Chapter III

Rural Development in Haryana-Past and Present

The concept of rural development has emerged with new force and is almost at the top of agenda in national policies of developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The developed countries have also recognized this need and have directed their efforts towards meeting the basic needs of the poorest people in developing countries. The World Bank very specifically has pledged its support to improving productivity and welfare of the rural poor in these countries. Rural development as a concept has been variously conceived and interpreted. In the past rural development was often considered synonymous with agriculture development. However, in more recent years, rural development has transcended the area of agricultural development and is looked upon in national development plans in a broader and wide perspective. ¹

The term ‘rural’ means an area which is characterized by non urban style of life, occupational structure, social organization and settlement pattern. Development is defined in terms of technological or industrial development. But the development of rural people means raising the standard of their living. It is the development of rural areas through the extension of irrigation facilities. Improvement in the techniques of cultivation, expansion of electricity, construction of schools buildings, provision of educational facilities health care and roads etc.²

According to the world Bank, rural development is a strategy to improve the economic and social life of a specific group of people, the rural poor

including small and marginal farmers tenants and landless. Whereas rural
development according to Robert chambers is a strategy to enable a specific
group of people, poor rural women and men to gain for themselves and their
children more of what they want and need. It involves helping the poorest
among those who seek a livelihood in the rural areas to demand and control
more of the benefits of rural development.

In the Indian context rural development may be defined as maximizing
production in agricultural and allied activities in rural areas including
development of rural industries with emphasis on village and cottage industries
generating maximum possible employment opportunities in rural areas,
especially for the weaker sections of the community so as to enable them to
improve their standard of living and providing certain basic amenities like
drinking water, electricity especially for productive purposes, link roads
connecting village to market centres and facilities for health and education.

Thus rural development is a multi-dimensional process which includes
the development of socio-economic conditions of the people living in the rural
areas and ensures their participation in the process of development for complete
utilization of physical and human resources for better living conditions. It
extends the benefits of development to the weaker and poorer sections of rural
society. It also enhances both capacity and capabilities of administrative and
socio-economic development agencies and agricultural marketing units working
in the rural areas.

The concept of rural development is not a new one. From time to time
several attempts have been pioneered in the direction of rural development both

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4 Chambers, Robert, Rural Development: Putting the last First, London Long Man, 1983.
in pre-independence and post independence periods. By and large the main aim of these programs has been the betterment of the rural poor. In the early days the task of rural reconstruction was mainly the field of voluntary organizations set up by eminent leaders with the full commitment of rural betterment. It had received the attention of Gandhiji, Tagore and others much before independence.7 These various rural development programmes were known as Gandhiji and Rural development, 1920, Rabindra Nath Tagore’s Rural Reconstruction work at Sriniketan, 1920, Martandum Project by Spencer Hatch, 1921, F.L. Brayne’s Gurgaon experiment of Rural Development, 1927, V.T. Krishnamachary’s Rural Reconstruction Project in Baroda, 1932, Firka Development Scheme in Madras, 1946, The Nilokheri (Now in Haryana) experiment, 1947 and Mr. Albert Mayor’s The Etawah Pilot Project in Uttar Pradesh 1948.

While following the same pattern of rural development through various rural development programmes the independent India also planned and executed hundreds of rural development programmes from Community Development Programmes (CDP) 1952 to till date existing various rural development programmes. The process of rural development through the implementation of various rural development programmes has been in operation in the state of Haryana also, since its establishment as a separate state w.e.f. November 1966. Although rural development has been given special emphasis in the five year plans particularly after the sixth five year plan i.e. 1980-81 onwards. Special beneficiary oriented schemes (IRDP, TRYSEM, DWCRA, IAY, MWS etc), wage employment programmes (JRY, EAS), and area development programmes (DDP, DPAP, IWDP) have been introduced in order

to bring the poor above the poverty line. The Government of Haryana has taken various steps for the development of rural areas. It has implemented various national level rural development programmes. The DRDAs under the control of ADCs are implementing these schemes and the Department of Rural Development at the centre is coordinating and monitoring the performance of these schemes. Some of the important national level rural development programmes being implemented in Haryana are discussed below.\textsuperscript{8}

**Integrated Rural Development Programmes (IRDP)**

The government of Haryana launched IRDP in 1978-79 in 39 selected community development blocks subsequently on October 2, 1980, the programmes was extended to all the blocks of the state. The basic aim of this programme had been to assist the rural poor to take up income generating activities. The government gave the subsidy through District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) and arranged credit through banks. The beneficiaries of this programme were small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourer, non-agriculture labourers, rural craftsmen and artisans living below poverty line. The beneficiaries were selected on the basis of household survey. The share of funding between the central and state governments was equal. The major objective of this programmes was to provide income generating assets to below poverty line beneficiaries in order to enable them to cross the poverty line. Under this scheme bank finance was provided for income generating assets, 50% of the project cost with a maximum ceiling of Rs. 6000/- for scheduled Castes, 25% of the project cost with a maximum ceiling of Rs. 4000/- to small farmers and 33 1/3% with a maximum ceiling of Rs. 4000/- to marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, and rural artisans, was allowed as subsidy. The educated unemployed rural youth of below poverty line (BPL) family, who

\textsuperscript{8} Ibid, pp. 113-114.
studied upto 8th class was entitled to a subsidy of Rs. 7500/- or 50% of the project cost, whichever was less.

