

CHAPTER 8

POVERTY ALLEVIATION

POVERTY IN ORISSA - SOME IMPRESSIONS

8.01 Prevalence of acute and persistent poverty characterises the economy of Orissa. Poverty estimates made by Planning Commission from 1973-74 to 1999-00 reveal that Orissa continues to be the poorest among all the major States of the Country. Poverty ratios (i.e., percentage of population below poverty line) for rural and urban Orissa and those for rural and urban India are given in Table 8.1. Temporal incidence of poverty in Orissa vis-à-vis other major States is compared in Table 8.2.

Table 8.1
Percentage of Population below Poverty Line in Orissa and India

Year	Orissa			India		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1973-74	67.28	55.62	66.18	56.44	49.01	54.88
1977-78	72.38	50.92	70.07	53.07	45.24	51.32
1983-84	67.53	49.15	65.29	45.65	40.79	44.48
1987-88	57.64	41.53	55.58	39.09	38.20	38.36
1993-94	49.72	41.64	48.56	37.27	32.36	35.97
1999-00	48.01	42.83	47.15	27.09	23.62	26.10

Source : Planning Commission, Govt. of India.

Table 8.2

Incidence of Poverty in Orissa vis-a-vis Other Major States, 1973-74 to 1999-00

Sl. No.	State	People Below Poverty Line (%)					
		1973-74	1977-78	1983-84	1987-88	1993-94	1999-00
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	48.86	39.31	28.91	25.86	22.19	15.77
2	Bihar	61.91	61.55	62.22	52.13	54.96	42.60
3	Gujarat	48.15	41.23	32.79	31.54	24.21	14.07
4	Haryana	35.36	29.55	21.37	16.54	25.05	8.74
5	Karnataka	54.47	48.78	38.24	37.53	33.16	20.04
6	Kerala	59.79	52.22	40.42	31.79	25.43	12.72
7	Madhya Pradesh	61.78	61.78	49.78	43.07	42.52	37.43
8	Maharashtra	53.24	55.88	43.44	40.41	36.86	25.02
9	Orissa	66.18	70.07	65.29	55.58	48.56	47.15
10	Punjab	28.15	19.27	16.18	13.20	11.77	6.16
11	Rajasthan	46.14	37.42	34.46	35.15	27.41	15.28
12	Tamil Nadu	54.94	54.79	51.66	43.39	35.03	21.12
13	Uttar Pradesh	57.07	49.05	47.07	41.45	40.85	31.15
14	West Bengal	63.43	60.52	54.85	44.72	35.66	27.02
	ALL INDIA	54.88	51.32	44.48	38.36	35.97	26.10

Source: Planning Commission, Govt. of India.

8.02 Table 8.1 and Table 8.2 reveal that though poverty incidence has declined over time (66.18% in 1973-74 to 47.15% in 1999-00), the pace of poverty reduction has been sluggish in Orissa. Poverty persists and continues to be the most intractable problem for the State.

SOME SPECIAL FEATURES OF POVERTY IN ORISSA

8.03 There are several special features of poverty in Orissa.

- i. Poverty is also **spatially concentrated** in Orissa. Some regions such as southern Orissa are very poor.
- ii. Orissa is vulnerable to repeated natural calamities like droughts, floods and cyclones. The recurrent visitation of natural calamities further exacerbate distress of the people, particularly small and marginal farmers and landless labourers.
- iii. A large proportion of ST and SC population in western and southern Orissa are **highly vulnerable**. They live rather precariously from one day to the next. Women and children generally suffer more.
- iv. A large number of rural communities, particularly in hilly terrains of western and southern Orissa are physically excluded for want of

connectivity and other infra-structural support (i.e., markets, urban areas). As a result, the poor in general and ST & SC people in particular lack access to growth centers and service centers (i.e. schools, hospitals).

