

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS



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Rural

According to International Encyclopedia of Social Sciences, there is a broad general consensus that the term rural refers emphatically to population living in the area of low density and to small settlements.

Development:

“The term development, according to Lale (1975) – is a process of improving standards of the masses of the low income population residing in rural areas making the process of rural development self-sustaining”.

Definitions of Rural Development:

According to Agarwal (1989) Rural Development is a strategy to improve the economic and social life of a specific group of people- the rural poor, including small and marginal farmers, tenants and landless.

Meaning and Definition of Rural Development

According to UN, rural development is a process which leads to a continuous rise in the capacity of the rural people to control their environment accompanied by a wider distribution of benefits resulting from such control.

Robert Chambers (1983) opined that rural development is a strategy to enable a specific group of people, poor rural women and men, to gain for themselves and their children more of what they want and need. It involves helping the poorest among those who seek a livelihood in the rural areas to demand and control more of the benefits of the rural development. The group also includes small scale farmers, tenants and the landless.

Meaning and Definition of Rural Development

According to World Bank rural development is a strategy designed to improve the economic and social life of a specific group of people by extending the benefits of development to the poorest among those who seek livelihood in the rural areas.

According to National Commission on Agriculture rural development means development of an area and the people through optimum development and utilization of local resources by bringing about necessary institutions, structures and attitudinal changes and by delivering package of services to improve all fields of the rural poor and rural weak.

The term rural development is a subset of the broader term “Development”. However we define it, development is a universally cherished goal of individuals, families, communities and nations all over the world. Development is also natural in the sense that all forms of life on Planet Earth have an inherent urge to survive and develop.

Rural Development in India

- ❖ **Stage 1**- Pre Independence era (1866- 1947)
- ❖ **Stage 2**- Post Independence era (1947-1953)
- ❖ **Stage 3**- Community Development and
- ❖ **Extension Service era** (1953 - 1960)
- ❖ **Stage 4**- Intensive Agricultural
- ❖ **Development era** (1960 – till date)

Stage 1- Pre Independence era (1866- 1947)

S.No.	Name of Progamme	Initiated by	Year
1	Sriniketan Project	Shri Rabindra Nath Tagore	1914
2	Marthandam Project	Dr. Spencer Hatch	1921
3	Gurgaon Experiment	F.L. Brayne	1928
4	Sarvoday Programme	Shri Vinoba Bhave	1948-49

The Weakness of the above rural Experiments

- Plans, program and organizations were lacking, weak or unbalanced.
- Parallel, programs of supplies, services, guidance and supervision were not developed.
- The need for proper methods and skills of approach to the task was not fully realized.
- Research and evaluation was lacking.
- Association and co-ordination with other development departments was very limited.
- The involvement of village people in thinking, planning and executing village development was not properly achieved.

Post Independence Development

- ❖ Economic betterment of people
- ❖ Greater social transformation
- ❖ Increased participation of people in the rural development programm
- ❖ Decentralization of planning
- ❖ Better enforcement of land reforms
- ❖ Greater access to credit From capital centered approach to people centered approach

Stage 2- Early Post Independence era (1947-1953)

S.No.	Name of Proqramme	Implemented by	Year
1	Firka Development	Madras Government	1948
2	Etawah Pilot Project	Albert Mayor	1948
3	Nilokheri Experiment	S. K.Dey	1948
4	Community Development Programme (CDP)	Government of India	1952

Community Development Programme

Launched on 2nd October in 1952 .

■ **Its basic elements were:**

- Focus on individual cultivators
- Restructuring and re-organizing district administration
- Provision of facilities for agricultural production through cooperatives and block agencies
- Provision of welfare facilities by block Community Projects
- Projects covered an area of about 150-500 sq. miles
- About 300 villages and a population of about 2 lakhs
- Village Level Worker (Gram sevaks)-basic level extension functionary in the Community Development Program

Drawbacks of the CDP

- Uneven distribution of the benefits of the program.
- Absence of clearly defined priority in the program.
- The inability of the CDP to recognize and solve the inherent conflicts in the inter and intra target groups.
- Lack of mass participation
- **More bureaucratic.** Central planning Response of the government of create local institutions did not succeed. Without dismantling the power structure in the village, the devolution of a authority under democratic decentralization, super imposed in a social system, resulted in the complete drying up of all efforts in majority of rural masses.

