

THE QUAIDE MILLETH COLLEGE FOR MEN

RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

I.B.COM CO.OP – BXB2A

1. What is Rural Development?

Rural development is the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in **rural areas**, often relatively isolated and sparsely populated **areas**. **Rural development** has traditionally centered on the exploitation of land-intensive natural resources such as agriculture and forestry.

2. State the Objectives of Rural Development.

1. To improve the living standards by providing food, shelter, clothing, employment and education.
2. To Increase productivity in rural areas and reduce poverty.
3. To involve people in planning and development through their participation in decision making and through centralization of administration.
4. To ensure distributive Justice and equalization of opportunities in the society.

3. Explain the Strategies of Rural Development.

Strategies in Rural Development:

A strategy consists of an ordering of various policy parameters to attain the desired goals. Different strategies emphasize and give importance to different mixes of agrarian relations, techniques of production and state policies in order to achieve the goals of rural development. To illustrate some of the relevant issues, there air various types of rural development strategies.

Followings are various types of rural development strategies giving central importance to agrarian relations for purpose of classification:

1. A strategy based on collectivization of resources.
2. A strategy based on regulated capitalist perspective.
3. A strategy based on peasant agrarian perspective.
4. A strategy based on Laissez-Faire or un-regulated free market capitalist perspective.

4. Explain the Gurgaon Experiment.

Gurgaon Experiment

Rural uplift movement on a mass scale was first started by Mr. F.I. Brayne, Dy. Commissioner in the Gurgaon district of Punjab in 1920. The work gathered momentum after 1933 when Mr. Brayne was appointed as Commissioner of Rural Reconstruction in the Punjab. In 1935-36, the Government of India granted Rs. One crore for the work which acted as a stimulus. After that the work was transferred to the Cooperative Department and Better Living Societies were organized to take up this work in the villages.

Objectives:

1. To increase agricultural production.
2. To stop wastage of money on social and religious functions.
3. To improve healthy standard of the people.
4. To organize welfare programmes.

Activities:

1. Appointment of village guides.
2. Propaganda through films, folk songs, dramas etc.
3. Rural Economics and domestic Economics Schools.

Short Comings:

1. A one man show.
2. Village guides were un-experienced and untrained.
3. No comprehensive planning.
4. No continuity in the work.
5. Limited to few villages.
6. Force not persuasion.

5. Discuss the Baroda Experiment.**Baroda Experiment**

The first rural reconstruction centre was set up in 1932 and the work commenced in a group of villages round Kosamba (in Navsari District). The basic idea underlying the rural reconstruction experiment in the rural areas around Baroda were: "The single outstanding fact in the agricultural economy of India is that owing to seasonal and other conditions, work on the land is possible only during a portion of the year. Millions of people are, thus, unemployed over periods of the year ranging from two to three months in the highly irrigated areas to as much as eight to nine months in the dry tracts. This long interval of enforced idleness and dreary waiting between crop and crop leads to evil, economic and moral, which it is unnecessary to describe to those who know village life in India-the squalor and rivalries, and factions and the litigation which has been described as 'our second greatest industry.' No lasting improvement can be achieved in the conditions of rural life unless all sides of it are attacked at the same time; the many sides of it are all so closely interconnected."

The centre aimed at:

1. Effecting an improvement in all aspects of rural life i. e. changing the outlook of the agriculturists, the problem being "the development of the desire for a higher standard of living,"
2. To undertake intensive work to release this aim,
3. To develop best type of village leadership; and to undertake the following programme:

a) Economic Programme consisted of:

- (i) Development of subsidiary occupation like kitchen gardening, weaving, poultry farming, sericulture, bee-keeping etc.
- (ii) Farm improvements in cotton and other crops
- (iii) Co-operative society to inculcate thrift and
- (iv) The village panchayats to provide for sanitation, village roads and drinking water supply.

b) Education and Moral Programmes included Adult Education: development of community sense and of a feeling of solidarity in the village; propaganda against evils like early marriages and unreasonable customs connected with social observances; the proper use of village libraries; the scout movement and other educative work through lantern lectures; in short, making village life full and interesting. The village school should be the centre of all such activities.

The programme of rural reconstruction was to be part of a wider programme for bringing about a rapid increase in standard of living. Increased agriculture production lay at root of all development. Therefore, the programme was progressively expanded to cover measures such as provision of irrigation facilities; conservation of soil; production of nucleus seed; their multiplication and distribution; education in agriculture and supplementary occupations.

6. Elucidate the Etawah Project.

Etawah Project

The idea of this pilot project was conceived in 1945 but was put into action in September, 1948 at Mahewa Village about 11 miles away from Etawah in United Province. Lt. Col. Albert Mayer of U.S.A. was the Originator of this project. Initially 64 villages were selected which then increased to 97. The Government of UP and Point-4 programme of U.S.A. provided help for this project.

Objectives:

1. To see the extent of improvement possible in an average district.
2. To see how quickly results could be achieved.
3. To ascertain the permanency and applicability of results to other areas.
4. To find out methods of gaining and growing confidence of the villagers.

5. To build up a sense of community living.
6. To build up a spirit of self help in the villagers.

Activities:

1. Broadening the mental horizons of the villagers by educative and persuasive approach.
2. Training of village level workers.
3. Co-ordination between Departments and Agencies.
4. Conducting demonstrations.
5. Covered subjects like crop yields, soil conservations, animal husbandry sanitation and social education.

Strong Points:

1. Villager's participation.
2. Through planning and integrated approach.

7. Describe the Nilokheri Experiment.

Nilokheri Experiment

The programme was originally started to rehabilitate 7000 displaced persons from Pakistan and later integrated with the 100 surrounding villages into what came to be a rural cum urban township. It was built around the vocational training centre that was transferred from Kurukshetra, in July, 1948 to the 1100 acres of swampy land on the Delhi-Ambala highway. The central figure of this project was shri S.K. Dey, later Union minister of Community Development and cooperatives upto 1965. The scheme called "Mazdoor Manzil" aimed at self-sufficiency for the rural-cum-urban township in all the essential requirements of life. The colony had school, an agricultural farm, polytechnic training centre, dairy, poultry farm, piggery farm, horticulture garden, printing press, garment factory, engineering workshop, soap factory, etc.

