

Indira Awaas Yojana

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IV SBS - I

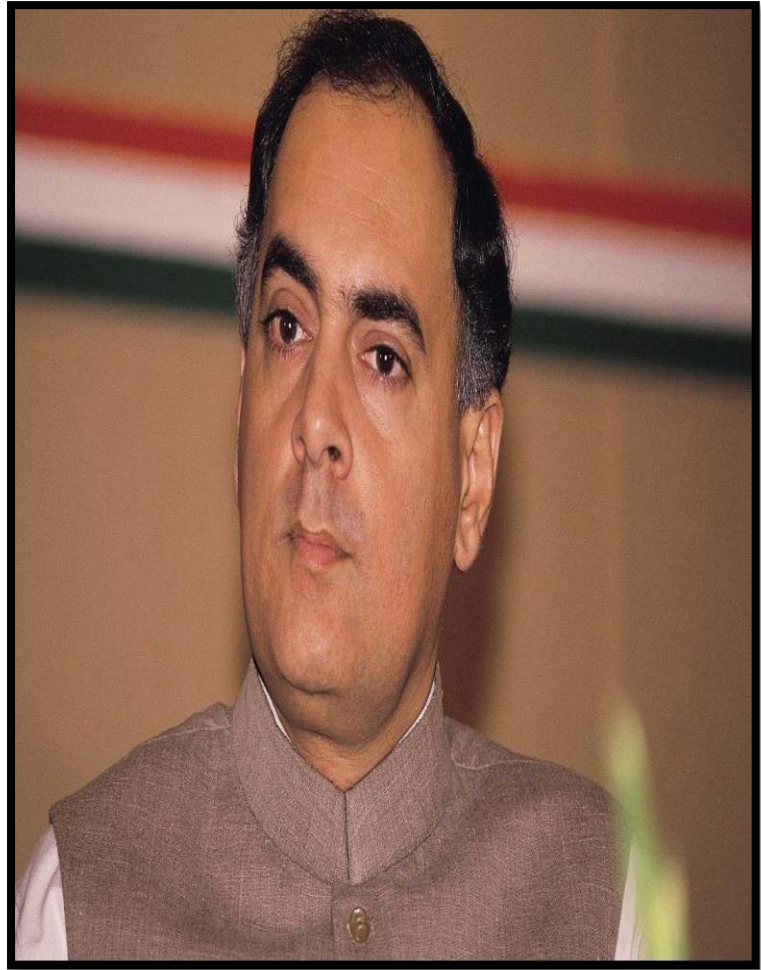
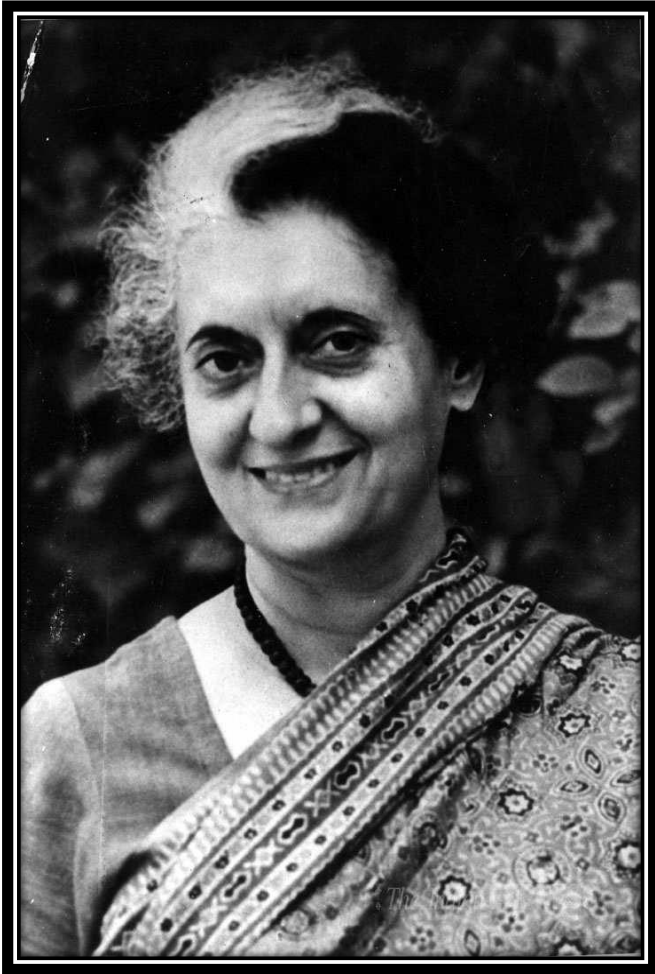
II BA HISTORY (3rd Semester)



Indira Awaas Yojana



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- **Indira Awaas Yojana** is a social welfare flagship programme, created by the *Indian Government*, to ***provide housing for the rural poor in India.***
- The *differentiation is made between rural poor and urban poor* for a separate set of schemes operate for the urban poor.

