MAR GREGORIOS COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE

Block No.8, College Road, Mogappair West, Chennai – 37

Affiliated to the University of Madras
Approved by the Government of Tamil Nadu
An ISO 9001:2015 Certified Institution

PG DEPARTMENT OF

SOCIAL WORK

SUBJECT NAME: RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

SUBJECT CODE: HAWBA

SEMESTER: III

PREPARED BY: PROF. D. KAVITHA RANI

SPECIALIZATION I – COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND EMPOWERMENT

2. Rural Community Development Total Teaching Hours: 60
Objectives
• • To Understand the community as a method, its specific approaches and models
• • To develop ability to utilize appropriate approaches and skills to work with communities
• • To develop sensitivity and commitment towards issues of marginalized and oppressed groups.

Unit 1
Rural Community: Definition, types, characteristics, power structure; rural community issues: caste,rural poverty & indebtedness, land related issues: Systems of land tenure, Land reforms, Land alienation, landlessness. Agrarian Movements &Struggles, problems of agriculture laborer, marginal and small farmers.Agro-based industries, rural marketing, urbanization, Industrialization, Globalization, migration and consequent social erosion.

Unit 2
Historical Development: Early pioneering period (Sriniketan, Marthandom, Guragon). Probation trial period (Baroda, Etawah, Nilohkeri and Firka). Five Year Plans and rural development; Critique of National and StateRural development programmes and policies Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005. Indira Awaz Yojana, Pradan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna, PURA, Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojona, NRHM (National Rural HealthMission)

Unit 3
Rural Community Development: Definition, scope, objectives, philosophy process. Approaches- Identifying leaders, resources mobilization, activating and mobilizing people, organizing and working with groups, influencing, lobbying, facilitating, negotiating, cooperation.

Unit 4

RuralAdministration: Rural Development Administration: Organization and administration of rural development from block to National level. Components of block administration, development programmes and their coordination.Functions of BDO and other functionaries.Training for community development functionaries. State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD) and National Institute of Rural Development(NIRD)

Unit 5

RuralGovernance: Panchayat systems and local self-government in ancient India, Balwantrai Mehta and Ashok Mehta Committee reports. Three-tier system, administrative set up and functions, finance and problems of Panchyati Raj, Tamil Nadu Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 and the 73rd amendment
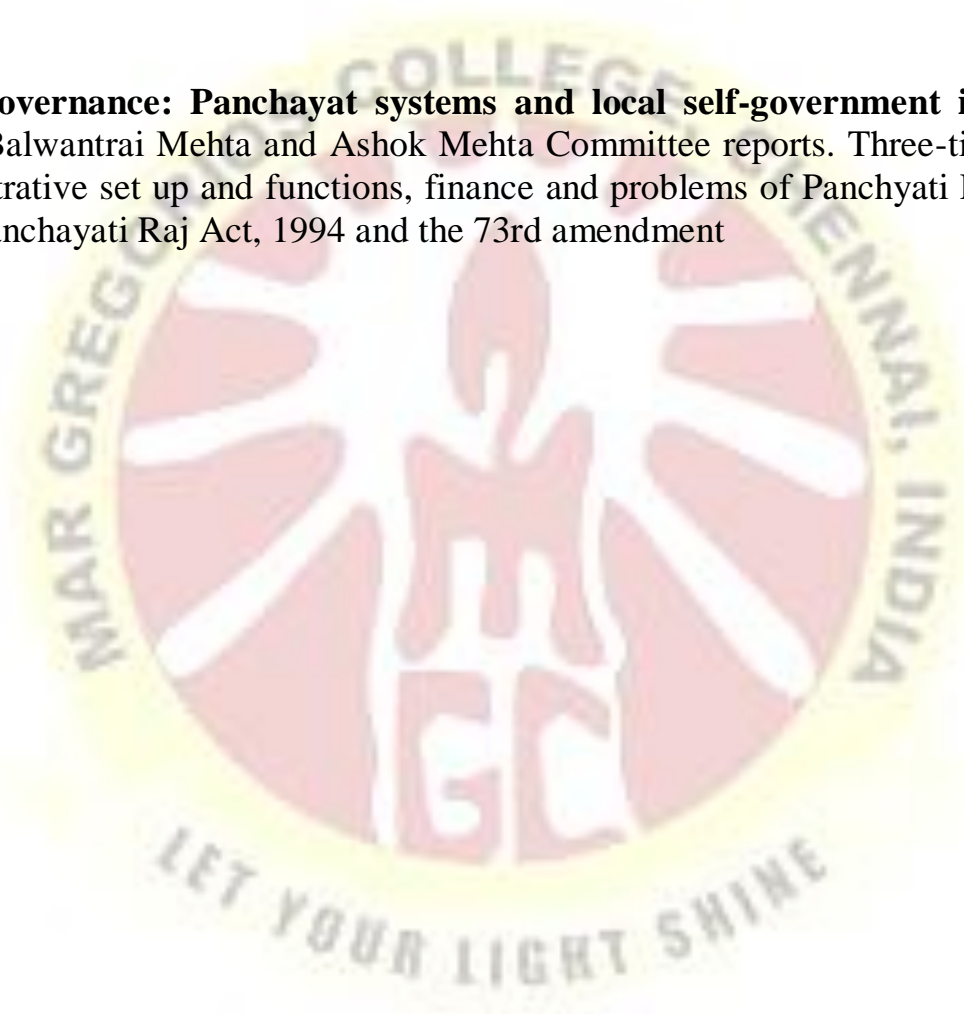
Rural Community Development

