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**“A STUDY OF BUDGET AND SCHEMES OF ZILLA PARISHAD IN INDIA”****Shripati Ankushrao Pawar****Assistant Professor & Head, Department of Economics, S.A.S. College, Mukhed  
Dist. Nanded, Maharashtra.****ABSTRACT :**

*The word “Budget” was derived from the Middle English word “bowgette”, which came from Middle French “bougette—meaning a leather bag. The Indian budget is presented in Parliament on a date fixed by the President. The Budget speech of the finance minister is normally has two parts. Part A deals with general economic survey of the country while Part B relates to taxation proposals.*

**KEYWORDS :** *Middle English word , Indian budget , general economic survey.*

**INTRODUCTION :**

Finance Minister presents the annual Union Budget in the Parliament generally on the last working day of February. The Budget is the most extensive account of the Government finances, in which revenues from all sources and expenses of all activities undertaken are aggregated. It includes the revenue budget and the capital budget. It also comprises estimates for the next fiscal year called budgeted estimates. The Ministry of Finance, Planning Commission, Administrative Ministries and the Comptroller & Auditor General are the main players in the declaration of the Union Budget.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**

The present study is based upon secondary sources of the data which is collected by the researcher from various books, research papers, news, articles, newspapers and various websites.

**OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**

1. To know about Budget in India
2. To know the History of Budget in India
3. To study Various Schemes of Zilla Parishad for Rural Development.

**BUDGET IN INDIA:**

Budget of India, also referred to as the Annual financial statement in the Article 112 of the Constitution of India,[1] is the annual budget of the Republic of India. The Government presents it on the first day of February so that it could be materialized before the commencement of new financial year in April. Till 2016 it was presented on the last working day of February by the Finance Minister of India in Parliament. The budget, which is presented by means of the Finance bill and the Appropriation bill has to be passed by both the Houses before it can come into effect from April 1, the start of India's financial year.

An Interim Budget is not the same as a 'Vote on Account'. While a 'Vote on Account' deals only with the expenditure side of the government's budget, an Interim Budget is a complete set of accounts, including

both expenditure and receipts. An Interim Budget gives the complete financial statement, very similar to a full Budget. While the law does not debar the Union government from introducing tax changes, normally during an election year, successive governments have avoided making any major changes in income tax laws during an Interim Budget.

As of September 2017, Morarji Desai has presented 10 budgets which is the highest followed by P Chidambaram's 9 and Pranab Mukherjee's 8. Yashwant Sinha, Yashwantrao Chavan and C.D. Deshmukh have presented 7 budgets each while Manmohan Singh and T.T. Krishnamachari have presented 6 budgets.

### **First Indian Budget:**

The Budget was first introduced in India on 7th April, 1860 from East-India Company to British Crown. The first Indian Budget was presented by James Wilson on February 18, 1869. Mr Wilson was the Finance Member of the India Council that advised the Indian Viceroy. He was Scottish businessman, economist and Liberal politician. He founded The Economist and the Standard Chartered Bank.

### **First FM was Sir RK Shanmukham Chetty:**

The first FM's post went to Sir RK Shanmukham Chetty, industrialist, erstwhile Diwan of Cochin state and Constitutional Adviser to the Chamber of Princes. He had been a member of the pro-British Justice Party. The first budget of Independent India was presented by Mr. Chetty on November 26, 1947, in the backdrop of partition and riots. Since then India has had as many 80 budgets.

Our Budget follows the UK Budget in many ways, including, for many years, timing, since it used to be held at 5:30 pm which was noon in the UK.

### **First budget of the Republic of India:**

Mr Chetty was succeeded by John Mathai. Mr Mathai in 1949-50 delivered the most lucid Budget Speech as he decided not to read out all the details telling members that a White Paper with all details was being circulated. He then gave a small lecture on inflation and economic policy. It was the first Budget for an actually united India, since it included the financial statements for former Princely States and where the biggest news was the news of forming of Planning Commission and the need for having five-year plans.

### **Mr Mathai replaced by CD Deshmukh:**

John Mathai was succeeded by CD Deshmukh. Mr. Deshmukh, the first Indian Governor of the Reserve Bank of India as well as the Finance Minister, presented an interim budget for 1951-52. The major concern of Mr Deshmukh was to find money for the Plans which meant higher taxes. In one Budget Speech he tried to buck up taxpayers with the story of a letter he claimed he had got from a villager who paid no taxes, but wanted to help.