- v. Rural poverty is the highest in Orissa. Rural people depend mostly on agriculture and forest resources to eke out their subsistence. However, agricultural growth in Orissa is virtually stagnant. Agricultural productivity is roughly half that of the national average. Use of improved inputs (e.g., better seeds and fertilizers) is also far below the national average. Employment opportunities are rather very limited.
- vi. Though **extensive forest resources** are an important source of sustenance to a majority of rural poor, they are **highly degraded** and lack desired financial and managerial inputs. Large forest areas are devoid of regeneration and therefore, cannot provide livelihood support on a sustained basis unless substantial investments are made in them.
- vii. Want of adequate **irrigation facilities** (except in certain pockets) is another limiting factor that keeps agriculture undeveloped.
- viii. Orissa is also **deficient in infrastructure** (e.g., railways, paved roads, ports and telecommunication). Optimal exploitation of its vast natural resources demands heavy investments in infra-structural development. However, the State Government's capacity to develop infrastructure is very weak and limited. On the other hand, poor infrastructure inhibits adequate private investment in key sectors of the State economy, which continues to languish.

8.04 The State Government are committed to mitigating the distress of the affected people in a time bound manner. Accordingly, a number of poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes are being implemented with a view to providing livelihood support and ensuring food security to the needy people.

SWARNJAYANTI GRAM SWAROZGAR YOJANA (SGSY)

8.05 A number of poverty alleviation programmes including Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Development of Women and Children in Rural Area (DWCRA), Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisans (SITRA), Ganga Kalyan Yojana (GKY) and Million Well Scheme (MWS) were in operation in rural areas till the end of 1998-99. It was felt that this fragmented approach with a multiplicity of schemes was not able to focus on the needs of the rural poor in a coherent manner. Hence, these multiple schemes were amalgamated by Government of India and merged into a single scheme called "Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar

Yojana" (SGSY) with effect from 1.4.1999. SGSY is a centrally sponsored scheme and is jointly funded by the Government of India and the State Government in ratio of 75:25.

8.06 SGSY aims at establishing a large number of micro-enterprises in rural areas, building upon the potential and aptitudes of the rural poor. Beneficiaries, known as *Swarozgaries*, may be individual families or Self-Help Groups (SHG). Emphasis is laid on the group approach. Efforts are made to involve women members in SHG. At the Block level, at least half of the groups are expected to be exclusively women SHG. The main objective of SGSY is to bring every poor family above the poverty line in three years by making them self sufficient through bank credit and Government subsidy. In establishing micro-enterprises, cluster approach is favoured. Forty-five (45) key activities are identified in each block based on local resources, occupational skills of the people and availability of markets. These key activities are selected with the approval of the concerned Panchayat Samities at the Block level, and DRDA at the District level.

8.07 SGSY emphasises skill development through well-designed training courses. The programme helps promote marketing of goods produced by the SGSY *swarozgaries*. An individual beneficiary is entitled to subsidy at the uniform rate of 30% of the project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs.7,500/-. However, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries are entitled to subsidy at the rate of 50% of the project cost, subject to a ceiling of Rs.10, 000/-. SHG can avail subsidy at the rate of 50% of the scheme cost, subject to a ceiling of Rs.1.25 lakh. Moreover, SGSY focuses on vulnerable groups among the rural poor. At least 50% beneficiaries are expected to be Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. 40% opportunities should go to women and at least 3% to disabled.

8.08 Physical and financial achievements under SGSY during 2003-04 are detailed in Annexure-8.1

8.09 During 2003-04, 59,289 *swarozgaries* have been assisted under SGSY scheme against the target of 54,348 *swarozgaries*. The total investment was Rs.127.10 crore with subsidy and credit component of Rs49.20 crore & Rs.77.90 crore respectively. Out of the above 59,289 *swarozgaries*, 13,527 (23%) belong to SC, 17,777 (30%) belong to ST categories and 38,667 (65%) belong to women. The average investment per family was Rs.21,437/- with subsidy credit ratio 39:61.

