

3. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Outlay - ` 548.04 Cr

3.1 In an earnest endeavor towards rural rejuvenation of all 12673 villages, the Panchayati Raj Institutions are being involved by the government not only in asset formation and management, but also in the entire process of planning. The state government is committed to the provision of modern amenities and sanitation facilities in rural areas and also to the creation of employment opportunities for rural poor in the villages. Activities of 7 Departments v.i.z. Social Security, Women and Child Development, Scheduled Caste and Backward Classes, Water Supply and Sanitation, Rural Development & Panchayats, Health & Family Welfare, School Education and Animal Husbandry have been transferred to the PRIs. 1186 rural health dispensaries, 5752 primary schools and 582 rural veterinary hospitals have been transferred to the Zila Parishads. 1160 medical service providers, 12551 primary school teachers and 369 veterinary service providers have been recruited by the Zila Parishads. ICDS centres are being run under the supervision of Gram Panchayats. Also, 876 rural water supply schemes have been transferred to the Gram Panchayats. Presently 888 medical service providers (RMO), 12227 primary school teachers and 389 (RVO) veterinary service providers are working through the PRIs. The training of panches/ sarpanches is being carried out on a large scale.

3.2 The planning strategy is designed to improve the economic and social well being of rural poor. An outlay of ` 3904.15 Cr and ` 302.91 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13. An outlay of ` 271.73 Cr has been provided for the Annual Plan 2013-14 and plan outlay of ` 548.00 Cr including centre share of ` 398 Cr has been earmarked for rural development for the year 2014-15. The main emphasis will be on the integrated development of villages in Punjab, ensuring wage/self employment, improvement of village sanitation through construction of toilets and shelter to the poor and focus on creation of rural employment and rural livelihood construction of rural toilet, Improvement/Remodeling and rejuvenation of village Ponds and disposal of sullage water.

Ongoing Schemes**CSS- Flagship Schemes****National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) including Strengthening/Administration of DRDA's/ Zila Parishads***Outlay - ` 35.90 Cr***(i) RDS (D)-08 National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) (CSS:SS 75:25)***Outlay - ` 12.50 Cr*

3.1.1 The Mission of NRLM is to reduce poverty by enabling poor (BPL) households to access gainful self-employment, skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in appreciable improvements in their livelihoods on sustainable basis through building strong institution of the poor. NRLM will ensure adequate coverage of vulnerable sections of the society such that 50% of the beneficiaries are SC/ST, 50% are women, 15% are minorities and 3% are person with disability. Under this programme, the financing of the program will be shared between the centre and the state in the ratio of 75:25. During the first phase 14 blocks in 5 districts namely Patiala, Sangrur, Ferozepur, Taran Taran and Gurdaspur have been selected for the implementation of NRLM in Punjab State. SRLM Punjab started since August 2011, has been able to put in place the required setup to implement the programme. The units at selected districts and blocks level have been established by recruiting the required staff and made the same operational since January 2012. The state level unit has prepared the annual action plan for the years 2012-13 and 2013-14, which is being submitted to Govt. of India for approval. As per this plan the total outlay worked out at ` 17.09 Cr for 2012-13 and ` 7340.84 Cr for 2013-14. Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India, is yet to approve the above plan and has released ` 75.00 lac as central share in the year 2010-11. State share of ` 25.00 lac also been released to the department. An outlay of ` 1000.00 Cr as state share and ` 30000.00 Cr as central share has been provided in the 12th five year plan 2012-17. An expenditure of ` 17.20 Cr was incurred during 2012-13. Against an outlay of ` 5.00 Cr, an expenditure of ` 1.05 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. An outlay of ` 12.50 Cr including Center Share is provided for the annual plan 2014-15.

(ii) RDS(S)-01 Strengthening / Administration of DRDA's / Zila Parishads 75:25)

Outlay - ` 23.40 Cr

3.1.2 District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA's) are established as nodal agencies for the implementation of centrally sponsored schemes especially anti poverty programmes as per guidelines of Government of India and a separate provision is being made for paying salaries to the staff of DRDA's and ADC (Development) working for DRDA's in the plan budget. This scheme was admitted in the year 1999-2000 and is being funded on 75:25 basis between the Centre and the State Government. Central share is released directly to the DRDA's in the form of grant-in aid.

3.1.3 An outlay of ` 27.75 Cr as state share and ` 83.25 Cr as central share has been provided in the 12th five year plan 2012-17. An expenditure of ` 3.87 Cr was incurred during 2012-13. Against an outlay of ` 5.32 Cr, an expenditure of ` 3.41 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. An outlay of ` 23.40 Cr including Center Share is provided for the annual plan 2014-15.