The income generating activities were made in the primary sector (Milch cattle, poultry, piggery, minor irrigation scheme), secondary and service sector (village industries, handlooms, handicrafts, sericulture, handmade papers, leather goods, agarbati etc.) and tertiary sector (bullock/camal carts, retail shops, repair of TV/Radio etc.). The rate of interest was 12% and maximum subsidy that could be provided was Rs. 4000/- to Rs 6000/- as per norms given.

Training of Rural Youths for Self Employment (TRYSEM)

This programme was an integral part of IRDP, started in 1979 in the state of Haryana. The basic objective of this programme was to provide technical skill and entrepreneurial skill to rural youths between the age group of 18-35 years, from the families living below poverty line, so that they could either start some of their own project or might get wage employment in that trade. The beneficiaries under this programme were selected on this basis - 50% scheduled castes, 40% women, 3% physically handicapped and remaining 7% others.

The training was provided in the field of bee keeping, sericulture, floriculture, Radio and TV repair, electric works, computer, readymade garments, handlooms, carpentry, lathe work, welding, motor winding etc. The candidates were given stipend up to Rs 500/- per month. The duration of training course was between six months to one year. After training they were encouraged to take up self employment ventures by providing bank loans and subsidy which could be 50% of the total project cost subject to the ceiling of subsidy. The trainees were also given tool kits up to worth Rs. 800/-.

The training was imparted through the industrial training institutes (ITIs), Poly techniques, training cum production centres of the DRDA, and through the master craftsmen.
Development of Woman and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)

This programme was also an allied activity of IRDP. This programme was introduced in 1982-83 exclusively for women in rural areas. Under this scheme a group of around 15-16 women was selected to start a joint venture. The main objective of this scheme was to form women groups living below poverty line and to provide them revolving fund of Rs. 25000/- per group so that they could start self-employment/some economic activities and become self reliant. In the very beginning funding pattern was 1/3rd by the government of India, 1/3rd by Haryana government, and remaining 1/3rd by UNICEF. But since 1996-97 funding pattern had been changed to 50:50 between central and state governments. The DWCRA groups were taking up income generating activities like bee keeping, readymade garments, pickle making food, processing, chalk/ soap making, tat-patti, bed- sheets, towels, dusters, knitting and tailoring, candle/agarbatti making etc.

The DWCRA groups were supplying “Panjiri” under ICDS (Integrated Child Development Services) programme and this tie-up arrangement had revived defunct DWCRA groups which were engaged in food processing activities. This has enhanced the women empowerment.

National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)

National Rural Employment Programme was the culmination of the various experiments in implementing the employment programmes. This programme was launched in October, 1980 and it became a regular part of 6th five year plan from April 1981. This programme was implemented as a centrally sponsored programme on 50:50 sharing basis between centre and states with the objective of generating additional gainful employment for unemployed/underemployed persons and creating productive community assets. This programme was implemented through District Rural Development
Agencies (DRDAs). This programme was mainly executed through Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) and workers were to be paid minimum wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act. Allocations of resources to the state were made on the basis of a formula under which 50% weightage was given to the number of agricultural labourers marginal farmers and 50% weight age to the incidence of poverty. This programme was not successful therefore it was merged into Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) w.e.f. April 1, 1989.

**Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEG P)**

This programme was launched on August 15, 1983 with the objective of improving and expanding employment opportunities for the rural landless people by providing guarantee of employment to at least one member of the every landless household up to 100 days in a year. The state governments were asked to prepare specific projects for appraisal of the central committee. The programme continued to be implemented during the 7th five year plan on this basis. As separate provision within RLEG P aimed at constructing one million houses in 7th five year plan under Indira Awaas Yojana which was started on October 2, 1985 as a sub-scheme of RLEG P. The guarantee part under the programme however could not be implemented due to resource constraints. On the basis of experience of implementation of this programme over the years it was found that funds did not flow to the desired area/sector and it was decided to merge RLEG P into JRY w.e.f April 1, 1989.

**Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)**

This programme was launched in April 1989 after merging the two ongoing programmes of NREP and RLEG P. The primary objective of JRY was generation of additional gainful employment to the unemployed and under-employed persons in the rural area and to create permanent community assets.
Under this scheme preference was given to the people belonging to SCs and STs and forced bonded labourers. At least 30% of employment opportunities were to be given to women. It was a centrally sponsored scheme. The funding pattern was 80:20 between the central and state government. The DRDAs/Gram Panchayats were taking up the development works like soil and water conservation works minor irrigation works, construction/renovation of village ponds. field channels, construction of Panchayat Ghars, DWCRA centres community centres, dispensaries, Primary school rooms and pavement of streets etc.

