

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**DEMAND NO.79****Department of Rural Development**

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

		<i>(In crores of Rupees)</i>								
Major Head	Budget 2004-2005			Revised 2004-2005			Budget 2005-2006			
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	
Revenue	11432.40	18.56	11450.96	13861.40	19.00	13880.40	18329.21	19.87	18349.08	
Capital	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	4.79	...	4.79	
Total	11437.40	18.56	11455.96	13866.40	19.00	13885.40	18334.00	19.87	18353.87	
1. Secretariat - Economic Services	3451	...	9.61	9.61	...	10.23	10.23	...	10.70	
Special Programmes for Rural Development										
2. Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana	2501	900.00	...	900.00	900.00	...	900.00	862.24	...	862.24
Total- Special Programme for Rural Development		900.00	...	900.00	900.00	...	900.00	862.24	...	862.24
Rural Employment										
3. Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)										
(a) Cash Component	2505	4050.00	...	4050.00	4050.00	...	4050.00	3600.00	...	3600.00
(b) Foodgrains Component	2505	260.00	...	260.00	260.00	...	260.00	...	...	...
(c) Special Component of SGRY	2505	280.00	...	280.00	280.00	...	280.00	...	...	...
Total		4590.00	...	4590.00	4590.00	...	4590.00	3600.00	...	3600.00
4. National Food for Work Programme	2505	...	...	...	1818.00	...	1818.00	5400.00	...	5400.00
Total - Rural Employment		4590.00	...	4590.00	6408.00	...	6408.00	9000.00	...	9000.00
Housing										
5. Rural Housing	2216	2242.00	...	2242.00	2602.00	...	2602.00	2492.81	...	2492.81
	4216	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	4.79	...	4.79
Total - Rural Housing		2247.00	...	2247.00	2607.00	...	2607.00	2497.60	...	2497.60
Other Rural Development Programmes										
6. DRDA Administration	2515	207.00	...	207.00	207.00	...	207.00	198.31	...	198.31
7. Training	2515	23.66	7.60	31.26	23.66	7.42	31.08	22.66	7.87	30.53
	3601	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	4.79	...	4.79
Total		28.66	7.60	36.26	28.66	7.42	36.08	27.45	7.87	35.32
8. Other Programmes of Rural Development	2515	102.00	1.35	103.35	110.10	1.35	111.45	105.50	1.30	106.80
Total-Other Rural Development Programme		337.66	8.95	346.61	345.76	8.77	354.53	331.26	9.17	340.43
Roads and Bridges										
9. Central Road Fund - Transfers To	3054	2148.00	...	2148.00	2148.00	...	2148.00	3809.50	...	3809.50
From	3054	-2148.00	...	-2148.00	-2148.00	...	-2148.00	-3809.50	...	-3809.50
<i>Net</i>		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	3054	2219.00	...	2219.00	2219.00	...	2219.00	3809.50	...	3809.50
11. Lumpsum provision for projects/schemes for the benefit of the North Eastern Region and Sikkim	2552	1143.74	...	1143.74	1386.64	...	1386.64	1833.40	...	1833.40
Grand Total		11437.40	18.56	11455.96	13866.40	19.00	13885.40	18334.00	19.87	18353.87

No.79/ Department of Rural Development

<i>(In crores of Rupees)</i>											
Head of Dev.	Budget 2004-2005			Revised 2004-2005			Budget 2005-2006				
	Budget Support	IEBR	Total	Budget Support	IEBR	Total	Budget Support	IEBR	Total		
B. Investment in Public Enterprises											
1. Housing and Urban Development Corporation	22216	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	4.79	...	4.79	
Total		5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	4.79	...	4.79	
C. Plan Outlay											
Central Plan:											
1. Special Programmes for Rural Development	12501	900.00	...	900.00	900.00	...	900.00	862.24	...	862.24	
2. Rural Employment	12505	4590.00	...	4590.00	6408.00	...	6408.00	9000.00	...	9000.00	
3. Housing	22216	2247.00	...	2247.00	2607.00	...	2607.00	2497.60	...	2497.60	
4. Other Rural Development Programmes	12515	337.66	...	337.66	345.76	...	345.76	331.26	...	331.26	
5. Roads and Bridges	13054	2219.00	...	2219.00	2219.00	...	2219.00	3809.50	...	3809.50	
6. North Eastern Areas	22552	1143.74	...	1143.74	1386.64	...	1386.64	1833.40	...	1833.40	
Total		11437.40	...	11437.40	13866.40	...	13866.40	18334.00	...	18334.00	

1. Provision is for expenditure on Secretariat of Department of Rural Development.

2. The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) which came in to effect from 1.4.1999, has been conceived 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, emphasizes on promoting Self Help Groups. It also emphasizes the cluster approach in development of micro-enterprises in identified key activities. The banks and the other financial institutions are closely associated and involved in implementation of the programme starting with preparation of project report for each key activity for the selection of the swarozgaris and post project monitoring etc. 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 target group, the guidelines for the Yojana provide that the SC/ST shall account for 50%, women for 40% and disabled for 3% of the target.