8.10 This is a Centrally Sponsored scheme with funding pattern of 75 : 25 of the cash component between the Centre and State. 50% of the total allocation is released in shape of food-grains by Government of India free of cost. SGRY has been launched with effect from 25.09.01 by merging two wage employment generating schemes, namely JGSY and EAS. The main objective of the scheme is to provide additional wage employment in rural areas, ensure food security, create durable community assets and develop rural infrastructure.

8.11 During 2003-04, under Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojana, Stream-I (previously EAS) scheme with an expenditure of Rs.196.51 crore, 316.34 lakh mandays of employment were generated. This include 81.57 lakh for SCs, 121.88 lakh for STs and 106.21 lakh for women as against the total target of 328.62 lakh mandays. Similarly, under Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojana, Stream – II (previously JGSY) scheme, 302.23 lakh mandays of employment were generated including 82.39 lakh for SCs, 116.16 lakh for STs and 100.45 lakh for women as against the target of 310.61 lakh mandays. An expenditure of Rs.189.58 crore has been made for Stream – II of this Yojana. Achievements in terms of employment generation were 96.26% and 97.30% respectively against the target in both Stream I & II schemes. District-wise achievements in terms of employment generated and investment made under both the streams during 2003-04 are given at Annexure – 8.2.

8.12 Food-grains are being provided to the rural landless agricultural labourers under special component of SGRY to meet the exigencies arising out of natural calamity. The programme aims at augmenting food security through additional wage employment. Against the allocation of 9.22 lakh MT of rice by Central Government for reconstruction work in the flood and draught affected areas, 8.87 lakh MT were lifted and 7.41 lakh MT of rice were utilized. 961.69 lakh mandays of employment were generated during 2003-04.

OPERATION BLACK BOARD (OBB)

8.13 A large number of primary schools in the State lack adequate buildings. The Government have taken steps for providing basic infrastructure (school buildings) under OBB programme launched in 1990-91. The unit cost of each building under the programme was initially fixed at Rs.1.00 lakh. This norm was subsequently revised to Rs.1.50 lakh and thereafter, to Rs.2.00 lakh for two-room schools. At present, the norm is

Rs. 3.00 lakh for each school of 3 rooms. During 2003-04, 47 primary school buildings have been completed with an expenditure of Rs.0.28 crore against the target of 68 school buildings (carry over target).

REHABILITATION OF BONDED LABOURERS

8.14 With the enactment of Bonded Labour Abolition Act, 1976, all bonded labourers stood free and were discharged from any obligation to render any bonded labour. Their debts got automatically liquidated. A Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme was launched in 1978-79 on a 50:50 cost sharing basis between the State Government and the Government of India to identify, release and rehabilitate bonded labourers. 48,989 bonded labourers have been released and 46,942 rehabilitated up to 1999-2000 with an expenditure of Rs.18.13 crore.

DROUGHT PRONE AREA PROGRAMME (DPAP)

8.15 The Drought Prone Area Development Programme (DPAP) is being operated in 47 blocks of eight districts namely Boudh, Sonapur, Dhenkanal, Phulbani, Kalahandi, Bolangir, Baragarh and Nuapada. Multi-pronged activities are taken up under the programme on watershed basis, with an average watershed size of 500 hectares for restoration of ecological balance and also for drought proofing through harmonious management of land, water and other natural resources. During 2003-04, 800 micro watershed projects were under implementation and 30 number of projects have been completed in Bolangir and Sonapur districts. The outlay for all the 830 sanctioned projects was Rs.234.84 crore for treatment of 4.23 lakh hectares. An amount of Rs.68.62 crore (central share Rs.46.41 crore and state share Rs. 22.21 crore) have been released till 31.3.2004 and Rs.56.94 crore have been spent for treating 1.18 lakh hectares.

8.16 The following activities are being taken up under the programme:

- i. **Agriculture** : Moisture conservation measures through construction of water harvesting structures, land shaping, bunding and other related activities.
- ii. **Horticulture** : Development of vegetable and fruit nurseries.