**Million Wells Scheme (MWS):** The objective of this scheme is to provide open irrigation wells, minor irrigation works, development of land belonging to scheduled castes and non-scheduled castes, small and marginal farmers living below the poverty line. The funding pattern is 80:20 between the central and state government.

**Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS):** This scheme was launched by government of India during the year 1993-94 in 45 community blocks of districts Bhiwani, Hisar, Sirsa, Mohindergarh, Rewari and Rohtak. The government of India has extended this scheme to 32 new blocks during 1996-97, and the remaining 34 blocks have been covered under this scheme during the year 1997-98. In this way, all the blocks in the state are now covered under this programme. The funding pattern is 80:20 between central and state government. The primary objective of this scheme is to provide gainful employment during the lean agricultural season to the adults in the rural areas who are in need of work. The assurance of 100 days employment extends to men and women over 18 years and below 60 of age.

The DRDAs could take up the following works under this scheme:
Water and soil conservation including aorestation, agro-horticulture and silvi.
(i)  Minor irrigation tanks, percolation tanks, village tanks, canal work etc.
(ii)  Link roads, selected on the basis of the master plans prepared for the district to enhance connectivity of unconnected villages.
(iii)  Construction of community buildings as per felt need of the area.
(iv)  Development of horticulture.

Desert Development Programmes (DDP):

Funding Pattern: 75% by centre and 25% by State.

The Programme has been launched by the Ministry of Rural Development Govt. of India during the year 1995-96.

Objectives

The objectives of Watershed Development Projects are as under :-

  I. Development Wastelands/degraded lands, drought prone and desert areas.
  II. Promoting the overall economic development and improving the socio-economic conditions of the resource poor and disadvantaged sections.
  III. Mitigating the adverse affects of extreme climatic conditions such as drought and desertification of crops.
  IV. Harvesting every drop of rain water for purposes of irrigation, Plantations. Fisheries, Pasture Development etc.
  V. Resorting ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing natural resources i.e. land water vegetative cover.
  VI. Encouraging village community towards sustained community action for the operation and maintenance of assets created and further development of the potential of the natural resources in the watershed.

Districts covered under the Programme

The programme is being implemented in 45 Blocks of the districts of Bhiwani, Hisar, Fatehabad, Sirsa, Rewari, Jhajjar and Mahendergarh.
Process of implementation
At the district level the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) is the Nodal Authority for implementation of the programme. It small approve the selection of watershed, the appointment of Project implementation Agency (PIA) the Action Plan/ Treatment Plan of the Projects
The Project implementation Agencies are providing necessary technical guidance to the Gram Panchayats/ Watershed Committees at the field level for preparation of development plan for the watershed to undertake community organization, training for the village community supervision of development activities, overall review of the project.
The project implementation Agencies which can be a department, carry out its duties through a multidisciplinary team. The Gram Panchayats/Watershed Committees are executing the works under the guidance and control of the Gram Sabha. Self help Groups in the Watershed areas are also constituted from amongst landless poor, agricultural laborers women. Scheduled castes.
Financial outlay and Project Area
Watershed area may be about 500 Hects. Of land. Under the guidelines of the Ministry of Rural Development a sum of Rs. 30.00 lacs (@Rs.6000/- per Hect) is being provided by the Government for development of each Watershed during a period of 5 years. The area of Watershed can be divided into sub-watershed areas.
Activities taken up
The activities being taken up in the districts are need based keeping in view the conditions of the area to be covered. Generally the following works are being undertaken by the watershed committee:
Water conservation works, stock ponds, water channels, Gully Plugging, Precolation Embankment, field Bunding, Afforestation, Check Dams, Pasture Development, land leveling, Piped water supply for irrigation etc.

a) **Hot Arid Areas:** This programme has been launched by the government of India during 1995-96 after converting the drought prone area programme. Ten blocks of district Mohindergarh and Rewari are covered under this scheme. The funding pattern of this programme is 75:25 between central and state government.

The objective of this programme is to control severity of drought and to bring ecological balance by having integrated development of 50% and moisture conservation including land shaping and development, dry land farming, water resource development and afforestation and pasture development on watershed development approach. The government of India had fixed the target of 32 watershed development projects on 16,000 hectares of land at the cost of Rs. 22.50 lakhs per watershed for the period of four years from 1995-96 to 1998-99. Six more watersheds have been sanctioned by the government of India for district Rewari.

b) **Sandy Arid Areas:** This programme has been launched by government of India during the year 1995-96 in the 35 blocks of districts Bhiwani, Hisar, Fatehabad, Sirsa and Jhajjar after converting the Desert Development Programme. The total expenditure is sponsored by the government of India. The objective of this programme is to control the severity of desert conditions and to develop the areas in an integrated manner. The government of India had fixed the target of 75 watershed projects on an area of 37500 hectares at the cost of Rs. 24 lakhs per watershed for a period of four years from 1995-96 to 1998-99.
INTEGRATED WASTELAND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IWDP)

Funding pattern The cost is shared on the basis of 11:1 by the central and state Governments

General
The projects sanctioned both under desert development programme and integrated wasteland development programme are governed by the common guidelines being issued by the Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India for watersheds. The Govt. of India Ministry of Rural Development had launched an Integrated Wasteland Development Project for re-generation of degraded non-forest land through people’s participation. The programme w.e.f. 1.4.1995 is now being implemented on the basis of Watershed approach which provides for the development of entire area based on Watershed approach rather than pieces of wasteland scattered at different places. However the thrust of the scheme continues to the development of wastelands.

