

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 2006-2007			Revised 2006-2007			Budget 2007-2008			
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	
Revenue	24025.62	21.94	24047.56	24275.62	22.10	24297.72	27500.00	22.86	27522.86	
Capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	24025.62	21.94	24047.56	24275.62	22.10	24297.72	27500.00	22.86	27522.86	
1. Secretariat - Economic Services	3451	...	11.84	11.84	...	11.84	11.84	...	12.41	
Special Programmes for Rural Development										
2. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana	2501	1080.00	...	1080.00	1080.00	...	1080.00	1620.00	...	
Total- Special Programme for Rural Development		1080.00	...	1080.00	1080.00	...	1080.00	1620.00	...	
Rural Employment										
3. Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)										
(a) Cash Component	2505	2700.00	...	2700.00	2700.00	...	2700.00	2340.00	...	
(b) Foodgrains Component	2505	...	...	...	...	...	...	180.00	...
Total		2700.00	...	2700.00	2700.00	...	2700.00	2520.00	...	
4. Special Securities issued to Food Corporation of India in settlement of past claims under SGRY	2505	...	...	...	16200.00	...	16200.00	...	...
	8012	...	...	...	-16200.00	...	-16200.00	...	...
<i>Net</i>		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. National Employment Guarantee Fund - Transfers										
To	2505	11300.00	...	11300.00	11300.00	...	11300.00	12000.00	...	
From	2505	-11300.00	...	-11300.00	-11300.00	...	-11300.00	-12000.00	...	
<i>Net</i>		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Assistance for Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes	2505	10170.00	...	10170.00	10170.00	...	10170.00	10800.00	...	
Total - Rural Employment		12870.00	...	12870.00	12870.00	...	12870.00	13320.00	...	
Housing										
7. Rural Housing	2216	2625.05	...	2625.05	2625.05	...	2625.05	3636.00	...	
Other Rural Development Programmes										
8. DRDA Administration	2515	198.00	...	198.00	198.00	...	198.00	190.80	...	
9. Training	2515	28.25	8.70	36.95	30.05	8.86	38.91	...	...
	3601	5.50	...	5.50	5.50	...	5.50	...	...
<i>Total</i>		33.75	8.70	42.45	35.55	8.86	44.41	...	...
10. Other Programmes of Rural Development	2515	113.20	1.40	114.60	111.40	1.40	112.80	...	...
11. Grants to National Institute of Rural Development	2515	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.00	9.00
12. Assistance to CAPART	2515	...	...	...	...	...	...	54.00	...
13. Provision for Urban amenities in Rural Areas (PURA)	2515	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.00	...
14. Management Support to Rural Development Programmes and Strengthening of District Planning Process	2515	...	...	...	...	...	...	61.20	1.45
Total-Other Rural Development Programme		344.95	10.10	355.05	344.95	10.26	355.21	324.00	10.45	
Roads and Bridges										
15. Central Road Fund - Transfers										
To	3054	3725.62	...	3725.62	3725.62	...	3725.62	3825.00	...	
From	3054	-3725.62	...	-3725.62	-3725.62	...	-3725.62	-3825.00	...	
<i>Net</i>		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	3054	4853.06	...	4853.06	...	...	...	...	...
16.01 Programme Component	3054	...	...	...	3353.06	...	3353.06	3510.00	...
16.02 EAP Component	3054	...	...	...	1750.00	...	1750.00	2600.00	...
<i>Total</i>		4853.06	...	4853.06	5103.06	...	5103.06	6110.00	...	
17. Lumpsum provision for projects/schemes for the benefit of the North Eastern Region and Sikkim	2552	2252.56	...	2252.56	2252.56	...	2252.56	2490.00	...	
Grand Total		24025.62	21.94	24047.56	24275.62	22.10	24297.72	27500.00	22.86	