Unit I

Definitions

Community is a social group with same degree of 'we feeling' and living in a given area **Bogardus**

Community Development is defined as a process of change by which the efforts of the people themselves are united with those of government authorities to improve their social economic and cultural conditions of communities in to the life of the nation and to enable them to contribute fully to national progress. **United Nation**

Concepts

The concept of community development in India was initiated well before independence. Even during the struggle for independence, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi - the Father of the Nation, considerable attention was given to rural upliftment and reconstruction. He emphasized on a nineteen point constructive programme for complete independence by truthful and non-violent means. He often warned the leaders that true independence could be enjoyed only when the rural economy was strengthened and poverty eradicated. He advocated communal harmony, economic equity, social equality, de-addiction from alcohol and narcotics, promotion of .khadi. (Hand spun and hand woven cloth) and village industries, sanitation, health care, education and empowerment of women. The aim was to generate gainful employment in rural areas and to improve the quality of life (Gandhi, 1941).

The Government of India Act, 1935 under the British Rule, while confirming autonomy on the Provinces included rural development as an important programme to be initiated for the welfare of the people. With the outbreak of World War II and Bengal Famine of 1943, food supply was a critical problem in most parts of the country. Emphasis on food production was provided through .Grow More Food Campaign which included the supply of free seeds, subsidies for construction of wells and embankments, supply of manure, fixing a minimum price for grain, etc. However, there was limited scope under the .Zamindari system where a small number of rich farmers owned the agriculture lands and the rest of the villagers worked as laborers.

After the independence of India in 1947, community development assumed high priority.

Philosophy

1. Have Faith In Democracy.
Participation of the people is important is while aiming at raising the living the standard of the people mass participation is important because people have to identify their needs/problems. Giving importance to their needs of the people

2. Faith In Social Justice
Training everyone equally motivate high class to help the low caste. Working with community to raise their living standard.

3. Faith In People To Change
One should have the faith in people for people are capable of changing.

4. Faith In Self-Expression And Self-Actualization
Community developer should facilitate to self expression of their need, self actualization/awareness of their needs should be created.

5. Faith In The Inherent Worth Of Human Being
Respect and dignity if individual, their potential.

6. Faith In Uniqueness Of A Community
Each one is unique in nature, every community is unique for EG. Cast, language, culture etc.

7. Faith In Science And Technology
Modern technology has to be introduced to the community/society/to improve their living standard.

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1) **Work based on "felt needs".** The programme should help the community to the problems, which it feels are existent.
2) **Work based on assumption that people want to be free from poverty and pain.** It is assumed that the members of the community want a standard of living that allows them to be free from pain caused by lack of sufficient food, lack of sanitary conditions, lack of clothing and shelter. On the social side, it is assumed that the people have four wishes: (a) security, (b) recognition (c) response, and (d) new experience
3) It is assumed that people wish to have **freedom in controlling their own life** and deciding the forms of economic, religious, educational and political institutions, under which they will live.
4) **People's values given due consideration**. It is presumed that co-operation; group decision-making, self-initiative, self-reliance, social responsibility, leadership, trustworthiness and ability to work are included in the programme.
5) **"Self-help".** The people actually plan and work on the solution of their problems themselves.
6) **People are the greatest resources**. It is through the participation of the people on the improvement activities that they are developed.
7) The programme involves **change in attitudes, habits, ways of thinking**, change in relationship among people, change in the level of knowledge, and intellectual advancement of people, changes in the skills, i.e., practices of agriculture, health, etc.

Objectives

1) To Change the outlook of the village people.
2) To develop responsible and responsive leadership and develop village organization and village institution.
3) To develop the village people to become self reliance, responsible citizen, capable and participate effectively and with the knowledge and understanding the building of new idea.
4) To help the village people to increase their income through improving technology for agriculture.
5) To train the youth assume citizenship responsibility through early and continuous involvement in youth program activities and all-round village development.
6) To give organize assistance to village women and families, effectively converting their increased income in their better living.
7) To bring closer interrelation between the village teachers and village schools in view of developing the village.
8) To help the villager to know the causes of illness.

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1. To secure the total development of the material and human resources of rural areas, and to develop local leadership & self-governing institutions.
2. Physical reconstruction of an area.
3. Economical development.
4. Change in the out look of the people
5. Creating responsible village leadership
6. Self-reliance of people
7. People participation
8. Increase level of people
9. Training is given to youth
10. Giving education
11. Improving health care
12. Growth in agriculture
13. Increase in production
14. Giving opportunity to all
➢

Scope

It aims at all-round development of the village dwellers. It focuses on all aspects of village community like social, political, civil, moral etc. it includes all sections of people the poor, the rich, the minority, the majority, men, women, the disabled.

➢ Developing social consciousness.
➢ Collective decision making and collective action.

- ➢ Dedicated village leadership.
- ➢ Use of science and scientific knowledge.
- ➢ Development of agriculture and allied sector.
- ➢ Provision of subsidiary occupation and incomes.
- ➢ Development of cottage and village industry.

Approaches

1. Process Approach

   More important is given to the steps rather than problem. Process approach is orienting the community for the development activities minimum standard intervention ultimate aim is to have self reliance community mass participation is encouraged.