OBJECTIVES
The basic objective of the scheme is aimed at an integrated wasteland based on Village Micro Watershed Plans. These plans are prepared after taking into consideration the land capability site condition and local needs of the people. The common Guidelines effective from 1.4.1995 envisages the bottoms up approach whereby the User Group themselves decide their work programme which is integrated at the district level. Thus the strength of the Guidelines lies in the decentralization of decision making process by involving local Panchayati Raj Institutions and people at the grassroot level. In the preparation of Watershed Development Plans. User Groups and other people directly depending on the Projects area, have to be actively involved. The following major activities can be taken up under this scheme:-

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1. Soil & Moisture Conservation measures.
2. Planting and sowing of multi-purpose trees.
3. Encouraging natural regeneration.
4. Promotion of agro-forestry and horticulture.
5. Measures needed to disseminate technology.
6. Encouraging people’s participation.

COST MEASURES

The Watershed area may be about 500 hectares for its treatment during Project period of 5 years. The financial assistance@ Rs. 6000/- per hectare is being provided from 2000-2001. The cost is shared on the basis of 11:1 by Govt. of India and State Govt. for the Projects sanctioned from 2000-2001. The IWDP Project are being executed through people’s itself by way of Watershed Committees. The Project Implementation Agencies are providing the technical know-how to the Watershed Committees.

Districts covered under IWDP:

As per guidelines, IWDP Projects have been sanctioned in the districts which are not covered under Desert Development Programme. Presently the programme is being implemented in the following districts:-

1. Gurgaon
2. Yamunanagar
3. Panipat
4. Faridabad
5. Panchkula
6. Ambala
7. Jind
8. Kaithal
9. Sonepat
Ganga Kalyan Yojana

This scheme has been launched by Government of India w.e.f. Feb. 1, 1997. The objective of this programme is to provide bore wells and tube wells to individuals and groups of small and marginal farmers living below the poverty line. The government of India has fixed the ceiling on subsidy per group as Rs. 40,000/-, in case of individual beneficiary Rs. 5000/- per acre of land subject to a ceiling of Rs. 12500/- per beneficiary is allowed. The gap between the project cost and subsidy is being funded through bank loans. The funding pattern is 80:20 between the central and state government.

Supply of Improved Tool Kits to Rural Artisans (SITRA)

The major objective of this scheme is to enhance the production capacity of the rural artisans living below the poverty line. The government of India sponsors the entire expenditure of this scheme. This government of India has been providing 90% fund for the supply of improved tool-kits to the target group, and the remaining 10% funds are being contributed by the beneficiaries themselves. The artisans are being supplied improved tool-kits in carpentry, black’s smithy, and pottery, mason and cobbler trades.

Integrated Rural Energy Programmes (IREP)

IREP, which was taken up as a plan scheme in 7th five year plan has been a major effort in the direction for planning for rural energy, for rural development, taking into account the consensus for equity and social justice. The objective of IREP is to provide energy for meeting the basic needs of cooking, heating and lighting especially for weaker sections by utilizing locally available energy resources to the possible extent. The energy is a Critical input
in economic development of rural areas which would result in the creation of employment, increasing productivity and income, and accelerating the process of decentralized development. Energy will be used for sustainable rural development activities.

**Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojna (JGSY)**

Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) is the restructured, streamlined and comprehensive version of the erstwhile Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). It has been launched on 1st April, 1999. It has been designed to improve the quality of life of the rural poor by providing them additional gainful employment. The primary objective of Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana is the creation of demand driven village infrastructure including durable assets to enable the rural poor to increase the opportunities for sustained employment. The secondary objective is the generation of supplementary employment for the unemployed poor in the rural areas.

The people living in village constitute the target group of JGSY. Preference is given to SCs/STs, families living below the poverty line and the physically handicapped persons.

**Salient Features.**

1) The programmes is being implemented entirely at the village Panchayat level, District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA)/Zila Parishad (Z.Ps) will release the funds including state matching share directly to village Panchayats.

2) Village Panchayat is the sole authority for preparation of Annual Action Plan and its implementation with the approval of Gram Sabha.

3) 22.5 percent of JGSY funds have been earmarked for individual beneficiary schemes for SCs/STs.
4) 3 percent of annual allocation would be utilized for creation of barrier free infrastructure for the disabled.

5) Wages under JGSY will either be the minimum wages notified by the state or higher wages fixed by states through the procedure prescribed by the state governments.

