

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2478
ANSWERED ON:09.08.2010
ROLE OF PRIS FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES
Bali Ram Dr.

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Panchayati Raj institutions play an important role in managing the rural development programmes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of projects started in various States including Uttar Pradesh under the Eleventh Plan in this regard;
- (d) the total funds sanctioned/released and utilized on these projects during the plan period;and
- (e) the percentage of SC population involved in the said programmes?

Answer

MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN `ADITYA`)

(a)&(b): Yes, Sir. Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have been given centrality in managing the rural development programmes. Details about the role of PRIs in managing the major rural development programmes is as follows:

In accordance with Section 13(1) of Mahatama Gandhi NREG Act, 2005 the Panchayats at district, intermediate and village level are the principal authorities for planning and implementation of the schemes made under the Act.

Under Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), the potential Swarozgaris would be identified for each habitat by a three member committee including Sarpanch. The list of Swarozgaris, who have been sanctioned loans by the banks, will be placed before the Gram Sabha. Gram Panchayat would actively monitor the performance of Swarozgaris. Panchayat Samiti will approve the given activities identified for the block. Panchayat Samiti will review the progress of SGSY sent by the block level SGSY committee.

Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) Gram Panchayats are to be involved in preparation of Core network and transact walk for proposed alignment. Proposals are also placed before District Panchayats for examination and recommendation to State Level Standing Committee (SLSC).

Under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), PRIs are involved in implementing of the scheme at various stages. On the basis of allocations made and targets fixed, District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs)/Zilla Parishad (ZPs) decide Panchayat-wise number of houses to be constructed under IAY and intimate the same to the concerned Gram Panchayat. Thereafter, the Gram Sabha selects the beneficiaries, restricting its number to the target allotted, from the list of eligible households. No approval of other authorities is required.

Under Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), District Panchayat will have an important role of governance in matters relating to the co-ordination of various sectoral schemes with watershed development projects, review of progress, settling disputes etc. Intermediate Panchayats have an important role in planning the watershed development projects at the intermediate level.

(c)&(d): The details of projects started in various States including Uttar Pradesh and the funds sanctioned, released and utilized during the Eleventh Plan period under the various rural development schemes are at Annexure I and II.

(e): The guidelines of SGSY stipulate that at least 50% of the swarozgaris will be SCs/ STs. Under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), 60% of the total allocation during a financial year is to be utilized for construction of dwelling units for BPL households belonging to SCs/STs.