8. Explain the Firka Development Scheme.

Firka Development Scheme of Madras

It was government sponsored and aimed at the attainment of the Gandhian ideal of Gram Swaraj. The scheme was launched in 1946 in 34 Firkas throughout the state and on April 1, 1950, it was extended to another 50 additional Firkas, at the rate of two Firkas for each district. The scheme, which aimed at attacking of the rural problems as a whole, as well as in parts, consisted of short term plans for the development of rural communications, water supply, formation of panchayats, organization of cooperatives and programmes for sanitation, as also long term plans to make the area self-sufficient through agricultural, irrigational and livestock improvements and the development of khadi and other cottage industries.

The collector, was primarily responsible for the successful working of the scheme in the district. Each Firka was divided into 5 to 10 groups of villages which were put in the charges of Gram Sewaks. Each Firka or Group of Firkas was provided with special staff like agricultural field man, administrative officers, P.W.D., Supervisors and minor irrigation overseers. At the state level, there was a state Rural welfare Board comprising the heads of the departments and influential and constructive social workers. This board drew up the comprehensive plan of Firka Development October, 1947.

In order to effectively stimulate healthy competition between official and non-official agencies, the Government of Madras decided to entrust the development schemes to non-official agencies engaged in doing constructive work. Five non-official agencies were actually selected and paid grants for doing Firka Development of:

1. Rural Reconstruction
2. Drinking water facilities
3. Sanitation
4. Agriculture
5. Khadi and village industries

9. Critically examine the Integrated Rural Development Programme (I R D P).

Integrated Rural Development Programme (I R D P)

IRDP launched on October 2nd. 1980 all over the Country and accordingly all the 15 Blocks of Boudh- Kandhamal district have been covered under the Scheme. Since then, prior the above period, IRDP was in operation in 8 blocks of the district since 1978-79. The I.R.D.P. continues to be a major poverty alleviation programme in the field of Rural Development. The objective of I.R.D.P. is to enable identified rural poor families to cross the poverty line by providing productive assets and inputs to the target groups. The assets which could be in primary, secondary or tertiary sector are provided through financial assistance in the form of subsidy by the Govt. and term credit advanced by financial institutions. The programme is implemented in all the blocks in the country as a centrally sponsored scheme funded on 50:50 basis by the Centre and State. The Scheme is merged with another scheme named S.G.S.Y. since 01.04.1999.

Limitations:

1. In the integrated rural development, the village has been treated as a homogeneous concept and as a unit of development which is not there. Thus there is a serious problem of uneconomic and non-viable villages or rural settlements that can form a more economically efficient base for integrated rural development.
2. No attempt was made to consider the policy of distribution of land or for more equitable distribution pattern and revitalizing the possessing of other productive assets in the rural areas by limiting size of individuals units.
3. Inability of science and technology to solve, by itself, the problem of rural poverty.

Jawahar Rozgar Yojna was launched on April 1, 1989 by merging National Rural Employment Program (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). At the end of Seventh Five Year Plan So this was a consolidation of the previous employment programs and it was largest National Employment Program of India at that time with a general objective of providing 90-100 Days Employment per person particularly in backward districts. People below Poverty Line were main targets. The Yojna was implemented on rural scale. Every village was to be covered through Panchayati Raj Institutions. The village got aide and support from District Rural Development Authority. Expenditures were born by central & state in 80:20 ratios. Since

1993-94 the Yojna was made more targets oriented and expanded substantially through increased budgetary allocations. It was divided into 3 streams: First Stream: Comprising general works under JRY and also two sub schemes Indira Awas Yojna and Million Wells Scheme. This stream got 75% of the total allocation. In Indira Awas Yojna the allocation was increased from 6% to 10 % and in Million Wells Scheme from 20% to 30 % during that period. Second Stream: This was also called intensified JRY and was implemented in selected 120 backward districts. It got 20% allocation. Third Stream: This was left with 5 % allocation for Innovative programs which included Prevention of labor migration, drought proofing watershed etc. programs. Since April 1, 1999 this Yojna was replaced by Jawahar Gram samridhi Yojna. Later from September 25, 2001, Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojna was merged with Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojna.

10. Critically evaluate TRYSEM Programme.

Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)

1. The Scheme of TRYSEM, a facilitating component of IRDP, aims at providing basic technical and entrepreneurial skills to the rural poor in the age group of 18 to 35 years to enable them to take up income generating activities.
2. The Eighth Plan had emphasized the importance of a proper assessment of the training needs of the rural youth in relation to self and wage-employment opportunities, quality of training and group training. During the Eighth Plan, 15.28 lakh youth were trained under TRYSEM, of whom 34.16 per cent took up self-employment and 15.05 per cent wage-employment; while the remaining 50.79 per cent remained unemployed.
3. With a view to strengthening this programme, several initiatives were taken in the Eighth Plan which include, among others, an increase in the stipend and honorarium rates; emphasis on professional training through the established and recognised institutes like ITIs, Community Polytechnics, Krishi Vigyan Kendras etc., exploring the possibilities of setting up production groups from amongst TRYSEM trainees for undertaking ancillary activities like manufacture and assembly of modern items of production; utilisation of TRYSEM infrastructure funds for the strengthening of Nirmithi Kendras (Rural Building Centres) sponsored by HUDCO for training of youth under TRYSEM in the trades of low

cost housing and the setting up of mini-ITIs at the block level to strengthen the training infrastructure for the rural youth.

