

CHAPTER 35

RURAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

From a highly centralised planning system, the Indian economy is gradually moving towards indicative planning where Planning Commission concerns itself with the building of a long term strategic vision of the future and decide on priorities of nation. It works out sectoral targets and provides promotional stimulus to the economy to grow in the desired direction. Planning Commission plays an integrative role in the development of a holistic approach to the policy formulation in critical areas of human and economic development.

India is a country of villages and since the dawn of independence, concerted efforts have been made to ameliorate the living standard of rural masses. Rural development is an integrated concept of growth and poverty elimination has been of paramount concern in all the consequent five year plans. Rural Development (RD) programmes comprise of following:

- Provision of basic infrastructure facilities in the rural areas e.g. schools, health facilities, roads, drinking water, electrification etc.
- Improving agricultural productivity in the rural areas.
- Provision of social services like health and education for socio-economic development.
- Implementing schemes for the promotion of rural industry increasing agriculture productivity, providing rural employment etc.
- Assistance to individual families and Self Help Groups (SHG) living below poverty line by providing productive resources through credit and subsidy.

The Twenty Point Programme (TPP) was initially launched by the Government of India in 1975 and was first revised in 1982 and again in 1986 and the same was in operation since 1st April, 1987. The Govt. of India (GOI) has restructured the TPP in conformity with the priorities of the Govt. as contained in the National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP), the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of the United Nations and the SAARC Social Charter. The restructured TPP-2006, operationalised with effect from 01.04.2007, contains 20 Points and 66 items, of which some points/items have been retained from the earlier TPP-1986 and some of the new points/items, have been added. The TPP-2006 are: (1) Garibi Hatao [Poverty Eradication], (2) Jan Shakti [Power to People], (3) Kisan Mitra [Support to Farmers], (4) Shramik Kalyan [Labour Welfare], (5) Khadya Suraksha [Food Security], (6) Subke Liye Aawas [Housing for All], (7) Shudh Peya Jal [Clean Drinking Water], (8) Jan Jan Ka Swasthya [Health for All], (9) Sabke Liye Shiksha [Education for All], (10) Anusuchit Jaati, Jan Jaati, Alp-Sankhyak evam Anya Pichhra Varg Kalyan [Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and OBCs], (11) Mahila Kalyan [Women Welfare], (12) Bal Kalyan [Child Welfare], (13) Yuva Vikas [Youth Development], (14) Basti Sudhar [Improvement of Slums], (15) Paryavaran Sanrakshan evam Van Vridhi [Environment Protection and Afforestation], (16) Samajik Suraksha [Social Security], (17) Grameen Sadak [Rural Roads], (18) Grameen Oorja (Energization of Rural Area), (19) Pichhara Kshetra Vikas (Development of Back Ward Area), and (20) e-Shasan [IT enabled e-Governance].

Besides, the Government of India in recognition of the role played by infrastructure in poverty removal has taken up massive programmes for construction of rural infrastructure under different programmes in the past. The government launched a time-bound plan under Bharat Nirman in 2005 for implementation during the four-year period, 2005–09. The first half of the programme was in the Tenth Plan period and the second half coincides with the first two years of the Eleventh Plan period (2007–12). The six components included under the programme are irrigation, drinking water, electrification, roads, housing, and rural telephony. The certain physical targets have been set under each of the components. The objective of the Bharat Nirman Programme is to impart a sense of urgency to create rural infrastructure by setting time-bound goals under various schemes which form a part of the Bharat Nirman Programme. The Programme imposes a responsibility on the State to create these facilities in a transparent and accountable manner.

I. Rural Development:

MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act): The Ministry of Rural Development is the nodal Ministry for implementing the MGNREGA. This flagship programme of the Government of India touches the lives of the rural poor and promotes inclusive growth. The primary objective of the Act is augmenting wage employment. Its auxiliary objective is strengthening natural resource management through works that address causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation and soil erosion and so encourage sustainable development. The Act was notified in 200 districts in the first phase with effect from 2nd February 2006 and then extended to additional 130 districts in the financial year 2007-08. The Act has been notified throughout the country with effect from 1st April 2008. The MGNREGA is the first ever law internationally, that guarantees wage employment in an unprecedented scale. 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. Unique features of the Act include; time bound employment guarantee and wage payment within 15 days; incentive-disincentive structure to the State Government for providing employment as 90 per cent of the cost for employment provided is borne by the Centre or payment of unemployment allowance at their own cost and emphasis on labour intensive works prohibiting the use of contractors, and machinery. The Act also mandates 33 percent participation for women. MGNREGA workers have been identified as a category for Jana Shree Bima Yojana of LIC for insurance cover. Efforts are also on to extend the benefits of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana to MGNREGA workers.

