



Study of various Rural Development schemes implemented by the Rural Development Department

Geeta Rani, Research Scholar, Department of Economics, Niilm University

Abstract : Haryana State came into existence on 1st November, 1966 and the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952 was made applicable to the PRIs in Haryana. Pursuant to the 73rd Constitutional amendment in 1992, the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 was framed which came into force w.e.f. April 22, 1994. Thereafter Haryana Panchayati Raj Election Rules, 1994 were formulated on 24th August, 1994 followed by Haryana Panchayati Rules, 1995, notified on 16th February 1995. Subsequently the Haryana Panchayati Raj Finance Budget/ Accounts/ Audit/ Taxation and works rules 1996 were also notified on 14th August, 1996. Under the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act 1994, the Panchayati Raj Institutions have been entrusted with duties & functions related to all the 29 subjects listed in Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution.

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Rural development schemes:

Some of the major schemes implemented by the Rural Development Department are as follows:

- Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)
- Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)
- Sampoorn Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)
- Watershed Development Projects/Hariyali Scheme
- Desert Development Programme(DDP)
- Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)
- Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY)
- Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)
- Swarnjayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojna (SJSRY)
- Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)
- National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)
- Integrated Wasteland Development Projects (IWDP)



- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)
- Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra (BNRGSK)
- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)/Aajeevika
- Backward Region Grant Fund
- Intergrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

The department monitors the progress of the schemes through periodic reports. Additionally, to ensure proper implementation at the district level.

At the Block Level – BDPO and other staff help to execute the schemes. The Panchayati Raj Institutions – Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samiti, Zila Parishad and Gram Sabha have substantial role in formulation and implementation of the wage employment scheme of SGRY, NFFWP/NREGA and self employment scheme of SGSY, rural housing schemes of IAY and area development schemes of DDP, IWDP.

Swaranjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana

The families living Below the Poverty Line belonging to rural areas are assisted under this programme – individually as well as in Groups (Self Help Group). Funds received under the scheme are shared by Centre and State Govt. in 75:25 ratios respectively. Assistance is provided for income generating activities. After 6 months of the formation of a Self Help Group Rs.10,000/- is provided as Revolving Fund and after completion of 2nd grading (one year) subsidy @ 50% subject to a maximum of Rs.125000/- is provided to a Self Help Group.

Indira Awaas Yojana

IAY is a centrally sponsored scheme funded on cost-sharing basis between the GOI and State Govt. in the ratio of 75:25. Under this scheme Rs. 70,000/- are provided for construction of a House, Kitchen, Smokeless Chulha and Toilet to a family living Below Poverty Line in rural areas in lump sum.

Sampooran Gramin Rozgar Yojana



The Primary objective of the scheme is to provide additional and supplementary wage employment and thereby provide food security and improve nutritional levels in all rural area. The Secondary objective is the creation of durable community, social and economic assets and infrastructural development in rural area. Under the scheme rural poor who are in need of wage employment and desire to do manual and unskilled work in and around his village covered.

Total funds to be received in the scheme are distributed amongst the Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samities and Zila Parishad in the ratio of 50:30:20. 22.5% of the annual allocation (inclusive of food grains) allocated both at the Zila Parishad and Panchayat Samiti level shall be earmarked for individual/group beneficiary scheme for SC family living below poverty line.

Watershed Development Projects/Hariyali Scheme

The objective of each watershed development project is to promote the economic development of the village community which is directly or indirectly dependent on the watershed and to encourage restoration of ecological balance in the village. It also includes Development of agricultural lands, horticulture, grassland, forest-land, soil and water conservation measures, creation of water resources etc. It is a 4-5 year project and during this period funds amounting to Rs.30.00 lakhs for one watershed development project are allocated for different components (works, training, community organization, entry point activity etc.) and an area of 1250 Acres (Approx. 500 Ha) is covered under this project.

MP Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)

Under this scheme, funds amounting to Rs. 5.00 Crores per year are placed at the disposal of a Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha) of a Parliamentary Constituency. The funds are released for the works recommended by the concerned M.P. and the works are got executed through the Line Departments/Implementing Agencies like Panchayati Raj, BDPOs, and Municipal Committees etc.

Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY)

The Planning Commission, Govt. of India has launched a New 100% Centrally Assisted Scheme – “Backward District Initiative – R.S.V.Y. The main aim of this scheme is to solve the problems of poverty, low growth and poor governance in the backward districts of the country.



Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)

The main objective of the scheme is to bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas; accelerating sanitation coverage in rural area, generating felt need through awareness creation and health education, covering schools in rural areas with sanitation facilities and bringing about a reduction in the incidence of water and sanitation related diseases.

Swaranjayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

Under the scheme assistance to the individual family is given with maximum bank loan of Rs.50,000/- and 15% subsidy maximum limit of Rs.7500/- is provided for establishing the economic viable unit employment venture. The Self Help Group is provided subsidy @ 50% with maximum of Rs.1.25 lakhs. For development schemes, funds are provided for environment, improvement of slums, national slum development programme, and assistance under 10th Finance Commission for development of various urban areas.

Employment Assurance Scheme

The primary objective of the EAS is creation of additional wage employment opportunities during the period of acute shortage of wage employment through manual work for the rural poor living below the poverty line.

The secondary objective is the creation of durable community, social and economic assets for sustained employment and development.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is the flagship programme of the Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India. It is notable that MGNREGS has played a crucial role in minimizing the negative effects on the labour force.

Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

The objective of Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) is to restore the ecological balance of the area by adopting natural resources conservation measures in a holistic manner. Its objective also includes improvement in water table and enhancing the productivity of land through various soil and water conservation measures so as to increase the livelihood



activities for the resource less poor people. At present, under IWMP, 25 projects in 8 districts of NCR i.e. Gurgaon, Jhajjar, Rohtak, Mewat, Palwal, Bhiwani, Rewari and Sonipat, have been sanctioned by DoLR, GoI. The area involved is 1.11 lac hectare. Water Conservation activities are being under taken in the area.

The objectives of the programme is to control severity of drought, desert conditions and to bring ecological balance by having integrated development of soil and moisture conservation including land shaping and development, dry land farming, water resource development, afforestation, pasture development, livestock, fisheries etc. in the watershed areas.

Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra (BNRGSK)

Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendras are constructed at Block & village level to strengthen the infrastructure at the Gram Panchayat and to enable an efficient implementation of MGNREGA. A Five year Perspective Plan is required to be prepared to facilitate to advance planning and to provide a development Perspective for the districts. The aim is to identify the types of MGNREGS works that should be encouraged in the district. Out of the 9 NCR districts in the state, district Faridabad, Jhajjar, Palwal, Panipat and Rohtak have prepared the five year Perspective Plan.

National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)/Aajeevika

The Govt. of India has launched the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) replacing the SGSY scheme. The NRLM is a flagship programme for poverty reduction in the rural areas.

A State Society namely "The Haryana State Rural Livelihoods Mission" has been formed for the implementation of NRLM. While approving the Annual Action Plan for the year 2013-14, the Govt. of India has sanctioned the financial outlay of Rs.27.04 Crore.

Under NRLM, interest subvention above 7% lending rate will be provided to the Women Self Help Groups (SHGs). The State Govt. will provide additional 3% interest subvention for prompt repayment by the Self Help Groups (SHGs).

The objective of the mission is to reduce poverty by enabling the poor households to access gainful self employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in appreciable improvement in their livelihood on a sustainable basis, through building strong grass root institutions of the poor.



Backward Region Grant Fund

Funding Pattern 100% Govt. of India The Planning Commission, Govt. of India launched 100% Centrally assisted scheme Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) in district Sirsa during 2004- 05. This programme continued upto 2006-07 and thereafter, RSVY has been subsumed into the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). Besides district Sirsa, the programme has also been extended to district Mahendergarh from 2007-08. The MoPR has extended this programme for 12th Five years Plan. The Backward Regions Grant Fund is designed to redress regional imbalances in development.

The infrastructural gaps under various sectors have been identified and accordingly the schemes like construction of School Rooms, Anganwari Centers, Mid-day meal, kitchen sets, Vikas kinder, Drinking water facilities, Irrigation facilities etc. have been recommended by the PRIs. The consolidated Annual Action Plans are being prepared and proposed by the District Planning Committee concerned.

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