4. The TRYSEM programme was evaluated for the first time in a Quick Study (June to August 1993) conducted through independent research institutes/organisations. The main findings of the evaluation study are as under:

- i. Of the total sample districts, area skill surveys were not carried out in 92 per cent of the districts to assess the potential skill requirements. This resulted in a mismatch of job skills in 53.3 per cent of the sample districts.
- ii. Of the total number of beneficiaries, who got training under TRYSEM, roughly 47.19 per cent were unemployed after the training and 32.54 per cent took up self-employment after training of whom 12.41 per cent took up employment in trades other than those in which they were trained.
- iii. A majority of the beneficiaries i.e. 66.52 per cent cited lack of funds as a major reason for not taking up self-employment independently after the training.
- iv. A major proportion of TRYSEM trainees i.e. 53.57 per cent did not apply for loan under IRDP. Of the total beneficiaries, who applied for loan, only about 50 per cent were given assistance under IRDP upon completion of training.
- v. Roughly, 73.38 per cent of the beneficiaries could derive an average monthly turnover up to Rs.1000 as a result of self-employment taken up by them after the training.
- vi. 63 per cent beneficiaries felt no improvement in their socio-economic conditions as a result of TRYSEM training.

5. There has been a poor convergence of TRYSEM with IRDP that has also been reflected in the Fourth Round of the Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP (1992-93). Only 3.88 per cent of the IRDP beneficiaries had received training under TRYSEM.
6. It was also observed that the rural youth trained under TRYSEM were only interested in the stipendiary benefits they received during the course of training and therefore, had not utilised the knowledge gained under the programme for furthering their self-employment prospects. In practice, therefore, such expenditure on training had become anfractuous because of an absence of linkages between the employment opportunities available and training provided. Clearly, TRYSEM has been a weak link in the overall strategy for self-employment in rural areas.

11. Explain the DWCRA Programme.

Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (D W C R A)

The Development of Women and children in rural areas (DWCRA) programme was launched as a sub-component of IRDP and a centrally sponsored scheme of the Department of Rural Development with UNICEF cooperation to strengthen the women's component of poverty alleviation programmes. It is directed at raising the income levels of women of poor households so as to enable their organized participation in social development towards economic self reliance. The DWCRA's primary thrust is on the formation of groups of 15 to 20 women from poor household at the village level for delivery of services like credit and skill training, cash and infrastructural support for self employment. Through the strategy of group formation, the programme aims to improve women's access to basic services of health, education, child care, nutrition and sanitation. It is merged with S.G.S.Y. SWARNAJAYANTI GRAMA SWAROJAGAR YOJANA since 01.04.1999.

1. The special scheme of Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) aims at strengthening the gender component of IRDP.
2. It was started in the year 1982-83, on a pilot basis, in 50 districts and has now been extended to all the districts of the country.

3. DWCRA is directed at improving the living conditions of women and, thereby, of children through the provision of opportunities for self-employment and access to basic social service.

Strategy:

1. The main strategy adopted under this programme is to facilitate access for poor women to employment, skill up gradation, training, credit and other support services so that the DWCRA women as a group can take up income generating activities for supplementing their incomes.
2. It seeks to encourage collective action in the form of group activities that are known to work better and are more sustainable than the individual effort. It encourages the habit of thrift and credit among poor rural women to make them self-reliant.
3. The programme also envisages that this target group would be the focus for convergence of other services like family welfare, health care nutrition, education, childcare, safe drinking water, sanitation and shelter to improve the welfare and quality of life of the family and the community.

12. Describe the IAY Scheme.

Overview of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

The Indira Awaas Yojana is a public housing scheme that was introduced by the government in 1985, as a sub-scheme of the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). This programme aimed to construct houses for free bonded laborers and individuals falling under the SC/ ST category. By 1994, the scheme also included non- SC/ST individuals to benefit from this scheme.

In 1996, the Indira Awaas Yojana became an independent scheme undertaken by the Ministry of Rural Development. The focus of this scheme has broadened to include eradication of rural poverty and providing rural people with various development programs.

Brief History of the Indira Awaas Yojana

The origin of the Indira Awaas Yojana can be traced back to programs such as National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) that was launched in 1980 and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) that was launched in 1983 that made provisions for the construction of houses.

In the fiscal year 1995-96, the IAY program extended its coverage to widows or close family members of defense personnel who are killed in action. Ex-servicemen and retired members of the paramilitary forces were also added to the entitlements offered by this scheme under the condition that these individuals must fulfill the regular eligibility criteria set by Indira Awaas Yojana. Disabled individuals can avail 3% of funds, if they are living in rural areas and are below the poverty-line. Since the fiscal year 2006-07, the Indira Awaas Yojana has set apart funds for minorities as well.

Target Group for Eligibility

This scheme aims to provide assistance in constructing homes for poor sections of rural society. The target group includes households that are Below Poverty Line (BPL) as identified by the Gram Sabha of a village. The Indian Government will provide technical as well as financial assistance for the procurement of plots and construction of houses for these categories. The scheme extends its assistance to households headed by women (matriarchal households), ex-servicemen, SC/ST individuals, non-SC/ST rural households in the BPL category, people with handicaps, freed bonded labourers, marginalized sections of society, widows and next-of-kin to defense personnel/paramilitary forces killed in action (regardless of the income earned), etc. to construct houses.

Benefits of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

The purpose of this program is to:

- Provide support during construction of houses in rural areas
- Supporting the construction of houses with adequate provisions including workplaces within the house
- Designing the houses based on the requirements of the dweller
- Promoting the use of technology and material that are affordable, conducive for generating employment, adaptable, environment friendly, sustainable and easily manageable.
- Identifying and using local material and technology to construct a house that will last for a minimum duration of 30 years at least.
- The scheme extends its assistance to households headed by women (matriarchal households), SC/ST individuals, people with handicaps, marginalized sections of society, etc. to construct houses.

13. Explain the DPAP Programme.

DPAP Programme.

Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) is the “**earliest area development programme**” launched by the Central Government in 1973-74 to tackle the special problems faced by those fragile areas which are constantly affected by severe drought conditions.

These areas are characterized by large human and cattle populations which are continuously putting heavy pressure on the already fragile natural resources base for food, fodder and fuel.

