

# NABARD SCHEME HANDOUTS

## National Social Assistance Programme



ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय | Ministry of Rural Development  
भारत सरकार | GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

# NSAP

*National Social Assistance Programme*  
Pension Processing System (NSAP-PPS) - State Scheme enabled



Candidates are advised to refer "CLASS" taken for this scheme for better understanding

## National Social Assistance Programme

- NSAP stands for National Social Assistance Programme. NSAP was launched on 15th August, 1995.
- The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) represents a significant step towards the fulfillment of the Directive Principles in Article 41 and 42 of the Constitution recognizing the concurrent responsibility of the Central and the State Governments in the matter. In particular, Article 41 of the Constitution of India directs the State to provide public assistance to its citizens in case of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement and in other cases of undeserved want within the limit of its economic capacity and development.
- National Social Assistance Programme is a social security and welfare programme to provide support to aged persons, widows, disabled persons and bereaved families on death of primary bread winner, belonging to below poverty line households.
- Falls under MoRD

Presently NSAP comprises of five schemes, namely –

- Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS),
- Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS),
- Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS),
- National Family Benefit Scheme NFBS) and
- Annapurna.

**Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)** : The eligible age for IGNOAPS is 60 years. The pension is Rs.200 p.m. for persons between 60 years and 79 years. For persons who are 80 years and above the pension is Rs.500/- per month.

**Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)** : The eligible age is 40 years and the pension is Rs.300 per month. After attaining the age of 80 years, the beneficiary will get Rs.500/- per month.

**Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)** : The eligible age for the pensioner is 18 years and above and the disability level has to be 80%. The amount is Rs.300 per month and after attaining the age of 80 years, the beneficiary will get Rs 500/- per month. Dwarfs will also be an eligible category for this pension. There is no proposal in regard to revision in pension amount under the NSAP, including IGNOAPS, under consideration at present. The States/UTs are, however, encouraged to provide top-ups over and above the central assistance under the NSAP. Presently, these amounts range from Rs. 50 to Rs. 3000 per month per beneficiary under IGNOAPS.

**National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)** : Rs. 20000/- will be given as a lumpsum assistance to the bereaved household in the event of death of the bread - winner. It is clarified that

any event of death (natural or otherwise) would make the family eligible for assistance. A woman in the family, who is a home maker, is also considered as a 'bread - winner' for this purpose. The family benefit will be paid to such surviving member of the household of the deceased poor , who after local inquiry, is found to be the head of the household. For the purpose of the scheme, the term "household' would include spouse, minor children, unmarried daughters and dependent parents. In case of death of an unmarried adult, the term household would include minor brothers/ sisters and dependent parents. The death of such a bread - winner should have occurred whilst he/ she is more than 18 years of age and less than 60 years of age. The assistance would be given to every case of death of breadwinner in a family.

**Annapurna Scheme** : 10 kgs of food grains (wheat or rice) is given per month per beneficiary. The scheme aims at providing food security to meet the requirements of those eligible old aged persons who have remained uncovered under the IGNOAPS.

The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) represents a significant step towards the fulfillment of the Directive Principles in Articles of the Constitution recognizing the concurrent responsibility of the Central and the State Governments in the matter. In particular, Article ..... of the Constitution of India directs the State to provide public assistance to its citizens in case of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement and in other cases of undeserved want within the limit of its economic capacity and development. National Social Assistance Programme is a social security and welfare programme to provide support to aged persons, widows, disabled persons and bereaved families on death of primary bread winner, belonging to below poverty line households.

**Q1. Radheshyam is 65 years of age, what is the quantum of assistance he will be getting under the scheme?**

- a. 200/-
- b. 300/-
- c. 400/-
- d. 500/-
- e. 600/-

**Q2. Asha a widow is eligible for what quantum under the scheme?**

- a. 200/-
- b. 300/-
- c. 400/-
- d. 500/-
- e. 600/-

**Q3. Ramu is physically disabled and is presently 82 years of age, what assistance he will be getting under the scheme?**

- a. 200/-
- b. 300/-
- c. 400/-
- d. 500/-
- e. 600/-

**Q4. At % of old age population under the scheme may get benefit under the scheme as per Census 2011?**

- a. 4.2
- b. 5.6
- c. 6.4
- d. 8.6

e. 10.2

Q5. Article ..... provides that the State shall make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief

- a. 40
- b. 41
- c. 42
- d. 43
- e. 44

6. Identify blank in the above passage?

- a. 40
- b. 41
- c. 42
- d. 43
- e. 44

Q7. National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS) falls under aegis of which of the following ministry?