The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is a major on-going programme for the self-employment of the rural poor. The programme was started from 01.04.1999 after restructuring and merging the erstwhile Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and its allied programmes. The basic objective of the SGSY is to bring the assisted poor families (Swarozgaris) above the Poverty Line by providing them income generating assets through a mix of bank credit and governmental subsidy. The programme aims at establishing a large number of micro enterprises in rural areas based on the ability of the poor and potential of each area. The SGSY is being implemented by the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs), with the active involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), the Banks, the Line Departments and the Non-Government Organizations (NGOs).

PMGSY (Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna): The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched in 2000 by the Government of India to provide road connectivity in rural areas of the country. The programme envisages connecting all habitations with a population of 500 persons and above (250 persons and above in respect of hill States, the tribal and the desert areas) through good all-weather roads. 1, 68,268 habitations were eligible for coverage under the programme, out of which 31,804 habitations have been reported either connected under other schemes or not feasible. Therefore, 1,36,464 habitations were targeted for providing road connectivity under PMGSY. The programme also has an 'Upgradation' component with a target to upgrade 3.68 lakh km. of existing rural roads (including 40% renewal of rural roads to be funded by the States) in order to ensure 'farm to market' connectivity. Initially the cost of the programme was Rs. 60000 crore but based on the Core Network survey conducted after launching the programme and the experience of the first 3 years with the average cost of construction of PMGSY roads, the cost of the programme was revised in 2003-04 to ` 1,32,000 crore. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. However, projects under the programme are executed by the State Governments through their agencies i.e. SRRDA (State Rural Roads Development Agency) for monitoring, financial management and coordination at the State Level and Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) for the programme implementation at the district level.

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY): The Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) initiated in 1985-86, is a flagship scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development to provide houses to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in the rural areas. The role of the State Government is limited to releases and to facilitating use of appropriate technology. The ceiling on construction assistance under IAY is ` 35,000 per unit in the plain areas and Rs. 38,500 in hilly/difficult areas. For upgradation of kutch house, the financial assistance is Rs.15,000 per unit. In addition to the unit assistance availed under IAY, a beneficiary can also borrow a top-up loan upto ` 20,000/- from any nationalized Bank at 4% interest per annum under Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme. The allocation amongst districts is based on 75% weightage to housing shortage and 25% weightage to SC/ST component. Further, 60% of the IAY allocation is meant for benefiting SC/ST families, 3% for physically handicapped and 15% for minorities. The IAY houses are expected to be invariably allotted in the name of women.

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP): The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) initiated in 1995, then comprised of National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS). These programmes were meant for providing social assistance benefit to the aged, the BPL households in the case of death of the primary breadwinner and for maternity. These programmes were aimed at ensuring minimum national standards in addition to the benefits that the States were then providing or would provide in future. NMBS was transferred to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare from 2001-02 and subsumed in Janani Suraksha Yojana. A new scheme known as Annapurna Scheme was launched in 2000. This Scheme aimed at providing food security to meet the requirement of those senior citizens who, though eligible had remained uncovered under the NOAPS. Under Annapurna Scheme 10 kgs of food grains per month is provided free of cost to the beneficiary. Two new Schemes namely Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) and Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) have been introduced under NSAP in 2009.

Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA): The provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) Scheme was implemented on a pilot basis from 2004 - 05 for three years in seven clusters, one each in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The pilot phase ended in March 2007. Meanwhile, PURA scheme has been restructured and under implementation during 11th Plan on a pilot basis. The objectives of the scheme are to provide livelihood opportunities and urban amenities in rural areas for bridging rural-urban divide and improving the quality of life. The scheme will be implemented under the framework of Public Private Partnership (PPP) between Gram Panchayats and Private Sector Partner. An illustrative list of amenities and economic activities included under the scheme are water and sewerage; construction and maintenance of village streets; drainage; solid waste management; skill development; development of economic activities; village street lighting, etc

District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) Administration: The District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) is the principal organ at the District level to manage and oversee the implementation of different anti-poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. A new Centrally Sponsored Scheme for strengthening the DRDAs was introduced w.e.f 1st April, 1999. The primary objective of the Scheme of DRDA Administration is to strengthen and professionalise the DRDAs so that they are able to effectively enhance the quality of implementation of anti-poverty programmes. The DRDAs are also expected to coordinate effectively with the line departments, the Panchayati Raj Institutions, the banks and other financial institutions, etc. Each DRDA should have wings of self-employment, women, wage employment, watershed, engineering, accounts, monitoring & evaluation; and general administration.

