

**MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

## DEMAND NO.65

**Department of Rural Development**

A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

<i>(In crores of Rupees)</i>										
Major Head	Budget 2000-2001			Revised 2000-2001			Budget 2001-2002			
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	
Revenue	7785.00	18.99	7803.99	7394.55	18.84	7413.39	9105.00	19.49	9124.49	
Capital	1475.00	...	1475.00	1475.00	...	1475.00	100.00	...	100.00	
<b>Total</b>	<b>9260.00</b>	<b>18.99</b>	<b>9278.99</b>	<b>8869.55</b>	<b>18.84</b>	<b>8888.39</b>	<b>9205.00</b>	<b>19.49</b>	<b>9224.49</b>	
1. Secretariat - Economic Services	3451	...	9.53	9.53	...	9.74	9.74	...	10.22	10.22
<b>Special Programmes for Rural Development</b>										
<b>Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana</b>										
2. Subsidy to District Rural Development Agencies	2501	869.46	...	869.46	351.39	...	351.39	436.50	...	436.50
3. Other Programmes	2501	30.33	...	30.33	18.40	...	18.40	13.50	...	13.50
	3601	0.21	...	0.21	0.21	...	0.21	...	...	...
<b>Total -Other Programmes</b>		<b>30.54</b>	...	<b>30.54</b>	<b>18.61</b>	...	<b>18.61</b>	<b>13.50</b>	...	<b>13.50</b>
<b>Total -Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana</b>		<b>900.00</b>	...	<b>900.00</b>	<b>370.00</b>	...	<b>370.00</b>	<b>450.00</b>	...	<b>450.00</b>
<b>Total- Special Programme for Rural Development</b>		<b>900.00</b>	...	<b>900.00</b>	<b>370.00</b>	...	<b>370.00</b>	<b>450.00</b>	...	<b>450.00</b>
<b>Rural Employment</b>										
4. Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana	3601	2.50	...	2.50	2.00	...	2.00	2.50	...	2.50
	3602	0.86	...	0.86	0.86	...	0.86	0.86	...	0.86
	2505	1481.64	...	1481.64	1342.14	...	1342.14	1481.64	...	1481.64
<i>Total</i>		<i>1485.00</i>	...	<i>1485.00</i>	<i>1345.00</i>	...	<i>1345.00</i>	<i>1485.00</i>	...	<i>1485.00</i>
5. Employment Assurance Scheme including Food For Work Programme	2505	1170.00	...	1170.00	1453.40	...	1453.40	1440.00	...	1440.00
<b>Total - Rural Employment</b>		<b>2655.00</b>	...	<b>2655.00</b>	<b>2798.40</b>	...	<b>2798.40</b>	<b>2925.00</b>	...	<b>2925.00</b>
<b>Housing</b>										
6. Rural Housing	2216	1439.00	...	1439.00	1390.00	...	1390.00	1284.30	...	1284.30
	4216	100.00	...	100.00	100.00	...	100.00	90.00	...	90.00
<i>Total</i>		<i>1539.00</i>	...	<i>1539.00</i>	<i>1490.00</i>	...	<i>1490.00</i>	<i>1374.30</i>	...	<i>1374.30</i>
<b>Social Security and Welfare</b>										
7. National Social Assistance Programme	2235	643.50	...	643.50	643.50	...	643.50	751.50	...	751.50
8. Annapurna	2235	90.00	...	90.00	0.35	...	0.35	0.35	...	0.35
	3601	...	...	...	89.00	...	89.00	269.00	...	269.00
	3602	...	...	...	0.65	...	0.65	0.65	...	0.65
<i>Total</i>		<i>90.00</i>	...	<i>90.00</i>	<i>90.00</i>	...	<i>90.00</i>	<i>270.00</i>	...	<i>270.00</i>
<b>Total Social Security and Welfare</b>		<b>733.50</b>	...	<b>733.50</b>	<b>733.50</b>	...	<b>733.50</b>	<b>1021.50</b>	...	<b>1021.50</b>
<b>Other Rural Development Programmes</b>										
9. DRDA Administration	2515	198.00	...	198.00	178.00	...	178.00	198.00	...	198.00
10. Training	2515	9.85	7.75	17.60	10.85	7.60	18.45	17.63	7.75	25.38
	3601	5.00	...	5.00	6.00	...	6.00	3.07	...	3.07
<i>Total</i>		<i>14.85</i>	<i>7.75</i>	<i>22.60</i>	<i>16.85</i>	<i>7.60</i>	<i>24.45</i>	<i>20.70</i>	<i>7.75</i>	<i>28.45</i>
11. Other Programmes of Rural Development	2515	41.20	1.71	42.91	42.20	1.50	43.70	41.25	1.52	42.77
	3601	2.45	...	2.45	2.05	...	2.05	3.75	...	3.75
<i>Total</i>		<i>43.65</i>	<i>1.71</i>	<i>45.36</i>	<i>44.25</i>	<i>1.50</i>	<i>45.75</i>	<i>45.00</i>	<i>1.52</i>	<i>46.52</i>
<b>Total-Other Rural Development Programme</b>		<b>256.50</b>	<b>9.46</b>	<b>265.96</b>	<b>239.10</b>	<b>9.10</b>	<b>248.20</b>	<b>263.70</b>	<b>9.27</b>	<b>272.97</b>
<b>State Plan Schemes</b>										
12. Central Road Fund - Transfers										
To	3054	...	...	...	...	...	...	2500.00	...	2500.00
From	3601	...	...	...	...	...	...	-2500.00	...	-2500.00
<i>Net</i>		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