3. The Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) was launched on 25th September 2001 by merging the schemes of EAS and the JGSY with the objective of providing additional wage employment in the rural areas as also food security, alongside the creation of durable community assets in the rural areas. The programme is self-targetting in nature. The cash component is shared between the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25. Foodgrains are provided free of cost to the States. The payment of foodgrains is made directly to the FCI at economic cost by the Centre. Minimum wages are paid to the workers through a mix of minimum 5 kg of foodgrains and atleast 25% in cash.

The Programme was implemented in two streams upto 2003-04. Now, from 2004-05 the programme is implemented as one integrated Scheme. The Scheme is exclusively implemented

by the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). The programme resources are shared by all the three tiers viz District Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and the Gram Panchayat in the proportion of 20:30:50. Each level of Panchayat is an independent unit for formulation of Action Plan and executing the scheme. Special safeguard for the weaker sections and women of the community are also provided under the scheme. Further, 50% of the resources out of the Gram Panchayat's share are earmarked to create need based infrastructure in the SC/ST habitation and 22.5% resources out of Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samiti share must be utilized for individual/group beneficiaries scheme meant for SC/STs.

4. A new programme, National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP) has been launched from the month of November, 2004 in 150 most backward districts of the country to generate additional supplementary wage employment with food security. All the States except Goa have been covered under the programme. The programme is being implemented as 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. As such, cash and foodgrains to the States under the programme are entirely provided by the Centre. The focus of the programme is on works relating to water conservation, drought proofing (including afforestation/tree plantation), land development, flood-control/protection (including drainage in waterlogged areas) and rural connectivity in terms of all-weather roads. This programme is a step towards the commitment to an employment guarantee programme.

5. The objective of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is primarily to provide assistance for construction of dwelling units and upgradation of existing unserviceable kutchha houses for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, non-SC/ST rural families living below the poverty line. From 1995-96, the IAY benefits have been extended to the families of the members of armed and paramilitary forces 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 by any other scheme of shelter rehabilitation; and (iii) they are houseless or in need of shelter upgradation. A minimum 60% of the funds under the scheme are earmarked for assistance to SC/ST families. Three percent of funds are reserved for the benefit of disabled below the poverty line in rural areas. With effect from 1.4.2004, the ceiling

assistance of dwelling units has been enhanced. The assistance ceiling now for each house in plain areas is fixed at Rs.25,000 and for hilly/difficult area, Rs. 27,500. Assistance for upgradation of unserviceable kutcha houses is at the rate of Rs.12,500 per unit. Upto 20 percent of annual allocation of IAY can be spent for up-gradation of kutcha houses and credit-cum-subsidy scheme. Under the Credit-cum-Subsidy Scheme, the funds are provided 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. Subsidy upto Rs.10,000 and loan upto Rs.40,000 is provided to eligible households. To improve the availability of credit for rural householders, equity support to HUDCO is also being provided. Further, a National Mission for Rural Housing has been set up by the Ministry of Rural Development 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 issues with a view to providing affordable shelter for all in the rural areas within a specified time frame and through community inter-mediation.

6. The objective of the scheme of DRDA Administration 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 in the ratio 75:25 basis by the Central and State Governments, for meeting administrative costs.

7. The provision includes assistance to National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), and for Training Schemes viz.

Strengthening of State Institutes for Rural Development, Extension Training Centres, Organisation of Training Courses & Seminars, International Cooperation and Information Technology.

8. This includes provision for assistance to Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) on promotion of voluntary action, IEC activities and Monitoring Mechanism and the new scheme named 'Provision for Urban amenities in Rural Areas' (PURA)

9. & 10. The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana was launched in December, 2000 with the objective of providing connectivity to all unconnected habitations in the rural areas with a population of more than 500 persons through good all-weather roads by the end of the Tenth Plan period. In respect of Hill States (North East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttaranchal) and the Desert Areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme as well as the Tribal (Schedule V) areas, the objective would be to connect habitations with a population of 250 persons and above. According to figures made available by the State Governments, initially about 1.60 lakh unconnected habitations needed to be taken up under the PMGSY. An estimated investment of about Rs.60,000 crore was envisaged. However, after the launch of the programme survey Core Network of rural roads, it is expected that the total number of eligible habitations are likely to be nearer 1.70 lakh. Based on the survey, which also provides data on the length of roads required, it is expected that the total fund requirement of new connectivity alone is likely to be Rs.79,000 crore and about Rs.53,000 crore may additionally be required for upgradation, making a total of Rs.1,32,000 crores.

11. Lumpsum provision has been kept for projects/ schemes for the benefit of North Eastern States including Sikkim.