- iii. **Water Resources Development** : Construction of community irrigation wells for IRDP beneficiaries, percolation tanks and water harvesting structures.
- iv. **Animal Husbandry** : Fodder production and pasture development.
- v. **Forestry** : Establishment of nurseries, plantations in degraded forests, social forestry and wasteland development.
- vi. **Fisheries** : Excavation and renovation of fishing ponds, production of fingerlings.
- vii. **Sericulture** : Development of rainfed mulberry plantations and other related activities.

8.17 Availability of funds and expenditure incurred under DPAP from 1999-00 to 2003-04 are summarised in Table 8.3.

Table 8.3
Financial Performance under DPAP, 1999-00 to 2003-04

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Funds available	Expenditure	Expenditure (%)
1	2	3	4
1999-00	8.16	2.81	34
2000-01	13.58	3.49	26
2001-02	22.79	4.36	19
2002-03	28.47	12.93	45
2003-04	30.97	18.06	58

Source : 1. Agriculture Department, Orissa
2. Office of the Director, Watershed Mission, Orissa.

BIJU GRAMIN BAZAR YOJANA (BGBY)

8.18 Biju Gramin Bazar Yojana (BGBY) has been initiated since 2003-04 to create self-employment through the development of village infrastructure. During 2003-04, 3,378 shopping complexes have been constructed and steps are being taken to construct model water bodies in each block for retaining water round the year. It has been programmed to construct 15,700 shopping complexes and 314 model tanks/ponds during 2004-05.

8.19 The State Government have distributed 47308.58 acres of homestead land, to 10.12 lakh homeless families including 3.67 lakh ST and 2.81 lakh SC families from 1974-75 till the end of 2003-04. During the year 2003-04, 21,183 homeless families have been provided with house sites upto 0.04 acre per applicant. Beneficiaries include 10,678 STs, 5,048 SCs and 5,457 other categories of homeless families. Besides, Government land up to one standard acre is being allotted to landless people for agricultural purpose since the year 1974-75. During the period from 1974-75 till the end of 2003-04, 7,21,595.849 acres of Government waste land has been distributed for agriculture purposes to 4.62 lakh landless families. This includes 1,72,524.256 acres to 1,00,716 SCs, 3,76,552.115 acres to 2,23,540 STs and 1,72,519.478 acres to 1,37,393 other category landless families. During 2003-04, 4,171.131 acres have been distributed to 4,728 landless families which include 880.861 acre to 1,036 SCs, 1,787.256 acres to 1,864 STs and 1,503.014 acres to 1,828 other category of landless families. During 2002-03, 2,397.81 acres of waste land have been distributed to 2,430 land-less families constituting 1,150 ST, 497 SC and 783 other category families for agriculture purpose. Besides, in order to improve the economy of the weaker sections of the society and to boost agricultural production in the State, ceiling surplus land up to 0.7 standard acre is being allotted free of salami to the landless people for agricultural purpose since 1974-75. During 2003-04, 491.559 acres of ceiling surplus land have been distributed among 907 landless persons including 176 SC and 544 ST families. Since 1974-75 till the end of March,2004, 1,63,658.351 acres ceiling surplus land have been distributed to 1.46 lakh landless families. This include 52,482.472 acres to 50,880 SCs, 67,793.557 acres to 53,503 STs and 43,382.322 acres to 42,067 other category of landless families.

URBAN POVERTY

8.20 As per the 2001 Census, total urban population in Orissa stood at 54.96 lakh, of which the number of slum dwellers was 6.35 lakh constituting 11.55% of the total urban population. The distribution of slum population among Class – I and Class – II cities / towns was 4.681 lakh and 1.67 lakh respectively. As per the estimate made by Planning Commission during 1999-00, the percentage of population below the poverty line in urban areas of the State was 42.83.