		(In crores of Rupees)								
Major Head	Budget 2000-2001			Revised 2000-2001			Budget 2001-2002			
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	
<b>13. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana(PMGSY)</b>										
13.01 Rural Roads	3601	1125.00	...	1125.00	1125.00	...	1125.00	2500.00	...	2500.00
	7601	1375.00	...	1375.00	1375.00	...	1375.00	...	...	...
<i>Total</i>		<i>2500.00</i>	...	<i>2500.00</i>	<i>2500.00</i>	...	<i>2500.00</i>	<i>2500.00</i>	...	<i>2500.00</i>
<b>14. Lump sum provision for projects/ scheme for the benefit of the North Eastern region and Sikkim</b>										
	2552	676.00	...	676.00	738.55	...	738.55	660.50	...	660.50
	4552	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	...	10.00
<i>Total</i>		<i>676.00</i>	...	<i>676.00</i>	<i>738.55</i>	...	<i>738.55</i>	<i>670.50</i>	...	<i>670.50</i>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>9260.00</b>	<b>18.99</b>	<b>9278.99</b>	<b>8869.55</b>	<b>18.84</b>	<b>8888.39</b>	<b>9205.00</b>	<b>19.49</b>	<b>9224.49</b>
<b>B. Investment in Public Enterprises</b>	Head of Dev	Budget Support	IEBR	Total	Budget Support	IEBR	Total	Budget Support	IEBR	Total
1. Housing and Urban Development Corporation	22216	100.00	...	100.00	100.00	...	100.00	50.00	...	50.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>22216</b>	<b>100.00</b>	...	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	...	<b>100.00</b>	<b>50.00</b>	...	<b>50.00</b>
<b>C. Plan Outlay</b>	Head of Dev	Budget Support	IEBR	Total	Budget Support	IEBR	Total	Budget Support	IEBR	Total
<b>Central Plan:</b>										
1. Special Programmes for Rural Development	12501	900.00	...	900.00	370.00	...	370.00	450.00	...	450.00
2. Rural Employment	12505	2655.00	...	2655.00	2798.40	...	2798.40	2925.00	...	2925.00
3. Housing	22216	1539.00	...	1539.00	1490.00	...	1490.00	1374.30	...	1374.30
4. Social Security and Welfare	22235	733.50	...	733.50	733.50	...	733.50	1021.50	...	1021.50
5. Other Rural Development Programmes	12515	256.50	...	256.50	239.10	...	239.10	263.70	...	263.70
6. North Eastern Areas	22552	676.00	...	676.00	738.55	...	738.55	670.50	...	670.50
<b>State Plan</b>										
7. Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana(PMGY)										
- Rural Roads	43601	2500.00	...	2500.00	2500.00	...	2500.00	2500.00	...	2500.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>9260.00</b>	...	<b>9260.00</b>	<b>8869.55</b>	...	<b>8869.55</b>	<b>9205.00</b>	...	<b>9205.00</b>