6) The emphasis of JGSY will be on the creation of durable assets at the village level. Therefore, it has been decided to suitably relax the condition of maintenance of 60:40 wage-material ratios so as to enable the Panchayats to build up demand-driven rural infrastructure, simultaneously taking due care of need-based wage employment generation.

7) Village Panchayats will have the power to execute works/schemes upto Rs. 50,000/- with the approval of Gram Sabha. No other administrative or technical approval costing more than Rs. 50,000/- after taking the approval of the Gram Sabha, the village Panchayat shall seek the technical/administrative approval of appropriate authorities.

8) In many states village Panchayats are not sufficiently equipped with staff nor do they have sufficient funds to bear other administrative expenditure. Under JRY village Panchayats were permitted to spend upto Rs. 1000/- per year for purchasing items of stationery, registers etc. However, this is hardly adequate both due to escalation of costs and enhanced responsibilities of Gram Panchayats. It is, therefore, decided to allow village Panchayats to incur expenditure upto Rs. 7500/- or 7.5% of funds, whichever is less, in a year on administrative expenditure and for employing technical consultancy.

9) 15% of funds can be spent on maintenance of assets.
10) Under JRY, allocation of funds to the village Panchayats were made on the basis of population. The village Panchayats having less than 1000 population were taken as of 1000 population and more than 10,000 taken as 10,000 for the purpose of allocation of funds to the village Panchayats. It has been decided to remove the present upper ceiling of 10,000 population for allocation of JGSY funds to the village Panchayats. Now the funds to the village Panchayats would be allocated on the basis of population without any ceiling of 10,000 as at present.

11) DRDA/ZP/intermediate Panchayats will be responsible for overall guidance, coordination, supervision, monitoring and periodical reporting. The programme is implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme on cost sharing basis between centre and the state in the ratio of 75:25. DRDA/ Zila Parishads will release the funds including state matching share directly to village Panchayats. In the case of Union Territories, entire funds under the scheme will be provided by the centre. The JGSY is implemented by Gram Panchayats with the approval of Gram Sabha.

**Indira Awaas Yojana**

Housing is vital for human survival and therefore essential for socio-economic development. The need for improved housing is most acutely felt among the rural poor. As part of the efforts to meet the housing needs of the rural poor, Indira Awaas Yojana was started in May 1985 as a sub scheme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. From 1 January, 1996 it is being implemented as an independent scheme. The objective of Indira Awaas Yojana is primarily to help construction of dwelling units and upgradation of existing unsearchable Kutcha houses of members of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes, freed bonded labourers and also non-SC/ST rural poor below the poverty line by providing them with grant-in-aid.
The target group for houses under Indira Awaas Yojana includes people below poverty line living in rural areas belonging to SCs/STs freed bonded labourers and non-SC/ST categories. From 1995-96, the IAY benefits have been extended to ex-servicemen and retired members of the paramilitary forces as long as they fulfill the normal eligibility conditions of Indira Awaas Yojana. Three percent of funds are reserved for the benefit of disabled below the poverty line in rural areas.

**Salient Features**

- Allotment of the house in the name of the female member of the household or in the joint names of husband and wife.
- A minimum of 60 percent of funds are to be utilized for construction of houses for SC/ST people.
- Sanitary latrine and smokeless chullah are integral to an IAY house.
- Selection of beneficiaries under IAY is done by the Gram Sabha.
- Selection of construction technology, materials and design is left entirely to the choice of beneficiaries or departmental agency for the construction of house.
- Upgradation of unserviceable kutcha houses at the rate of Rs 10,000/- per unit has also been introduced from the year 1999-2000. 20 percent of IAY funds are allocated under this head.

Indira Awaas Yojana is a centrally sponsored scheme funded on cost sharing basis between the government of India and the states in the ratio of 75:25 In the case of union territories, the entire resources under the scheme are provided by the Government of India.

The IAY is implemented through District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAS) specially set up in each district of the country for the implementation
of rural development programmes. At the field level, the block machinery is entrusted with the responsibility of ensuring that targets for construction of houses under Indira Awaas Yojna are achieved at the village level, the Gram Sabha is responsible for selection of beneficiaries.

**Unit Cost**

From the year 2004-05 Govt. of India have revised the per unit cost of construction of house from to Rs. 25,000 in plain areas and Rs. 22,000/- to Rs 27,500/- in hilly/difficult areas No. contractor can be engaged for construction of IAY houses. IAY dwelling units are built on individual plots of the beneficiaries in the main habitation of the village. No type design has been prescribed except that the plinth area of the houses should not be less than 20 sq. mts.