Deshmukh said, "He has remitted a sum of Rs 5 to me and has promised to remit a similar sum every year... so long as the common run of our people can produce men and women with this spirit, this country can face the future, however difficult it may be, with confidence." It is not recorded if this made taxpayers happier to pay rather more than Rs 5.

### **Schemes of Zilla Parishad for Rural Development:**

#### **1. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojna:**

This programme was launched in April, 1999. This is a holistic programme covering all aspects of self employment such as organisation of the poor into self help groups, training, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing.

#### **Objective:**

The objective of SGSY is to provide sustainable income to the rural poor. The programme aims at establishing a large number of micro-enterprises in the rural areas, based upon the potential of the rural poor. It is envisaged that every family assisted under SGSY will be brought above the poverty-line with in a period of three years.

**Scope:**

This programme covers families below poverty line in rural areas of the country. Within this target group, special safeguards have been provided by reserving 50% of benefits for SCs/STs, 40% for women and 3% for physically handicapped persons. Subject to the availability of the funds, it is proposed to cover 30% of the rural poor in each block in the next 5 years.

**Funding:**

SGSY is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and funding is shared by the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25 respectively.

**Strategy:**

SGSY is a Credit-cum-Subsidy programme. It covers all aspects of self-employment, such as organisation of the poor into self-help groups, training, credit technology, infrastructure and marketing. Efforts would be made to involve women members in each self-help group. SGSY lays emphasis on activity clusters. Four-five activities will be identified for each block with the approval of Panchayat Samities. The Gram Sabha will authenticate the list of families below the poverty line identified in BPL census. Identification of individual families suitable for each key activity will be made through a participatory process. Closer attention will be paid on skill development of the beneficiaries, known as swarozgaris, and their technology and marketing needs.

**How to Seek Assistance:**

For assistance under the programme, District Rural Development Agencies and Block Development Officers may be contacted.

**2. Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojna:**

The critical importance of rural infrastructure in the development of village economy is well known. A number of steps have been initiated by the Central as well as the State Governments for building the rural infrastructure. The public works programme have also contributed significantly in this direction.

**OBJECTIVE:**

Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojna (JGSY) is the restructured, streamlined and comprehensive version of the erstwhile Jawahar Rozagar Yojana. Designed to improve the quality of life of the poor, JGSY has been launched on 1st April, 1999. The primary objective of the JGSY is the creation of demand driven community village infrastructure including durable assets at the village level and assets to enable the rural poor to increase the opportunities for sustained employment. The secondary objective is the generation of supplementary employment for the unemployed poor in the rural areas. The wage employment under the programme shall be given to Below Poverty Line(BPL) families.

**Scope:**

JGSY is implemented entirely at the village Panchayat level. Village Panchayat is the sole authority for preparation of the Annual Plan and its implementation.

**Funding:**

The programme will be implemented as Centrally Sponsored Scheme on cost sharing basis between the Centre and the State in the ratio of 75:25 respectively.

**Strategy:**

The programme is to be implemented by the Village Panchayats with the approval of Gram Sabha. No other administrative or technical approval will be required. For works/schemes costing more than 50,000/-, after taking the approval of the Gram Sabha, the Village Panchayat shall seek the technical/administrative approval of appropriate authorities. Panchayats may spend upto 15% of allocation on maintenance of assets created under the programme within its geographical boundary. 22.5% of JGSY funds have been earmarked

for individual beneficiary schemes for SC/STs. 3% of annual allocation would be utilised for creation of barrier free infrastructure for the disabled. The funds to the Village Panchayats will be allocated on the basis of the population. The upper ceiling of 10,000 population has been removed.

**How to Seek Assistance:**

Village Pradhan, Panchayat members, Block Development Officer, District Collector or District Rural Development Agency may be contacted.

**3. Indira Aawas Yojana:**

IAY is the flagship rural housing scheme which is being implemented by the Government of India with an aim of providing shelter to the poor below poverty line. The Government of India has decided that allocation of funds under IAY (Indira Awas Yojna) will be on the basis of poverty ratio and housing shortage.

