

Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)

There were two major Programmes of this Ministry for Wage-Employment Generation in the rural areas, one dedicated to wage-employment itself namely the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and the other for Infrastructure creation at the village level known as the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY). The EAS was basically meant for creation of additional employment opportunities during the period of acute shortage of wage employment through manual work for the rural poor living below the poverty line and the JGSY aimed at creation of need based rural infrastructure at the village level. These programmes contributed to a great extent in alleviating rural poverty and in improving quality of rural life.

The need was felt that the different programmes for wage-employment in the rural areas be merged and one ambitious programme be introduced which

would take care of food security, additional wage-employment and village infrastructure at the same time. With this noble idea, a new Wage-Employment Programme namely the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) was announced by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 15th August 2001. The new programme was launched on 25th September 2001 with an annual out lay of Rs.10,000 crores. Under the Scheme, 50 lakh tonnes of foodgrains amounting to Rs.5,000 crores (at economic cost) will be provided every year free of cost to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The remaining funds will be utilized to meet the cash component of wages and the material cost. Under the Scheme, about 100 crores mandays of wage-employment are envisaged to be generated every year.

Objectives

The objectives of the Programme is to provide additional wage employment in the rural areas as also food security, alongside the creation of durable community, social and economic infrastructure in the rural areas. The programme is self-targetting in nature with special emphasis to provide Wage Employment to women, scheduled castes, scheduled



A view of the road constructed in a village of tribal area under SGRY

tribes and parents of children withdrawn from hazardous occupations.

Strategy

The Programme is being implemented in Two Streams:-

(i) The First Stream of the Programme is being implemented at the District and Intermediate level Panchayats. 50% of the funds are earmarked out of the total funds available under the SGRY and distributed between the Zilla Parishad

and the Intermediate level Panchayats or Panchayat Samitis in the ratio of 40:60.

(ii) The Second Stream of the Programme is being implemented at the Village Panchayat level. 50%



Gainful employment, food security and strengthening of infrastructure through SGRY

of the SGRY funds are earmarked for this Stream. The entire funds are released to the Village Panchayats through the DRDAs/Zilla Parishads.

Salient Features of SGRY

The objective of Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana is to ensure food security, gainful employment and in the process strengthen rural infrastructure. The salient features of SGRY are:

- ★ The Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) is being implemented with the total outlay of Rs. 10,000 crores.
- ★ Under the Scheme, 50 lakh tonnes of foodgrains amounting to about Rs. 5,000 crore (at economic cost) is being provided every year, free of cost, to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.
- ★ Rs. 5,000 crore has been kept to meet the cash component of wages and material cost.
- ★ The cost of the cash component of the Programme is shared by the Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25.
- ★ The payment of foodgrains is to be made by the Ministry of Rural Development to the Food Corporation of India (FCI) directly.
- ★ About 100 crore mandays of employment are envisaged to be generated every year in the rural areas through the SGRY.
- ★ Every worker seeking employment under the SGRY will be provided minimum 5 kgs. of foodgrains (in kind) per manday as part of wages.
- ★ The balance of wages will be paid in cash so that they are assured of the notified minimum wages.
- ★ The State Governments and UT Administrations will be free to calculate the cost of foodgrains (paid as part of wages) at either BPL rates or APL rates or anywhere between these two rates.
- ★ Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) can take up works as per the felt need of the areas.

Special Component of SGRY

There is a provision of Special Component under the SGRY for augmenting food security through additional wage employment in the calamity affected rural areas. The main features of the Special Component are as under:

- *Special Component of the SGRY is in operation w.e.f. 1st April, 2002.*
- *10% of the foodgrains allocated under the SGRY earmarked for the Special Component, which is about 5 lakh tonnes of foodgrains.*
- *Special Component of the SGRY is demand driven and allocated to the States on the basis of the requirement to deal with the calamities such as drought, earthquake, cyclone, flood etc.*
- *Under the Special Component only foodgrains are provided free of cost to the States to take up employment-oriented works. Cash Component for the Scheme is provided by the State Governments either from the State Sector Scheme or Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Under Special Component, a total of 42.54 lakh tonnes of foodgrains have been authorized during the current year.*

Payment of Wages Under SGRY

Under the Scheme, 5 kg of foodgrains (in kind) will be made available per manday. Should a State Govt wish to give more than 5 k.g. of foodgrains per manday, it may do so within the existing State allocation. The State Governments and UT Administrations will be free to calculate the cost of foodgrains paid as part of wages, at either BPL rates, or APL rates, or anywhere between the two rates. The workers will be paid the balance of wages in cash, such that they are assured of the notified Minimum Wages.