**Table no.(3.1)**

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<td>Name of the Programme</td>
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<td>Kaithal</td>
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<tr>
<td>JGSY (Financial)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure (Rs. in lacs)</td>
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<td>123.574</td>
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<td>JGSY(Physical)</td>
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<td>Total Mandays Generated in lacs</td>
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<td>0.79</td>
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<td>IAY(Financial)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure (Rs. in lacs)</td>
<td>107.060</td>
<td>66.056</td>
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<td>IAY (Physical)</td>
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<td>Total Houses completed</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>306</td>
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Source: Directorate Rural Development, Haryana
Table no.(3.2)

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<th>Nissing</th>
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<th>Kalayat</th>
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<tr>
<td>JGSY (Physical) Total Mandays Generated</td>
<td>33,460</td>
<td>18,645</td>
<td>27,670</td>
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<td>JGSY (Financial) Total Expenditure (Rs.)</td>
<td>23,62,307</td>
<td>22,59,534</td>
<td>32,58,000</td>
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<td>IAY (Physical) Total Houses Built</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>51</td>
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<td>IAY (Financial) Total Expenditure (Rs.)</td>
<td>17,00,000</td>
<td>17,40,000</td>
<td>17,61,000</td>
<td>10,20,000</td>
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Source: Concerned Block

**Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna**

This programme was launched on April 1, 1999 replacing the earlier self employment and allied programmes i.e. IRDP, TRYSEM, DWCRA, SITRA, GKY, and MWS, which are no longer in operation. It is single self employment programme for the rural poor. SGSY aims at establishing a large number of micro-enterprises in the rural areas, building upon the potential of the rural poor. Persons assisted under the progress are known as Swarozgaris, and not beneficiaries. A significant aspect of SGSY is that every family assisted under this programme will be brought above the poverty line in three years, and therefore, the programme aims at creating substantial additional incomes for the rural poor. Subject to availability of funds, it is proposed to cover 30% of the rural poor in each block in the next five years.

This programme has been designed to provide proper support and encouragement to tap the inherent talents and capabilities of the rural poor. It targets the most vulnerable among them. At least, 50% of the Swarozgaris will be SCs, 40% Women, 3% disabled.
Salient Features

SGSY is concerned as a holistic programme of micro-enterprises covering all aspects of self-employment, viz, organization of the rural poor into self-help group sand their capacity building, planning of activity clusters, infrastructure build up, technology, credit and marketing.

1) SGSY lays emphasis on activity clusters. Four, five key activities are identified for each block based on the resources, occupational skills of the people and availability of markets. Selection of key activities is with the approval of the Panchayat Samitis at the block level, and DRDA/ Zila Parished at the district level. The activities are taken up in suitable clusters to enable extension of appropriate families. Care is taken to involve many panchayats as possible in covering the key activities. The major share of SGSY assistance is in activity clusters.

2) SGSY focuses on group approach. This involves organization of the poor into self help groups (SHGs) under their Capacity building. Efforts are made to involve women members in each SHG. Group activity is given preference and progressive majority of the funding is for self-help groups. In each Panchayat Samiti at least half of the groups are exclusively for women.

3) The Gram Sabha authenticates the list of families below the poverty line identified in the BPL census. Identification of individual swarozgaris is made through the participatory process.

4) SGSY is credit-cum subsidy programme. Credit is the critical component in SGSY, subsidy being only an enabling element. Accordingly SGSY envisages a greater involvement of banks, in the planning and preparation of projects, identification of activity clusters, infrastructure planning as well as capacity building and choice of activity of SHGs, selection of
individual swarozgaris, pre-credit activities and post credit monitoring including loan recovery.

5) SGSY seeks to promote multiple credits rather than a one-time credit injection.

6) Subsidy under SGSY is uniform at 30% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 7500 (for SCs/STs it is 50% and Rs. 10,000 respectively. For self-help groups subsidy is 50% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1.25 lakh. There is no limit on subsidy for irrigation projects.

7) Special emphasis is laid on skill development of the Swarozgaris through well designed training courses tailored to the activities selected and to the requirements of each swarozgaris.

8) Closer attention to technology and marketing needs of the swarozgaris is the hallmark of SGSY. Technology intervention seeks to add value to the local resources including processing of the locally available material from natural and other resources for local and non-local market. SGSY provides for promotion of marketing of the goods produced by the SGSY Swarozgaris. This involves market intelligence development of markets consultancy services as well as institutional arrangements for marketing of the goods including exports.

9) SGSY takes into account the role of every participant the Panchayats, Gram Sabhas, banks, financial institutions, NGOs as well as the technical institutions in the district. Care has been taken to involve them right from the conceptualization stage so that they work as a team for the success of the programme.

10) In order to facilitate poverty reduction efforts requiring coordinated action by different departments, pioneering projects etc. SGSY has a
provision for special projects which will be sanctioned by the ministry of Rural Development.

Funds under the SGSY are shared by the central and state governments in the ratio of 75:25. The central allocation earmarked for the state is distributed in relation to the incidence of poverty in the state. The SGSY is implemented by the DRDAs through the Panchayat Samitis. The Process of planning, implementation and monitoring integrate the banks and other financial institutions, the PRIs, NGOs as well as technical institutes in the districts.