**Objective:**

The objective of IAY is primarily to help construction of new dwelling units as well as conversion of unserviceable kutcha houses into pucca/semi-pucca by members of SC/STs, freed bonded labourers and also non-SC/ST rural poor below the poverty line by extending them grant-in-aid.

**Scope:**

IAY is a beneficiary-oriented programme aimed at providing houses for SC/ST households who are victims of atrocities, households headed by widows/unmarried women and SC/ST households who are below the poverty line. This scheme has been in effect from 1st April, 1999.

**FUNDING:**

IAY is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme funded on cost sharing basis between the Govt. of India and the States in the ratio of 75:25 respectively.

**Strategy:**

Grant of Rs. 20,000/- per unit is provided in the plain areas and Rs. 22,000/- in hilly/difficult areas for the construction of a house. For conversion of a kutcha house into in pucca house, Rs. 10,000/- is provided. Sanitary laterines and chulahs are integral part of the house. In construction/upgradation of the house, cost effective and environment friendly technologies, materials and designs are encouraged. The household is allotted in the name of a female member of beneficiary household.

**How to Seek Assistance:**

The person concerned should contact the Village Panchayat or Village Level Worker or the Block Development Officer or District Rural Development Agency.

**4. DRDA ADMINISTRATION:**

District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) has traditionally been the principal organ at the District level to oversee the implementation of the anti-poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. Created originally for implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), the DRDAs were subsequently entrusted with a number of programmes, both of the Central and State Governments. Since inception, the administrative costs of the DRDA (District Rural Development Agency) were met by setting aside a part of the allocations for each programme. Of late, the number of programmes had increased and several programmes have been restructured with a view to making them more effective. While an indicative staffing structure was provided to the DRDAs, experience showed that there was no uniformity in the staffing structure. It is in this context that a new centrally sponsored scheme - DRDA Administration - has been introduced from 1st April, 1999 based on the recommendations of an inter-ministerial committee known as Shankar Committee. The new scheme replaces the earlier practice of allocating percentage of programme funds to the administrative costs.

**Objective:**

The objective of the scheme of DRDA (District Rural Development Agency) Administration is to strengthen the DRDAs and to make them more professional and effective. Under the scheme, DRDA is visualised as specialised agency capable of managing anti-poverty programmes of the Ministry on the one hand and effectively relate these to the overall efforts of poverty eradication in the district on the other.

**Funding:**

The funding pattern of the programme will be in the ratio of 75:25 between the Centre and the States.

**Strategy:**

The DRDA will continue to watch over and ensure effective utilisation of the funds intended for anti-poverty programmes. It will need to develop distinctive capabilities for poverty eradication. It will perform tasks which are different from Panchayati Raj Institutions and line departments. The DRDAs would deal only with the anti-poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. If DRDAs are to be entrusted with programmes of other Ministries or those of the State Governments, it must be ensured that these have a definite anti-poverty focus. In respect of such States where DRDA does not have a separate identity and separate accounts.

**5. Basic Minimum Services:**

The Government of India launched this scheme in 1997 incorporating seven vital services of importance to common people. The State Government has opted to provide shelter to shelter-less below poverty line under this scheme.

**Objective:**

The objective of providing this scheme is to supplement the constitution of dwelling units for members of SC/ST, freed bonded labour and also non-SC/ST rural poor below the poverty line by providing them with grant.

**Funding:**

The Central Government provides additional funds for Basic Minimum Services subject to the condition that the State Government will provide 15% of the required funds.

**Execution:**

Additional Indira Awas are being constructed with the guidelines analogous to that for the Awas Yojana. The salient features are:

Rs. 20,000/- is provided to the beneficiaries for construction of the houses in phases. Sanitary latrines and smokeless chulah are integral part of the houses.

Houses are allotted in the name of female members of the family or in joint names of both spouses. Selection of construction technology, materials and design is left entirely to the choice of beneficiaries. Contractors, Middlemen or the Departmental Agencies have no role in the construction of houses.

Cost effective and environment friendly housing technologies/design and materials are provided.

**6. Community Development:**

The State Govt. launched a scheme in 1980-81 to enable the members of legislature to execute the small schemes of their choice that are developmental and are based on immediate felt local needs, as per the guidelines issued for this purpose. Under this scheme Rs.50.00 lakh has to be provided to each member of the State Legislative.

**OBJECTIVE:**

The objective of this scheme is to facilitate immediate execution of locally important schemes, whose execution may otherwise span over a large period - as per the list of Do's and Don't indicated in the guidelines.

