20,000 per unit for the plain areas and Rs.22,000 for the hilly/difficult areas. Since inception, upto February, 2003 about 94 lakh houses have been constructed by incurring an expenditure of Rs.16,202.25 crore. A major scheme for construction of houses to be given to the poor, free of cost, it has an additional component, namely, conversion of unserviceable kutcha houses to semi pucca houses. Further, a Credit-cum-Subsidy Scheme for rural housing was launched from 1.4.1999 targetting rural families having annual income up to Rs.32,000. From the year 2002-03, this scheme has been merged with IAY.

- **Jai Prakash Rozgar Guarantee Yojana (JPRGY):**

The scheme seeks to provide guaranteed employment to the unemployed in the most distressed districts of the country. Operational modalities for launching of the scheme are being worked out.

- **Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY):**

The Urban Self-Employment Programme and the Urban Wage Employment Programme are two special schemes of the SJSRY initiated in December 1997, which replaced various programmes operated earlier for urban poverty alleviation. This is funded on a 75:25 basis between the Centre and the States. During 2001-02 an allocation of Rs.168 crore was provided for various components of this programme, which was reduced to Rs.45.50 crore at RE stage. The expenditure was Rs. 39.21 crore during 2001-02. For 2002-03 an allocation of Rs.105 crore has been provided for various components of this programme. The expenditure during the current financial year, upto January 31, 2003 is Rs. 73.61 crore.

- **Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY)**

This scheme was formally launched by the Prime Minister on the 2<sup>nd</sup> December, 2001. The scheme seeks to ameliorate the conditions of the urban slum dwellers living below the poverty line who do not possess adequate shelter. The scheme has the primary objective of facilitating the construction and upgradation of dwelling units for the slum dwellers and providing a healthy and enabling urban environment through community toilets under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, a component of the scheme. The Central Government provides a subsidy of 50 per cent, the balance 50 per cent being arranged by the State Government with ceiling costs prescribed both for dwelling units/community toilets.

During the current financial year, Central subsidy to the extent of Rs.138.31 crore has already been released out of the budget provision of Rs.256.85 crore. Till January 2003, a total sum of Rs.211.87 crore has been released as Government of India subsidy for the construction/ upgradation of 1,06,038 dwelling units and 20,817 toilet seats under the scheme.