

## **Ministry of Rural Development Schemes**

### **Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana - NRLM**

- National Rural Livelihood Mission/Aajeevikahas been subsumed into DeenDayalAntyodayaYojana (DAY).
- The Scheme is assisted by investment from World Bank.
- It aims at creating efficient and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor, enabling them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial services.
- **Features -**
- Universal Social Mobilisation - At least one woman member from each identified rural poor household, is to be brought under the Self Help Group (SHG) network.
- Participatory identification of Poor - Target Group is identified through the Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP) method and it is delinked from BPL.The responsibility of identification of poor must be vetted by the Gram Sabha and approved by the Gram Panchayat.
- Community Funds as Resources - NRLM provides Revolving Fund (RF) and Community Investment Fund (CIF) as resources in perpetuity to the institutions of the poor to strengthen their institutional and financial management capacity.
- Financial Inclusion - It promotes financial literacy among the poor.
- Livelihoods –It also promotes existing livelihood portfolio of the poor through its 3 pillars - 'Vulnerability reduction and livelihoods enhancement', 'employment' and 'enterprises'.
- Partnerships with NGOs and linkages with Panchayat Raj Institutions.

### **Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana**

- It is a new sub-scheme under DeendayalAntyodaya DAY-NRLM.
- Its main objective is to provide an alternative source of livelihood to members of Self Help Groups (SHGs) and facilitate them to operate public transport services in backward rural areas.
- Thus it will provide safe, affordable and community monitored rural transport to connect remote villages with key services and amenities.
- It will be implemented in 250 blocks in the country on a pilot basis for a period of 3 years from 2017-18 to 2019-20.
- Under this scheme, Community Based Organisation (CBO) will provide interest free loan from its own corpus to the Self Help Group members for purchase of vehicles.

### **DeenDayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana**

- DDU-GKY is tasked with the dual objectives of adding diversity to the incomes of rural poor families and cater to the career aspirations of rural youth.

- It aims at transforming rural poor youth into an economically independent and globally relevant workforce.
- It focused on rural youth between the ages of 15 and 35 years from poor families.
- **Special initiatives under DDU-GKY** -
  1. Himayat - A special scheme for the youth (rural & urban) of Jammu & Kashmir.
  2. Roshni - A special initiative for the rural youth of poor families in 27 Left-wing Extremist (LWE) districts across 9 states.

### **Kaushal Panjee**

- Kaushal Panjee (Skill Register) is a mobilisation platform for skill development.
- The skill register aims to be citizen centric end-to-end solution to aid mobilization of candidates for DeenDayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETI).
- It facilitates mobilization through Self Help Group members, Gram Panchayat Functionaries, Block Officials, and CommonService Centres and directly by the candidate.
- RSETIs and DDU-GKY Partners can access the Kaushal Panjee to connect with the mobilized rural youth.
- Kaushal Panjee is connected to the Social Economic Caste Census 2011 which will help the States plan and target their mobilizations based on the socio-economic profile of households in their State.

### **Startup Village Entrepreneurship Programme**

- SVEP is aimed at creating an ecosystem for rural population to be able start their own enterprises for sustainable livelihood.
- To be launched on the lines of the DDU-GKY to generate livelihood through self-employment.
- Loans will be made available through Self Help Groups for starting the enterprise

### **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin**

- It replaces Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), which was launched as a subscheme of JawaharRozgarYojana in 1985.
- IAY aims at helping rural people below the poverty-line (BPL) in construction of dwelling units and upgradation of existing unserviceable kutcha houses by providing assistance in the form of full grant.
- Beneficiaries are people belonging to SCs/STs, freed bonded labourers and non-SC/ST categories, widows or next-of-kin of defence personnel killed in action, ex-servicemen and retired members of the paramilitary forces, Disabled persons and Minorities.
- It will be implemented in rural areas across the country except Delhi and Chandigarh
- Government to construct 1 crore pucca (permanent) houses for the rural poor in the next three years.