**SAMPOORNA GRAMEEN ROZGAR YOZNA**

Funding pattern: Centre 75% state 25%

The Govt. of India have merged the schemes of Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana and Employment Assurance Scheme from the year 2001-2002 and have launched a new scheme known as Sampooran Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY). Under this scheme, foodgrains are being provided, free of cost, to the State by the govt. of India alongwith financial assistance.

**OBJECTIVES**

The Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojna (SGRY) has the following objectives:

(a) **Primary Objectives**

The primary objective of the Schemes is to provide additional wage employment in all rural areas and thereby provide food security and improve nutritional levels.

(b) **Secondary Objectives**

The secondary objective is the creation of durable community, social and economic and assets infrastructural development in rural areas.
TARGET GROUPS
The SGRY is open to all rural poor who are in need of wage employment and desire to do manual and unskilled work in and around his village/ habitat. The Programme is self-targeting in nature.

PROGRAMME STRATEGY
From 2004-2005 the programme is being implemented as one integrated scheme by all the 3 tiers of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). The resources are being distributed 20:30:50 proportion between the Zila Parishad, Panchatayat Samitis and Gram Panchayats. 22.5% resources are earmarked for individual beneficiaries under the Zila Parishad and Panchayat Samitis share and 50% for development of need based infrastructure in the SC/STs habitation out of Gram Panchayat Share.

WORKS TO BE TAKEN UP UNDER THE SGRY AND THEIR EXECUTION
The works being taken up under SGRY are labour intensive, leading to the creation of additional wage-employment, durable assets and infrastructure, particularly those which would assist in drought-proofing such as soil and moisture conservation works, watershed development, promoting of traditional water resources, aorestation and construction of village infrastructure and link roads, village phirmies water carrier channels, ring bands, retaining walls remodeling of drains etc.

Contractors are not permitted to be engaged for execution of any of the works under the programme. The muster rolls are also required to be maintained for every work separately for showing the number and details of beneficiaries payment of wages. etc.

The works like building for religious purposes such as temple mosque gurudwara church, monuments, memorial, statue idols, arch gate/ welcome
gate, bridges, building for higher secondary schools, building for colleges and black toping of roads are not allowed under SGRY.

**Annual Action Plans**

Each Zilla parishad /DRDA, Panchyat Samiti and Gram Panchyat is required to prepare Annual Action Plan for funds being earmarked to them. The said plans are thoroughly discussed in the General Body meetings of zilla parishads and panchayat samitis. The Annual action plan prepared by the Gram Panchyats is thoroughly discussed in the meetings of Gram Sabha. The DRDAs are responsible for the overall coordination and supervision of works.

**Payment of wages**

The wages to the workers are being paid in the shape of cash and kind. At present 10 kg of wheat @ Rs. 5.50/- per kg and cash wage of Rs. 40.13/- per manday are being provided to the workers engaged under SGRY.

**National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)**

**PRELIMINARY**

The Government of India passed the National Rural Employment Act, 2005 in September, 2005. The Act gives legal guarantee of a hundred days of wage employment in a financial year to adult members of a rural household who demand employment and are willing to do unskilled manual work. The Act will be applicable to areas notified by the Central Government. The objective of the Act is to enhance the livelihood security of the people in the rural areas by generating wage employment through works that develop the infrastructure base of that area.

**Launching of Scheme**

The Govt of India has decided to notify National Rural Employment Guarantee Act(NREGA) w.e.f. February 2nd 2006. The implication of notification on 2nd
February is that the act comes into effect in the area notified from that day onwards.

**Scheme Areas**
Initially, District Mahendergarh and Sirsa have been identified by the Govt. of India and scheme shall be extended to other districts in due course.

**Objectives**
Enhancement of livelihood security to the households in rural areas of the State by providing round the year employment with minimum guarantee of one hundred days of wage employment in a financial year to every household volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Secondary objective includes creation of assets for development of rural areas.

**Cost Sharing**
Financial assistance shall be provided by Central and State Government in the ratio of 90:10 respectively.

**Target Group**
- Scheme is open to all rural households who are in need of wage employment and desire to do manual and unskilled work.
- Period of employment should ordinarily be at least fourteen days continuously with not more than six days in a week.
- Priority to works where at least one third of wage seekers are women.
- Persons desirous for work may submit their applications to the Gram Panchayat.
- Gram Panchayat shall register the household. After verification, job card is to be issued to the applicant household.
• Gram Panchayat or Block Programme Officer shall provide unskilled manual work to the applicant within fifteen days of receipt of application.

Programme Strategy
The programme will be implemented through Panchayati Raj Institutions. The Block Programme Officer shall allot fifty percent works in terms cost to the Gram Panchayat. Gram Sabha shall recommend works and the Gram Panchayat shall identify/approve the works for implementation.

The Block Programme Officer will scrutinize the Annual Plan. The Panchayat Samiti will maintain the priority of works indicated by the Gram Panchayat and approve the Block level Plan.

The Deputy Commissioner is designated as District Programme Coordinator for implementation of the Act/Scheme in the district. The Additional Deputy Commissioner shall act as Additional District Programme Coordinator. The DPO shall scrutinize the plan proposals of the Panchayat Samitis. The whole exercise shall be completed by DPO before end of February each year.