National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP): Provision of safe drinking water is a basic necessity. Rural drinking water supply is a State subject and has been included in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution among the subjects that may be entrusted to Panchayats by the States. The latest figures of District Level Household and Facility Survey - 3 (DLHS-3) collected by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare show that 80% of the population in rural areas have access to improved i.e. safe drinking water sources. About 12% have drinking water piped into their dwelling and a further 16% get water from public taps. In the Eleventh Plan document, it was decided that the major issues which need tackling are the problem of sustainability, water availability and supply, poor water quality, centralized vs. decentralized approaches and financing of O&M cost while ensuring equity in regard to gender, socially and economically weaker sections of the society, school children, socially vulnerable groups such as pregnant and lactating mothers, specially disabled senior citizens etc. The salient features of the revised guidelines known as National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) issued in 2009 includes: (1) moving forward from achieving habitation level coverage towards household level drinking water coverage; (2) moving away from over dependence on single drinking water source to multiple sources through conjunctive use of surface water, groundwater and rainwater harvesting; (3) ensuring sustainability in drinking water schemes and preventing slip back; (3) encouraging water conservation methods including revival of traditional water bodies; etc. To meet the emerging challenges in the rural drinking water sector relating to availability, sustainability and quality, the components under the programme are NRDWP (Coverage), NRDWP (Sustainability), NRDWP (Water quality), NRDWP (DDP areas), NRDWP (Natural calamity) and NRDWP (Support). The State/ UTs are required to earmark and utilize at least 25% of the NRDWP funds for drinking water supply to the habitations dominated by SCs and another minimum 10% for the ST-dominated habitations. Where the percentage of SC or ST population in a particular State is considerably high, additional funds can be utilized.

Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana: The Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana, is being implemented by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj with the objective of assisting efforts of the State Governments for training and capacity building of elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions. Funding of the scheme is applicable only for the non-BRGF districts. The scheme focuses primarily on providing financial assistance to the States/UTs for Training & Capacity Building of elected representatives (ERs) and functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Assistance is provided for Distance Learning infrastructure for the ERs and Functionaries of the PRIs including Satellite based training infrastructure. In respect of Hill States and States in the North Eastern Region, assistance is also given for capital expenditure on establishment of Panchayat Resource Centres/ Panchayat Bhawans at Block/ Gram Panchaya levels.

Rural Business Hub: The need for linking rural producers with the markets felt necessary so that rural India is not left out in the country's march towards development. Also, there is a wide gap between rural and urban areas in terms of public services like health and education, in the quality of life and levels of income. Following this lead, Ministry of Panchayati Raj conceived the innovative concept of RBH which is based on Public Private Panchayat Partnership. The Scheme on RBH came into existence in 2007. The Scheme aims at synergistically linking the strengths of rural areas/producers with industry and marketing organizations so that rural products reach wider market and benefits of value addition are shared. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has adopted the goal of "Haat to Hypermarket" as the overarching objective of the Rural Business Hubs (RBH), initiative aimed at moving from more livelihood support to promoting rural prosperity, increasing rural non-farm incomes and augmenting rural employment.

Public Distribution System (PDS): PDS means distribution of essential commodities, wheat, rice, sugar, kerosene, etc. to a large number of people through a network of FPS on a recurring basis. PDS evolved as a major instrument of the Government's economic policy for ensuring availability of foodgrains to the public at affordable prices as well as for enhancing the food security for the poor. It is an important constituent of the strategy for poverty eradication and is intended to serve as a safety net for the poor having nutritionally at risk. PDS with a network of about 4.99 lakh Fair Price Shops (FPS) is perhaps the largest distribution network of its type in the world. PDS is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State Governments. The Central Government has taken the responsibility for procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of foodgrains, etc. The responsibility for distributing the same to the consumers through the network of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) rests with the State Governments. The operational responsibilities including allocation within the State, identification of families below poverty line, issue of ration cards, supervision and monitoring the functioning of FPSs rest with the State Governments.