Focus on Agriculture

- ❑ To achieve rapid increase in the level of agriculture production through a concentration of financial, technical, extension and administrative resources.
- ❑ To achieve a self-generating breakthrough in productivity and to raise the production potential by stimulating the human and physical process of change
- ❑ To demonstrate the most effective ways of increasing production and thus, to provide lessons for extending such intensified agricultural production programmes to other area.

Extension Service era, Intensive Agricultural and Development era (After Independence)

S.No.	Name of Programme		Year
1	NES	National Extension Service	1953
2	IADP	Intensive Agriculture District Programme	1961
3	ANP	Applied Nutrition Programme	1963
4	IAAP	Integrated Agricultural Area Programme	1964-65
5	ICDP	Integrated Cattle Development Programme	1964
6	NDP	National Demonstration Project	1965
7	ODP	Oilseed Development Programme	1966
8	HYVP	High Yielding Varieties Programme	1966-67
9	FTEP	Farmers Training and Education Programme	1966
10	FTC	Farmers Training Centre	1966
11	MCP	Multiple Crop Programme	1966
12	DPAP	Draught Prone Area Programme	1970
13	DFAP	Dry Farming Area Programme	1970

Green Revolution

- ✓ Implementation of land reform
- ✓ Active participation of peasants
- ✓ Record grain output of 131 million tonn in 1978/79
- ✓ By 1980 India attained self sufficiency in food with a surplus of about 30 million
- ✓ Created plenty of jobs
- ✓ This established India as one of the world's biggest agricultural producers

Shortcomings of the IADP

- ❖ Educational approach to reach the cultivators was lacking Emphasis was anyhow to make the cultivators join the program.
- ❖ Training program of staff was not clear. In many cases, the VLWs were found below standard and were not able to impress the farmers.
- ❖ Staff were not clear about the methods to reach the cultivators. The staff were target minded even in filling up agricultural production plans.
- ❖ Posting of staff was not adequate and timely
- ❖ Workshop, seed testing and soil testing laboratories were not functioning to the required level.
- ❖ Transport and land development programmes were not progressing satisfactorily.

Shortcomings of the IADP

- ❖ Cultivators were not using insecticides, fungicides and seed treatment of their own.
- ❖ There was problem of communication.
- ❖ Cooperative were not functioning well.
- ❖ lack of action research.
- ❖ Very little progress in animal husbandry, fisheries etc.
- ❖ Stereotyped farm production plans.
- ❖ Little participation by women in the program

Extension Service era, Intensive Agricultural and Development era (After Independence)

S.No.	Name of Programme		Year
14	ICDP	Integrated Cotton Development Programme	1971
15	WVDP	Whole Village Development Programme	1971
16	SFDA	Small Farmers Development Agency	1971
17	MFAL	Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour Agency	1971
18	TADP	Tribal Area Development Programme	1971-72
19	HADP	Hill Area Development Programme	1973
20	T&V	Training and Visit System	1974
21	KVK	Krushi Vigyan Kendra	1974
22	TDB	Tribal Development Block	1974
23	CADP	Command Area Development Programme	1975
24	IRDP	Intergraded Rural Development Programme	1976
25	ORP	Operational Research Project	1976
26	SF	Social Forestry	1976

Area Development Program

- Backward Area Development
- Command Area development Program
- Drought Prone Area Program
- Hill Area Development Agency
- Tribal Area Development Program



Extension Service era, Intensive Agricultural and Development era (After Independence)

S.No.	Name of Programme		Year
27	DDP	Desert Development Programme	1977
28	LLP	Lab-to-Land Programme	1978
29	NARP	National Agricultural Research Project	1978
30	TRYSEM	Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment	1979
31	NREP	National Rural Employment Programme	1980
32	DRDA	District Rural Development Agency	1980
33	TUP	Tribal Upliftment Project	1980-81
34	RLEGP	Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme	1981
35	DWCRA	Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas	1982
36	NAEP	National Agricultural Extension Project	1984-85
37	NWDP	National Watershed Development Project	1986-87
38	JRY	Jawahar Rojgar Yojana	1989
39	NWDPRA	National Water Development Project for Rain fed Areas	1990-91

TRAINING OF RURAL YOUTH FOR SELFEMPLOYMENT (TRYSEM)

- Launched in August, 1979
- Provide technical skills to rural youth
- Self-employment in the fields of agriculture and allied activities, industries, services and trade Inadequate employment opportunities for the TRSYEM trainees have been attributed to three main factors:
 - Adequate and timely assistance under IRDP not given at several times to them to start their own productive activities.
 - Systematic surveys for identifying the potential for new productive ventures are not being carried out by most of the DRDAs.
 - The rapport between the DRDAs and BDOs on one side and employers on the other side has not been strong and fruitful to provide placement of increased number of the trained youth.