SWARNA JAYANTI SAHARI ROZGAR YOJANA (SJSRY)

8.21 The Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) was launched on 1.12.1997 by subsuming earlier urban poverty alleviation programmes namely Urban Basic

Services for the Poor (UBSP), Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP). SJSRY is a Centrally Sponsored Plan scheme funded on 75:25 basis between the Government of India and the State Government. It aims at providing gainful employment to urban poor through self-employment ventures or provision of wage employment. The target group comprises of urban poor having monthly per capita income below Rs.287/- with special focus on women, SC, ST and disabled persons. During 2003-04, 152 numbers of Self Help Groups (SHG) have been formed in different Urban Local Bodies consisting of 2,183 members. This programme consists of two special schemes: (i) Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP), and (ii) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP).

(i) URBAN SELF-EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME (USEP)

8.22 USEP has two distinct features: (a) setting up of micro-enterprises for self-employment of the poor individuals including women, and (b) generating appropriate skills through training. The programme envisages self employment through setting up of micro-enterprises in servicing, manufacturing and small business sectors at a maximum unit cost of Rs.50,000/-. The unit cost comprises of 5% beneficiary contribution, 15% subsidy and 80% loan which is to be repaid over a period of 3 to 7 years. 2,571 beneficiaries have been assisted during 2002-03 with an investment of Rs.4.36 crore under USEP. The programme also focuses on unemployed women and children through a special component, called "Development of Women and Children in the Urban Areas" (DWCUA). In addition to creating self-employment income generating opportunities for the urban poor, the programme implementation strategy is to empower urban poor women by making them independent and self-sufficient. Group economic activities are encouraged through Self Help Group (SHG) under DWCUA. Each group is entitled for subsidy up to Rs.1.25 lakh or 50% of the unit cost whichever is less. An expenditure of Rs.11.37 lakh has been made under the scheme during 2003-04.

(ii) URBAN WAGE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME (UWEP)

8.23 The Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) aims at creating opportunities for wage employment for the urban poor through creation of socially and economically useful public assets. During 2003-04, a sum of Rs.1.17 crore was spent on this programme, which generated 89,373 mandays of wage employment.

NATIONAL SLUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (NSDP)

8.24 The National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) is in operation since the year 1966-67. The programme aims at improving infrastructure (e.g., water supply, drainage, community baths, latrines, sewerage, street lights and community halls) and social amenities (e.g., pre-school education, non-formal and adult education, primary health care and recreational amenities) in 2401 slum areas in all 103 urban local bodies in the State through provision of the Basic Minimum Services to the community. A sum of Rs.1.17 crore was spent under the programme in 2002-03. During 2003-04, no funds were received under this scheme from Govt. of India. However, a sum of Rs.7.21 crore has been provided during 2004-05 under State Plan scheme.

POVERTY TASK FORCE (PTF)

8.25 In order to effectively address the problem of high incidence and persistence of poverty, the State Government have constituted a Poverty Task Force (PTF) with the mandate to develop a poverty reduction strategies for the State and to monitor its implementation. The PTF consists of Principal Secretary / Secretary to Government in Agriculture, Health, Water Resources, Forest & Environment, Panchayati Raj, ST & SC Development, School & Mass Education and Rural Development Departments along with Nabkrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies and is chaired by the Development Commissioner. The Special Secretary, Planning & Co-ordination Department is the convener of the PTF. The PTF is mandated, amongst other things: (i) to identify economic, social and institutional obstacles to poverty reducing growth and areas requiring strategic intervention, (ii) to prepare an actionable strategy for poverty reduction and a comprehensive policy framework for promoting poverty reducing growth, (iii) to identify long term and medium term targets for poverty reduction and establish a set of indicators with which to track progress, (iv) to co-ordinate efforts for poverty reduction by different Departments of State Government, and (v) to evaluate impact of anti-poverty programmes and to recommend, wherever necessary, commissioning of analytical impact assessment studies by professional agencies.