Village Grain Banks Scheme: Village Grain Bank Scheme was earlier implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in 11 States. However, since 24.11.2004, the scheme is being implemented by the Department Food & Public Distribution. The main objective of the scheme presently being implemented is to provide safeguard against starvation during the period of natural calamity or during lean season when the marginalized food insecure households do not have sufficient resources to purchase rations. Such people in need of foodgrains will be able to borrow foodgrains from the Village Grain Bank.

Rural Electrification: The Rural Electricity involves supply of energy for two types of programmes, namely, production oriented activities like minor irrigation, rural industries etc. and electrification of villages. While the emphasis is laid on exploration of ground water potential and energisation of pumpsets/tube wells, which has a bearing on agricultural production, the accent in respect of areas covered under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme (RMN P), is on village electrification. A village will be deemed to be electrified if (1) the basic infrastructure such as distribution transformer and or distribution lines is made available in the inhabited locality within the revenue boundary of the village including at least one hamlet/Dalit Basti as applicable and (2) any of the public places like Schools, Panchayat Office, Health Centres, Dispensaries, Community centers etc. avail power supply on demand and (3) the ratings of distribution transformer and LT lines to be provided in the village would be finalized as per the anticipated number of connections decided in consultation with the Panchayat/Zila Parishad/District Administration who will also issue the necessary certificate of village electrification on completion of the works. The number of household electrified should be minimum 10% for villages which are unelectrified, before the village is declared electrified. Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC), a NAVRATNA Central Public Sector Enterprise under Ministry of Power, was incorporated on July 25, 1969 under the Companies Act 1956. Its main objective is to finance and promote rural electrification projects all over the country. Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) was launched in 2005 by merging all ongoing schemes. REC is the nodal

agency for the programme and 90% grant is provided by Government of India and 10% as loan by REC to the State Governments. The aims under RGGVY are (1) electrifying all villages and habitations as per new definition; providing access to electricity to all rural households; and providing electricity Connection to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families free of charge. The infrastructure to be created under RGGVY are (1) Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB) with 33/11 KV (or 66/11 KV) sub-station of adequate capacity in blocks where these do not exist; (2) Village Electrification Infrastructure (VEI) with provision of distribution transformer of appropriate capacity in villages/habitations; and (3) Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG) Systems based on conventional & non conventional energy sources where grid supply is not feasible or cost-effective.

Renewable Energy for Rural Application: The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has been supporting programmes for the deployment of renewable energy systems and devices such as biogas plants, photovoltaic systems, biomass gasifiers, solar cookers and other solar thermal systems, etc. in rural areas of the country. The Ministry has also been implementing remote village electrification, village energy security test projects and decentralized biogas-based power generation programmes which include:

- (1) National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP)
- (2) Small Wind Energy And Hybrid Systems
- (3) Small Hydro Power Programme

