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	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>LESSON PLAN : SA 2</u></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES</u></b></p> <p>Period - One</p> <p>Type - Lecture</p> <p>Code - SA 2</p> <p>Term - I (SD/SW)</p> <p><b>Training Aids</b></p> <p>1. Computer, Projector, Charts, Pointer, Black Board &amp; Chalk.</p> <p><b><u>Time Plan</u></b></p> <table><tr><td>2.</td><td>(a)</td><td>Introduction</td><td>-</td><td>05 Min</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>(b)</td><td>What is Rural Development and Its Need</td><td>-</td><td>15 Min</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>(c)</td><td>Rural Development Programmes in India</td><td>-</td><td>15 Min</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>(d)</td><td>Conclusion</td><td>-</td><td>05 Min</td></tr></table> <p><b><u>INTRODUCTION</u></b></p> <p>3. Every country has a population which is divided into two sections, the urban and the rural. Urban people are those who live in urban areas where everything is available, particularly the basic needs like health care, education, water, electricity, telecommunication, roads, transports, railways etc. The areas where such facilities are not available at all or are not adequate, are known as rural areas. For a country to develop, it is very essential that the country progress as a whole and not only in the urban areas. As we are aware, India is one of the largest democracies in the world and fast emerging as a world power, but it has not yet reached the stage of a fully developed country, due to the huge gap between its people living in urban and rural areas.</p> <p><b><u>AIM</u></b></p> <p>4. To acquaint the cadets about the Rural Development Programmes in India.</p> <p><b><u>PREVIEW</u></b></p> <p>5. The lecture will be conducted in three parts as under:-</p>	2.	(a)	Introduction	-	05 Min		(b)	What is Rural Development and Its Need	-	15 Min		(c)	Rural Development Programmes in India	-	15 Min		(d)	Conclusion	-	05 Min
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	(d)	Conclusion	-	05 Min																	

(a) Part I - What is Rural Development and its Need.

(b) Part II - Important Rural development Projects in India.

(a) **PART I : RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND ITS NEED**

6. Rural development is a process that aims at improving the quality of life and standard of living of the people in the rural areas. It may be defined as overall development of rural areas to improve the quality of life of rural people. It is an integrated and sustainable process of improvement of the rural areas, which includes social, economical, political and spiritual development of the poorer sections of the society.

7. Rural development encompasses the following:-

(a) Finding the ways to improve the rural lives, with participation of the rural people themselves, so as to meet the required need of the rural area.

(b) It covers the following activities:-

(a) Education.

(b) Health.

(c) Banking.

(d) Roads.

(e) Water and Electricity.

(f) Employment.

(g) Small Scale Industries and Agricultural Products.

(h) Crop, Poultry and Animal Farming.

(j) Rural Tourism.

**Need For Rural Development**

8. India is primarily an agro based economy. 70 % of the country's population lives in rural areas with no or very little facilities. In order to become a global power, we need to develop our rural areas. The need to develop rural areas can be summarized as under:-

(a) To bridge the urban - rural divide.

(b) To bridge the economic gap between incomes of rural - urban population.

(c) To control or reduce mass migration of population from rural to urban areas.

(d) To have equitable distribution of resources and development activities.

(e) To create more job opportunities.

(g) To empower the rural population.

9. The Ministry of Rural Development. In order to have a proper mechanism for rural development in the country, The Ministry of Rural Development has been created at the centre. It includes two departments which plan and execute its plans. These are:-

(a) Department of Rural Development.

(b) Department of Land Resources.

10. Aims of The Ministry of Rural Development. These are:-

(a) Providing livelihood opportunities to those in need, including women and other vulnerable sections and food security to rural Below Poverty Line (BPL) households.

(b) Providing for the enhancement of livelihood, security of households, in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment, in every financial year, to every household.

(c) Provision of all-weather rural connectivity to unconnected rural habitations and up gradation of existing roads to enable them to market access.

(d) Providing basic housing and homestead to BPL households in rural areas.

(e) Providing social assistance to the elderly, widow and disabled persons.

(f) Providing urban amenities in rural areas for improvement of quality of life.

(g) Capacity development and training of rural development functionaries.

(f) Promoting involvement of voluntary agencies and individuals for Rural Development.

(g) Restoring lost or depleted productivity of the land. This is done through watershed development programmes and initiating effective land reform measures for providing land to the landless rural poor.

(b) **PART II : IMPORTANT RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN INDIA MGNREGA**

11. On 2nd Feb, 2006 'National Rural Employment Guarantee Act' 2005 (NREGA) was launched and in 2010 it was renamed as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). It was the first ever law internationally, that guarantees wage employment in an un-precedence scale. MGNREGA aims at enhancing livelihood security of households in rural areas of the country, by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year, to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. To start with, 200 selected districts of the country were brought under it and within three years of its launch, MGNREGA was extended to all the districts of the country from 1st April 2008.

12. **Unique features of the Act include:-**

- (a) Time bound employment guarantee and wage payment within 15 days.
- (b) Incentive - disincentive structure to the state governments, for providing or not providing employment, as per demand.
- (c) Emphasis on labour intensive works prohibiting the use of contractors, and machinery.
- (d) Ensure the creation of durable community, social and economic infrastructure and assets in the rural areas.
- (e) The Act also mandates 33 per cent participation for women.

13. Over the years employment opportunities under MGNREGA have increased and during 5.49 crore household were provided employment in 2010-11. The average wage paid under MGNREGA has increased from Rs 65 in 2006-07 to Rs 100 in FY 2010-11. The Programme had a high workforce participation of marginalized groups like SC/ST (52 % in 2011) and women participation was 50% in 2012. About 9.88 crore bank and post office accounts have been opened to disburse wages directly to the workers' accounts. Of the total works were undertaken, 53% constituted water conservation, 22% rural connectivity and 9% land development. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojna (SGSY)

14. 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.