- The project will be implemented in a span of three years and expected to boost job creation in rural areas.
- Beneficiaries of the rural houses would be chosen according to data taken from the Socio-Economic Caste Census of 2011
- An allowance of Rs.1,20,000 in plain areas and Rs.130,000 in hilly areas will be provided.
- The unit size will be enhanced from the existing 20 sq.mt. to up to 25 sq.mt. including a dedicated area for hygienic cooking.
- Funds will be transferred electronically directly to the account of the beneficiary.
- The beneficiary would be facilitated to avail loan of up to Rs.70,000 for construction of the house which is optional.

### **National Rurban Mission**

- NRuM is also called as Shyama Prasad Mukharjee Rurban mission and aimed at strengthening rural areas by provisioning of economic, social and physical infrastructure facilities
- The objective is to stimulate local economic development, enhance basic services, and create well planned Rurban clusters i.e Smart Villages.
- Smart village is an area which possesses the economic characteristics and lifestyles of an urban area while retaining its essential rural area features.
- It follows cluster based approach and the State Governments would identify geographically contiguous Gram Panchayats with a population of about 25000 to 50000 in plain and coastal areas and a population of 5000 to 15000 in desert, hilly or tribal areas.
- These clusters would be developed by provisioning of economic activities, developing skills & local entrepreneurship and providing infrastructure amenities.
- It provides Skill development training, Digital literacy, mobile health unit, electronic delivery of citizen centric services, e-gram connectivity, public transport, inter village road connectivity etc.
- The funding will be through various schemes of the government through public -private partnerships.
- In addition to it, there will be critical gap funding of 30% of project cost as central Government share for clusters. RSETIs and DDU-GKY Partners can access the Kaushal Panjee to connect with the mobilized rural youth.
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### **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana**

- PMGSY aimed at providing all-weather road connectivity to unconnected habitations.
- A habitation which was earlier provided all-weather connectivity would not be eligible even if the present condition of the road is bad.
- It is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme and 50% of the Cess on High Speed Diesel (HSD) is earmarked for this Programme.
- The target year of achieving 100% rural road connectivity under PMGSY is 2019.
- The unit of this programme is habitation and not revenue villages.
- Major District Roads, State Highways and National Highways cannot be covered under the PMGSY, even if they happen to be in rural areas.
- All habitations with a population of 500 persons and above in the plain areas and 250 persons and above in hill states, the tribal and the desert areas will be connected by PMGSY.

### **MNREGA**

- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is an employment scheme to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed demand based wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.
- Beneficiaries are willing rural population, unskilled manual labourers and seasonally unemployed.
- A 60:40 wage and material ratio has to be maintained.
- No contractors and machinery is allowed.
- Wages are linked to Consumer Price Index (Agriculture labour).
- The central government bears the 100% wage cost of unskilled manual labour and 75% of the material cost including the wages of skilled and semi-skilled workers.
- If work is not provided within 15 days of applying, applicants are entitled to an unemployment allowance.
- MGNREGA is to be implemented mainly by gram panchayats.
- At least one-third beneficiaries shall be women.
- Social audit has to be done by the gram sabha atleast once in every 6 months.
- Focuses on creation of durable assets as per local needs.

### **Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana**

- SAGY is a village development project under which each Member of Parliament will take the responsibility of developing physical and institutional infrastructure and improve the standard of living in the villages.
- It is a Central Sector Scheme launched in 1993-94.

- Lok Sabha MP has to choose a gram panchayat from the constituency he/she represents and the Rajya Sabha MP chooses it from the state he/she represents.
- MPs cannot pick villages which belong to themselves or their spouses.
- The goal is to develop three Adarsh Grams by March 2019, of which one would be achieved by 2016. Thereafter, five such Adarsh Grams (one per year) will be selected and developed by 2024.
- Gram Panchayat would be the basic unit for development.
- The scheme requires MP to draft a village development plan, identify gaps in funding and mobilizing MPLAD funds to create additional resources specifically from CSR initiatives of various corporate houses.
- District Collectors will carry ground-level surveys along with monthly review meetings to monitor progress.
- At the State-level, Chief Secretaries will head empowered committee on the same and the Minister for Rural Development and Secretary, Rural Development, will chair two national-level committees to track the scheme.

### **National Social Assistance Program**

- It is a social security and welfare programme to provide support to aged persons, widows, disabled persons and bereaved families on death of primary bread winner, belonging to below poverty line households.
- It comprises of five schemes, namely - (1) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), (2) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), (3) Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), (4) National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and (5) Annapurna.
- Under NSAP 100% Central Assistance is extended to the States/UTs to provide the benefits in accordance with the norms, guidelines and conditions laid down by the Central Government.