II. Urban Development:

As per 2001 Census, the urban population of the country was 286.11 million, which constituted 27.8% of the total population. The cities, which are 35 million plus in number, contained more than one-third (37.85%) of the total urban population. During the last (1991-2001) decade, the number of million plus cities increased from 23 to 35 and this number is likely to increase to 50 by 2011. It has been estimated that there would be an increase of additional 78 million to the total urban population by 2011. Similarly, assuming that a projected increase of 39 million in the population occurs in about 50 million plus cities, (45%-50% of total urban population by 2011), the average increase in population per million plus city would be of the order of 1.2 million during 2001-2011. This magnitude is bound to lead to massive problems in managing already over strained mega / million plus cities. Excessive concentration of population in these cities and unprecedented increase in the demand for infrastructure / facilities and amenities has led to problems of land shortage, housing shortfall, inadequate transportation etc. Management of essential infrastructure like water supply, sewerage, drainage, solid waste disposal has become more challenging. The concentration of economic activities and population in some of the mega cities like Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Ahmedabad has put tremendous strain on the delivery of services. At the same time there has been growing realization that there is a need for decentralization of activities so as to reduce the burden on these cities.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM): The JNNURM was launched in 2005 with the objective of fast track development of the cities across the country, with focus on increased efficiencies in urban infrastructure, service delivery mechanisms, community participation and accountability of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and parastatal agencies. On completion of the Mission by 2012, the expected output by the ULBs and parastatal agencies include (1) Modern and transparent budgeting, accounting, financial management systems, designed and adopted for all urban service and governance functions; (2) City-wide framework for planning and governance will be established and become operational; (3) All urban residents will be able to obtain access to a basic level of urban services; (4) Financially self-sustaining agencies for urban governance and service delivery will be established, through reforms to major revenue instruments; (5) Local services and governance will be conducted in a manner that is transparent and accountable to citizens; etc. There are two sub-missions of the programme as (1) Sub-Mission for Urban Infrastructure and Governance: This is being administered by the Ministry of Urban Development through the Sub- Mission Directorate for Urban Infrastructure and Governance. The main thrust of the Sub-Mission is the infrastructure projects relating to water supply and sanitation, sewerage, solid waste management, road network, etc. (2) Sub-Mission for Basic Services to the Urban Poor: This is being administered by the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation through the Sub-Mission Directorate for Basic Services to the Urban Poor. The main thrust of the Sub-Mission is the integrated development of slums through projects for providing shelter, basic services and other related civic amenities to the urban poor. Sixty five cities are covered under the Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) component of the JNNURM.

Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for small and medium town scheme (UIDSSMT): The Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns (IDSMT) was initiated in the year 1979-80 and its main objectives of IDSMT scheme include: (1) Improving infrastructural facilities and helping in the creation of durable public assets in small and medium towns; (2) Decentralising economic growth and employment opportunities and promoting dispersed urbanization; (3) Increasing the availability of serviced sites for housing, commercial and industrial uses; etc. The UIDSSMT, one of the sub-components of JNNURM was launched in 2005 by subsuming the erstwhile Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) and Accelerated Urban Water supply Programme (AUWSP). The objectives of the scheme are to: (1) improve infrastructural facilities and help/vreate durable public assests and quality oriented services in cities and towns; (2) enhance public-private partnership in infrastructural development; and promote planned integrated development of towns/cities. The scheme is for seven years duration beginning from 2005-06 and it has 4313 town/cities (excepting those which are covered under UIG component of JNNURM). All States/ having availed additional central assistance (ACA) are required to sign Memorandum of Agreement (MoAs) with Government of India for carrying out Urban sector reform at State/parastatal/ULB levels.

National Urban Sanitation Policy: The overall goal of the National Sanitation Policy is to transform Urban India into community-driven, totally sanitized, healthy and liveable cities and towns. The specific goals are: (1) Awareness Generation and Behaviour Change, (2) Open Defecation Free Cities, and (3) Integrated City-Wide Sanitation. The Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation (HUPA) is administering a Scheme for Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS). Under this scheme, central subsidy to the extent of 75%, state subsidy to the extent of 15% and beneficiary contribution to the extent of 10% is provided for. The main objective of the scheme is to convert around 6 lakh dry latrines into low cost pour flush latrines by 31st March 2010. 75% of the central allocation will be used for conversion and the remaining 25% will be used for construction of new toilets for EWS households who have no toilets in urban areas.

Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP): Affordable Housing in Partnership: The Scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership aims at operationalising the strategy envisaged in the National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy (NUHHP) 2007, of promoting various types of public-private partnerships – of the government sector with the private sector, the cooperative sector, the financial services sector, the state parastatals, urban local bodies, etc. – for realizing the goal of affordable housing for all. It intends to provide a major stimulus to economic activities through affordable housing for the creation of employment, especially for the construction workers and other urban poor who are likely to be amongst the most vulnerable groups in recession. It also targets the creation of demand for a large variety of industrial goods through the multiplier effect of housing on other economic activites. The basic aim of the Scheme is to provide stimulus to economic activities through affordable housing programmes in partnership. Its immediate objective is employment generation to the urban poor, especially construction workers, where adverse impact of current economic downturn is being experienced. The Scheme will also strive to ensure equitable supply of land, shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of society, and thereby to prevent the growth of slums in urban areas.