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**Funding:**

This is a State Plan Scheme whose expenditure is fully borne by the State Government.

**Execution:**

Each legislator is supposed to indicate choice of schemes to the tune of Rs fifty lakhs per year to be taken up in his/her constituency to the concerned Deputy Development Commissioner, which will get them implemented by following the established procedures contained in the guidelines and circulars issued by the Rural Development Department.

**Contact Info:**

Local MLA/MLC may be contacted for schemes to be taken up under Community Development Programme.

**7. Drought-Prone Areas Program:**

The Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) aims at mitigating the adverse effects of drought on the production of crops and livestock and productivity of land, water and human resources. It strives to encourage restoration of ecological balance and seeks to improve the economic and social conditions of the poor and the disadvantaged sections of the rural community.

**Scope:**

DPAP is a people's programme with Government assistance. There is a special arrangement for maintenance of assets and social audit by Panchayati Raj Institutions. Development of all categories of land belonging to Gram Panchayats, Government and individuals fall within the limits of the selected watersheds for development.

**Funding:**

Allocation is to be shared equally by the Centre and State Govt. on 75:25 basis. Watershed community is to contribute for maintenance of assets created. Utilisation of 50% of allocation under the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) is for the watershed development. Funds are directly released to Zila Parishads/District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) to sanction projects and release funds to Watershed Committees and Project Implementation Agencies.

**Strategy:**

Village community, including self-help/user groups, undertake area development by planning and implementation of projects on watershed basis through Watershed Associations and Watershed Committees constituted from among themselves. The Government supplements their work by creating social awareness, imparting training and providing technical support through project implementation agencies.

**How to Seek Assistance:**

Non-Government organisations can approach the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) for appointment as Project Implementation Agencies.

**8. MP Local Development Program:**

MPLADS was launched in December 1993 as a central sector scheme to enable Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha to execute the schemes of their choice that are developmental and based on locally felt needs within the guidelines for this purpose.

**Objective:**

The basic objective of this programme is to facilitate immediate execution of small but locally important schemes, whose execution may otherwise span over a huge period. The works which can be carried out under this scheme are - construction of buildings for schools, hostels, libraries and shelter for

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old/handicapped, construction of link/approach roads, culverts/bridges, public irrigation and public drainage facilities etc. as indicated in the guidelines.

**Funding:**

The Government of India provides cent-percent fund for this scheme. Each MP has the choice to suggest work to the tune of Rs. Two crores per year to be taken up in his/her constituency.

**Execution:**

Execution of this scheme is done through the detailed guidelines and circulars issued from time to time on matters relating to operational details by the Department of Programme Implementation, Govt. of India.

**Contact Info:**

Local MPs of Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha may be contacted.

**9. Credit-Cum-Subsidy Scheme for Rural Housing:**

There were a large number of households in the rural areas which could not be covered under the IAY, as either they do not fall into the range of eligibility or due to the limits imposed by the available budget. On the other hand due to limited repayment capacity, these rural households cannot take benefit of fully loan based schemes offered by some of the housing finance institutions. The need of this majority can be met through a scheme which is part credit and part subsidy based.

**Objective:**

The objective of this scheme for rural housing is to facilitate construction of houses for rural families who have some repayment capacity. The scheme aims at eradicating shelterlessness from the rural area of the country.

**Scope:**

The scheme provides shelter to rural families who have not been covered under IAY and who are desirous of possessing a house. All rural households having annual income up to Rs. 32,000/- are covered under this scheme.

**Funding:**

The funds are shared by the Centre and the State in the ratio of 75:25 respectively.

**Strategy:**

Rural poor just above the poverty line are entitled to get the benefits of the scheme. A maximum subsidy of Rs. 10,000/- per unit is provided for the construction of a house. Sanitary latrine and smokeless chulha are integral part of the house. Cost effective and environment friendly technologies, materials, designs, etc. are encouraged. Sixty per cent (60%) of the houses are allocated to SC/ST rural poor.

**How to Seek Assistance:**

State Governments decide the implementing agency, which may be the State Housing Board, State Housing Corporation, specified scheduled Commercial bank, Housing Finance Institution or the DRDA/ZP. The person desirous of getting benefit of the scheme may approach the implementing agency.

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