**MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**DEMAND NO. 87**

Department of Rural Development

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A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

**CENTRE’S EXPENDITURE**

**Establishment Expenditure of the Centre**

1. Secretariat
   - Actual 2020-2021: 61.55  
   - Budget 2021-2022: 53.08  
   - Revised 2021-2022: 53.08  
   - Budget 2022-2023: 57.90  

**Central Sector Schemes/Projects**

2. Management Support to Rural Development Programs and Strengthening of District Planning Process
   - Actual 2020-2021: 135.18  
   - Budget 2021-2022: 364.38  
   - Revised 2021-2022: 176.53  
   - Budget 2022-2023: 212.19

3. Socio-Economic and Caste Census Survey
   - Actual 2020-2021: 0.01  
   - Budget 2021-2022: 0.01  
   - Revised 2021-2022: 0.01  
   - Budget 2022-2023: 0.01

4. Grants to National Institute of Rural Development
   - Actual 2020-2021: 80.43  
   - Budget 2021-2022: 80.43  
   - Revised 2021-2022: 80.43  
   - Budget 2022-2023: 135.46

**Total-Central Sector Schemes/Projects**

- Actual 2020-2021: 215.61  
- Budget 2021-2022: 364.39  
- Revised 2021-2022: 176.54  
- Budget 2022-2023: 212.20

**Other Central Sector Expenditure**

**Autonomous Bodies**

5. National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad
   - Actual 2020-2021: 124.00  
   - Budget 2021-2022: 124.00  
   - Revised 2021-2022: 124.00  
   - Budget 2022-2023: 135.46

**Others**

6. Recoveries adjusted in reduction of Expenditure
   - Actual 2020-2021: -7.18  
   - Budget 2021-2022: -7.18  
   - Revised 2021-2022: -7.18  
   - Budget 2022-2023: -7.18

**Total-Other Central Sector Expenditure**

- Actual 2020-2021: -7.18  
- Budget 2021-2022: 124.00  
- Revised 2021-2022: 124.00  
- Budget 2022-2023: 135.46

**TRANSFERS TO STATES/UTs**

**Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

7. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)
   - Actual 2020-2021: 8965.36  
   - Budget 2021-2022: 6259.08  
   - Revised 2021-2022: 5944.71  
   - Budget 2022-2023: 6564.31

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No. 87/Department of Rural Development
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Scheme Name</th>
<th>Actual 2020-2021</th>
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<td>11. Annapurna Scheme</td>
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<td>12. Administrative Expenditure</td>
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<td>Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna</td>
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<td>17. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna</td>
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<td>18. National Rural Livelihood Mission</td>
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### B. Developmental Heads

#### Social Services
1. Housing
   - Actual 2020-21 Revenue: \( \text{Actual} \)  
2. Social Security and Welfare
   - Actual 2020-21 Revenue: \( \text{Actual} \)

#### Economic Services
3. Special Programmes for Rural Development
   - Actual 2020-21 Revenue: \( \text{Actual} \)
4. Rural Employment
5. Other Rural Development Programmes
6. Roads and Bridges
7. Secretariats-Economic Services

#### Total-Social Services
- Actual 2020-21 Revenue: \( \text{Actual} \)

#### Total-Economic Services
- Actual 2020-21 Revenue: \( \text{Actual} \)

#### Others
8. North Eastern Areas
9. Grants-in-aid to State Governments
10. Grants-in-aid to Union Territory Governments

#### Total-Others
- Actual 2020-21 Revenue: \( \text{Actual} \)

#### Grand Total
- Actual 2020-21 Revenue: \( \text{Actual} \)

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### C. Investment in Public Enterprises

#### Housing
1. National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development

#### Total-Housing
- Actual 2020-21 Revenue: \( \text{Actual} \)

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### (In ₹ crores)

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Notes on Demands for Grants, 2022-2023
January, 2021, a total of 1,70,034 habitations have been provided connectivity. Since, inception till 20th January 2022, a total of 7,47,990 Km road length has been sanctioned and 6,43,999 Km completed under various interventions/verticals of PMGSY. The programme is to conduct SECC census to identify the rural households living under deprivation who could be targeted under various programmes of the Ministry.

2. Management Support to Rural Development Programs and Strengthening of District Planning Process: Includes provision for management support to rural development programmes and internal audit to various aspects of training activities, awareness generation (IEC), strengthening monitoring mechanism, Information technology and International cooperation.

3. Socio-Economic and Caste Census Survey: The provision is to conduct SECC census to identify the rural households living under deprivation who could be targeted under various programmes of the Ministry.

4. Grants to National Institute of Rural Development: The National Institute of Rural Development is an apex institute for training and research in rural development in India. Besides organizing courses on developmental issues, monitoring and internal audit capacity building of rural development and Panchayati Raj functionaries is the key concern of NIRD. From the F/Y 2020-21, it has been moved under Other Central Expenditure.

5. National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad: The National Institute of Rural Development is an apex institute for training and research in rural development in India. Besides organizing courses on developmental issues, monitoring and internal audit capacity building of rural development and Panchayati Raj functionaries is the key concern of NIRD.

6. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS): Under the scheme, assistance is provided to persons of 60 years and above and belonging to family living below poverty line as per the criteria prescribed by Government of India. Central assistance of ` 200/- per month is provided to person in the age group of 60-79 years and ` 500/- per month to persons of 80 years and above.

7. National Family Benefit Scheme: Under the scheme a BPL household is entitled to lump sum amount of money on the death of primary breadwinner aged between 18 and 59 years. The amount of assistance is Rupees 20,000/-.

8. Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS): Under the scheme Central assistance at the rate of Rupees 300/- per month is provided to widows in the age group of 40-79 years and belonging to family living below poverty line as per the criteria prescribed by Government of India. After attaining the age of 80 years, the beneficiary would be shifted to IGNOAPS for getting pension of Rupees 500/- per month.

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12. MGNREGA-Programme Component: The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) aims at enhancing livelihood security of households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. In the first phase, Mahatma Gandhi NREGA was implemented in 200 most backward districts with effect from February 2nd 2006 and was expended subsequently to additional 113 and 17 districts with effect from April 1st 2007 and May 15th 2007 respectively. The remaining districts were included under the Act with effect from April 1st 2008 respectively.

Thus the Act now covers all the rural districts of the country. The objectives of the Scheme involves providing up to 100 days of unskilled manual work in a financial year to every household in rural areas as per demand resulting in creation of productive assets of prescribed quality and durability, strengthening the livelihood resource base of the poor, proactively ensuring social inclusion and strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

17. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana(PMGSY) for providing all weather road connectivity to all eligible habitations of designated population size (500 plus in plain areas, 250 plus in NE, Hills, Tribal and Desert Areas, 100-239 population size in LWE areas as per Census 2001) is one of the most successful initiatives in Rural India. Since inception till 20th January, 2021, a total of 1,70,034 habitations have been provided connectivity.

Subsequently, new intervention vertically namely, PMGSY II, Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Areas (RCPLWEA) and PMGSY III were added under the ambit of PMGSY for upgradation of rural roads and construction of strategically important roads in LWE Areas.

Since, inception till 20th January, 2021, a total of 7,47,990 Km road length has been sanctioned and 6,43,999 Km completed under various interventions/verticals of PMGSY. The programme would require continuing assistance of ` 19000 crore every year up to March, 2025 for completion of all ongoing components of PMGST in partnership with the States.

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<th>Budget Support</th>
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No. 87/Department of Rural Development
18. **National Rural Livelihood Mission**: A total of 10.63 lakh candidates have been trained and 6.80 lakh candidates have been placed under DDUGKY since inception (September, 2014) till December, 2020.

RSETIs is a Banks led initiative of Ministry of Rural Development, set up with dedicated infrastructure in each district of the country with the objectives of identifying, motivating, imparting training for skill development and skill upgradation and facilitating the unemployed rural poor youth in the age group of 18-45 to take up self-employment entrepreneurial ventures. RSETIs are sponsored, managed and run by Banks with active co-operation from the Government of India and State Governments.

Establishment of RSETIs in each district of the country in collaboration with the Banks and the State governments to provide training to the rural youth form the poor households, is a key component of DAY-NRLM. RSETIs provide short term residential training with long term handholding support to the youth, some RSETIs also offer off-site training to the youth depending upon the ground situation and feasibility.

Any unemployed youth in the age group of 18-45 years, irrespective of Caste, Creed, Religion, Gender and Economic Status, having aptitude to take up self-employment or wage employment and having some basic knowledge in the related field can undergo training in RSETI.

At present RSETIs offer training in 61 vocations classified under four major areas viz. Agriculture, processing, product manufacture and general entrepreneurship development programme. Presently, 585 RSETIs are functioning across the country. The RSETIs have trained 34.26 lakh and settled 24.08 lakh till December, 2020. At present, post training handholding support is provided to the RSETI trained candidates for a period of two years after completion of the training.

Each Sponsor Bank having Lead Bank responsibility is provided a grant support of ₹1.0 crore for construction of RSETI building, besides reimbursing cost of training eligible candidates (rural poor).

While the State Governments are expected to provide land, free of cost.

19. **Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission**: Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) is a unique programme, designed to deliver catalytic interventions to rural areas, on the threshold of growth. The Mission is an attempt to make the selected rural areas socially, economically and physically sustainable regions and strives to strengthen by providing economic, social, basic and digital amenities, thus leading to sustainable and balanced regional development in the country.

300 Rurban Clusters with thematic economic growth points are being developed across the country under this innovative Mission. As on date 296 clusters have been identified and approved across 28 States and 7 Union Territories. Further, through intense engagements with the States, 289 Integrated Cluster Action Plans (ICAPs) have been approved for 28 States and 7 UTs with a funding support of up to 30% of the estimated investment for each Rurban cluster, given as Critical Gap Funding (CGF), while 70% of the funds is mobilized by the States through convergence with synergic State and Central programmes.

The cluster based model of achieving focused area development in chosen Gram Panchayats, ensures decentralised planning and efficient channelization of local efforts and resources to achieve their development aspirations. Twenty one (21) components envisaged as desirable under the Mission will be the key drivers for inclusive growth in these cluster areas. In these 289 clusters under three phases of the Mission, ₹27,945 crore of investment has been proposed to be invested under Convergence and Critical Gap Funding (CGF) activities.

20. **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (PMAY)- Rural**: To realize the goal of Housing for All by 2022, the Government is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) from 1st April, 2016. Under PMAY-G, 1.00 crore pucca houses are to be constructed in rural areas of the country by March, 2019. Training of rural masons, development of locally appropriate house design typologies and dedicated structure for monitoring at various levels have led to quality and timely completion of houses. The Cabinet had considered 2.95 crore households with housing deprivation under PMAY-G. Further, construction of 1.0 crore houses was set over a period of three years from 2016-17 to 2018-19 in first phase. Remaining 1.95 crore households is to be covered in the next three years (i.e. 2019-20 to 2021-22) with a financial implication to central government of ₹1,56,634 crore.