

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**DEMAND NO.78****Department of Rural Development**

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

		<i>(In crores of Rupees)</i>								
Major Head	Budget 2005-2006			Revised 2005-2006			Budget 2006-2007			
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	
Revenue	18329.21	19.87	18349.08	21334.00	20.27	21354.27	24025.62	21.94	24047.56	
Capital	4.79	...	4.79	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	18334.00	19.87	18353.87	21334.00	20.27	21354.27	24025.62	21.94	24047.56	
1. Secretariat - Economic Services	3451	...	10.70	10.70	...	10.95	10.95	...	11.84	11.84
Special Programmes for Rural Development										
2. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana	2501	862.24	...	862.24	899.84	...	899.84	1080.00	...	1080.00
Total- Special Programme for Rural Development		862.24	...	862.24	899.84	...	899.84	1080.00	...	1080.00
Rural Employment										
3. Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)										
(a) Cash Component	2505	3600.00	...	3600.00	4950.00	...	4950.00	2700.00	...	2700.00
(b) Foodgrains Component	2505	...	...	...	1498.50	...	1498.50	...	...	...
(c) Special Component of SGRY	2505	...	...	...	1201.50	...	1201.50	...	...	...
Total		3600.00	...	3600.00	7650.00	...	7650.00	2700.00	...	2700.00
4. National Food for Work Programme	2505	5400.00	...	5400.00	4050.00	...	4050.00	...	...	...
5. National Rural Employment Guarantee Fund - Transfers										
To	2505	...	...	...	...	...	...	11300.00	...	11300.00
From	2505	...	...	...	...	...	...	11300.00	...	-11300.00
Net		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	2505	...	...	...	...	...	...	10170.00	...	10170.00
Total - Rural Employment		9000.00	...	9000.00	11700.00	...	11700.00	12870.00	...	12870.00
Housing										
7. Rural Housing	2216	2492.81	...	2492.81	2475.00	...	2475.00	2625.05	...	2625.05
	4216	4.79	...	4.79	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total - Rural Housing		2497.60	...	2497.60	2475.00	...	2475.00	2625.05	...	2625.05
Other Rural Development Programmes										
8. DRDA Administration	2515	198.31	...	198.31	198.31	...	198.31	198.00	...	198.00
9. Training	2515	22.66	7.87	30.53	22.66	8.02	30.68	28.25	8.70	36.95
	3601	4.79	...	4.79	4.79	...	4.79	5.50	...	5.50
Total		27.45	7.87	35.32	27.45	8.02	35.47	33.75	8.70	42.45
10. Other Programmes of Rural Development	2515	105.50	1.30	106.80	105.50	1.30	106.80	113.20	1.40	114.60
Total-Other Rural Development Programme		331.26	9.17	340.43	331.26	9.32	340.58	344.95	10.10	355.05
Roads and Bridges										
11. Central Road Fund - Transfers										
To	3054	3809.50	...	3809.50	3809.50	...	3809.50	3725.62	...	3725.62
From	3054	-3809.50	...	-3809.50	-3809.50	...	-3809.50	-3725.62	...	-3725.62
Net		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	3054	3809.50	...	3809.50	3835.55	...	3835.55	4853.06	...	4853.06
13. Lumpsum provision for projects/ schemes for the benefit of the North Eastern Region and Sikkim	2552	1833.40	...	1833.40	2092.35	...	2092.35	2252.56	...	2252.56
Grand Total		18334.00	19.87	18353.87	21334.00	20.27	21354.27	24025.62	21.94	24047.56

No.78/ Department of Rural Development

	Head of Dev.	Budget 2005-2006			Revised 2005-2006			(In crores of Rupees) Budget 2006-2007		
		Budget Support	IEBR	Total	Budget Support	IEBR	Total	Budget Support	IEBR	Total
B. Investment in Public Enterprises										
1. Housing and Urban Development Corporation	22216	4.79	...	4.79	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		4.79	...	4.79	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. Plan Outlay										
Central Plan:										
1. Special Programmes for Rural Development	12501	862.24	...	862.24	899.84	...	899.84	1080.00	...	1080.00
2. Rural Employment	12505	9000.00	...	9000.00	11700.00	...	11700.00	12870.00	...	12870.00
3. Housing	22216	2497.60	...	2497.60	2475.00	...	2475.00	2625.05	...	2625.05
4. Other Rural Development Programmes	12515	331.26	...	331.26	331.26	...	331.26	344.95	...	344.95
5. Roads and Bridges	13054	3809.50	...	3809.50	3835.55	...	3835.55	4853.06	...	4853.06
6. North Eastern Areas	22552	1833.40	...	1833.40	2092.35	...	2092.35	2252.56	...	2252.56
Total		18334.00	...	18334.00	21334.00	...	21334.00	24025.62	...	24025.62

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

2. The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) which came into 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 promotion of SHGs. 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 States 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 persons for 3% of the target.