The major problems are continuous depletion of vegetative cover, increase in soil erosion, fall in ground water levels due to continuous exploitation without any effort to recharge the underground aquifers.

14. State the SGSY Scheme.

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) is an vikas initiative launched by the Government of India to provide sustainable income to poorest of the poor people living in rural & urban areas of the country. The scheme was launched on April 1, 1999.

By merging IRDP(Integrated rural development program in 1980), TRYSEM ,DWCRA (development of women in rural area in 1982) and one million wells Yojna ,this scheme was launched .

The SGSY(Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana) aims at providing self-employment to villagers through the establishment of self-help groups. Activity clusters are established based on the aptitude and skill of the people which are nurtured to their maximum potential. Funds are provided by NGOs, banks and financial institutions.

Since its inception, over 2.25 million Self-help groups have been established with an investment of ₹14,403 crore (US\$2.2 billion), profiting over 6.697 million people.

The Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) was launched as an integrated programme for self-employment of the rural poor with effect from April 1, 1999.

15. Explain the **PMGSY Programme**.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) (IAST: Pradhān Mantrī Grām Sadak Yōjanā) (Hindi: प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना, English: Prime Minister's Rural Roads Scheme) is a nationwide plan in India to provide good all-weather road connectivity to unconnected villages. Of 178,000 (1.7 lakh) habitations with a population of above 500 in the plains and above 250 in the hilly areas planned to be connected by all-weather roads, 82% were already connected by December 2017 and work-in-progress on the remaining 47,000 habitations was on-track for completion by March 2019 (c. December 2017).

This Centrally Sponsored Scheme was introduced in 2000 by the then-prime minister of India Atal Behari Vajpayee. The Assam Tribune has reported that the scheme has started to change the lifestyle of many villagers as it has resulted in new roads and upgrade of certain inter-village routes in Manipur.

16. Explain the **NREGA in India**.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (or, NREGA No 42, later renamed as the "Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act", MGNREGA), is an Indian labour law and social security measure that aims to guarantee the 'right to work'.

It aims to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work

The act was first proposed in 1991 by P.V. Narasimha Rao In 2006, it was finally accepted in the parliament and commenced implementation in 625 districts of India. Based on this pilot experience, NREGA was scoped up to covered all the districts of India from 1 April 2008. The statute is hailed by the government as "the largest and most ambitious social security and public works programme in the world". In its World Development Report 2014, the World Bank termed it a "stellar example of rural development".

The MGNREGA was initiated with the objective of "enhancing livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year, to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work". Another aim of

MGNREGA is to create durable assets (such as roads, canals, ponds, wells). Employment is to be provided within 5 km of an applicant's residence, and minimum wages are to be paid. If work is not provided within 15 days of applying, applicants are entitled to an unemployment allowance. Thus, employment under MGNREGA is a legal entitlement¹

MGNREGA is to be implemented mainly by gram panchayats (GPs). The involvement of contractors is banned. Labour-intensive tasks like creating infrastructure for water harvesting, drought relief and flood control are preferred

Apart from providing economic security and creating rural assets, NREGA can help in protecting the environment, empowering rural women, reducing rural-urban migration and fostering social equity, among others."^[8]

The law provides many safeguards to promote its effective management and implementation. The act explicitly mentions the principles and agencies for implementation, list of allowed works, financing pattern, monitoring and evaluation, and most importantly the detailed measures to ensure transparency and accountability

17. Discuss the Significance of the 73rd Amendment Act.

The 73rd Amendment 1992 added a new Part IX to the constitution titled "The Panchayats" covering provisions from Article 243 to 243(O); and a new Eleventh Schedule covering 29 subjects within the functions of the Panchayats.

Significance of the amendment

This amendment implements the article 40 of the DPSP which says that "State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government" and have upgraded them from non-justifiable to justifiable part of the constitution and has put constitutional obligation upon states to enact the Panchayati Raj Acts as per provisions of the Part IX. However, states have been given enough freedom to take their geographical, politico-administrative and others conditions into account while adopting the Panchayati Raj System.

Salient Features

Gram Sabha is a body consisting of *all the persons registered in the electoral rolls* relating to a village comprised within the area of Panchayat at the village level. Since all the persons registered in electoral rolls are members of Gram Sabha, *there are no elected representatives*. Further, Gram Sabha is the only permanent unit in Panchayati Raj system and not constituted for a particular period. Although it serves as foundation of the Panchayati Raj, yet it is **not** among the three tiers of the same. The powers and functions of Gram Sabha are fixed by state legislature by law.

Three Tiers of Panchayat Raj

Part IX provides for a 3 tier Panchayat system, which would be constituted in every state at the village level, intermediate level and district level. This provision brought the uniformity in the Panchayati Raj structure in India. However, the states which were having population below 20 Lakh were given an option to not to have the intermediate level.

All the members of these three level are elected. Further, the chairperson of panchayats at the intermediate and district levels are indirectly elected from amongst the elected members. But at the village level, the election of chairperson of Panchayat (Sarpanch) may be direct or indirect as provided by the state in its own Panchayati Raj Act.

Reservation in Panchayats

There is a provision of reservation of seats for SCs and STs at every level of Panchayat. The seats are to be reserved for SCs and STs in proportion to their population at each level. Out of the Reserved Seats, 1/3rd have to be reserved for the women of the SC and ST. Out of the total number of seats to be filled by the direct elections, 1/3rd have to be reserved for women. There has been an amendment bill pending that seeks to increase reservation for women to 50%. The reserved seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in the Panchayat. The State by law may also provide for reservations for the offices of the Chairpersons.

Duration of Panchayats

A clear term for 5 years has been provided for the Panchayats and elections must take place before the expiry of the terms. However, the Panchayat may be dissolved earlier on specific

grounds in accordance with the state legislations. In that case the elections must take place before expiry of 6 months of the dissolution.

Disqualification of Members

Article 243F makes provisions for disqualifications from the membership. As per this article, any person who is qualified to become an MLA is qualified to become a member of the Panchayat, but for Panchayat the minimum age prescribed is 21 years. Further, the disqualification criteria are to be decided by the state legislature by law.