No.78/ Department of Rural Development

		<i>(In crores of Rupees)</i>									
B. Investment in Public Enterprises	Head of Dev.	Budget 2006-2007			Revised 2006-2007			Budget 2007-2008			
		Budget Support	IEBR	Total	Budget Support	IEBR	Total	Budget Support	IEBR	Total	
1. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	13054	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4500.00	4500.00
C. Plan Outlay											
Central Plan:											
1. Special Programmes for Rural Development	12501	1080.00	...	1080.00	1080.00	...	1080.00	1620.00	...	1620.00	
2. Rural Employment	12505	12870.00	...	12870.00	12870.00	...	12870.00	13320.00	...	13320.00	
3. Housing	22216	2625.05	...	2625.05	2625.05	...	2625.05	3636.00	...	3636.00	
4. Other Rural Development Programmes	12515	344.95	...	344.95	344.95	...	344.95	324.00	...	324.00	
5. Roads and Bridges	13054	4853.06	...	4853.06	5103.06	...	5103.06	6110.00	4500.00	10610.00	
6. North Eastern Areas	22552	2252.56	...	2252.56	2252.56	...	2252.56	2490.00	...	2490.00	
Total		24025.62	...	24025.62	24275.62	...	24275.62	27500.00	4500.00	32000.00	

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 this group, the guidelines for the Yojana provide that the SCs/STs shall account for 50%, women for 40% and disabled for 3% of the target.

In order to try out new initiatives in a project mode, spanning across districts and sectors, 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-targeting 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. Due to shortage of foodgrains, it was decided to provide foodgrains 3 kgs instead of 5 kgs per manday to labourers under the programme for the period from 1st November, 2005 to

31st March, 2006. It has also been continued in the year 2006-2007.

The programme resources are shared by all the three tiers viz District Panchayat, Intermediate Panchayat and Village 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 Village Panchayats share is earmarked to create need based infrastructure in the SC/ST habitation and 22.5% resources out of District Panchayat and Intermediate Panchayat share must be utilized for individual/group beneficiaries scheme meant for BPL SC/sSTs. In addition to it, a certain percentage has been fixed in District and Intermediate Panchayats share for individual/group beneficiary scheme for BPL minority communities.

4. In order to settle the outstanding dues towards release of foodgrains under Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) and National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP), Special Securities (Rs. 16,200 crore) have been issued to Food Corporation of India in the year 2006-2007.

5 & 6. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in 2005 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. The Government has implemented the Act 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 also been extended to the families of the members of armed and paramilitary forces killed in action. A minimum of 60% of the funds under the scheme are earmarked for assistance to SC/ST families living below poverty line. Three percent of funds are reserved for disabled, below poverty line, beneficiaries in rural areas. The dwelling units should invariably be allotted in the name of a female member of the beneficiary household. Alternatively, it can be allotted in the name of both husband and

wife. In case there is no eligible female member in the family, house can be allotted to a male member.

The ceiling on assistance for dwelling units was enhanced with effect from 1.4.2004. The ceiling for each house in plain areas is fixed at Rs. 25,000 and hilly/difficult areas at Rs. 27,500. Upto 20 per cent of annual allocation of IAY can be spent for upgradation of kutcha houses and/or Credit-cum-Subsidy Scheme. Rs. 12,500 is provided for upgradation under Credit-cum-Subsidy Scheme, subsidy upto Rs. 12,500 and loan upto Rs. 50,000 is provided to households having an annual income of not more than Rs. 32,000. The funding pattern is shared between the Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25. From 2005-06 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.

In order to facilitate immediate relief to the victims under emergency situations like riots, arson and fire, District Collectors are authorized to utilize funds from the district's allocation (including State share) or from their own resources to render assistance to the victims for construction of damaged houses and claim reimbursement later. The maximum limit for such assistance is Rs. 50 lakh per district. The relief will be as per the norms of 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 for managing poverty alleviation programmes of the Ministry while effectively relating these to overall efforts for poverty eradication in the district. This scheme is funded on a 75:25 basis by the Central and State Governments, for meeting administrative costs.

11. The National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) is an apex institute for training and research in rural development in India. Besides organizing courses on developmental issues, capacity building of rural development and Panchayati Raj functionaries are key concerns of NIRD.

12. The Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) aims at involving people through non-government voluntary organizations in the implementation of development programmes as also in need based innovative projects. CAPART works towards creating a people's movement for development in the rural areas by means of a higher degree of social mobilization, lowering of social barriers and empowerment of the rural poor.

13. The Provision for Urban amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) aims to meet gaps in physical and social infrastructure in identified rural clusters to further their growth potential to stem rural urban migration.

14. Includes provision for management support to rural development programmes and strengthening of district planning process to cater to various aspects of Training activities, awareness generation (IEC), strengthening Monitoring mechanism, Information Technology and also International Cooperation.

15. & 16. 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 of 500-1000 persons by the end of the Tenth Plan Period. In respect of the Hill States (North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand) 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 crores.

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.

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