### **Neeranchal Watershed Program**

- It is a World Bank assisted National Watershed Management Project designed to further strengthen and provide technical assistance to the Watershed Component of PMKSY (Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana).

### **Annapurna Scheme**

- The scheme is under the Ministry of Rural development and Department of Food and Public Distribution allocates food grains as per the requirements of the Ministry.
- Senior citizens of 65 years of age or above who are not getting pension under the National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS) are provided 10 kg of food grains per person per month free of cost.

### Aarambh

- Aarambh is a mobile App for road maintenance in rural areas.
- The app aims at use of GIS based mapping for making road inventories, condition surveys, producing cost estimates and other relevant data for preparation and monitoring of annual road maintenance plans.
- There is also another initiative in the name of —Aarambh launched by the network of organizations in India and Internet Watch Foundation (IWF) in Britain.
- It is the country's first-ever hotline to curb sexual abuse of children through the Internet and to remove child pornographic content online.

### Mission Antyodaya

- Under the mission, Department of Rural Development in partnership with State Governments has involved in ranking 50,000 Gram Panchayats.
- Mission Antyodaya is a convergence framework for measurable effective outcomes on parameters that transform lives and livelihoods.
- It is a Mission Mode Project envisaged by the Ministry of Rural Development. Comprehensive and integrated system for enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness at Gram Panchayat Level
- The ranking is based on parameters of physical infrastructure, human development and economic activities.
- It facilitates identification of gaps in a quest for poverty free gram panchayats and drive economic activities.
- Public institutions like Krishi Vigyan Kendras, MSME Clusters will be involved for enhancing productive employment and economic activities.

### DISHA initiative

- District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (DDCMC) is named as —DISHA by the Ministry of Rural Development.
- It is for effective development coordination of almost all the programmes of Central Government.
- It monitors the implementation of 28 schemes and programmes of Ministry of Rural Development and other Ministries to promote synergy and convergence for greater impact.
- It is a data intelligence platform that will provide all information to the elected representatives to track the performance of all the major flagship schemes of the different central ministries in their respective districts and constituencies.
- With the help of the DISHA Dashboard, the District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee can access data at the level of a state, district, sub district and Gram Panchayat.
- The main purpose of this committee is to coordinate with Central and State and local Panchayat Governments.

- The Chairperson of the committee will be the senior most Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) elected from the district, nominated by the Ministry of Rural Development.
- The other Members of Parliament (Lok Sabha) representing the district will be designated as Co-Chairpersons
- DISHA Week was celebrated from 25th to 29th June, 2018 to mark the successful completion of 2 years of the District Development Coordination & Monitoring Committee (DISHA).

### **SECURE**

- Software for Estimate Calculation Using Rural Rates for Employment aims to improve quality of works through detailing of technical specifications, tasks and workflows.
- All estimates under MGNREGS will be generated with the use of SECURE (software) from the Programme's Management Information System with effect from 1st April, 2018.

### **Mahila Kisan Sashkitikaran Pariyojna**

- MKSP is a sub component of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM).
- It strives to improve the present status of women in Agriculture and to enhance opportunities for her empowerment.
- The primary objective is to empower women in agriculture by strengthening community institutions of poor women farmers and leverage their strength to promote sustainable agriculture.
- Specific objectives of the scheme are,
  1. Sustainable livelihood opportunities for women
  2. Enhance participation of women in a productive manner
  3. Enhance managerial capacities for better management of biodiversity
  4. Improve skills and capabilities to support farm and non-farm based activities
- It focuses on promotion of sustainable agriculture practices such as Community Managed Sustainable Agriculture (CMSA), Non Pesticide Management (NPM), Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF), Pashu-Sakhi model for doorstep animal care services, Sustainable regeneration and harvesting of Non-Timber Forest Produce.
- Community Resource Persons (CRPs) play a proactive role in scaling up these initiatives.
- The program is being implemented by DAY-NRLM in partnership with State Rural Livelihood Missions/ Community Based Organizations (CBOs)/NGOs, as implementing partners (PIAs) across the country.

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