Focus Areas-Type of works
The focus of the programme shall be on the following works in their order of priority.

I. Water conservation and water harvesting

II. Drought Proofing. Afforestation and tree plantation including horticulture in community lands and in the lands belonging to Scheduled Castes and the beneficiaries of land reforms small and marginal farmers.

III. Irrigation canals including micro and minor irrigation works such as desalting of minor irrigation channels canals, distributaries, construction of minor irrigation tanks.
IV. Provision of irrigation facility to land owned by households belonging to Scheduled Castes or to land beneficiaries of land reform of that of the beneficiaries under Indira Awaas Yojana of the Government of India.

V. Renovation of traditional water bodies including desalting of tanks.

VI. Land development

VII. Flood Control and protection works including drainage in water logged areas

VIII. Rural connectivity to provide all weather access. The construction of roads may include culverts where necessary and within the village area may be taken up along with drains.

IX. The State Government may notify any other work in consultation with the Central Government.

Wages
Under the scheme minimum agricultural wages notified by the State Govt. shall be paid equal to men and women workers. Payment of wages on weekly or fortnightly basis.

Unemployment Allowance
Unemployment allowance shall be payable if employment is not provided within 15 days of the receipt of the application. The rate of employment allowance shall be one forth of the wage rate fact the first thirty days and not less than one half of the wage rate for the remaining period.

Unemployment allowance shall not be paid if the applicant does not report for work within fifteen days or adult members of the household received at least one hundred days of work during the financial year.

Wage and Non Wage Ratio
Wage and Non Wage Ratio for the district shall be 60:40
**Muster Rolls**
Muster roll for each work is required to be maintained.

**Ban on Contractors**
Engagement of contractors and use of labour displacing machines are banned.

**RASHTRIYA SAM VIKAS YOJANA (RSVY)**
Funding Pattern: 100% by Central Govt.
The Planning Commission, Govt of India, had launched a new 100% Centrally Assisted Scheme namely, “Backward District initiative Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) from the year 2004-05 in Sirsa District.

**Objective**
The main aim of this scheme is to solve the problem of Poverty, Low Growth, Poor Governance in the Backward District.

**Programme Strategy**
The project is required to be implemented in a period of 3 year. The Govt of India would be providing Central Assistance of Rs. 45.00 Crore to District Sirsa during the project period.
The state Govt. would persuade the Govt of India to expand this programme in other poor districts also.

**Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)**
Funding Pattern: 100% by Central Govt.
This scheme has been launched by Govt. of India from 23 December 1993. Under this scheme, Govt of India provides to each M.P an amount of Rs 2.00 Crores per annum for the development works.

**Major Objective:**
2. Construction of tubewells and water tanks.
3. Construction of roads including part roads, approach roads, link roads etc.
4. Special forestry, farm forestry, horticulture, pastures, parks and gardens in Government and community lands or other Surrendered lands.
5. Construction of public toilets and bathrooms.
7. Construction of drains and gutters.
9. Construction of veterinary aid centres, artificial insemination centres and breeding centres.

Rural Development Programmes/Schemes by the Government of Haryana

- **Panchayati Raj Institutions Schemes** Under this scheme a sum of around Rs. 20 crores goes to the panchayati raj institutions (PRIs) through Director of Development and Panchayati Raj, Haryana. This is annual scheme for the rural development in the state. The distribution of shares under this scheme is as such - 65% of the funds go directly to the village Panchayats, 15% to the Panchayat Samitis, 20% to the zila Parishads. The money supplied under this scheme to PRIs is spent for the rural development activities.

- **Haryana Rural Development Fund (HRDF)** This fund is collected by the marketing board of Haryana by imposing 2% tax on the purchase of crop produce in the grain markets of Haryana. Out of the total fund 50% is used by marketing board for its own purposes and remaining 50% is deposited in the HRDF. The money directly comes from HRDF to the Block Development and Panchayat officer (BDPO) and XEN Panchayati Raj. This money is used in rural development activities in Haryana.
- **Matching Grant Scheme** Under this scheme money is collected by the people living in a village for some of the specific community purpose. The money collected by the people is given by the state government through Director Development and Panchayati Raj for meeting that community purpose. The Gram panchayat has no contribution in this collection of money. Suppose Rs. 1 Lakh is collected by the people of the village, Rs. 1 Lakh more will be granted by the state government to meet that specific community project. Under this scheme of matching grant many rural development programmes are met with.

- **Revenue Earning Scheme** Under this scheme the two times or double of the money collected by Panchayats from its fund is given by state government. This total money is invested by the Panchayats in productive assets through which revenue is earned by Panchayats. The money collected under revenue earning scheme is used for other development functions of the village.

- **Operation Black Board** Under this scheme the money is given by state government to the Block Development and Panchayat officers. BDPOs invest this money in building one/ single room in the government school building of the state.

- **Rural Sanitation Programme** Under this programme money is provided by the state government to the panchayats for rural sanitation.