RDS (D)-03 Backward Regions Grant Fund (100% GoI Funded)

Outlay - ` 27.20 Cr

3.1.4 It is a 100% Government of India funded scheme which is being implemented in the Hoshiarpur district. The scheme has been rechristened as the Backward Regions Grant Fund during 2008-09 that was earlier known as Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana(RSVY). The State Government was earlier implementing Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana(RSVY) in Hoshiarpur district during 2004-07. BRGF is designed to redress regional imbalances in development. The identification of backward district is done by Planning Commission on the basis of an index of backwardness comprising three parameters with equal weights to each- value of output per agricultural worker, agricultural wage rate and percentage of SC/ST population of the district. The fund will provide financial resources for supplementing and converging existing developmental inflows into identified districts, so as to:

- (a) Bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements that are not being adequately met through existing inflows,
- (b) Strengthen Panchayat and Municipality level governance with more appropriate capacity building, to facilitate participatory planning, decision

making, implementation and monitoring, to reflect local felt needs,

- (c) Provide professional support to local bodies for planning, implementation and monitoring their plans,
- (d) Improve the performance and delivery of critical functions assigned to panchayats and counter possible efficiency and equity losses on account of inadequate local capacity.

3.1.5 Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) consists of two funding windows- capability building fund & substantially untied grant. The capability building fund will be used primarily to build capacity in planning, implementation, monitoring, accounting and improving accountability and transparency. This could include arrangements for contracting and outsourcing. The substantially untied grant will be allocated to the panchayats and urban local bodies by transparent norms and they will use these funds to address critical gaps in integrated development identified through the participative planning processes. The grant has to be allocated between gram panchayats & urban local bodies on the basis of criteria prescribed in the programme guidelines of the Backward Regions Grant Fund circulated by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India. An outlay of ` 250.00 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17. An expenditure of ` 16.44 Cr was incurred during 2012-13. Against an outlay of ` 17.80 Cr, an expenditure of ` 0.89 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. An outlay of ` 27.20 Cr is provided for the annual plan 2014-15.

RDS (D)-07 Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) (90:10).

Outlay - ` 30.00 Cr

3.1.6 This scheme has been admitted as a new scheme during 2010-11. Government of India has merged the existing 'Integrated Wasteland Development Project (IWDP)' with 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)' from April, 2008 and renamed it as "Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)". This scheme will be implemented on 90:10 sharing basis between the Centre and the State Government. The per hectare cost has been fixed at ` 12000/-. Assistance @ ` 11000/- per hectare will be provided by Government of India and ` 1000/- per hectare by the State Government. The objectives of the IWMP will be as under:-

- (i) Harvesting every drop of rainwater for purposes of irrigation, plantations including horticulture and floriculture, pasture development, fisheries

etc. to create sustainable sources of income for the village community as well as for drinking water supplies.

- (ii) Development of degraded/wastelands.
- (iii) Promoting overall economic development and improving the socio-economic condition of the resource poor and disadvantaged section in the Programme area.
- (iv) Employment generation, poverty alleviation, community empowerment and development of human and other economic resources of the rural areas.
- (v) Mitigating the adverse effect of extreme climate conditions such as drought and desertification on crops, human and livestock population for the overall improvement of rural areas.
- (vi) Restoring ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing natural resources i.e. land, water, vegetative cover especially plantations.
- (vii) Encouraging village community towards sustained community action for the operation and maintenance of asserts created and further development of the potential of the natural resources in the Watershed.
- (viii) Promoting use of simple, easy and affordable technological solutions and institutional arrangements that make use of and build upon, local technical knowledge and available materials.

3.1.7 An outlay of ` 100.00 Cr as state share and ` 900.00 Cr as central share has been provided in the 12th five year plan 2012-17. An expenditure of ` 4.67 Cr was incurred during 2012-13. Against an outlay of ` 3.00 Cr, an expenditure of ` 1.02 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. An outlay of ` 30.00 Cr including Center Share is provided for the annual plan 2014-15.