2. Area Applied Approach

The main aim of this approach is total development of area and people. It insists in bringing change in their attitude. Making use of extensional services it gives not only agriculture development but it also gives important to infrastructure (school, sanitation health and nutrition family planning).the objective is to improve the quality of life in rural area.

3. Need Based Approach

   The main aim is to fulfill the basic needs of community

4. Spatial Approach

Spatial approach promotes market town connection between rural and urban creating a center for rural marketing and industrial growth to improve the financial condition.

5. Sectional Approach

   It takes a particular section (segment) of the people and tackle together. Green
   Revolution contributed to wealth to the rich and not to the poor.

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1. Gandhian Approach:

  To Gandhiji, the idea of an independent India was synonymous with the betterment of life in Indian Villages. He constantly reminded the Country that the soul of India is in her villages and when the villager is awakened and rises to his full potentialities, will India be truly independent and usher in a new era of social and economic justice.

 His concept of rural development was not mere economic prosperity for a few at cost of many; it was the participation of the entire population in production as well as consumption "unto the least of all."

 He was so clear about the crucial importance of villages that he declared, "If the villages perish, India will perish too."

  The Gandhian movement of reconstruction consisted of eighteen items of work, Such as use of Khadi, promotion of village industries, basic and adult education, rural sanitation, uplift of backward class, welfare of women, education in public health and hygiene and prohibition.

Economic Activities:

He started looking for economic activities which could be introduced in the villages without external assistance and which could create additional employment and Income. He stressed on schemes of short gestation period like minor irrigation schemes, dairying, and handlooms Khadi etc. He preached strongly in favour of locally produced goods and services.

In the opinion of Gandhiji, the 'humble industries' such as stone-carving, Stone-cutting, Carpentry, brick-laying, building, boat building, cabinet-making, the manufacture of brass, iron and copper utensils, gold, silver and ivory works, dyeing and tanning, the spinning and weaving industries, gave occupations to the people of India without any loss to their individuality.

Cooperation

Man is a social being. Without interrelation with society he cannot realize his oneness with the universe. Men should live in cooperation and work for the common good but according to Gandhi; Cooperation should be based on strict non-violence. In the secret of successful cooperative effort is that members must be honest and know the great merit of cooperation.

The success of the Cooperative movement should not be measured by the number of societies, but by the moral conditions of cooperatives. Gandhi also emphasized cooperative effort for protecting cattle in general and cows in particular. Cooperative farming would change in the face of the land and remove poverty and idealness from their midst. All this is only possible if people become friends of one another and live as one family.

Education

According to him the emphasis of new education should be not to memorise the traditional knowledge and to acquire the traditional skills but to study the problems that an individual confronts and to solve them. Creativity, rather than receptiveness, should be the aim of education.

Basic Education on social reforms:

- Untouchability
- Marriage
- Widows
- Divorce
- Dowry system
- Equality of women

2. Multi-purpose approach:

Community development program, started in 1951, aimed at developing to the fullest extent the material and human resources of an area through the cooperative efforts of the people and the active help of the state.

Rural life is an organic whole and no improvement in any sector is possible unless an attack is made on all the sectors simultaneously.

The activities of the program included agriculture and animal husbandry, irrigation, co-operation, village and small scale industries, health and sanitation, education, communication and housing etc.

The aim was to raise the standard of living, promoting social welfare, social justice, and a co-operative way of life, community cohesion, and building up the democratic organizations and institutions of the people.

The program was intended to tackle rural problems as a whole unto converge on the totality of human development; destination of community development was, therefore, man.

All the components of the program were equally important and a particular component could not be placed higher than the other. Therefore, there were practical difficulties.

- Due to limited resources, multi-pronged attack was not possible.

- A certain priority list had to be developed to solve the immediate problem on the food front.

- A more "limited purpose" approach or target sector approach was supposed to be the way out.

3. Target sector approach:

It is limited purpose approach, which takes a particular segment at a time, and tackles its depth. Agricultural development became the main fad, which later gave rise to minimum package approach of inputs on a selected area basis. This approach had only a limited utility because it helped only the richer classes. The green revolution did not bring any greenery to the rural poor who continued to remain 'pale'.

The development programmes in these regions have, as a result of such misdistribution of inputs, led to disintegration of communities and frustrations, violence, and mini wars. The process of development might have also benefited, in a proportional way, certain families in every district, block and village and given rise to a class of new kulaks in rural India

Several supportive measures like progressive taxation, subsidies, nationalization etc. were also adopted but the theory did not work.

- Land Reforms
- Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Program -RLEGP
- Food for Work-1977
- SFDA
- MFAL (DA)

4. Target Group Approach:

In situations involving massive under utilization of human resources, higher growth rate and increase equality in terms of consumption, it becomes a very complex problem to identify a particular group. In this approach, a specific group is taken for in-depth studies and plan priorities are accordingly modified.

National programme for minimum needs was, therefore adopted to lay down norms for elementary education, drinking water, health and nutrition, home sites for rural landless, road and electricity, slum improvement and clearance. Recognizing that women and children require special attention, an intensive programme for child development was operated.

In the approach under discussion development of an area is not measured by its gross product or per capita but by the rate of which the weaker sections of the population of a region grows. The

development system produces a client-oriented design and the ultimate goal is to transfer all the responsibilities of planning and development to the clientele themselves.