Finance Commission

State Government needs to appoint a finance commission every five years, which shall review the financial position of the Panchayats and to make recommendation on the following:

- The Distribution of the taxes, duties, tolls, fees etc. levied by the state which is to be divided between the Panchayats.
- Allocation of proceeds between various tiers.
- Taxes, tolls, fees assigned to Panchayats
- Grant in aids.

This report of the Finance Commission would be laid on the *table in the State legislature*. Further, the Union Finance Commission also suggests the measures needed to augment the Consolidated Funds of States to supplement the resources of the panchayats in the states.

Powers and Functions: 11th Schedule

The state legislatures are needed to enact laws to endow powers and authority to the Panchayats to enable them functions of local government.

Further, the state legislature can authorize the Panchayats to collect and appropriate suitable local taxes and provide grant in aids to the Panchayats from the Consolidated Funds of the states.

Audit of Accounts

State Government can make provisions for audit of accounts of the Panchayats.

Elections

Article 243K enshrines the provisions with respect to elections of the Panchayats. This article provides for constitution of a State Election Commission in respect of the Panchayats. This State Election Commission would have the power to supervise, direct and control the elections to the Panchayats and also prepare the electoral rolls.

The article maintains the independence of the election commission by making provisions that the election commissioner of this commissioner would be removed only by manner and on same grounds as a Judge of the High Court.

If there is a dispute in the Panchayat elections, the *Courts have NO jurisdiction over them*. This means that the Panchayat election can be questioned only in the form of an election petition presented to an authority which the State legislature by law can prescribe. (Important) The election commissioner for this reason is to be appointed by the Governor. The terms and conditions of the office of the Election commissioners have also to be decided by the Governor.

Applications to Union Territories

Provisions of Panchayats shall be applicable to the UTs in same way as in case of the states but the President by a public notification may make any modifications in the applications of any part.

Exempted areas and states

The provisions of part IX are not applicable to the following:

- Entire states of Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram
- Hill areas in the State of Manipur for which District Councils
- Further, the district level provisions shall not apply to the hill areas of the District of Darjeeling in the State of West Bengal which affect the Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council.
- The reservation provisions are not applicable to Arunachal Pradesh.

Continuance of Existing Laws

Any provision of any law relating to Panchayats in force in a State immediately before the commencement of the Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Act, 1992, which is inconsistent with the provisions of this Part, shall continue to be in force until amended or repealed by a competent Legislature or competent authority.

Bar on Interference by Courts

Article 243 O bars the courts to interfere in the Panchayat Matters. The validity of any law relating to the delimitation of constituencies or the allotment of seats to such constituencies cannot be questioned in a court. No election to any Panchayat is to be questioned except by an election petition presented to such authority and in such manner as provided by the state legislature.

Comment

The positive impact of the 73rd Amendment in rural India is clearly visible as it has changed power equations significantly. Elections to the Panchayats in most states are being held regularly. Through over 600 District Panchayats, around 6000 Intermediate Panchayats and 2.3 lakh Gram Panchayats, more than 28 lakh persons now have a formal position in our representative democracy.

Still, this bill lacks the proper definition of the role of the bureaucracy. It does not clearly define the role of the state government. On practical level, people are illiterate in India and they are actually not aware of these novel features. The Panchayats are dominated by effluents in some parts of the country. The 3 tiers of the Panchayati Raj have still very limited financial powers and their viability is entirely dependent upon the political will of the states.

18 Explain the NIRD.

National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) is an Indian institute for research in rural development, located in Rajendranagar near Hyderabad. NIRD offers one year PGDRDM course. Its mission is to develop a committed cadre of rural development professionals trained to deal with the challenges in rural areas. It is an autonomous organization under Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. The institute was first named National Institute of Community Development (NICD) upon its foundation in 1962, with merger two as Central Institute of Study and Research in Community Development at Mussoorie, (now in Uttarakhand) and Trainers Training Institute at Rajpur.

19. State the functions of Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology.

Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) is a nodal organization for rural development. The main purpose of this organization is to promote and

organize the joint venture emerging between the Government of India and the voluntary organizations pertaining to the development of the rural sector. The voluntary organizations are responsible for motivating and promoting the rural sector towards change. The Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) was set up in the year 1986 after acknowledging the functions of voluntary organizations in the Seventh Plan formally. The amalgamation of two different agencies namely, the Council for Advancement of Rural Technology (CART) and the People's Action for Development India (PADI) resulted in the creation of the CAPART. It is an autonomous organization registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860.

The Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India guides the functioning of the CAPART. At present this organization is the foremost promoter of rural development in India and it provides assistance to more than 12,000 voluntary organizations throughout the country responsible for the development of the rural sector of the country.

20. What are the Objectives of CAPART.

CAPART-Objectives

- To increase the capabilities of the rural sector based voluntary organizations
- To encourage people's participation and voluntary action for the development of rural sector
- To provide rural development by means of building competence level for rural communities and voluntary organizations
- To provide support for the voluntary organizations in executing different projects for the development of the rural sector
- To function as a clearing house and data bank of information pertaining to rural development, rural technologies, and voluntary sector
- To generate employment opportunities and economic independence
- To provide assistance for community action pertaining to rural development
- To plan awareness model pertaining to significant issues of development
- To create public assets for the satisfaction of basic needs
- To set up and maintain rural organizations and individuals

- To operate as a domestic nodal point for the development of suitable rural technologies
- To promote the propagation and improvement of proper rural technologies
- To encourage disabled individuals, women and other people to participate in the rural development
- To promote conservation of environment and natural resources

21. State the Functional Divisions of Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology.

- **Functional Divisions**
 - Watershed Development Division
 - Public Cooperation Division
 - Disability Action Division
 - International Funding Division
 - Disaster Management Cell
 - Marketing Development Division
 - Rural Technology Division
 - Organization Of Beneficiaries

- **Support Divisions**
 - Vigilance
 - Monitoring and Evaluation Division
 - Information and Technology

Executive Committee-CAPART

The important members of the Executive Committee of the CAPART are as follows-

- Minister of Rural Development, Chairman
- Minister of State for Rural Development, Member
- Secretary, Department of Science and Technology, Member
- Secretary and Nominee Planning Commission, Member

- Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, Member
- Additional Secretary and Financial Advisor, Ministry of Rural Development, Member
- Joint Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, Member
- Director General, Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), Member

22. Examine the DRDA.

DRDA has traditionally been the principal organ at the district level to oversee the implementation of anti-poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. This agency was created originally to implement the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP). Subsequently the DRDAs were entrusted with number of programmes of both state and central governments. From April 1999^[1] a separate DRDA Administration has been introduced to take care of the administrative costs. This aims at strengthening the DRDAs and make them more professional in managing the anti-poverty programmes and be an effective link between the ministry and the district level.