3.2 RURAL EMPLOYMENT

Ongoing Schemes

CSS-Flagship Schemes

RDE(S)-01 National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (90:10)

Outlay - ` 247.50 Cr

3.2.1 The main objective of the 'National Rural Employment Guarantee

Scheme' is to enhance the livelihood security of the households in rural areas by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. This work guarantee also serves other objectives like generating productive assets, protecting the environment, empowering rural woman, reducing rural urban migration and fostering social equity among others. Under this scheme a rural household can demand at least 100 days of guaranteed employment in a financial year. The household has to get itself registered with the gram panchayat. Names of all the adult members can be registered. Gram panchayat will issue a job card to the household. If employment is not provided within 15 days from the date the applicant seeks employment, a daily unemployment allowance in cash has to be paid. Un-employment allowance will be paid at the rate of ¼ of the minimum wages for the first 30 days and at half of the minimum wage for the subsequent days of the financial year. The funding pattern of this scheme is as under:-

Central Government Share

- (1) 100% unskilled wage component of the cost of the scheme.
- (2) Seventy five percent of the material component including the wages of skilled and semi skilled workers
- (3) Administrative expenses such as salary and allowance of programme officer and their supporting staff and capacity building of gram panchayats etc.

State Government Liability

- (1) Twenty five percent of the material component including the wages of skilled and semi-skilled workers of the scheme.
- (2) Unemployment allowance payable under the provisions of the Act.
- (3) Administrative expenses of the State Council.

3.2.2 As per Government of India guidelines wages are to be paid according to piece rate or daily rate. Disbursement of wages has to be done on weekly basis and not beyond a fortnight in any case. At least one-third beneficiaries shall be women who have registered and requested work under the

scheme. At least 50% of works will be allotted to gram panchayats for execution. Permissible works predominantly include water and soil conservation, afforestation and land development works. A 60:40 wage and material ratio has to be maintained. No contractors and machinery is allowed. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is designed to offer an incentive structure to the states for providing employment as ninety percent of the cost for employment provided is borne by the centre. Unlike the earlier wage employment programmes that were allocation based, NREGA is demand driven. The scheme is being implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme on 90:10 cost sharing basis between the centre and the state.

3.2.3 National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme was launched in Punjab on 2nd February, 2006 and initially only district Hoshiarpur was selected, the scheme was extended to three more districts namely Amritsar, SBS Nagar and Jalandhar during 2007-08. All the districts of the state are being covered w.e.f. 1/4/2008. To generate additional demand the State Government vide notification dated 6/1/2009 has revised the wage rate from ` 102/- to ` 123/- per day and vide further notification dated 23-3-2012 the wage rate has been revised from ` 153/- to ` 166/- w.e.f. 1-4-2012. The wage rate has been revised from ` 166/- to ` 184/- w.e.f. 1.4.2013. Wages are paid to the workers through the post office saving accounts. A special NREGA Cell has been established at State headquarter to coordinate the implementation of this programme all over Punjab. The Government of India has now decided to fix the wage rate under NREGA on the basis of consumer price index which will be implemented on 1st April every year and will be applicable for whole financial year. An outlay of ` 660.00 Cr as state share and ` 5940.00 Cr as central share has been provided in the 12th five year plan 2012-17. An expenditure of ` 157.78 Cr was incurred during 2012-13. Against an outlay of ` 40.00 Cr, an expenditure of ` 0.37 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. An outlay of ` 247.50 Cr including Center Share is provided for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

District Level Schemes

RDE (D)-01 Indira Awaas Yojana (75:25)

Outlay - ` 41.18 Cr

3.2.4 This is a 75:25 sharing basis centrally sponsored scheme being

executed between centre and state. Previously it was a sub-scheme of JRY but from 1996-97 onwards, it has been made an independent scheme which aims at providing houses to the members of SCs and Non-SCs free of cost in the rural areas. Beneficiaries are selected from the list of eligible BPL households. The houses under this scheme should normally be built on individual plots in the main habitation of the village, but can also be built on micro-habitat approach or in cluster within a habitation, so as to facilitate the development of infrastructure such as internal roads, drains, drinking water supply and other common facilities. Upto the year 2009-10 a grant of ` 35000/- per unit was provided in the plain areas and ` 38500/- in the hilly/difficult areas for construction of houses which has further been enhanced to ` 45,000/- in the plain areas and ` 48,500/- in the hilly/difficult areas from the year 2010-11. For conversion of unserviceable kutchha houses into pucca/ semi pucca houses, the maximum assistance is limited to ` 15,000/- per unit. All the dwelling units are provided with smokeless chullas and sanitary latrines. Unit cost has been enhanced from ` 45,000/- to ` 70,000/- w.e.f 1.4.2013 in Plain area.