5. Area Development Approach:

Emphasis is laid on the systematic identification of underdevelopment regions as well as the promotion of studies of economic trends and rate of growth in the different regions. The whole approach is to have a deep thrust in one or two major spheres instead of scattering development over a wide spectrum.

Step 1: To identify the backward areas on which efforts are to be concentrated.

Step 2: It becomes necessary to formulate integrated development programmes on the basis of assessment of the resources.

Integrated area development requires not only detailed action, cooperation and support from credit and service organization in several disciplines like irrigation, soil conservation, and agriculture extension, but also the building up of basic infrastructural facilities in the fields of communication, irrigations, land development, processing, marketing etc.

This approach is advancement from the concept of 'extensive' and 'welfare' to the concept of 'investment' and 'development'.

The success of this approach depends upon the removal of three basic constraints;

a) Planning at the local level lacks the full participation and involvement of local community exploding the utility of democratic decentralization.

b) There has not been any quantitative improvement at the block level in relation to the challenging task arising from the now technology.

c) Failure to evolve an effective unified agency with a centre of direction and radiating organization in the various disciplines up to the field level, with interlocking coordinating functions at various levels of operation.

6. Multi-level District Planning Approach:

An Organizational argument for district level planning, precise and detailed knowledge about physico-geographical, techno-economic, socio-political and organizational-administration conditions is available, planning for activities, which have strong local foci, is more fruitfully undertaken at the district level.

The thrust in planning exercise has to be towards simplicity as opposed to sophisticate because planning decisions in the domain of district planning regarding activities are subjected to constraints imposed by agencies elsewhere.

In the ultimate analysis micro-level planning at the level has to be improved. Each district should have independent decision. Making authority and control over the whole range of rural development programmes, of course within the national and state planning framework.

7. Integrated Rural Development

It aims at total development of the area and people by bringing about the necessary institutional and attitudinal changes and by delivering a package of services through extension methods to encompass not only the economic field, e.g. development of agriculture and rural industries etc. but also the establishment of required special infrastructure and services in the area of health and nutrition, education and literacy, basic civic amenities, family planning etc. with the ultimate objective of improving the quality of life in rural areas.

Attention should be given to rural poor.

IRD means a strategy to improve the economic and social life of the rural poor and rural weak in the overall spectrum of development and growth.

It is not only important to raise the agriculture productivity, and rate of overall economic growth in the rural areas, but also it is to be ensured that the poor and weaker sections share the benefits. The ultimate purpose of all the development activity is to provide increasing opportunities to all people for a better life, bring about a more equitable distribution of income and wealth, achieve a greater degree of income, security, expand and improve facilities for education, health, nutrition, housing and social welfare and above all to safe guard the environment.

Principles

Philosophy of rural development

- Community work should be based on real need as against felt need.
- Community work should be based on the assumption that people want to be free from poverty and pain.
- People need to have freedom.
- The values of the people should be considered duly.
- People can solve their own problems (self-help)
- People are the great resource.
- The programs should involve change in the attitude of the people.
- Faith in science & technology.

Philosophy of rural community development

1. **Work based on "felt needs".** The programme should help the community to the problems, which it feels are existent.
2. **Work based on assumption that people want to be free from poverty and pain.** It is assumed that the members of the community want a standard of living that allows them to be free from pain caused by lack of sufficient food, lack of sanitary conditions, lack of clothing and shelter. On the social side, it is assumed that the people have four wishes: (a) security, (b) recognition (c) response, and (d) new experience
3. It is assumed that people wish to have **freedom in controlling their own life** and deciding the forms of economic, religious, educational and political institutions, under which they will live.
4. **People's values given due consideration**. It is presumed that co-operation; group decision-making, self-initiative, self-reliance, social responsibility, leadership, trustworthiness and ability to work are included in the programme.
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7. The programme involves **change in attitudes, habits, ways of thinking**, change in relationship among people, change in the level of knowledge, and intellectual advancement of people, changes in the skills, i.e., practices of agriculture, health, etc.

Rural Development

Rural Development is a process leading to sustainable improvement in the quality of life of rural people especially the poor.
Rural Development connate overall development of rural areas with a view to improve the quality of life of rural people.

Rural Community Development

Rural Community Development defined as a process by which the efforts of the people themselves are combined with those of Governmental authorities to improve the economic, social, cultural conditions of communities to integrate these communities into the life of the nation.

Difference between RD & RCD

➢ Rural development deals with physical development like building roads, infrastructure, school, &library. While rural community development deals with social development like cultural, attitude, skills.

➢ Rural development project is done by govt. alone. And rural community development it brings change in the lifestyle of people.

➢ Rural development deals with economic development of the area. While rural community development people participation and contribution are necessary.

➢ In rural development there is no self-help. In rural community development Self help and people are motivated by the social worker.

➢ Rural development promotes basic needs of the people. Rural community development we feeling and community feeling are playing major role.

➢ Rural development deals with specific area. While rural community development it promotes better livelihood of people.

➢ Rural development the objectives are based on different project. In rural community development community worker is necessary to guide the people.

RD

➢ It deals with physical development like building roads, infrastructure, school, &library.
➢ Project is done by govt. alone.

