

# [Jawhar gram samridhi yojna](https://assignbuster.com/jawhar-gram-samridhi-yojna/)

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Jawhar Gram Samridhi Yojna This programme was later called johara rozgar yoga then got changed to Jawaharlal Nehru . It was started on 1 April 1999. The main aim of this programme was development of rural areas. Infrastructure like roads to connect the village to different area, which made the village more accessible and also other social, educational(schools) and infrastructure like hospitals. Its secondary objective was to give out sustained wage employment. This was only given to BPL (below the poverty line)familnder was to be spent for individual beneficiary schemes for SCs and ST's and 3% for establishment of barrier free infrastructure for the disabled people. The village panchayats were one of the main governing body of this programme. There it did not feel like an outsider was controlling it, the village panchayats were a part of the people and understood their needs. Th000 1841. 80 crore was used and they had a target of 8. 57 lakh works, 5. 07 lakh works were completed during 1999-2000. National Old Age ration Scheme(NOAPS) As the name suggest this scheme provided pension to old people who were above the age of 65 who could not fend for themselves and did not have any means of subsistence. The pension that was given was Rs 200 a month. This pension is given by the central government. The job of implementation of this scheme in states and union territories is given to panchayats and municipalities. The states contribution may vary depending on the state. National family Benefit Scheme(NFBS) This scheme was started in August 1995 by GOI. This scheme is sponsored by the state government. It was transferred to the state sector scheme after 2002-03. It is under the community and rural department. This scheme provides a sum of 10000Rs to a person of a family who become the head of the family after the death of its primary breadwinner. A breadwinner is a person who is above 18 who earns the most for the family and the family survives on his/her earnings. It is for families below the poverty line. National Maternity Benefit Scheme This scheme provides a sum of 500 Rs to a pregnant mother for the first two live births. The women have to be older than 19 years of age. It is given normally 12—8 weeks before the birth and in case of the death of the child the women can still avail it. The NSAP is implemented by states and union territories with the help of panchayats and municipalities. During 1999—2000 the total allocation of funds for this scheme was 767. 05 crores and the amount used was Rs 596. 99 crores. ANNAPURNA This scheme was started by the government in 1999-2000 to provide food to senior citizens who cannot take care of themselves and are not under the targeted public distribution system(TPDS), and who have no one to take care of them in their village. This scheme would provide 10 kg of free food grains a month for the eligible senior citizens. The allocation for this scheme as off 2000-01 was Rs 100 crore. Integrated Rural Development programme This programme was started in 1978 and it later merged with Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana in 1999. Rural Housing-Indira Awaas Yojana(IAY) This scheme aimed at creating housing for everyone. It aimed at creating 20 lakh housing units out of which 13lakhs were in rural area. This scheme also would give out loans to people at subsidized rates to make houses . It was started in 1999-2000. In in 1999-2000 1438. 39 crore Rs was used for this scheme and about 7. 98 lakh units were built. In 2000-01 an central outlay of 1710. 00 crores Rs was provided for this scheme.