3.2.5 An outlay of ` 77.00 Cr as state share and ` 231.00 Cr as central share has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17. An outlay of ` 88.00 Cr including state share of ` 22.00 Cr and ` 66.00 Cr as central share has been provided in the Annual Plan 2012-13. There is target to construct 68444 rural houses in 12th plan and 19500 houses in the Annual Plan 2012-13. Against an outlay of ` 15.00 Cr , an expenditure of ` 1.18 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. An outlay of ` 41.18 Cr including Center Share is provided for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

3.3 OTHER RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Ongoing Schemes

State Funded Schemes

RDO(S)-02/RDO(S)-03 Grant for strengthening of infrastructural and institutional works (Discretionary Grant of Hon'ble CM)

Outlay - ` 10.00 Cr

3.3.1 The State Government is committed to provide a responsive administration to the people. Towards this end, greater emphasis is being laid on the mass contact programme. In the course of such interactions the needs of

the rural and urban areas are projected which require special attention. With this objective in hand this scheme was started during the year 1997-98. Under this scheme, funds are provided as discretionary grants of the Hon'ble Chief Minister Punjab and are released for the creation/development of specific projects as per the announcements of Hon'ble Chief Minister, Punjab. An outlay of ` 50.00 Cr and ` 10.00 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17. An expenditure of ` 9.98 Cr was incurred during 2012-13. Against an outlay of ` 10.00 Cr, an expenditure of ` 9.58 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. An outlay of ` 10.00 Cr is provided for the annual plan 2014-15.

RDO(S)-12/RDO(S)-14 Constructions of Toilets in the Rural Areas (NABARD)

Outlay - ` 20.00 Cr

3.3.2 For the welfare of the people living in the villages, Government of Punjab has admitted a new scheme to construct toilets for individual families with the assistance from NABARD in 85:15 ratios. As per latest household survey conducted by census department, 308 households are without toilet facility. There are about 10 lac families which are yet to be covered with facility of toilets. In all 1.56 lac toilets have been constructed during last five years at a cost of ` 150 Cr. It is proposed to construct 1 lac toilets at a cost of ` 150 Cr for the year 2012-13.

3.3.3 Individual household beneficiaries would be provided with the facility of toilets. The selection would be made in such a way that the entire village is covered and made open defecation free for the entitlement of Nirmal Gram Pruskar. An outlay of ` 240.00 Cr and ` 100.00 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17. Against an outlay of ` 100.00 Cr, an expenditure of ` 18.77 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. An outlay of ` 20.00 Cr is provided for the annual plan 2014-15.

CSS- Block Grants

BG 2 (RDO(D)-02) Improvement/Remodelling and Rejuvenation of village Ponds and disposal of Sullage Water (OTACA)

Outlay - ` 100.00 Cr

3.3.4 For improving village environment especially laying emphasis on disposal of liquid and solid waste the village ponds are required to be renovated

and repaired so that the sullage water/rain water could be channelised and diverted to the village ponds. This will result in clean village environment and the ponds could be utilized for irrigation purposes and also encourage the fisheries. The survey for cleaning of village ponds has been completed according to which 10396 ponds in 141 blocks of the state need improvement/cleaning at an estimated cost of ₹ 775.47 Cr. An outlay of ₹ 5.00 Cr and ₹ 1.00 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17. An expenditure of ₹ 0.33 Cr was incurred during 2012-13. Against an outlay of ₹ 1.00 Cr, Nil expenditure has been incurred during 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 100.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

CSS- Flagship Scheme

CS(RDO)-7 Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Yojana (75:25)

Outlay – ₹ 36.25 Cr

3.3.5 Under RGPSA for construction of 58 new Panchayat Ghars at a cost of ₹ 12 lac each. District Panchayat Resource Centre, Mansa and Fazilka shall be completed with a cost of ₹ 3 Cr. The state government has started a training programme of 5 days for elected representatives and officials of PRIs for their capacity building at a cost of ₹ 24 Cr. To make them aware about good practices outside their Panchayats, exposure visits for elected representatives and officials of PRIs shall be organized. Information, education and communication activities shall be strengthened to make people aware about government programmes and schemes. State Institute of Rural Development shall be strengthened by establishing a Programme Management Unit at a cost of ₹ 171 lac. Against an revised outlay of ₹ 1.59 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 0.74 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 36.25 Cr including Center Share is provided for the annual plan 2014-15.

New Scheme

State Funded Scheme

RDOS-17(S) Punjab Rural Development Fund (PRD Act 1987)

Outlay – ₹ 0.01 Cr

3.3.6 Under this scheme an outlay of ₹ 0.01 Cr as token provisions is provided for the Annual Plan 2014-15.