Ministry of Rural Development

In 1999 Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment was renamed as Ministry of Rural Development works as a catalyst effecting the change in rural areas through the implementation of wide spectrum of program:

- Rural Connectivity Program
- Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana
- Employment Assurance Scheme
- Indira Awas Yojna
- National Social Assistance Program
- Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojna

Extension Service era, Intensive Agricultural and Development era (After Independence)

S.No.	Name of Progarmme		Year
40	NATP	National Agricultural Technology Project	1998
41	ATMA	Agricultural Technology Management Agency	1998
42	SGSY	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana	1999
43	AAY	Antyodaya Anna Yojna	2000
44	NAIP	National Agricultural Innovation Project	2005
45	MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee	2005
46	NRHM	National Rural Health Mission	2005
47	AABY	Aam Aadmi Bima Yojna	2007
48	NRLM	National Rural Livelihood Mission	2011
49	RSDST	Roshni: Skill Development Scheme for Tribals	2013
50	DDUGKY	Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushal Yojna	2014
51	SAGY	Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojna	2014
52	SBM	Swachchh Bharat Mission	2014

DEMOCRATIC DECENTRALISATION

➤ PANCHAYAT RAJ

- Team headed by Balwant Rai Mehta, Chief Minister of Gujarat Recommendations:
- Effective administrative decentralization for the implementation of the programme like CDP
- Elected and integrated local self-government system ordinarily of 3 tiered bodies from village level to block level and then to district level
- Remarkable awakening among the rural people, as a result of which the villager became conscious of his own rights and developed the urge to improve his living standards

Five Year Plan

- **First Five Year Plan : Period 1951-56**
 - To reconstruct the damaged economy after World War and partition
 - To solve food crisis and to improve the availability of raw materials, especially Jute and Cotton
 - To increase the production capacity and to lessen the economic disparities
- **Second Five Year Plan : Period 1956-61**
 - Rapid industrialization and Development of heavy and basic industries

- **Third Five Year Plan : Period 1961-65**
- Top priority to agriculture with equal emphasis on development of basic industries. Objective changed to defense development because of indo-china and indo-pak wars.

- **Fourth Five Year Plan : Period 1969 to 74**
- Growth with stability and progressive achievement of self-reliance. During this time, 14 major Indian banks were nationalized and the Green Revolution was started. Implementation of Family Planning Program was amongst major targets of the Plan.

- **Fifth Five Year Plan : Period 1974-79**
- Removal of poverty and attainment of self-reliance

Rolling Plan

- After the termination of the fifth Five Year Plan, the Rolling Plan came into effect from 1978 to 1990.
- In 1980, Congress rejected the Rolling Plan and a new sixth Five Year Plan was introduced.
- Three plans were introduced under the Rolling plan:
 - (1) For the budget of the present year
 - (2) this plan was for a fixed number of years-- 3, 4 or 5
 - (3) Perspective plan for long terms-- 10, 15 or 20 years.
- The plan has several advantages as the targets could be mended and projects, allocations, etc. were variable to the country's economy. This means that if the targets can be amended each year, it would be difficult to achieve the targets and will result in destabilization in the Indian economy.

- **Sixth Five Year Plan:Period 1980 to 1985**

- The basic objective of this plan was economic liberalization by eradicating poverty and achieving technological self-reliance.

- **Seventh Five Year Plan : Period 1985-90**

- The objectives of this plan include the establishment of a self-sufficient economy, opportunities for productive employment, and up-gradation of technology. The Plan aimed at accelerating food grain production, increasing employment opportunities & raising productivity with a focus on 'food, work & productivity for the first time, the private sector got priority over the public sector.