Rural development and poverty alleviation programmes are implemented on a decentralised basis, keeping in view the large geographical areas, the administrative requirements and the need to involve grassroots-level officials and the community in the implementation of the programmes. At the central level the Ministry of Rural Areas & Employment has been implementing these programmes. The Ministry is responsible for the release of central share of funds, policy formulation, overall guidance, monitoring and evaluation of the programmes. At the State level Prl Secretary, Rural Development and the Commissioner of Rural Development are overall incharge for implementation of the rural development programmes. At the District level, the programmes are implemented through the DRDAs (District Rural Development Agencies). The governing body of DRDA includes Members of Parliament (MPs), Members of Legislative Assemblies (MLAs), District level officials of Development Departments, Bankers, NGO's and representatives of weaker sections of the society. The District Collector used to be (but not always at present) the Chairman of the Governing Board. The Governing body at the district level provides guidance and directions to DRDA. The body in DRDA responsible for actual implementation is headed by an Additional District Collector.

Many Schemes of the Central and State Governments are introduced from time to time. Several schemes are available providing support to different components of Rural Development. Schemes are also periodically modified to reflect the experience over the years. The task of DRDA has been to identify the needs of the rural population and reach the appropriate schemes where they are needed. In implementing the schemes, the role of the DRDA has been Technical, Managerial and Financial. Thus DRDA is not only a body to disburse the funds for the schemes but also provide appropriate Managerial and Technical support.

District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) are district level development execution and monitoring agencies created under the Indian Societies Registration Act. Substantial sums of rural development funds of government of India were transferred and routed through them under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes. From purely a financial resource from Rural Development point of view the DRDAs are extremely important institutions at the district level.

23. Explain the structure and functions of Central Social Welfare Board.

The Central Social Welfare Board is the key organisation in the field of social welfare in India. Created in 1953 it comprises of a full-time chairperson and members representing state and union territories. Its general body consists of 51 members headed by the chairperson. She is appointed by the government in consultation with the ministry of social welfare from amongst prominent women social workers.

The general body consists of representatives nominated by state governments, social scientists, representatives from the ministries of finance, rural reconstruction, health education and social welfare and one member from Planning Commission. In addition three members of Parliament, social workers, social scientists and social welfare administrators are also included in the general body.

The administration of the affairs of the CSWB is vested in an executive committee nominated by the government from amongst the members of the CSWB. The executive committee comprises of 15 members including the executive director. The Board is administratively organised in a number of divisions and sections.

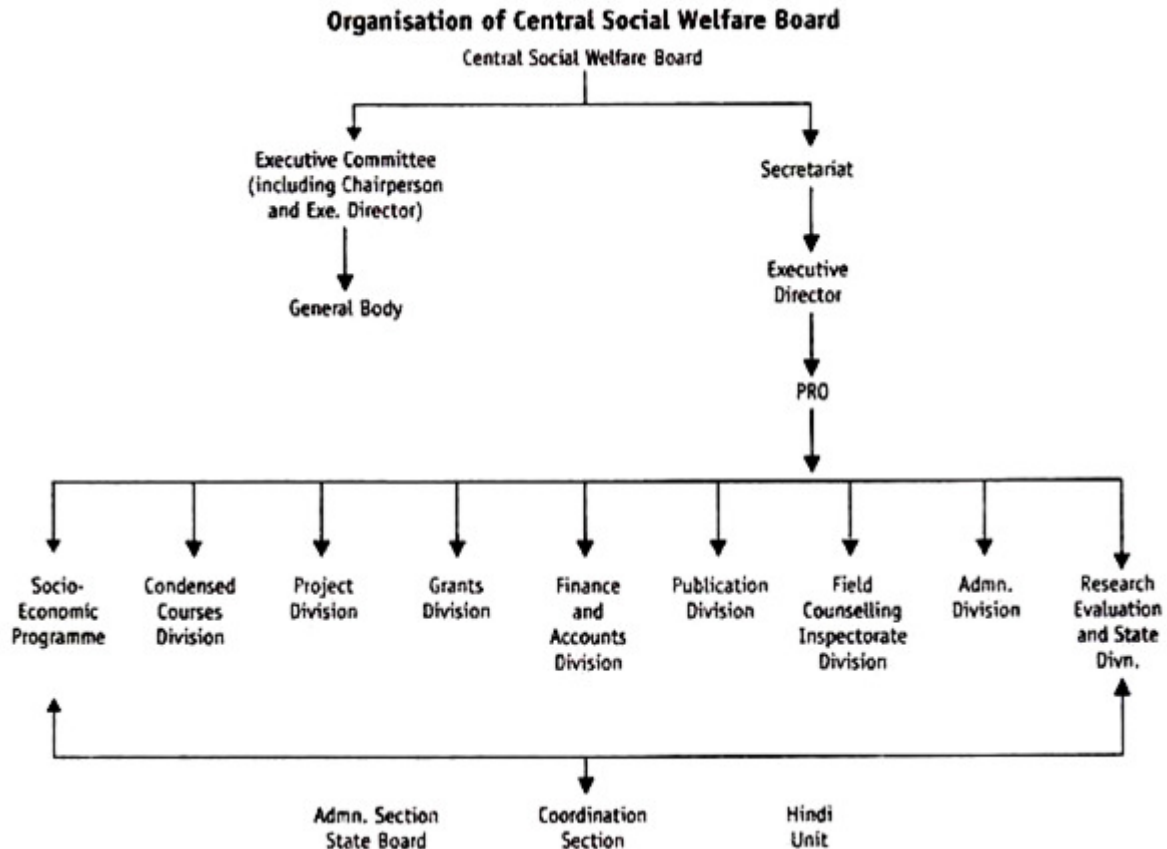
The chairman is aided by a secretary who is of the rank of the deputy secretary or director in the Government of India. The CSWB has three joint directors, one financial advisor-cum-chief accounts officer, chief administrative officer and a public relations officer. The board assists in the improvement and development of social welfare activities.