- ➢ It deals with economic development of the area.
- ➢ No self-help.
- ➢ Promotes basic needs of the people.
- ➢ It deals with specific area.
- ➢ Objectives are different based on project.v

RCD
- ❖ It deals with social development like cultural, attitude, skills.
- ❖ It brings change in the lifestyle of people.
- ❖ People participation and contribution are necessary.
- ❖ Self help and people are motivated by the social worker.
- ❖ We feeling, & community feeling are playing major role.
- ❖ It promotes better livelihood of people
- ❖ Community worker is necessary to guide the people.
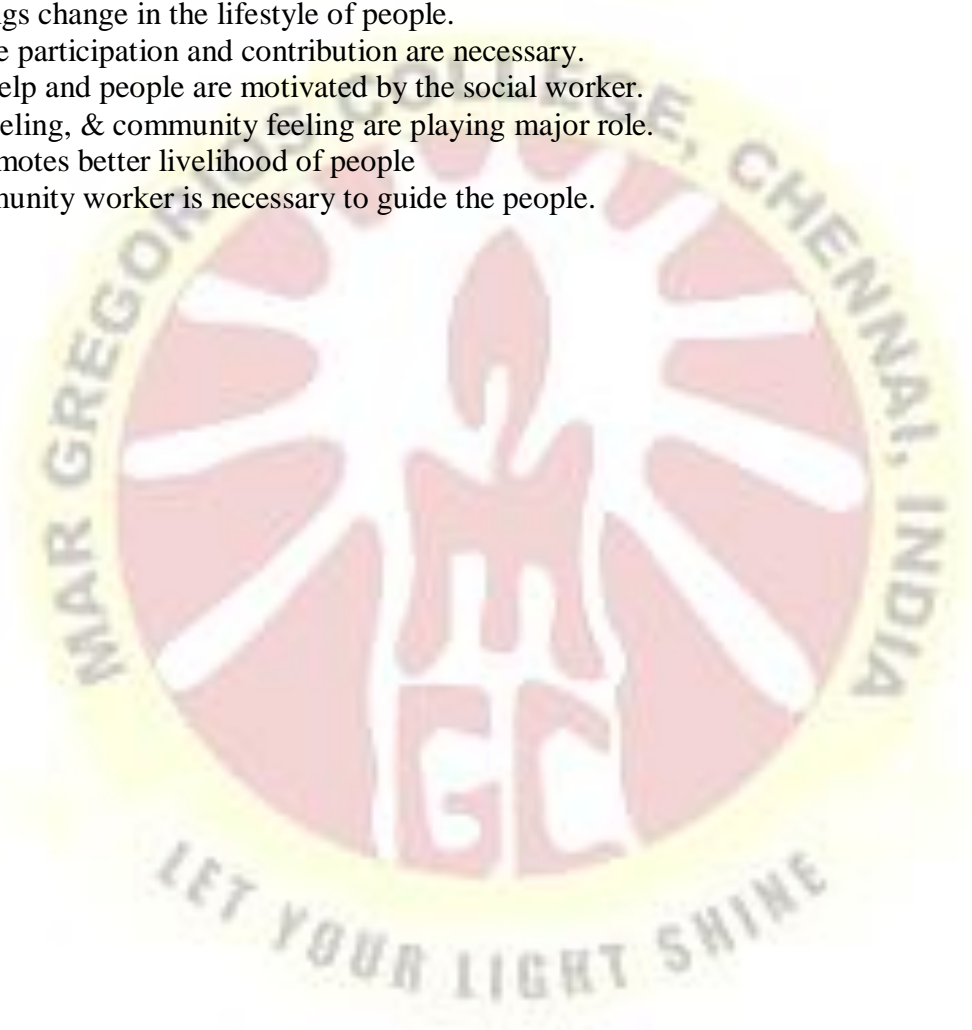
Unit II

History of R.C.D in India

Rural development in India has a long history. Even though there were no major efforts made before 1947 for the development of rural India, there were few experiments attempted by some individuals who committed themselves for the upliftment of the rural poor. These programmes however, contributed little to development. They were limited in scope and lacked scientific temper. They were not mainly concerned with major socio-economic changes. They remained confined to areas where they were initiated and lacked the changes. They remained confined to areas where they were initiated and lack the 'spread-out effects'. In spite of their short comings, they lay the foundation for the emergence of rural development programmes in India.

1. Early Pioneering period

The roots of India's attempt at experimenting with various approaches to rural development can be traced to early 1900's. Perhaps the first experiment was started in the year 1920, when Rabindranath Tagore, one of the legends of the century, started the famous Srinikethan Project. Since 1920, there have been a number of efforts made by dedicated men like Spencer Hatch, Brayne and Mahatma Gandhi. The early experiments are;

1. Sriniketan
2. Marthandom and
3. Guragon.

a) Sriniketan

Rabindranath Tagore started the Sriniketan Project in 1921 as a protest against the prevailing in-differerence of the upper class people towards the rural people. Tagore decided to raise the living standard of rural people through the process of learning. Through this programs he organised 40,000 people who belong to 80 villages over a period of time.

OBJECTIVES

➢ Creating an interest in people to participate in their own development
➢ Helping the people to develop their own resources and
➢ Developing leaders from the community to guide the people in their developmental process

These objectives were to be achieved through the following strategies.