1. The provision is for expenditure on secretariat of the Department of Rural Development.

2 & 3 The new programme known as Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) has come into effect with effect from 1.4.1999. The objective under SGSY is to bring every assisted family above the poverty line. SGSY, has been devised as a holistic programme covering all aspects of self-employment like organisation of rural poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and their capacity building, training, planning of activity clusters, infrastructure development, financial assistance through bank credit and subsidy and marketing support etc. Past experience has also shown that rate of success is high if the efforts made are group based rather than individual oriented. The programme, therefore, envisages to promote micro-enterprises by following cluster approach. In each block 4 to 5 key activities have to be identified on the basis of availability of resources, occupational skills of the people and marketability of the product. The key activities have to be selected with the approval of the Panchayat Samitis at the block level and Zilla Parishad/DRDA at the district level. The major share of SGSY assistance would be on activity clusters. The banks and the other financial institutions are closely associated and involved in implementation of the programme. The project reports are prepared for each key activity with active involvement of banks. This is to ensure timely sanction of loans and adequacy in bank

financing. The funds are shared between Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25. The target group of the Yojana consists of rural poor families living below poverty line. Within the group the guidelines for the yojana provide for that the SC/ST shall be account for 50%, women for 40% and disabled for 3%.

4. The programme of erstwhile Jawahar Rozgar Yojana has been restructured and renamed as Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY). The revamped programme came into being with effect from 1.4.1999. The programme aims at creating need-based rural infrastructure at the village level to boost rural economy in general and improvement in the quality of life in particular. Priority is given to develop infrastructure for SC/ST habitations, education and public health. The programme, not only develops rural infrastructure, but also provides individual assets to the poorest of the poor SCs/STs families, as 22.5% funds are earmarked for them. 30% of the employment opportunities are also reserved for women. The 100% of JGSY funds are provided to the village Panchayats to devolve greater financial autonomy. The panchayats are empowered to take up works upto Rs.50,000/- independently with the approval of Gram Sabha to ensure active people's participation at the grass-root level. 15% of the allocated funds have been earmarked for maintenance of assets created under the programme for greater durability. The funds are shared between Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25.

5. Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) is the single wage employment scheme and is in operation throughout the country. The primary objective of the EAS is creation of additional wage employment through manual work for the rural poor living below the poverty line and the secondary objective is the creation of durable community, social and economic assets for sustained employment and development. Based on the experience of last five years of implementation of the programme, the programme has been restructured from 1st April, 1999 and revised guidelines have been issued. While the basic parameters of the scheme have been retained, the demand driven nature of the scheme has been changed to allocation basis. The funds are shared between Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25. The Central assistance is now allocated to the States/Union Territories on the basis of proportion of rural poor in a state to the total rural poor in the country. Keeping in view the democratic decentralisation process, the Zilla Parishads have been designated as the "Implementing Authority" under the Scheme. The funds are released to the DRDAs in two instalments which, in turn, would transfer 70% of the funds to the Panchayat Samities and the remaining 30% of funds to the Zilla Parishads, which would utilise these funds in areas of distress.