- a. Health
- b. Women
- c. Rural Development
- d. Social Justice
- e. None

Q8. Which of the following department in states implements the above scheme?

- a. Social Welfare
- b. Rural Development
- c. Labour department
- d. Revenue department
- e. All

Q9. NSAP scheme is applicable to

- a. Rural areas
- b. Urban areas
- c. Suburb areas
- d. Both a and c
- e. All

**Q10. On 1st April, 2000 a new Scheme known as Annapurna Scheme was launched. This scheme aimed at providing food security to meet the requirement of those ..... who, though eligible, have remained uncovered under the NOAPS. Under the Annapurna Scheme 10 kgs of food grains per month are provided free of cost to the beneficiary.**

- a. Widows**
  - b. Physically disabled**
  - c. Senior Citizen**
  - d. Only b and c**
  - e. All**
- .....

**It is a unique scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development wherein, for the first time, the leadership, capacity, commitment and energy of the Members of Parliament are being leveraged directly for development at the Gram Panchayat level. The goal of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) is to translate the comprehensive and organic vision of Mahatma Gandhi on village development into reality. These 'Adarsh Grams' are desired to serve as 'nucleus of health, cleanliness, greenery and cordiality' within the village community and become schools of local development and governance, inspiring neighbouring Gram Panchayats. SAGY aims at instilling certain values in the villages and their people so that villages get transformed into models for others. These values include ensuring the involvement of all sections of society in all aspects related to the life of the village, especially in decision-making related to governance, adhering to Antyodaya – enabling the "poorest and the weakest person" in the village to achieve well-being, affirming gender equality, ensuring respect for women, guaranteeing social justice, instilling dignity of labour and the spirit of community service and voluntarism. Besides, promoting a culture of cleanliness, living in consonance with nature – ensuring balance between development and ecology, preserving and promoting the local cultural heritage, inculcating mutual cooperation, self-help and self-reliance, fostering peace and harmony in the village community, bringing about transparency, accountability and probity in public life, nurturing local self-governance, adhering to the values enshrined in the Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties of the Indian Constitution are also desired.**

**Q.1 In the SAGY guidelines, as per component 10 (d) the .....is the nodal officer for implementing SAGY.**

- a. Designated Officer**
- b. District Collector**
- c. Block Development officer**
- c. Secretary MoRD of that state**

d. Rural extension Officer

e. None

**Q.2 Presently which phase of the scheme is in operation?**

a. III

b. IV

c. V

d. VI

e. VII

**Q3. SAGY is associated with**

1. Personal Development

2. Human Development

3. Social Development

4. Economic Development

5. Environmental Development

a. 1 and 2 only

b. 3 and 4 only

c. 3,4 and 5 only

d. 2,3,4 and 4 only

e. 1,2,3,4 and 5

**Q4. Gram Panchayat is basic unit for the scheme. What is the population considered for the scheme in plains?**

a. 500-1000

b. 1000-2000

c. 1000-3000

d. 500-2000

e. 3000-5000

**Q5. Who among the following can choose gram panchayat for development from any district of India?**

a. Lok Sabha MP

b. Rajya Sabha MP

c. Nominated MP

d. MLA

e. All

**Q6. Identify the time bound plan created under SAGY?**

a. Gram Panchayat Plan

b. Village Development Plan

c. Executive plan



d. Nucleus Plan

e. None

**Q7. SAGY is guided by which of the following approach/approaches?**

a. Leveraging the leadership, capacity, commitment and energy of the Members of Parliament (MP) to develop model Gram Panchayats.

b. Engaging with and mobilizing the community for participatory local level development.

c. Converging different government programmes as well as private and voluntary initiatives to achieve comprehensive development in tune with people's aspirations and local potential.

d. Building partnerships with voluntary organizations, cooperatives and academic and research institutions.

e. All

**Q8. Term Antyodaya means**

a. Poor People

b. BPL People

c. Marginalized

d. Last person in society

e. Vulnerable people