In order to try out new pioneering initiatives in time-bound project mode, spanning across districts and sector, with different agencies like government, semi-government, non-government, international organization, private corporate bodies, etc. 15% of the funds under SGSY programme are marked under the head of SGSY special projects.

3. The Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) was launched on 25th September 2001 by merging the on-going 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 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 Panchayats 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. The National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP) was launched in November, 2004, in 150 most backward districts of the country. This programme aimed at ensuring additional wage employment together with food security to the rural poor. The focus of the programme has been on works relating to water conservation, drought proofing (including afforestation/tree plantation) and land development, flood control/protection, rural connectivity with all weather roads and any other similar activity for economic sustainability. However, with the launch of 1st phase of implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act on 2nd February, 2006, the National Food for Work Programme has been subsumed in the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

5 & 6. Parliament approved the historic legislation, National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in 2005 which was notified on 7th September, 2005. The Act provides a legal guarantee of at least 100 days of wage employment in every financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Government has decided to implement the Scheme in 200 districts in the country in the first phase of its implementation launched on 2nd February, 2006. It would, however, cover the remaining districts within a period of five years.

7. The objective of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is primarily to provide assistance for construction of dwelling units and upgradation of existing unserviceable 'kutcha' houses for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and 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 living below the poverty line. Three per cent of funds are reserved for disabled, below the poverty line beneficiaries in rural areas. The ceiling on assistance for dwelling units was enhanced with effect from 1.4.2004. The assistance ceiling now for each house in plain areas is fixed at Rs.25,000 and for hilly/difficult areas is Rs.27,500. Assistance for upgradation of unserviceable 'kutcha' houses is at the rate of Rs.12,500 per unit. The funding pattern between the Centre and States is in the ratio of 75:25. From 2005-2006 onwards, the criteria for allocation of resources amongst States has been modified to assign 75% weightage to housing shortage and 25% to poverty ratio, with the aim of addressing the acute problem of shelterlessness in a given time frame. The dwelling units should invariably be allotted in the name of the female member of the beneficiary household. Alternatively, it can be allotted in the name of both the husband and wife. Upto 20 per cent of annual allocation of IAY can be spent for upgradation of 'kutcha' houses and credit-cum-subsidy scheme. Under the credit-cum-subsidy scheme, funds are provided for construction of houses to rural households having an annual income of not more than Rs.32,000. These rural households were earlier not covered under IAY. Subsidy upto Rs.12,500 and loan upto Rs.50,000 is provided to eligible households. In order to facilitate immediate/timely relief to the victims of emergency situations like riots, arson and fire, District Collectors are authorized to utilise funds from the district's allocation (including State share) or from their own resources, render assistance to the victims in the construction of damaged houses and claim reimbursement later. The maximum limit for such assistance is Rs.50 lakh per district and the relief will be as per the norms of IAY. From 2000-01, a separate non-lapsable provision working out to 10% of the total budget for rural housing has been earmarked for North Eastern States. 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 facilitate 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. In order to impart greater thrust to the main objective of houses for the rural poor, the sub-schemes of Innovative scheme for Rural Housing & Habitat Development and Rural

Building Centres (RBC) have been merged with the main scheme of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY).

8. 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 on a 75:25 basis by the Central and State Governments, for meeting administrative costs.

9. 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 Course & Seminar, International Cooperation and Information Technology.

10. 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).

11. & 12. The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched on 25th December, 2000 as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The programme seeks to provide connectivity, through good all-weather roads, to all unconnected habitations in the rural areas with a population of more than 1000 persons in three years and habitations with population 500-1000 persons by the end of the Tenth Plan Period. In respect of the Hill States (North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttaranchal) Desert Areas and Tribal (Schedule-V) areas, the objective is to connect habitations with a population of 250 persons and above. Upgradation of the existing rural roads network is also permissible with a lower priority as part of modernization. It is expected that about 1.72 lakhs habitations are to be covered under this programme. This would involve construction of 3,69,000 kms. of roads for new connectivity and 3,68,000 kms. under upgradation at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,32,000 crore.

The 'Rural Roads' have been identified as one of the six components of Bharat Nirman with the goal to provide connectivity to all villages with a population of 1000 (500 in the case of hilly or tribal areas) with an all-weather road by 2009. To achieve the targets of Bharat Nirman, 1,46,185 kms. of road length is proposed to be constructed by 2009. This will benefit 66,802 unconnected eligible habitations in the country. To ensure full farm-to-market connectivity, it is also proposed to upgrade 1,94,132 kms. of the existing Associated Through Routes. A sum of approximately Rs. 48,000 crore is proposed to be invested to achieve this over the project period.

13 Lump sum provision has been kept for projects/schemes for the benefit of North Eastern States including Sikkim.