

***Section 4(1)(b)(xvii) of Right To Information Act, 2005***  
***Any Other Information***

Details of various important schemes, both Central and State as given below:

**CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES**

The Centrally sponsored schemes are launched by the Govt. of India and are implemented by the DRDAs through the Block Development Offices, as per guidelines prescribed by the Govt. of India.

**Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)**

This is a scheme launched by Govt. of India from 1.4.99. It is a holistic programme covering all aspects of self employment such as organisation of the poor into self help groups, training credit technology infrastructure and marketing. The objective of SGSY is to bring the assisted poor families (Swarozgar/s) above the poverty line in three years, by providing them income generating assets through a mix bank credit and Government subsidy.

**Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)**

Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) is a centrally sponsored scheme introduced by the Government of India as announced by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 15<sup>th</sup> august 2001. This scheme provides additional wage employment in the rural areas and also food security combined with the creation of durable community, social and economic assets as well as infrastructure development. The programme is self-targeting in nature and would be available for all rural poor who are in need of wage employment and who are willing to take up manual/un-skilled work.

Under SGRY Scheme, 5Kgs, of food grains (in kind) is distributed, as part of wage per man-day and the remaining wage paid in cash to ensure notified minimum wage. The scheme is implemented on cost sharing basis between the centre and the state in the ratio of 75:25 of the cash component.

**Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)**

It is a scheme aimed at providing low cost houses to SC/ST and freed bonded labourers living below poverty line free of cost. From the year 1999 – 2000, 80% of the fund will be utilised for construction of New Houses and 20% of the fund will be utilised for conversion of unserviceable Kutcha houses into Pucca/Semi Pucca house. Funds for the programme are shared by the Central and State Govt. in the ratio of 75:25.

**Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP):**

This is a Centrally Sponsored Programme implemented in the State in a Watershed basis. Its main objective is to check the diminishing productivity of land and the loss of natural resources. The scheme is implemented by the Soil and Water Conservation Department.

**National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP)**

This is a Central Sector Scheme, which was launched by the Government of India in 150 Districts in the whole country in 2004-05. South Garo Hills District was selected from Meghalaya State. This programme is 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme with foodgrains free of cost. The main objective of the scheme is to provide additional resources apart from the resources available under the SGRY so that generation of supplementary wage employment and providing of food security through creation of need based economic, social and community assets in the District is further intensified. The target groups under the scheme are all rural poor who are in need of wage employment and desire to do manual and unskilled work.

**National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)**

The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) was launched by the Govt. of India from 15<sup>th</sup> August 1995. NSAP includes three benefits as its components viz.

1. National Old Age Pension Schemes (NOAPS)
2. National Family Benefit Schemes (NFBS)
3. National Maternity Benefit Schemes (NMBS) (Now transferred to Health Department)

In providing social assistance benefits to poor house holds in the case of old age, death of the bread winner and maternity, the NSAP aims at ensuring minimum national standards, in addition to the benefits that states are currently providing or might provide in future. The scheme was implemented on the basis of 75:25 i.e. at Rs. 75.00 was borne by the Centre and Rs. 25.00 by the State Government. The Government of India has however discontinued the scheme and it has now become a State programme

NFBS provides for extending financial assistance of Rs. 10,000 to below a poverty line family on the death of a primary bread winner .

**Assistance To Small And Marginal Farmers (ASF/MF)**

The Scheme aims at increasing agricultural production for Small and Marginal farmers in the State. The works taken up under the scheme are Minor Irrigation Projects, land Development and Minikits. The Programme is implemented by the Community & Rural Development on behalf of Agriculture Department by channelising certain amounts of fund to Community & Rural Development Department.

**Special Rural Development Works Programmes (SRWP)**

The Programme envisages active involvement of Village Community in the process of development right from the Grass root level up to the implementing stages which is in consonance with the policy programme of the Government. The projects are of general nature selected by the members of the Legislative Assembly and implemented through the local dorbars or Village Community.

**Construction Of Rural Roads Programme (CRRP)**

As in the case of SRWP, CRRP is also implemented by the Community & Rural Development Department on behalf of Public Works Department through respective members of the Legislative Assembly by channelising certain amounts of fund to the Community & Rural Development Department. The objective of the programme is to improve the rural roads networks by active involvement of Village Community for construction of a link roads within the village areas of the Block in order to boost their economy.

**Chief Minister's Special Rural Development Fund (CMsSRDF)**

This scheme was launched in the year 2000 – 2001 for implementation of Development Schemes Assembly Constituency – wise. The Schemes are identified by the Members of the Legislative and NGOs. The schemes are finally selected and approved by the Chief Minister who also indicates the name of the Scheme and the amount sanctioned for each scheme. The objective of the programme is to generate wage employment and creation of socially and economically useful public assets by involving people's participation at the grass root level.

**Community Development Schemes (CD Schemes):**

The objective of the CD Schemes is to bring about general development and upliftment of the socio-economic life of the rural people so as to foster the community spirit among the communities in developmental process. Fund under the scheme is meant for Upgradation of standard of Administration and Special Problem for the seven new C & RD Blocks, renovation of old buildings both office buildings and staff quarters etc.

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