

39 8.10. SAMPOORNA GRAMEEN ROZGAR YOJANA (SGRY)

Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) was launched in September 2001. The scheme aims at providing wage employment in rural areas as also food security, along with the creation of durable community, social and economic assets. The scheme is being implemented on a cost sharing ratio of 75 : 25 between the Centre and the States. The ongoing Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) would subsequently be fully integrated within the scheme with effect from April 1, 2002.

10 8.11. PRADHAN MANTRI GRAMODAYA YOJANA (PMGY) Unit Vth

Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) was introduced in 2000-01 with the objective of focussing on village level development in five critical areas, i.e., health, primary education, drinking water, housing and rural roads, with the overall objective of improving the quality of life of people living in the rural areas. This scheme constitutes the following two programmes within its fold :

1. Economic Survey, 1999-2000, pp. 168-69.
2. Economic Survey, 2002-2003, p. 215.
3. Economic Survey, 1999-2000, p. 169.
4. Economic Survey, 2001-2002, p. 242.

- (i) **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) :** PMGSY was introduced in 2000-01 with the objective of providing road connectivity through good all weather roads to all rural habitations with a population of more than 1,000 persons by the year 2003 and those with a population of more than 500 persons by the year 2007. An allocation of Rs. 2,500 crore has been provided for the scheme in 2001-02.
- (ii) **Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (Gramin Awas) :** This scheme is to be implemented on the pattern of Indira Awas Yojana with the objective of sustainable habitat development at the village level and to meet the growing housing needs of the rural poor.
- (iii) **Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana – Rural Drinking Water Project :** Under this programme, a minimum 25 per cent of the total allocation is to be utilised by the respective States/UTs on projects/schemes for water conservation, water harvesting, water recharge and sustainability of drinking water sources in respect of areas under Desert Development Programme and Drought Prone Areas Programme.

#### **8.12. FOOD FOR WORK PROGRAMME, 2001**

Food for Work Programme was initially launched with effect from February 2001 for five months and was further extended. The programme aims at augmenting food security through wage employment in the drought affected rural areas in eight states, *i.e.*, Gujarat, Chattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttaranchal. The centre makes available appropriate quantity of foodgrains free of cost to each of the drought affected States as an additionality under the programme. Wages to be paid by the State Government can be paid partly in kind (upto 5 kgs. of foodgrains per manday) and partly in cash. The workers are paid the balance wages in cash, such that they are assured of the notified Minimum Wages. This programme stands extended upto March 31, 2002 in respect of notified "natural calamity affected Districts."



## Unit V Infrastructure

(PMGSY) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana —

It was launched by govt. of India to provide connectivity to unconnected habitations as a part of a poverty reduction strategy. Govt. of India is endeavoring to set high & uniform technical & management standards & facilitating policy development & planning at state level in order to ensure sustainable management of the rural roads ~~network~~ <sup>work</sup>.

The PMGSY is a nation wide plan in India to provide good all weather road connectivity to unconnected villages. ~~This~~ This centrally sponsored scheme was introduced in 2000 by the then Prime Minister of India Late Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. The Assam Tribune has reported that the scheme has started to change the life style of many villagers as it has resulted in new roads & upgrade of certain inter village routes in Manipur.

Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya

Yojana (PMUY), — was introduced in 2000-01, with the objective of focussing on village level development in five critical areas i.e. health, primary education, drinking water, housing & rural roads with the overall objective of improving the quality of life of people in the rural areas. This scheme constitute the programmes within its fold! —



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① Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojana :- (PMASy) was introduced in 2000-01 with the objective of providing road connectivity through good all weather roads to all rural habitations with a population of more than 1,000 persons by the year 2003 & those with a population of more than 500 persons by the year 2007. An allocation of Rs 2500 crore has been provided for the scheme in 2001-02.

(ii) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (Gramin Awas) :- This scheme is to be implemented on the pattern of guiding awas yojana with the objective of sustainable habitat development at the village level & to meet the growing housing needs of the rural poor.

(iii) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana :- Rural drinking water perfect :- Under this programme a minimum 25% of the total allocation is to be utilised by the respective States/UTs on perfect schemes for water conservation, water harvesting, water recharge & sustainability of drinking water sources in respect of areas under Desert development Programme & Drought prone areas Programme.



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## **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)**

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), launched on 25th December, 2000 for providing connectivity by way of a single all weather road to the eligible unconnected habitations as per core-network with a population of 500

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persons in plain areas, and 250 persons and above in respect of special category states like NE, Sikkim, HP, J&K and Uttarakhand, desert areas, tribal and backward districts. The programme also provides for upgradation of the existing 'Through Routes' and 'Major Rural Links' (MRL).

#### Brief Details of the Initiatives of PMGSY :

1. Government approved phase-III of PMGSY for consolidation of 1,25,000 Km Through Routes and Major Rural Links connecting habitations, inter-alia, to Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs), Higher Secondary Schools and Hospitals.
2. Programme guidelines issued and software developed. Training workshops organized for 13 States targeted for transition to PMGSY-III during 2019-20. It is expected to sanction 15,000 Km by March, 2020.
3. 36,037 km road length has been constructed and 5,952 habitations have been provided connectivity so far during current year.
4. E-marg software for maintenance of roads has been developed and is being rolled out in all States.



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## Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)

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**Launched :** July 25, 2015.

**Main Objective :** Electric supply feeder separation (rural households and agricultural) and strengthening of subtransmission and distribution infrastructure including metering at all levels in rural areas.



DDUGJY helped in providing round the clock power to rural households and adequate power to agricultural consumers. The earlier scheme for rural electrification viz. Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) has been subsumed in the new scheme as its rural electrification component.

The progress of DDUGKY is exemplary as 100 per cent villages of the country have been electrified as on April 28, 2018; 2,58,870 km HT and LT lines have been erected.



Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUJY) is a govt. of India scheme designed to provide continuous power supply to rural India. The govt. plans to invest ₹758 billion for rural electrification under this scheme. The scheme replaced the existing Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidhyutikaran Yojana. For this scheme will enable to initiate much awaited reforms in rural areas. It focuses on village electrification & providing electricity distribution infrastructure in the rural areas has been subsumed in DDUJY scheme. Rural electrification corporation is the nodal Agency for implementation of DDUJY.

Objectives :- The ministry of power, govt of India <sup>has</sup> launched Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana for rural areas with the following objectives :-

- ① To provide electrification to all villages.
- ② Feeder separation to ensure sufficient power to farmers & regular supply to other consumers.
- ③ Improvement of sub-transmission & distribution network to improve the quality & reliability of the supply.
- ④ Metering to reduce the losses.

This will help in providing round the clock power to rural households & adequate power



to agricultural consumers.

### Components of the scheme:-

- ① Separation of agriculture + non agricultural feeders facilitating judicious rostering of supply of agricultural + non-agricultural consumer in the rural areas.
- ② Strengthening of sub transmission + distribution infrastructure in rural areas including metering at distribution transformer and feeders + consumers.

### Benefits from this scheme:-

- ① All villages + households shall be electrified.
- ② Increase in agriculture yield.
- ③ Business of small + household enterprises shall grow resulting into new avenues for employment.
- ④ Improvement in Health, education, Banking (ATM) services.
- ⑤ Improvement in accessibility to radio, telephones, television, internet + mobile etc.
- ⑥ Betterment in social security due to availability of electricity.
- ⑦ Accessibility of electricity to school, Panchayats, hospitals + police station etc.
- ⑧ Rural areas shall get increased opportunities for comprehensive development.