Programme strategies;

Tagore based his mission on four principles viz., self interest, self-respect, self-reliance and joy of work. He carried all the programmes through the institute of Rural construction which was organised by him. This institute had 4 major departments- agriculture, village welfare, industries and education. The following were the functions of each department.

i. The agriculture department demonstrated improved methods of farming and introduced crops other than rice.
ii. The village welfare department worked for the overall development of the village. It introduced the system of village level worker.
iii. The industries department established technical training centres. It helped the self-employed artisans to meet the local requirements and offered vocational training to the youth.
iv. The education department introduced open-air-education and correlated the learning with the work-it emphasised dignity of labour.

b) Marthandom

The Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) started the development experiment in1921 at Marathandam which is located in the district of Kanyakumari under the leadership of Dr. Spencer Hatch. The approach of this project was to provide necessary advice and assistance to villagers to enable them to help themselves.

Objectives:
➢ Promoting the rural community on the locally available resources
➢ Eliciting people's participation and enabling them to make their own decision and plan of action
➢ Promoting self-help and giving priority to the poorest of the poor and
➢ Covering the entire community irrespective of their religion and caste
➢ Developing spiritual basis for rural development.

Programme strategies

To achieve the above objectives the following programme strategies:

i. Raising funds for the local level from the community
ii. Demonstrating on the improvement system of farming, animal-husbandry, bee-keeping, poultry, and cattle raring.
iii. Promoting cottage industries in order to generate income.
iv. Establishing egg marketing Society and bee-keepers cooperatives
v. Imparting rural education and health education
vi. Organising leadership training courses for the villagers

c) Guragon

Started by F.L. Brayne who was the deputy commissioner of Gurgon district towards the end of 1920. He was known for his love for the poor and the needy. He also set as an example to the people about the dignity of labour as he himself use to do most of his work with his own hands. After 7 years of study and experiment Brayne evolved a SCHEME under the name, "THE GURGAON SCHEME".

OBJECTIVES

The Guragon Project had the following objectives.

➢ Incorporating the virtues of hard work, self-respect, self-health, and mutual support
➢ Convincing the villagers that improvement is possible by demonstrating the methods to fight successfully against climatically problems, diseases and pests
➢ Showing the way for rural re-construction

Programme strategies

i. School of rural economy to train village guides. This emphasise the dignity of labour. The curriculum of studies included scouting, cooperatives, agriculture, first-aid, child welfare, public health, domestic and village hygiene, stock breeding and elementary veterinary training.
ii. Domestic school of economy to train women on the subject of women and child welfare. Through this school the participants were taught elementary education, sewing, kitting, embroidery, hygiene, sanitation, first-aid, child welfare.
iii. Health association to run health centres. It was established to supervise and guide the health centre in the district. The association organised baby show, health and sanitation weeks and exhibition

2. Probation Trial period

a) Baroda
The origin of this project goes back to late 19th century when Raja Sir. T. Madhavrao, a minister in the princely state of Baroda, started some social welfare measures in the state. However, this project gained its momentum when V.T.Krishnamachari was the Diwan of Baroda, started Rural Reconstruction Centres (RRC) with the help of Dr. Spencer Hatch of YMCA. The first RRC was established at Kosala in 1932 following the model of Marthandam centre.

OBJECTIVES;

➢ Changing the outlook of the agriculturists and developing a desire for higher standard of living
➢ Developing village leadership and
➢ Imparting adult education.

Programme strategies

1. Initially the project covered 10 villages and later extended to 35 villages
2. Economic development programmes such as kitchen gardening, weaving, poultry farming bee keeping and arrangements for marketing the products.
3. Establishment of cooperative society and measures for farm experiments in every village.
4. Providing water supply, improving sanitation providing anti-malaria measures, and building village roads.

5. Educational and value programmes such as adult education, development of community sense, propaganda against evils such as early child marriage, etc.
6. Uses of libraries, and scout movement.
7. Distribution of improved seeds and training for cottage craft

Thus this project had a varity of programmes for the development of the rural people. And all this measures were welfare oriented.

b) Atwah

This is known as the PIOLET PROJECT of community development programme since it led to the formation of CDP in India. This project was started by an American architect Albert Mayer who was a soldier in India in the WW-II. The idea of this model villages came to him after a three months visited to the rural areas in U.P and other adjacent states. He formed a team of four specialists, viz., a town planner, an agricultural extension specialist, an agricultural engineer and a rural industrialist specialist. The team submitted a pilot extensive project for Etawah district in UP in 1948. The project was started in the Mahewa village.

OBJECTICE

➢ To measure the degree of agricultural development in terms of production, social importance, initiatives, self-confidence, and cooperation of the people.
➢ To find out how quickly these result could be attained.
➢ To know whether the result a permanent part of the people's mental, spiritual and technical equipment and outlook after the special programme is withdrawn; and
➢ To assist how far the results were reproducible in other place

Programme strategies

1. Unlike the early experiments, this project had an organised administrative structure at the state, district and village level.
2. Introduction of improved Varity of seeds, chemical fertilizers, green manure and irrigation.
3. Plan production measures, horticulture development and soil conservation
4. Measures to improve cultural practices
5. Animal husbandry through upgrading of cattle and diseases control.
6. Provision of cooperative societies for credit, production, marketing and supply
7. Better sanitation and health service, maternity and child welfare services.
8. Improvement of roads, water supply, drainage and other public utility services
9. Improvement of housing board and social educational programme by means of adult literacy and training.

c) Nilohkri

This project was also known as REFUGEES REHAABILATION PROJECT as it was started to develop a new township to rehabilitate those displaced person from West

Pakistan. This project was under the leadership of S.K.Dey in 1948. This project was appreciated by our first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru who, after visiting this project declared that he would like to see thousands of townships in India "humming with the music of muscles"

OBJECTIVES;

- ➤ To rehabilitate displaced person
- ➤ To attain self-sufficiency by utilising the labour and talents of the refugees; and
- ➤ To meet the basic needs of the population.