National Urban Information System (NUIS): The NUIS scheme launched in 2006 for developing GIS databases for towns/cities in the country in two scales, i.e., 1:100000 and 1:2000. In addition utility mapping on 1:1000 scale would also be undertaken for 24 towns. Presently, 152 towns/cities are under coverage of this scheme. The objectives of the scheme are to (1) develop spatial and attribute database; (2) use modern data sources; (3) develop standards; (4) develop urban indices; and (5) built capacity at State & Local level. The NUIS scheme consists of four major components (a) Mapping, (b) Systems (HW/SW) (c) National Urban Data Bank and Indicators (NUDB&I) and (d) Capacity Building.

Scheme for Urban Infrastructure in Satellite Town around seven mega cities: Ministry of Urban Development has formulated a scheme for Urban Infrastructure in satellite Town around seven mega cities. The objective of the scheme are: (1) to develop urban infrastructure facilities such as drinking water, sewerage, draining and solid waste management etc at satellite towns/counter magnets around the seven mega-cities and to channelize their future growth so as to reduce pressure on the mega cities; (2) to implement reforms such as e-governance, property tax, double entry accounting, creation of barrier free environment, structural safety norms in compliance with the National Building Core, water and energy audit of water and wastewater utilities and implementation of service level benchmarks; and (3) strengthening implementation of reforms such as levy of reasonable user charges,

earmarking of budgets for basic services and at least 10-15% of housing sites for the urban poor, formulation of by laws to incorporate provisions for disaster management, water harvesting and reuse and recycle of waste water and implementation of Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects.

Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP): The AUWSP was initiated in 1993-94 to provide safe and adequate water supply facilities to the entire population of the towns having population less than 20,000 as per 1991 Census. Pattern of the Finance by the Government of India and the State Governments for implementation of water supply schemes is on 50:50 matching basis. With the launching of JNNURM, under which UIDSSMT formed a subcomponent for creating Urban Infrastructure including for water supply and sanitation in Small and medium towns, AUWSP was subsumed in UIDSSMT.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM): Consequent to the announcement of the National Action Plan on Climate Change in June 2008, development of solar energy technologies in the country was identified to be pursued as a National Mission. In November 2009, the Government of India approved the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) which aims at development and deployment of solar energy technologies in the country to achieve parity with grid power tariff by 2022. The objective of the National Solar Mission is to establish India as a global leader in solar energy, by creating the policy conditions for its diffusion across the country as quickly as possible. The Mission will adopt a 3-phase approach, spanning the remaining period of the 11th Plan and first year of the 12th Plan (up to 2012-13) as Phase 1, the remaining 4 years of the 12th Plan (2013-17) as Phase 2 and the 13th Plan (2017-22) as Phase 3. At the end of each plan, and mid-term during the 12th and 13th Plans, there will be an evaluation of progress, review of capacity and targets for subsequent phases, based on emerging cost and technology trends, both domestic and global.

Renewable Energy for Urban, Industrial and Commercial Application: The solar energy and technologies for energy recovery from municipal, industrial and commercial wastes have been promoted by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for meeting certain niche energy demands of urban, industrial and commercial sectors in the country. The Programmes, namely, 'Solar energy systems and devices including solar thermal and photovoltaic systems' and 'Energy recovery from urban, industrial and commercial wastes iii) Bio-energy and cogeneration in industry' are being implemented. Solar Thermal Energy programme of the Ministry aims at meeting certain niche energy demands of rural, urban, industrial and commercial sectors in the country. Research and development, solar water heating, solar air heating / cooling / crop drying, solar cooking, solar green buildings and solar cities are the main components of the programme.

Programme on Energy Recovery from Urban Wastes: There is a need for increased efforts to manage and safely dispose the increasing quantities of solid and liquid wastes caused by rapid urbanization, industrialization and changes in life style across the country. Technologies are now available that help in generating substantial quantity of decentralized energy besides reducing the quantity of wastes for their safe disposal and reducing its adverse impact on the environment. According to a recent estimate, over 55 million tonnes (1.5 lakh tonnes per day) of municipal solid waste (MSW) and a large quantity of liquid waste i.e. sewage, are generated every year by our urban population. This translates into a potential for generation of over 2600 MW of power from urban wastes in the country. The estimated potential of energy from MSW upto the end of 11th and 12th five year Plans is estimated as 3650 and 5200 MW, respectively. Similarly, it has been estimated that there is a potential for recovery of about 1300 MW of energy from solid and liquid wastes generated by various industry sectors such as, sugar, pulp and paper, fruit and food processing, sago / starch, distilleries, etc. The major benefits of recovery of energy from wastes are to bring about reduction in the quantity of waste, cost of waste treatment, demand for land as well as cost for transportation of wastes to far-away landfill sites and environmental pollution, besides generation of substantial quantity of energy. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is promoting setting up projects for recovery of energy from wastes under separate programmes for urban and industrial wastes.

