

It is a Centrally Sponsored scheme. 100% Central assistance is given to the eligible beneficiaries of the States/UTs. The intention in providing 100% Central assistance is to ensure that social protection to the beneficiaries everywhere in the country is uniformly available without interruption.

The NSAP aims at providing assistance @ of Rs. 75/- per month to destitutes aged 65 years or more under NGAPS, Rs. 5,000/- in case of death due to natural causes and "Rs 10,000/- due to accidental death of primary breadwinner to the bereaved families living below poverty line under NFBS and Rs. 300/- to pregnant women of poor households upto first two live births under NMBS

Statement

National social assistance programme

State: Orissa Year: 1995-96

(Rs. in Lakh)			
Scheme	Allocation	Release	No. of Benf. reported by the State
NOAPS	1583.99	784.08	182914
NFBS	1029.29	510.69	18
NMBS	488.07	240.08	1524
Year 1996-97			
NOAPS	2652.62	2552.83	280760
NFBS	1744.60	207.34	9765
NMBS	790.60	427.93	101643
Year 1997-98 (Provisional)			
NOAPS	265X62	2550.36	264386
NFBS	872.30	530.13	12373
NMBS	395 JO	225.18	102212

Review of Rural Development Schemes

844. SHRI SOLIPETA RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the rural development schemes scientifically and systematically;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government for

streamlining the rural development schemes so as to provide maximum benefit to the rural people therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir.

A scientific and systematic review of the programmes of this Ministry is being done through mechanism such as, (a) Periodical Progress Reports, (b) Financial Returns/Release Procedures, (c) Inspections, (d) Reviews and Monitoring by various Committees, Secretaries, Commissioners etc. at the State level as well as at the Central level, (e) Holding periodical meetings at Delhi with the State Secretaries, Commissioners, Project Directors and Chief Engineers, to review progress & secure feedback, (f) visits by area officers; (g) Concurrent Evaluation Reports and Standing Committees/Consultative Committees of the Parliament; and (h) appointment of expert Committees/Groups to intensively and systematically review the programme of the Ministry. The outcome of these review mechanism and the feedback received, has been the re-designing and restructuring of the schemes from time to time to maximize intended benefits to the rural people.

The Government of India restructured and streamlined the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) with effect from 1.1.1996. The sub-schemes of JRY i.e. Indira Awas Yojna (IAY) and Million Wells Scheme (MWS) were made independent and a separate schemes. Now, JRY is being implemented as a separate scheme in the rural areas of the country. For better implementation and involvement of all the three levels of Panchayats 15% of JRY funds have been earmarked for intermediate level Panchayats. Now, the funds are allocated among the Zila Parishad/DRDA, block and village Panchayats in the ratio of 15:15:70. Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), which was introduced with effect from 2nd October, 1993 in 1978 rural blocks of 261 districts in which the Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) was in operation, has now been extended to all the blocks of the country. The review mechanisms and feed-back received have brought out into focus the need to further restructure wage

employment programmes to create better infrastructure and wage employment opportunities in the rural areas.

As regard the self-employment programmes, the recommendations of the Mehta Committee (1993) and Hashim Committee (1997) have brought out the need to restructure them by providing a definite objective of improving the family incomes of the rural poor as well as providing for flexibility of design at the grass-roots level to suit the local needs and resources and to merge the present self-employment programmes i.e. training of Rural Youth for Self-employment (TRISEM), Supply of improved Toolkits to Rural Artisans (SITRA), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) and Ganga Kalyan Yojna (GKY) into the Integrated Rural Development Programme.

Watershed development Scheme in Maharashtra

845. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have worked out a comprehensive plan of action for watershed development, harnessing excess water during rainy season and improved farm management practices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of assistance provided to the State Government to implement uniform guidelines on watershed development; and

(d) the details of State-allocation made during the current year for watershed development and progress achieved so far, particularly in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL): (a) and (b) No such comprehensive plan of action for watershed development practices have been worked out by the Department of Wasteland Development. Watershed development projects are prepared by the DRDAs and executed by them. They prepare comprehensive plans for watershed development.

(c) Details of assistance provided to the State Govts./DRDA to implement the watershed development programmes are given in the Annexure [See Appendix 184, Annexure No. 24]

(d) State-wise allocations are not made. Funds are released to DRDA/Zilla Parishads on project to project basis. Details of funds released towards implementation of watershed development projects in Maharashtra are as under.

Name of district	Total cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Total funds released (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Nasik	156.73	115.68
2. Ahmednagar	42.03	37.53
3. Parbhani	381.60	57.24
Total	580.36	210.46

Criteria for Selecting IAY beneficiaries

846. SHRI YERRA NARAYANASWAMY: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the criteria in force for selection of Indira Awas Yojana housing beneficiaries;

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of grievances have arisen on the mode of selection of IAY beneficiaries;

(c) whether any suggestion have been received to improve the present system; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to review the IAY Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL): (a) Selection of IAY beneficiaries is to be done by the Gram Sabha from among people below poverty line and the order of priority for selection of beneficiaries amongst the target group is as follows:

- * Freed bonded labourers
- * SC/ST households who are victims of atrocities.
- * SC/ST household below poverty line headed by widows and unmarried women.