Programme strategies

As a result of the survey made by Devy, it was found that there were some artisans like weavers, tailors, carpenters, blacksmith etc whose talents could not be utilised to produce the materials that were needed for the people. However the basic philosophy behind this experiment was the restoration of self confidence which the refugees had lost during the turmoil.

1. Vocational training-cum-production centre was started to give training and employment opportunities to the refugees
2. 'Mazdoor Manzali' a new township was created. With each township with a population of 5,000 and was linked with the surrounding villages.
3. The township had facilities like hospitals, schools, vocational and technical institutions for training, veterinary, agriculture extension services and recreational facilities.
4. Each village had schools, which functioned as a community centre.

d) Firka

FDS was first launched in 34 Firkas in Madras state in 1946, by Tanguturi Prakasam and extended to other Firkas from 1st April 1950. Based on Gandhian ideal 'Village Swaraj' aim at self-sufficiency of villages through collective efforts of the villagers themselves.

Objectives
To attack the different rural problems through short term as well as long term plans.

Short-term
1. Development of rural water supply
2. Better Communications
3. Improved agricultural practices
4. Improvement of sanitations
5. Organization of cooperatives
6. Formation of Panchayats

Long term

1. First priority for Development of rural water supply, Better Communications, Improved agricultural practices
2. Development schemes were implemented with the close co-ordination of the different government departments like agriculture, irrigation, vetenary, medical and public health, industries and communications
3. Development schemes were implemented through Firka Development Committee under the direct supervision of FD Officer with reputation as a distinguished social worker.

Evaluation of early Rural Reconstruction Schemes
1. Sometimes really good in spite of many hurdles
2. Some schemes disappeared and some were merged later with govt-sponsored schemes.
3. Could not yield the desired results for various reasons like
   - Lack of encouragement from govt.
   - Lack of financial support
   - Inadequate , inexperienced and untrained staff
   - Top sided approach to different aspects of development
   - Absence of needed supplies and services
   - Inadequate cooperation and coordination from other departments and agencies
   - Five year plan-Rural Reconstruction reveal that different schemes were forced as the villagers had no enthusiasm
   - Lack of initiatives from the people

3. Launching period , Post launching period; Technical integration,

1. The Department of Rural Development is implementing a number of programmes in rural areas through the state Governments for poverty reduction, employment generation, rural infrastructure habitant development, provision of basic minimum services etc. The important programmes are:-
   i. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
   ii. Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)
   iii. Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)
   iv. Rural Housing (Indira Awaas Yojana)
   v. DRDA Administration
   vi. Training Schemes
   vii. Promotion of Voluntary Schemes and Social Action Programme, organization of beneficiaries, advancement and dissemination of rural technology through CAPART.
   viii. Monitoring mechanism.

2. Keeping in view the fact that Rural Roads are vital to economic growth and measures for poverty alleviation in the village, Government have launched a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme called the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). The Programme seeks to provide connectivity to all unconnected habitations in the rural areas with a population of more than 500 persons through good All-weather roads by the end of the Tenth Plan Period. In respect of the Hill States (North-East, Sikkim,

Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, and Uttaranchal) and the Desert Areas, the objective would be to connect habitations with a population of 250 persons and above.

3. Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) scheme was launched with effect from 25th September 2001 after merging the Employment Assurance Scheme and the Jawahar Gram Smridhi Yojana. This is being implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme on cost sharing basis between the Centre and the States. The cash component of the Programme is shared between the Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25. Food grains are provided free of cost to the States/Union Territories. The cost of transportation of the foodgrains is borne by the concerned States/UTs. The special component of SGRY aims at augmenting food security through additional wage employment in the calamity affected rural areas after due notification by the State governments and its acceptance by the Ministry of Agriculture.

4. The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is the single self employment programme for the rural poor. The Yojana which came in to effect from 1.4.1999, has been conceived as a holistic programme covering all aspects of self employment like organization of rural poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and their capacity building, training, planning of activity clusters, infrastructure development, financial assistance through bank credit and subsidy and marketing support etc.

5. Housing is one of the basic requirements for human survival. Therefore, construction of houses was included as one of the major activities under the National Rural Employment Programme which begun in 1980. Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) begun in 1983. Indira Awaas Yojana IAY was launched during 1985-1986 as a sub scheme of RLEGP and thereafter it continued as a sub scheme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. From 1st January 1986 IAY was delinked from JRY and made an independent scheme. The Government of India, in 1998 announced a National Housing and Habitat policy which aims at providing "Housing for all" and facilitating the construction of 20 lakh additional housing units (13 lakh in rural areas and 7 in urban areas) with emphasis on standing benefits to the poor and the deprived. The intention is to end shelterlessness and ensure the conversion of all unserviceable kucca houses by pucca houses by the end of 11th plan period. The Action plan is being implemented through various programmes such as Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Credit cum Subsidy Scheme for Rural Housing, Innovative Scheme for Rural Housing and Habitat Development, Rural Building Centres, Equity Contribution by Ministry of Rural Development to HUDCO and National Mission for Rural Housing and Habitat.