Quality Control of Foodgrains

The normal procedure by way of joint sampling, as is done for the PDS, will operate. In case of any complaint, the sample from the field will be compared with the sample packet retained at the FCI Depot and action initiated against all responsible in this behalf, if any discrepancy is established.

Implementing Authority

The overall supervision of the Programme will rest with the Zilla Parishad; the Implementing Agency at the District level will be Zilla Parishad,



Deepening of Pond under SGRY – a means of wage employment



Creation of durable assets under SGRY

at the Samiti level, the Panchayat Samiti and at the Gram Panchayat level, the Gram Panchayat. The Zilla Parishad will, inter alia, be responsible for the supervision and coordination of works and the forwarding of requisite reports to the States and UTs to the Government of India.

Executing Agencies

The Panchayati Raj Institutions will be fully involved with the SGRY. The Executing Agency under the SGRY within a District can be any Line Department, Corporation of the State Govt. and Panchayati Raj Institutions at all the three levels.

Ban on contractors

No contractors are permitted to be engaged for execution of any of the works and no middle men/intermediate agencies employed for executing works under the Scheme. The full benefit of wages to be paid should, at all times, reach the workers.

Annual Action Plan

The Annual Action Plan (AAP) will independently be prepared every year at all

Panchayati Raj Institution levels. The responsibility for preparation of the Annual Action Plan will be that of the Zilla Panchayat for the works to be taken at the District level. While the Panchayat Samitis will be responsible for preparation and approval of their own Plans, in respect of the works to be taken up at Samiti level, the Gram Panchayats will be responsible for preparation of their own plans, which are to be approved by the Gram Sabha. The Gram Panchayats can take up any work with the approval of the respective Gram Sabhas. No financial limit has been proposed as several States have already delegated powers to the Gram Panchayats and it would be left to the State Govts to prescribe the same in the light of the prevailing delegation of powers. The works will need to be approved and incorporated in the Annual Action Plan, as approved by the Gram Sabha.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Responsibility and accountability of implementation of the programme will be of the States/UTs Govt. The programme is regularly monitored by the Department of Rural

Development in accordance with the existing in-built mechanisms through periodical reports, Vigilance and Monitoring Committees and visits by officers of the State Govt. and by Area officers of the Ministry of Rural Development. The Programmes will also be evaluated through reputed institutions/independent institutions/organisations which studies may be initiated by the Central and State Govts.

Works to be taken up

The works to be taken up will be labour intensive, leading to the creation of additional wage-employment, durable assets and infrastructure, particularly those which would assist in drought-proofing such as soil and moisture conservation works, watershed development, promoting of traditional water resources, afforestation and construction of village infrastructure and link roads, primary school buildings, dispensaries, veterinary

hospitals, marketing infrastructure and Panchayat Ghars.

Works Prohibited

- (i) Buildings for religious purposes and the like.
- (ii) Monuments, Memorials, Statues, Idols, Arch Gates/Welcome Gates and the like.
- (iii) Big buildings and big Bridges.
- (iv) Government Office buildings and Compounds walls.
- (v) Buildings for Higher Secondary Schools and Colleges.

Performance under SGRY

The performance of the SGRY during 2001-02 and the current year 2002-03 is as follows:

The State-wise statement indicating physical and financial performance during the last year and the current year (2002-03) under both the Streams are at Annexure IV to XIV.

A. Financial Performance

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Stream	OB	Total allocation (Centre+ State)	Total release (Centre+ State)	Other Reciepts	Total available funds	Expenditure	%age expenditure
2001-02	Ist	435.37	2496.74	2414.56	40.46	2890.39	2020.85	69.92
	2nd	346.02	2493.01	2521.87	-	2867.89	2171.22	75.71
2002-03 (upto Nov.)	Ist	710.26	2371.10	1536.98	51.59	2298.82	1159.75	50.45
	2nd	531.50	2364.00	1464.01*	37.07	2032.57	1009.77	49.68

* Includes Central Releases upto 31.12.02

B. Physical Performance

(Lakh Mandays)

Year	Stream	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribes	Others	Total	Women	Works Completed (Nos.)	Works in Progress (Nos.)	Foodgrains Released (lakh Tonnes)
2001-02	Ist	822.96	596.24	1175.00	2605.54	750.43	170928	94593	16.93
	2nd	881.76	559.17	1183.31	2624.24	693.77	936261	284731	17.56
2002-03 (upto Nov.)	Ist	533.23	344.38	706.09	1583.70	390.13	115578	143167	13.64
	2nd	574.01	281.80	691.56	1547.37	369.03	384869	367292	13.62