HOUSING

8.26 Housing is a basic human need and important constituent of the quality of life. It is an index of the socio-economic progress of a country. Owning a house provides

significant economic security and dignity to a citizen in society. According to 2001 population census, 25.64% of the total residential houses were good while about 64.4% of the households were just livable and 9.95% of houses were dilapidated. Considering the magnitude of the problem, the Central Government announced a National Housing and Habitat Policy which aims at providing "Housing for All" by the end of the Tenth Plan period. Efforts are being made to meet the housing needs of the people belonging to different income groups both in rural and urban areas for the families living below poverty line. While the Rural Housing Schemes are implemented by Panchayat Raj Department, the Urban Housing Schemes are implemented by Housing and Urban Development Department.

A. RURAL HOUSING PROGRAMME

8.27 In order to meet the shortage of housing in rural areas, various housing programmes such as Indira Awas Yojana – Normal and Upgraded and PMGY (Gramin Awas) are being implemented in the State. During 2003-04, 65,927 houses have been constructed under these programme with an expenditure of Rs.138.76 crore. Besides, 6,66 lakh houses have been constructed under Additional IAY scheme by the end of 2003-04 since its inception, against the target for construction of 7.05 lakh houses.

(i) Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) – (Normal)

8.28 It is a Centrally Sponsored scheme with a funding pattern in the ratio 75 : 25 between Centre and State. Houses are allotted in rural areas to the people living below poverty line. Out of total allocation of a particular year 60% is earmarked for SCs, STs, widows, people affected by natural calamities and freed Bonded Labourers. The beneficiaries under this scheme are selected by Grama Sabha / Palli Sabha and houses are constructed by the beneficiaries themselves. The unit cost of each house was Rs. 20,000/- in plain areas and Rs.22,000/- in hilly / difficult areas which has been enhanced to Rs.25,000/- and Rs.27,500/- respectively. During 2003-04, 58,996 houses have been constructed by utilizing Rs.126.36 crore against the target of 66,026 houses and available fund of Rs.135.25 crores.

(ii) Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) – (Upgradation)

8.29 This is a part of rural housing scheme with an object to up-grade the kutcha houses to pucca one with fire proof roof. The unit cost of each unit is Rs.10,000/-.

During 2003-04, 3196 houses were up-graded by utilizing Rs.3.14 crore against the target to upgrade 2,477 houses with the available funds of Rs.3.00 crore.

***(iii) Additional Indira Awas Yojana
(Out of 5% allocation for Natural Calamities)***

8.30 Government of India has sanctioned 4923 numbers of additional IAY for flood victims out of 5% allocation earmarked for Natural Calamities Victims. In the 1st installment, an amount of Rs.369.23 lakh central assistance and Rs.100.38 lakh State matching share were released. During 2003-04, 969 houses were completed and work order has been issued against 3303 beneficiaries with an expenditure of Rs.290.74 lakh.

(iv) Additional Indira Awas Yojana (Cyclone and Flood)

8.31 In order to provide shelter to the cyclone victims of 1999 whose houses were severely damaged, Government of India allotted 7 lakh additional IAY houses for the State. During 2003-04, 86,484 houses were constructed by utilizing Rs.220.94 crore. Since its inception, 6,65,104 houses have been provided to the cyclone and flood victims with an expenditure of Rs.1456.29 crore under this programme.

(v) Pradhanmantri Gramodaya Yojana (Gramin Awas)

8.32 This is a Central Assistance Scheme with an objective to provide dwelling units to poor BPL category households of rural areas. The unit cost and selection of beneficiaries is similar to IAY schematic guidelines. During 2003-04, 3735 number of houses have been completed under this scheme by utilizing Rs.925.50 lakh against the target for construction of 4678 houses and available fund of Rs.996.29 lakh as against 5653 houses constructed by utilizing Rs.1098.66 lakh during 2002-03.

(vi) Orissa Rural Housing Development Corporation (ORHDC)

8.33 ORHDC has been entrusted with implementation of Credit-cum-Subsidiary Scheme (CCSS) availing HUDCO finance on State Government guarantee. In this scheme, an amount of Rs.10,000/- as subsidy per beneficiary per house is being allowed in IAY component. By the end of March,2004, 22,976 houses (including 13,523 for APL) have been constructed against the target of 1.02 lakh houses.