6. As part of the efforts to meet the housing needs of the rural poor, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) was started in May, 1985 as a sub-scheme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. From 1st January, 1996 it is being implemented as an independent scheme. The objective of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is primarily to help construction of dwelling units and upgradation of existing unserviceable kutcha houses of members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, freed bonded labourers and also non-SC/ST rural poor below the poverty line by providing them with grant-in-aid. From 1995-96, the IAY benefits have been extended to widows or next of kin of defence personnel killed in action irrespective of the income criterion subject to the condition that (i) they reside in rural areas; (ii) they have not been covered any other scheme of shelter rehabilitation; and (iii) they are houseless or in need of shelter for shelter upgradation. Benefits have also been extended to ex-servicemen and retired members of the paramilitary forces as long as they fulfill the normal eligibility conditions of Indira Awaas Yojana and have not been covered under any other shelter rehabilitation scheme. 3 percent of funds are reserved for the benefit of disabled below the poverty line in rural areas. The assistance ceiling for each house in plain area is fixed at Rs.20,000 and for hill/difficult area, Rs.22,000. Upgradation of unserviceable kutcha houses at the rate of Rs.10,000 per unit has also been introduced from the year 1999-2000. 20 per cent of IAY funds are allocated under this head. The funds are shared between Centre and States in the ratio of 75:25. The Credit-cum-subsidy Scheme initiated with effect from 1.4.1999 is now in operation and intends to provide funds for construction of houses to rural households having an annual income of not more than Rs.32,000/-. These rural householders were not earlier covered under IAY but this initiative has made them entitled to have their own houses. Subsidy upto Rs.10,000/- and loan upto Rs.40,000/- is provided to eligible household. To improve the availability of credit for Rural Householder equity support to HUDCO is also being provided. In order to provide overall better habitat where sanitation & drinking water needs are also taken care of, the scheme of Samagra Awaas Yojana

has been launched w.e.f. 1.4.1999. To promote and propagate cost effective technologies, materials, designs, etc. in rural areas, a scheme namely Innovative Stream of Rural housing and Habitat Development is in operation w.e.f. 1.4.1999. Apart from this a scheme for setting up of Rural Building Centres in the country has been launched w.e.f. 1.4.1999 with the objective of technology transfer, skill upgradation through training and production of cost effective building materials. Further, a National Mission for Rural Housing has been set by the Ministry of Rural Development w.e.f. 1.4.1999 to enable the induction of science and technology inputs on a continuous basis into the sector and providing convergence of technology, habitat and energy related issued with a view to providing affordable shelter for all in the rural areas within a specified time frame and through community inter-mediation.

7. The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) which came into effect from 15th August, 1995 is a Centrally Sponsored Programme under which 100 per cent Central funding is made to the States/Union Territories. It has three components namely National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS), National Family Benefits Scheme (NFBS) and National Maternity Benefits Scheme (NMBS) upto 2000-01. However, the third component viz. National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS) had since been transferred to the Ministry of Family Welfare from 2001-2002. It is a social assistance programme for poor households and represents a significant step towards the fulfillment of the Directive Principles in Article 41 and 42 of the Constitution recognising the concurrent responsibility of the Central and State Governments in the matter. The objective of the programme is to give financial assistance to old persons having little or no regular means of subsistence, to households below poverty line in case of death of the primary breadwinner and to pregnant women of households living below poverty line for the first two live birth. While the benefit payable under the National Old Age Pension Scheme is Rs.75/- per month, the benefits under the National Family Benefit Scheme is Rs.10,000/-. The Gram Panchayata/Municipalities are responsible for identification of beneficiaries. The benefits under the Programme may, preferable be disbursed in Gram Sabha/public meetings in rural areas and neighbourhood/mohalla Committees in urban areas.

8. The Scheme titled 'Annapurna' originally aimed at providing food security @ 10 kgs. of foodgrains per month to all those who though eligible for old age pensions remained uncovered under National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS). The Scheme has now been modified. Steps are being taken in the first instance in consultation with the Ministry of Finance to extend the coverage of the scheme to those persons who are covered under NOAPS (approximately 68.61 lakhs), besides those initially targeted to be covered under 'Annapurna' (13.76 lakhs).

9. The objective of the scheme is to strengthen the DRDAs and to make them more professional and effective. It is visualised as a specialised agency capable of managing anti-poverty programmes of the Ministry on the one hand and effectively relate these to the overall efforts of poverty eradication in the district on the other. This scheme is funded on a 75:25 by the Central & State Governments, for meeting administrative costs.

10. The provision includes assistance to National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), and for Strengthening State Institutes for Rural Development and Extension Training Centres etc.

11. This includes provision for assistance to Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology on promotion of voluntary action, assistance to Panchayati Raj Institutions, IEC activities, Monitoring Mechanism, Information

Technology and International Cooperation etc.

12 & 13. The provision is for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna, which is a 100% grant scheme for development of rural roads. This is financed from 50% of the rupee 1 per litre cess being levied on high speed diesel.

14. The provision relates to projects/schemes for the development of North Eastern Region and Sikkim.