- This scheme was launched by ***Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India*** at that time.
- It was one of the major flagship programs of the ***Rural Development Ministry*** to construct houses for **BPL** population in the villages.
- Under the scheme, financial assistance worth ₹70000 (US\$1,000) in plain areas and ₹75000 (US\$1,100) in difficult areas (high land area) is provided for construction of houses.
- The houses are allotted in the name of the **woman or jointly between husband and wife.**

- The ***construction of the houses*** is the *sole responsibility of the beneficiary* and ***engagement of contractors is strictly prohibited.***
- **Sanitary latrine** and **smokeless chullah** are required to be constructed along with each **IAY** house for which additional financial assistance is provided from ***Total Sanitation Campaign*** and ***Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana*** respectively.
- This scheme, operating ***since 1985,*** ***provides subsidies and cash-assistance*** to people in villages to construct their houses, themselves.

HISTORY

- Started in **1985** as part of the *Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)*, *Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)* was subsumed in *Jawahar rojgar Yojana (JRY)* in **1989** and has been operating as an independent scheme since **1996**.
- From **1995–96** the scheme has been further extended to *widows or next-of-kin of defence personnel killed in action, ex-servicemen and retired members of the paramilitary forces* who wish to live in rural areas as long as they meet basic eligibility criteria.

- Given that India has been historically ***a populous and poor country***, the need of proper housing for the refugees and villagers has been a focus of Government's welfare schemes since the time of India's independence.
- As a result various welfare schemes like ***Construction Assistance Scheme*** have been ongoing ***since the 1950s***.
- However, it was only in the ***1983*** that a focussed fund for creation of housing for ***scheduled castes (SCs), scheduled tribes (STs)*** and freed ***bonded labour*** was set up under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (***RLEGP***).
- This gave birth to IAY in the ***fiscal year 1985–86***.

Purpose

- *Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, freed bonded labourers, minorities and non-SC/ST rural households in the BPL category, widows and next-of-kin to defence personnel/paramilitary forces killed in action (irrespective of their income criteria), ex-servicemen and retire Scheme.*

Implementation

- IAY is an allocation based, centrally sponsored scheme funded on a cost sharing basis between the *Central Government and the State Government in the 75%:25% ratio*, except in case of North-eastern states and Union Territories (UTs). *For NE states the central government funds 90% and 100% for the UTs.*
- The funds are allocated to the states based on 75% weightage of rural housing shortage and 25% weightage of poverty ratio.
- The housing shortage is as per the official published figures of *Registrar General of India based on the 2001 Census.*

Current Provisions

- As per the ***Budget 2011***, the total funds allocated for IAY have been set at **₹100 billion (US\$1.5 billion)** for construction of houses for ***BPL families*** with special focus on the ***Left Wing Extremist (LWE)*** districts.

Impact

- Since **1985**, **25.2 million houses** have been constructed under the scheme.
- Under the **Bharat Nirman Phase 1** project, **6 million houses were targeted and 7.1 million actually constructed from 2005–06 to 2008–09**.
- Additional, **12 million houses** are planned to be constructed or *renovated under the Bharat Nirman Phase 2*.
- According to the **official 2001 figures**, the total **rural housing shortage was 14.825 million houses**.

Management Information System (MIS)

- A software called ***AWAAS Soft*** was launched in ***July 2010*** to assist in improved administration of this scheme.

- "Indira Awaas Yojana" (IAY) was launched by Rajiv Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India in 1985 and was restructured as "**Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awaas Yojana**" (PMGAY) in 2015.



सत्यमेव जयते

Ministry of Rural Development
Government of India



प्रधान मंत्री

आवास योजना-ग्रामीण

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin

Empowering the Poor - Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Rural

A home for every Indian

**1 crore
houses to be
constructed by
2019**



**House size
increased from 20
sq. mtr to 25 sq. mtr**

**Unit assistance
increased from Rs.
70,000 to Rs. 1,20,000**

**Every house
will have a
toilet**