(vii) Orissa Co-operative Housing Corporation (OCHC)

8.34 OCHC was also entrusted with the execution of Credit-cum-Subsidy Scheme (CCSS) during 2003-04 in 25 district (except Gajapati, Koraput, Raygada, Nawarangpur, and Malkangiri) with the assistance of Sub-divisional level Housing Building Societies. Subsidy amounting to Rs.10,000/- per house was allowed to each beneficiary on completion of construction of the house. By the end of 2003-04, 8744 houses were under construction (4093 up to plinth level and 4651 up to roof level) against the target of 12195 units.

B. URBAN HOUSING SCHEMES

8.35 Urban Housing Schemes have been implemented by H & U.D. Department through different Housing Authorities.

(i). Valmiki – Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY)

8.36 Valmiki- Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY), a Central Sponsored scheme has been launched in the State from 15th August, 2001 to provide shelter or to upgrade the existing shelter of the urban slum dwellers as well as weaker sections of the people living below poverty line with a view to achieving the goal of “Shelter for all” as outlined in the National Housing and Habitat Policy. The upper financial limit for construction of VAMBAY units will be maximum of Rs.40,000/- including provision of sanitary latrine for an area of not less than 15 sq. meters in normal areas. For difficult areas, this limit is Rs.45,000/-. As per the funding pattern, Government of India will release subsidy to HUDCO , which will match the subsidy on a 1:1 basis with loan. However, State Government has the option to mobilize its matching position of 50% from other sources, such as their own budget provision, resources of local bodies, loans from other agencies, contribution from beneficiaries or NGOs. State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) and District Urban Development Agency (DUDA) will identify beneficiaries in consultation with Municipal Bodies by following the reservation percentage as indicated below :

1.	SC / ST	:	Not less than 50%
2.	Backward classes	:	30%
3.	Other weaker section	:	15%
4.	Physically & mentally disabled and	:	5%

handicapped persons and others

8.37 At present, 16 ULBs have deposited Rs.134.20 lakh as matching share and Government of India has released Rs.107.60 lakh as subsidy to take up 671 units. Besides, funds have been deposited by 3 ULBs for 133 units for which Government of India subsidy is awaited. A State Level Co-ordination Committee (SLCC) has been constituted for effective implementation of the scheme in which a representative of Govt. of India is working as an advisor. By the end of 2003-04, 789 dwelling units were taken up. Out of these, 55 units were completed and 30 units were nearing completion stage.

(ii) . Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) Housing Schemes

8.38 Housing Schemes for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) & Lower Income Group (LIG) as a point under 20-point programme are being implemented by different Housing authorities under the control of H. & U. D. Department. The achievement under EWS and LIG housing schemes in the State from 2000-01 to 2003-04 have been indicated in Table 8.4.

Table 8.4

Achievement under EWS and LIG Housing schemes in the State

Year	Economically Weaker Section (EWS)			Low Income Group (LIG)		
	Target	Achievement	Percentage of Achievement	Target	Achievement	Percentage of Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2000-01	144721	112300	78	949	56	6
2001-02	144721	7251	5	949	937	99
2002-03	3200	4500	141	400	409	102
2003-04	1620	0058	4	450	238	53

Source : Planning & Co-ordination Department

Self-Employment through Kiosks

8.39 A new scheme "Self-employment through Kiosks" has been launched in the year 2003-04 as a special drive to creat self-employment opportunities for the educated unemployed youth (having minimum qualification of Matriculation and above) in urban areas. In this scheme, State Government will provide land measuring maximum of 200

sq.ft. free of premium for construction of kiosks / shopping units at a cost of Rs50,000/- per unit. The cost of a kiosk will be borne by the applicant either on outright basis or in installments as may be decided by the implementing agencies. It has been targeted to construct 10,000 kiosks/ shopping units on 131.00 acres of land during the current plan period. For implementation of the scheme in 49 ULBs, 37.45 acres of land has already been identified and land alienation procedure is in progress.

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