

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2414
ANSWERED ON 03/08/2021

**SCHEMES FOR PLANNED AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL
AREAS**

2414. SHRI PALLAB LOCHAN DAS:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has proposed to introduce schemes for the planned and sustainable development of rural areas and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken thereon;
- (b) whether the Government has sought suggestions and opinion of the State Governments before fixing the criteria for implementation of schemes for development of rural areas and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon; and
- (c) whether the Government proposes to change the criteria fixed for considering the practical difficulties in implementation of the rural schemes, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI)

(a) to (c) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing various schemes/programmes for the planned and sustainable development of rural areas and to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of individuals in rural areas through employment generation, strengthening of livelihood opportunities, promoting self-employment, skilling of rural youth, provision of social assistance and other basic amenities. The details of the schemes/programmes are indicated below:

(i) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme(MGNREGS): MGNREGS is a demand driven wage employment programme which provides for the enhancement of livelihood security of households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. It is a demand driven wage employment programme. There are 262 works which are permissible under MGNREGS, out of which 182 works are related to Natural Resource Management (NRM) and out of the 182 NRM works, 85 are water related. Out of total works, 164 works relate to agriculture and allied activities. Many works under the Scheme pertains to rural infrastructure like rural connectivity, rural sanitation related works, unskilled wage component for construction of Community Sanitary Complexes in convergence with Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen), solid and liquid waste management, play fields, construction of buildings for Gram Panchayats, women self-help groups' federations, cyclone shelters, anganwadi centres, village haats and crematoria, food grain storage structures etc. The permitted works under the Scheme promote planned and sustainable development of rural areas. The Ministry is also encouraging the States/UTs for preparation of GIS based plans following ridge to valley approach using Remote Sensing technology for NRM. Till now, such plans have been drawn for 1,20,723 out of 2,69,402 Gram Panchayats.

(ii) Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana–National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM): The Ministry is implementing DAY-NRLM, to tackle the problem of unemployment, especially among women, in a mission mode with the objective of organizing poor rural women into Self Help Groups (SHGs), and continuously nurturing and supporting them to undertake economic activities till they attain appreciable increase in income over a period of time to improve their quality of life and come out of abject poverty. Besides, Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP), the sub scheme under DAY-NRLM, has the objective of helping Self Help Groups (SHG) and their family members to set-up small enterprises in the non-farm sector.

DAY-NRLM is working in the areas of Institution Building & Capacity Building, Financial Inclusion, Livelihoods (Farm & Non-Farm) and social inclusion and social development related issues for holistic development of the poor rural households. Keeping in view the development requirements for the program outreach and benefitting the rural poor to a larger extent, the Ministry has proposed the following changes in the existing schemes-

i. Institution Building & Capacity Building:

- a. Institution Building Cost to be increased from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 per SHG
- b. Revolving Fund from Rs.10000-15000 to Rs. 20000-Rs. 30000 per SHG
- c. Provisioning for Viability Gap Fund of Rs. 20 lakh (Max. ceiling) per Cluster Level Federation
- d. Professional support cost at district level as part of IB/CB cost

ii. Financial Inclusion:

- a. Interest subvention for SHGs across all districts in the country
- b. Creation of a dedicated ‘Women Enterprise Acceleration Fund’ in order to facilitate financing to women entrepreneurs from financial institutions

iii. Livelihoods:

- a. Promotion of Integrated Farming Cluster (IFCs)
- b. Increasing per block expenditure ceiling for the blocks under Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Program from Rs. 5.97 Cr. to Rs. 6.5 Cr. per block
- c. Separate line of funding for the Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana
- d. Introducing One Stop Facility (OSF) Centers @ Rs. 3.5 Cr. per blocks
- e. Promotion of Clusters of non-farm entrepreneurs @ Rs. 5 Cr. per cluster

(iii) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs): The Ministry of Rural Development implements two skill development initiatives for poor rural youth under the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM). These schemes are aimed at increasing employability of poor rural youth either for wage or self employment leading to economic and social development of youth in the rural areas by removing the hurdles of the rural livelihoods and by strengthening rural economy and income. DDU-GKY is the placement linked skill development programme for poor rural youth under NRLM which has been in operation since September, 2014. Skill development through Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs) is also being undertaken to enable a trainee to take bank credit and start his/her own Micro-enterprise. Some of these trainees may also seek regular salaried jobs.

(iv) Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G): In order to achieve the objective of “Housing for All”, the erstwhile rural housing scheme Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) has been restructured into Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G) w.e.f. 1st April, 2016. Under PMAY-G, the beneficiaries are identified based on the housing deprivation parameters

and 13 point exclusion criteria in Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011 and a new survey Awaas 2018 to identify the left out eligible households subject to due verification by Gram Sabha and completion of Appellate Process. Thus, the system generated/ Auto generated priority lists were circulated to the States/UTs for conduct of Gram Sabha verification and preparation of the GP/Village wise Permanent Wait List (PWL) of PMAY-G.

(v) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY): PMGSY was started in the year 2000 with the objective to provide all-weather road connectivity to eligible unconnected habitations. The mandate of the scheme was subsequently widened and new interventions viz. PMGSY-II and PMGSY-III were added for upgradation of the existing rural road network which connect habitations to various facilities and services. The implementation of the ongoing PMGSY has immensely helped in lifting the socio-economic condition of rural masses by providing them access to the various services and facilities, market place and employment opportunities in various forms.

(vi) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission (SPMRM): The SPMRM launched in February 2016, has been formulated with the objective to stimulate local economic development, enhance basic services, and create well planned Rurban clusters. The mission takes cluster as a unit for development. 300 Clusters from all the States/ UTs are selected in the first phase of the Mission in Tribal and Non-Tribal categories. SPMRM provides the Critical Gap Funding to the projects which directly or indirectly bring economic growth. SPMRM aims to provide amenities in four categories viz Basic, Economic, Social and Digital and promotes economic growth through integrated and balanced investments with social inclusion.

(vii) Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY): SAGY was launched on 11th October, 2014 with the objective of creating model Gram Panchayats in different parts of the country. Primarily, the goal was to develop three Adarsh Grams under each Hon'ble Member of Parliament (MP) by March 2019. Thereafter, five such Adarsh Grams (one per year under each Hon'ble MP) were to be selected and developed by 2024. Under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana framework, the development of Gram Panchayats is envisaged through convergence and implementation of existing Government Schemes and Programmes under the administrative control of respective Ministries without allocating additional funds. The GPs adopted prepare a Village Development Plan which is a roadmap for the holistic development of GP. The Hon'ble Members of Parliament (MPs) have adopted 2172 GPs for development under SAGY across the country till 28 July 2021, since 2014. Further, 51112 projects have been completed under the Village Development Plans (VDP).

Frequent consultations and review of the schemes are carried out with the States through regular VC meetings, Performance Review Committee (PRC) meetings which are held twice a year in which all Rural Development programmes are reviewed by the Honorable Minister of Rural Development and Secretary, Rural Development. All the implementing departments (Rural Development/Panchayati Raj etc.) in the States/UTs participate in the Performance Review Committee meetings under the Chairmanship of their respective Principal Secretaries/Additional Chief Secretaries. Ministry of Rural Development also organizes a Common Review Mission (CRM) each year wherein States are visited to assess the performance of the programmes of the Department of Rural Development. The suggestions given by the States during these meetings are duly considered for improvement of implementation of these schemes.