Annual Plans:

- I. Eighth Five Year Plan could not take place due to the volatile political situation at the center.
- II. Two annual programmes were formed for the year 1990-91 & 1991-92.

Eighth Five Year Plan : Period 1992-1997

Economic reforms, accelerate growth and improve quality of life in common man.

9th five year plan: Period 1997 to 2002

The main focus of this plan was “Growth with Social Justice and Equality”.

Tenth five year plan : Period 2002- 2007

Creation of 50 million employment opportunities, Increase in literacy rates to 75 per cent, Increase in forest and tree cover 25 per cent by 2007, Reduction in the decadal rate of population growth between 2001 and 2011 to 1.62 per cent, sustained access to potable drinking water to all villages, Cleaning of all major polluted rivers by 2007.

- **Twelfth Five Year Plan : Period** 2012 to 2017,
- **Its main theme is “Faster, More Inclusive and Sustainable Growth”.**
- **Therefore, the NDA government has dissolved the Planning Commission which was replaced by the NITI Aayog. Thus, there was no thirteen Five Year Plan, however, the five-year defense plan was made. It is important to note that the documents of the NITI Aayog have no financial role. They are only policy guide maps for the government.**
- **The three-year action plan only provides a broad roadmap to the government and does not outline any schemes or allocations as it has no financial powers. Since it doesn't require approval by the Union Cabinet, its recommendations are not binding on the government.**

Modern Era of Development

- NGO movement
- Microfinance Movement (MFI)
- Self-help Groups (SHG)
- Rural Banking
- Rural Insurance
- Foreign Donors
- Rural Common Minimum Program

Constraints in Rural Development

Poverty



It declined from 22.1 percent to 8.1 percent between 2011 and 2017. According to the latest reports by the World Bank, it is estimated that the poverty rates in India will increase to 12% (approximately) due to COVID-19. Again due to the nationwide lockdown poverty level is increasing in India which will become a major issue in rural development.

Connectivity

Roads, transport, and mobile communication play an important role in rural development. It connects the people of rural areas to the outside world. In India, many poor communities are isolated due to bad road conditions, inadequate transport, and lack of mobile communication services. Bad connectivity causes many other problems for rural people.

Bad road conditions make it difficult for people of rural areas to transport their goods or make it to the workplace, to handle health emergencies. Bad mobile communication causes problems like lack of information and awareness among the rural people.



Electricity :

Progress report of village electrification of 2015 shows that around 19,909 villages are not electrified yet. Even the villages that are electrified are not getting quality power and estimation shows that 33% of villages are under electrification. They only have access to less than 50kWh of electricity per month.

Water

Water causes a majority of health diseases. Inadequate or impure water supply is an issue in most rural areas these days. The number of Indians affected by water-borne disease every year is 37.7 million. The death toll is also very high, approximately 1.5 million children die due to diarrhea alone each year. The Indian government spends around Rs 600 million on health services in rural areas for waterborne disease. Pure water is a necessity and it must reach the people of rural areas.

Education/Literacy

In 2015, the youth literacy rate in India was 90.2% while the adult literacy rate in India was 74.04% in 2011. In India, there is a wide gender gap in literacy rates. In 2011, 82.14% of men were literate while only 65.46% of women were literate.

This gap causes a negative impact on population stabilization and family planning. Though we have seen an increase in the female literacy rate in the last decade, there is still a gap that needs to be filled out.



Employment

Unemployment is a big issue in India, especially in rural areas. Youth is migrating to urban areas to find jobs while the aged remain in rural areas. The amount of agricultural land is the same but the population is growing.

With the increase in agriculture technology, we have seen a decreased rate of employment in the past few years.

Migration to urban areas

The most common reasons why people are migrating to urban areas is the lack of income and lack of opportunities. These are the economic factors, there are also other factors like health, finance, social, education, etc.



Land Reforms

Land reforms enable the use of modern technology to increase production leading to large-scale production with the efficient and optimum use of agricultural land.



India - The Road Ahead

- Reducing poverty remains India's greatest challenge
- Rural development is essential to raise the incomes of the poor
- Dramatic improvements in infrastructure and the investment climate are required
- Basic services, such as improved health and education, need to reach all India's citizens
- Environmental sustainability needs to be ensured

Thank you