Highlights:

- The total number of issued job cards under NREGA increased from 37.85 million in 2006-07 to 112.55 million in 2009-10. The person days employed increased from 905.05 million to 2835.96 million during the same period. The total number of the work taken up under NREGA was 4.62 million, whereas, expenditure incurred was ₹ 379052.3 million in 2009-10.

- The per capita investment under SGSY increased from ₹ 17113 in 1999-00 to ₹ 29932 in 2008-09, whereas, the number of Self Help Group increased from 292426 to 563530 and total number of assisted Swarozgaris increased from 933868 to 1861875 during the same period.
- The total number of habitations covered under rural road component of Bharat Nirman increased from 5210 upto 2005-06 to 31924 upto 2008-09, whereas, the construction of roads increased from 18054.3 Km to 85405.3 KM and the upgradation of the road increased from 3898.10 KM to 154018.9 KM during the same period. However, the length of roads completed under PMGSY was 250605.2 KM upto December, 2009.
- The total number of the projects under taken under the Drought Prone Area Programme was 27439, whereas, the total number of the projects under taken under the Desert Development Programme was 15746 upto 2006-07.
- The number of beneficiaries under NOAPS/IGNOAPS increased from 6.70 million in 2002-03 to 15.02 million in 2008-09, whereas, the number of beneficiaries under NFBS increased from 85.21 thousand to 423.29 thousand and the number of Beneficiaries under Annapurna increased from 776.17 thousand to 1011.24 thousand during the same period.
- The number Gram Panchayat Ghars and Traing Resource Centers at Gram Panchayat level sanctioned upto 2009-10 under RGSY were 2564 and 154 respectively, whereas, resource centers at Block level sanctioned under the capacity building component of BRGF and RGSY was 2252.
- While the estimated potential of wind power in the country is 45000 MW, its installed capacity upto 2004-05 was 3595 MW. The estimated potential of Biomass power and small hydro (upto 25MW) are 16000 MW and 15000 MW, whereas, their installed capacities upto 2004-05 were 302.53 MW and 1705.63 MW respectively.
- The achievement upto 31st March, 2010 for Grid-interactive renewable power was 16817.03 MW, whereas, the achievement for Off-Grid/Distributed renewable power was 404.32 MW.

This chapter contains the following tables:

- Table 35.1:** presents the information regarding implementation report under NREGA categorized by various heads since 2006-07 and State-wise break-up thereof for 2009-10.
- Table 35.2:** presents the information regarding physical outcomes under NREGA categorized by various heads since 2008-09 and State-wise break-up thereof for 2009-10.
- Table 35.3:** presents the information regarding financial outcomes under NREGA categorized by various heads since 2008-09 and State-wise break-up thereof for 2009-10.
- Table 35.4:** presents the information regarding physical and financial progress under SGSY categorized by various heads since 1999-00.
- Table 35.5:** presents the information regarding physical progress of rural roads under BHARAT NIRMAN categorized by various heads since 2005-06 and State-wise break-up thereof for 2008-09.
- Table 35.6:** presents the State-wise information regarding physical and financial progress under PMGSY categorized by various heads upto December, 2009.
- Table 35.7:** presents the State-wise information regarding the projects sanctioned under DROUGHT PRONE AREA and DESERT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES upto 2006-07.
- Table 35.8:** presents the information regarding the expenditure and beneficiaries under NSAP since 2002-03.
- Table 35.9:** presents the State-wise information regarding the physical progress under RASHTRIYA GRAM SWARAJ YOJANA since 2006-07.
- Table 35.10:** presents the State-wise information regarding the resource centres at block level sanctioned under capacity building component of BRGF AND RGSY.
- Table 35.11:** presents the information regarding the estimated potential and installed capacity of renewable energy in India as on 31.3.2005.
- Table 35.12:** presents the information regarding the achievement in new and renewable energy categorized by various heads upto 31.03.2010.