



## Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin)

**For Prelims:** Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin), Ministry of Rural Development, Below the Poverty Line (BPL), Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011, Gram Sabha, and geo-tagging.

**For Mains:** Significance of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin).

### Why in News?

Recently, the **Union Ministry of Rural Development** has come up with penalties for any further delay in completing the flagship rural household scheme — **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin)**.

### Why is the Need for Imposing Penalties?

#### ▪ About:

- The penalty would be levied on the state government. If the sanction of the house is delayed for more than one month from the date of issue of the target, **the State government will be penalised Rs 10 per house** for the first month of delay and Rs 20 per house for each subsequent month of delay.
- Similarly, if the first instalment due to the beneficiary is **delayed for more than seven days** from the date of sanction, then the State governments will have to pay **Rs 10 per house per week of delay**.
- No penalty would be imposed if the central funds are not available with the State.

#### ▪ Need:

- **To Reorient Focus:** Due to Covid-19, there was sluggishness in the implementation of the scheme, therefore by imposing penalties the central government is ensuring that the States pay more attention to the programme.
- **Issues with State Government:** West Bengal, Chhattisgarh and Odisha along Assam are the leading four laggard States who are far behind their targets.
  - Further, the West Bengal government repackaged the scheme as **“Bangla Awas Yojana”** and due to this reason, the central government withheld funds meant for the scheme.

### What do we Know about Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna Gramin?

- **Ministry Involved:** Ministry of Rural development.
- **Aim:** To **provide a pucca house with basic amenities to all rural families**, who are homeless or living in kutcha or dilapidated houses **by the end of March 2022**.
  - To **help rural people Below the Poverty Line (BPL) in construction of dwelling units** and upgradation of existing unserviceable kutcha houses by providing assistance in the form of a full grant.
- **Beneficiaries:** People belonging to SCs/STs, freed bonded labourers and non-SC/ST categories, widows or next-of-kin of defence personnel killed in action, ex-servicemen and retired members of the paramilitary forces, disabled persons and minorities.
- **Selection of Beneficiaries:** Through a three-stage validation - Socio-Economic Caste Census

**2011, Gram Sabha, and geo-tagging.**

- **Cost Sharing:** The cost of unit assistance is shared between Central and State Governments in the ratio of **60:40 in plain areas and 90:10 for North Eastern and hilly states.**
- **Features:**
  - The unit assistance has been increased from Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 1.20 lakh in plain and from Rs. 75,000 to Rs. 1.30 lakh in hilly states.
  - The assistance for construction of toilets shall be leveraged through convergence with [Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin \(SBM-G\)](#), [MGNREGS](#) or any other dedicated source of funding.
- **Performance:**
  - Under the scheme, the government has set the target of 2.95 crore houses and by August 2022, 2.02 crore houses have been constructed.

## UPSC Civil Services Examination Previous Year Question (PYQ)

### Prelims

**Q. How does the National Rural Livelihood Mission seek to improve livelihood options of rural poor? (2012)**

1. By setting up a large number of new manufacturing industries and agribusiness centres in rural areas
2. By strengthening 'self-help groups' and providing skill development
3. By supplying seeds, fertilizers, diesel pump-sets and micro-irrigation equipment free of cost to farmers

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Ans: (b)**

- **The National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) is a poverty alleviation project implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development.** This scheme is focused on promoting self-employment and organization of rural poor. The basic idea behind this programme is to organize the poor into SHGs (Self Help Groups) and make them capable for selfemployment.
- Pillars of NRLM:
  - Enhancing and expanding existing livelihood options of the poor,
  - Building skills for the job market outside,
  - Nurturing self-employed and entrepreneurs **Hence, 2 is correct.**
- The Mission neither focuses on setting up a large number of new manufacturing industries, nor agribusiness centres in rural areas. Its objective is not to supply seeds, fertilizers, diesel pump-sets and micro-irrigation equipment. **Hence, 1 and 3 are not correct. Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.**

### Mains

**Q. The basis of providing urban amenities in rural areas (PURA) is rooted in establishing connectivity. Comment (2013)**

**Source: TH**

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