Its statutory functions are:

- (1) To survey the need and requirements of social welfare organisations.
- (2) To promote the setting up of social welfare institutions in remote areas.
- (3) To promote programmes of training and organize pilot projects in social work.
- (4) To subsidize hostels for working women and the blind.
- (5) To give grants-in-aid to voluntary institutions and NGOs providing welfare service to vulnerable sections of society.
- (6) To coordinate assistance extended to welfare agencies by Union and state governments.

The board coordinates between the programmes of the CSWB and other departments and also, between voluntary organisations and the governments. It is funded by the Government of India and the funds for the programmes as well as non-plan expenditure of the board are a part of the budget of the department of social welfare. There has been a significant increase in the total expenditure in the programmes of the board during last few decades.

The nine divisions, two sections and one unit which constitute the organisation of the ministry can be presented as under:



The names of the division are self-explanatory. For instance, project division looks after projects while grants-in-aids division processes and administers the distribution of grants the accounts of which are submitted to the finance and accounts division. Coordination and administration of state boards are handled by sections and Hindi unit is for assistance to all the divisions and their units in the field.

The state social welfare boards have a similar and parallel structure but the regional and state variations exist in northern and southern states. The state social welfare boards have been established purely as advisory boards to advise the CSWB on the institutions requiring assistance and their eligibility to get such assistance, while the grants were sanctioned directly to the organisations by the CSWBs.

These boards are also responsible to supervise, guide and advise the voluntary organisations in the welfare programmes in their respective areas. The CSWB has a wide network of its activities ranging from anganbaris to family welfare camps.

Some of these welfare activities of the target groups are:

(1) Running of rehabilitation centres and cooperative societies for destitute, widows, orphans and deserted women and children.

(2) Educating and training women to acquire vocational skills to become employable.

(3) Organising family welfare camps to promote small family norm through opinion leads.

(4) Providing hostels for working women of low income groups with adequate security.

(5) Operating urban welfare centres in towns for recreational activities and learning programmes for women and children.

(6) Supplying nutritional supplementary diet and tonics to malnourished mothers and children below 5 years through balwadis and day care centres.

The CSWB consolidates the work done by voluntary agencies. It funds specific projects and strengthens welfare services for children, women and handicapped. The victims of drug abuse, infirm and retarded children and vulnerable groups of minorities are offered extra protection by the programmes of the ministry which directly as well as indirectly contribute to empowerment of the deprived.

24. Define Full Employment.

Full **employment** exists without any cyclical or deficient-demand unemployment, but does exist with some level of frictional, structural and voluntary unemployment. ... A government or economy often defines full **employment** as any rate of unemployment below a defined number.

25. What is Women Empowerment?

Women Empowerment refers to increasing and improving the social, economic, political and legal strength of the women, to ensure equal-right to women, and to make them confident enough to claim their rights, such as:

- freely live their life with a sense of self-worth, respect and dignity,
- have complete control of their life, both within and outside of their home and workplace,
- to make their own choices and decisions,
- have equal rights to participate in social, religious and public activities,
- have equal social status in the society,

- have equal rights for social and economic justice,
- determine financial and economic choices,
- get equal opportunity for education,
- get equal employment opportunity without any gender bias,
- get safe and comfortable working environment.

Women have the rights to get their voices heard. (Also read: Short Paragraph on Women Empowerment)

26. State the Significance of Women Empowerment.

1. Under-employed and unemployed: Women population constitutes around 50% of the world population. A large number of women around the world are unemployed. The world economy suffers a lot because of the unequal opportunity for women at workplaces. (Also read: Paragraph on Women Employment)

2. Equally competent and intelligent: Women are equally competent. Nowadays, women are even ahead of men in many socio-economic activities.

3. Talented: Women are as talented as men. Previously, women were not allowed higher education like men and hence their talents were wasted. But nowadays, they are also allowed to go for higher studies and it encourages women to show their talents which will not only benefit her individually but to the whole world at large.

4. Overall development of society: The main advantage of Women Empowerment is that there will be an overall development of the society. The money that women earn does not only help them and or their family, but it also help develop the society.

5. Economic Benefits: Women Empowerment also leads to more economic benefits not to the individuals but to the society as well. Unlike earlier days when they stayed at home only and do only kitchen stuffs, nowadays, they roam outside and also earns money like the male members of the society. Women empowerment helps women to stand on their own legs, become independent and also to earn for their family which grows country's economy.

6. Reduction in domestic violence: Women Empowerment leads to decrease in domestic violence. Uneducated women are at higher risk for domestic violence than educated women.

7. Reduction in corruption: Women Empowerment is also advantageous in case of corruption. Women empowerment helps women to get educated and know their rights and duties and hence can stop corruption.

8. Reduce Poverty: Women Empowerment also reduces poverty. Sometimes, the money earned by the male member of the family is not sufficient to meet the demands of the family. The added earnings of women helps the family to come out of poverty trap.

9. National Development: Women are increasingly participating in the national development process. They are making the nation proud by their outstanding performances almost every spheres including medical science, social service, engineering, etc.