15. 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.

16. 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. SGSY is being implemented by the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) with the active participation of Panchayat Raj Institutions, the Banks, the line Departments, and NGOs. SGSY has been restructured as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) and now renamed as 'Aajeevika'. Jawahar Gram Samridhhi Yojna (JGSY)

18. 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.

19. 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 e (BPL) families.

20. JGSY is implemented entirely at the village Panchayat level. Village Panchayat is the sole authority for preparation of the Annual Plan and its implementation. Indira Aawas Yojna (IAY)

21. 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.

22. 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.

23. 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 and since inception of scheme about 272.83 lakh houses have been constructed. December, 2000, a 100 % centrally sponsored scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched with the objective of providing connectivity by all weather roads to about 1.60 lakh unconnected habitations with population of 500 persons and above (250 persons and above in respect of hill States, the tribal and the desert areas) through good all-weather roads in the rural areas by the end of Tenth Plan Period (2007) Upto January,2012, a total of 42,531 habitations have been connected out of 63,940 habitations to be connected and works for 58,387 habitations sanctioned.

#### **National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)**

24. The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) was launched in 1995-96 The NSAP then comprised of the National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS). 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 senior citizens who, though eligible had remained uncovered under the NOAPS. In February 2009 two new

Schemes namely, Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) and Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) have been introduced under NSAP. The major benefits under these various schemes are as under:-

- (a) Under Annapurna Scheme 10 kgs of food grains per month is provided free of cost to the beneficiary.
- (b) Under NOAPS, Rs 75 per month was being provided per beneficiary to destitute who are 65 years of age or above. However, with effect from 01 Apr 2011, the eligibility age for old age pension under IGNOAPS has been reduced from 65 years to 60 years and the amount of pension has been raised from Rs 200 to Rs 500 per month for those who are 80 years or above.
- (c) GOI approved a pension of ` 200 per month, per beneficiary to BPL widows in the age group of 40-64 years. Consequent upon the revision in age limit under IGNOAPS .e.f. 01.04.2011, the upper age limit under IGNWPS was revised from 64 years to 59 years. Presently, widow pension under IGNWPS is provided to BPL widows in the age group of 40-59 years. It is estimated that during the year 2011-12, 29 lakh beneficiaries would be covered under the scheme.
- (d) A pension of Rs 200 per month, per beneficiary is provided to disabled persons with severe or mutiple disabilities between the age group of 18-64 years belonging to BPL families, under Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme(IGNDPS).

#### **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)**

25. In December, 2000, a 100 % centrally sponsored scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched with the objective of providing connectivity by all weather roads to about 1.60 lakh unconnected habitations, with population of 500 persons and above (250 persons and above in respect of hill States, the tribal and the desert areas) through good allweather roads in the rural areas by the end of (2007. Upto January, 2012, a total of 42,531 habitations have been connected out of 63,940 habitations which were to be connected and works for 58,387 habitations have been sanctioned.

#### **Other Development Projects**

26. Details of other rural development projects / schemes are as under:-

- (a) Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Youjana (SGRY) 2001. For providing additional wage employment and food security, alongside creation of durable community assets in rural areas.
- (b) National Food for Work Program (NFWP) 2004. To provide additional resources apart from the resources available under the SGRY to 150 most backward districts of the country for generation of supplementary wage employment and provision of food security.
- (c) Drought Prone Area Program (DPAP) 1974. To tackle the special problems by

those in drought areas.

(d) Desert Development Program (DDP) 1978. To mitigate adverse effects of desertification.

(e) Integrated Wastelands Development Program (IWDP) 1990. Projects sanctioned to the areas not covered under DPAP or DDP.

(f) Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM) 1991. To provide safe drinking water to all villages, to maintain sources of drinking water in good condition and to give special attention for water supply to SCs and STs.

(g) Central Rural Sanitation Program (CRSP) 1986. For improving the quality of life of rural people and providing privacy and dignity to women.

### **CONCLUSION**

27. It is very important in a large and democratic country like India, all welfare schemes and other administrative benefit reach every citizen. For this to happen, it is important that an effective administration set up is available at every level from Central Government to Gram Panchayat. Of course, honest and corrupt-free implementation of projects will decide the success of the system. As the future citizens of India, we need to be aware of the system and responsibilities of each official in the administrative set up so that we can contribute in our own way for the development of our society.

### **CONFIRMATION:-**

**Que** – What is the role of NCC cadets for maintaining essential services?

**Ans** (a) Telephone exchange – as operators.

(b) Hospitals- as nurses and as links between doctors, nurses, patients and hospital technicians. They could also help in maintaining hospital discipline and security.

(c) First Aid Centres- establish and run these centres.

(d) Assist civil defence wardens in carrying out their duties.

(e) Carry out neighbourhood campaigns by motivating people to create self assistance groups.

(f) Counteract gossip and rumours to restore the morale of the people.

(g) Assist the civil authorities whenever feasible and to the best of ability. Some of the areas where cadets can help are:-

(i) Search for and rescue trapped people.

(ii) Salvage destroyed structures and property.

(iii) Distribution of relief material to the affected population for their temporary sustenance.

	<p>(iv) Coordinate the relief flow from out-side and ensure maximum coverage of territory in provision of relief stores, food and water avoiding wastage and duplication of work in the same area.</p>
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	<p>(v) Repair and restore essential services to enable rescue and relief work and for normalization of activities.</p>
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