10. Irreplaceable in some sectors: Women are considered irreplaceable for certain jobs.

27. State the functions of NGO's in Rural Development.

Non-governmental organizations, nongovernmental¹ organizations, or nongovernment organizations, commonly referred to as **NGOs**, are usually non-profit and sometimes international organizations independent of governments and international governmental organizations (though often funded by governments) that are active in humanitarian, educational, health care, public policy, social, human rights, environmental, and other areas to effect changes according to their objectives. They are thus a subgroup of all organizations founded by citizens, which include clubs and other associations that provide services, benefits, and premises only to members. Sometimes the term is used as a synonym of "civil society organization" to refer to any association founded by citizens, but this is not how the term is normally used in the media or everyday language, as recorded by major dictionaries. The explanation of the term by NGO.org (the non-governmental organizations associated with the United Nations) is ambivalent. It first says an NGO is *any non-profit, voluntary citizens' group which is organized on a local, national or international level*, but then goes on to restrict the meaning in the sense used by most English speakers and the media: *Task-oriented and driven by people with a common interest, NGOs perform a variety of service and humanitarian functions, bring citizen*

concerns to Governments, advocate and monitor policies and encourage political participation through provision of information.

NGOs are usually funded by donations, but some avoid formal funding altogether and are run primarily by volunteers. NGOs are highly diverse groups of organizations engaged in a wide range of activities, and take different forms in different parts of the world. Some may have charitable status, while others may be registered for tax exemption based on recognition of social purposes. Others may be fronts for political, religious, or other interests. Since the end of World War II, NGOs have had an increasing role in international development, particularly in the fields of humanitarian assistance and poverty alleviation.

The number of NGOs worldwide is estimated to be 10 million. Russia had about 277,000 NGOs in 2008. India is estimated to have had around 2 million NGOs in 2009, just over one NGO per 600 Indians, and many times the number of primary schools and primary health centres in India. China is estimated to have approximately 440,000 officially registered NGOs. About 1.5 million domestic and foreign NGOs operated in the United States in 2017. The term 'NGO' is not always used consistently. In some countries the term NGO is applied to an organization that in another country would be called an NPO (non-profit organization), and vice versa. Political parties and trade unions are considered NGOs only in some countries. There are many different classifications of NGO in use. The most common focus is on "orientation" and "level of operation". An NGO's orientation refers to the type of activities it takes on. These activities might include human rights, environmental, improving health, or development work. An NGO's level of operation indicates the scale at which an organization works, such as local, regional, national, or international.

The term "non-governmental organization" was first coined in 1945, when the United Nations (UN) was created. The UN, itself an intergovernmental organization, made it possible for certain approved specialized international non-state agencies — *i.e.*, non-governmental organizations — to be awarded observer status at its assemblies and some of its meetings. Later the term became used more widely. Today, according to the UN, any kind of private organization that is independent from government control can be termed an "NGO", provided it is not-for-profit, non-prevention, but not simply an opposition political party.

One characteristic these diverse organizations share is that their non-profit status means they are not hindered by short-term financial objectives. Accordingly, they are able to devote themselves

to issues which occur across longer time horizons, such as climate change, malaria prevention, or a global ban on landmines. Public surveys reveal that NGOs often enjoy a high degree of public trust, which can make them a useful - but not always sufficient - proxy for the concerns of society and stakeholders.

28. What is People's Participation in Rural Development? Explain.

People's participation in rural development: People's participation and involvement is an important factor for the successful implementation of any rural development activities. Specially, in decision making, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and sharing the benefits of the development programmes, people's participation and involvement is necessary. For effective functioning of the rural development programmes, people's participation and involvement is necessary. The implementing agencies of the rural development programmes also very much depend on the effective participation and involvement of the masses in rural development activities. To command more participation from the rural masses, irrespective of rich and poor, it is necessary to develop the understanding and cooperation between the rural development officials and the people. In this context, special attention should be paid to identify the resources of the people and to educate them to understand their needs and problems. If the people drawn up their own development plans and govt, officials motivate the people to take active part in the programmes for their own development, then the atmosphere of rural development will be created. Without people's effective participation and involvement, it would not be possible to implement the rural development programmes effectively. Another important side of people's participation is its 'scope' in the rural development programmes. The rural planning laws lay down a process that before taking action on rural development programmes. The implementing agencies should consult with the public. The scope not only provided for people's participation but also makes them responsible regarding rural development activities through holding meetings and discussions. The planner should educate the people on the benefits that flow from different rural development programmes and the needs of people's active participation. People's participation should be in decision making, implementation, and evaluation process of rural development programmes, through which rural development programmes can be made people's programme. The main objective of people's participation can be

1. Better planning and implementation of rural development programmes.
2. Mobilization of additional resources required for rural development programmes.
3. Empowering the people, particularly the poor to play an effective role in rural development. In rural development programmes the people can participate directly or indirectly in several ways. Direct participation is possible through active membership in organization taking up leadership positions and getting involved in projects. Indirect participation on the other hand, by helping the programmes of the organization and projects by making available the necessary resources and assisting the community development officials and leaders. The constitution of India had been absolutely silent with regard to people's participation in administration till 1993. but 73rd amendment of the Indian constitution, empowers the panchayatiraj institutions to prepare plans and programmes for economic development and social justice, including 29 subject listed in the 11th schedule, is a watershed in the history of democratic decentralization. This has given an opportunity to panchayats for involving all sections of rural people in decision making, implementation and evaluation, and sharing of benefits of socio-economic development schemes. People's participation could be viewed from two different angles viz.

1. Participation of the people in plan formulation and
2. Participation of the people in plan implementation. In the case of community development programme, it is more or less a governmental programme only as the people's participation in the planning had received little attention. This aspect in fact began to be emphasized when the shortfalls in achievements were observed and they were attributed directly to apathy of the people. As the rural development programme is for the people it should certainly be the programme of the people and by the people. Thus without effective people's participation it has not been possible to make rural development a people's programme. Thus the active participation, involvement and cooperation of the people are absolutely essential for the proper implementation of rural development programme.