6. Training has gained an important position in rural development activities concerning various poverty alleviation programmes. As training, research and development are closely linked, continuing education of both policy makers and programme implementers is imperative. Towards facilitating this, National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) has been conducting training programmes, workshops, seminars and international programmes. In addition, extensive support has been provided to a number of training and research institutions dealing with issues related to rural development.

7. In order to strengthen the DRDAs and to make them more professional and effective, a new centrally sponsored scheme, namely, DRDA Administration has been introduced from 1st April, 1999 based on the recommendations of an inter-ministerial committee known as the Shankar Committee. The scheme replaces the earlier practice of allocating percentage of programme funds to the administrative cost. Under this, a separate provision has been made to meet the administrative expenses of the DRDAs who are expected to effectively manage and implement the schemes.

8. Information, education and communication (IEC) plays a pivotal role in creating awareness, mobilizing people and making the development participatory through advocacy and by transferring knowledge, skills, and techniques to the people. To meet the communication needs of the various programmes of the Ministry holistically, an integrated IEC strategy envisaging optimum utilization of available modes of communication, conventional and non-conventional has been evolved in order to effectively meet the communications needs of the programmes of the Ministry.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of development activities provide various stakeholders in these activities with better means for learning from past experience, improving service delivery, planning and allocating resources, and demonstrating results as part of accountability to key stakeholders. A comprehensive multi-level, multi-tool system of Monitoring and Evaluation of the policy and implementation environments of the programmes of the Ministry has been evolved over the years. In view of the vast canvas for implementation of the programmes of the Ministry, the monitoring of the programmes is taken up at various levels.

10. The overall monitoring of all the programmes at the national level is carried out by the Monitoring Divisions of the Ministry. The Programme Divisions monitor the respective programmes implemented by them. The Programmes of the Ministry are basically implemented by the State Implementing Agencies. At the State level, the Secretary/Commissioner dealing with the Programme monitors its implementation. The actual execution of the Programmes takes place at the District/Village level through DRDAs, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and other implementing Agencies, who monitor the execution of the programmes at the grass root level.

11. In order that the programme implmentation reflects the needs and aspirations of the local people the Panchayati Raj Institutions are considered as an important tool for the implementation of the programmes of the Ministry. As a step toward decentralization of the planning process and implementation of the programmes, strengthening of the Panchayati Raj Institutions has been envisaged through the Constitutional (73rd) Amendment Act, 1992 and with the passage of this Act, constitutional status has been provided to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Therefore, under most of the rural development programmes, a crucial role has been assigned to PRIs for programme implementation. Sustained efforts are being made to strengthen local governance, institutionalizing people's participation and empowering women through PRIs. The

State governments are being pursued for delegation of adequate administrative and financial powers to PRIs and a significant change has been noticed in this regard.

12. Under this department there are three autonomous bodies' viz., Council of Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) and National Rural Road Development Agency (NRRDA).

13. Council of Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) has been set up to encourage participation of voluntary agencies in rural development and also to provide financial assistance to them in their rural development projects. CAPART directly deals with voluntary agencies and their projects.

14. National Institute of Rural Development NIRD is engaged in planning and coordination of national level training. For state and district level training, assistance is given to State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRD) and Extension Training Centers (ETC) respectively.

15. National Rural Road Development Agency (NRRDA) recently registered under society registration Act, 1860, extends support to the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) to advice on technical specification, project appraisal, appointment of part time quality control monitors, and management of Monitoring system and submits periodic reports to ministry.

Panchayat Raj

Panchayat systems and local self – government in ancient India.

1**. Introduction**
The panchayat or the institution of the village council is as old as India's history and is a part of her tradition. Panchayat was a unit of local government. Panchayat Raj means democratic decentralization.

In the history of India Jawaharlal Nehru speaks about working of the village panchayat. Panchayat had vast powers both executive and judicial. Under the panchayat the village was a heaven of peace where the national culture developed.

According to Gandhi panchayat is ideal social political Organization which has direct democracy and social cohesion. He also mentions in this structure composed of innumerable villages there will be ever-widening, ever ascending circles. Life is not pyramid that is supported by the bottom.

History

The panchayat Raj institution has long history in our country. It was known as Panchayat raj but the elements of panchayat were there. The beginning of the Panchayat Raj institution goes back to the ancient, Vedic, and pre Vedic period. The Vedas we find that the village looked by the person called 'Gramini'.

The Gupta's period we find the references of 'Grampathi' and 'Vishyapati' that were in charge of the village and district. The only different between the old and new Panchayat raj institution is its elective element. The institutions generally broke up during the British rule. But after Lord Ripon there was an attempt to establish local bodies. They were mostly municipalities, district boards and taluka boards. Under the mantegu Chelmsford reforms in some states village panchayat is established.

Article 40 of the principles says the state shall take steps to organize village panchayat and endow them with powers and authority and enable them to function as units of self-government.

Balwanthrai Mehta committee report

Community development program was introduced in India on October 2, 1952. The aim of the CDP is to develop the material and human resources in rural areas and to develop local leadership and self-governing institutions. In 1957 the ministry for community development was created. In the same year 16th of January the government of India has appointed the committee under the chairmanship of Balwanthrai Mehta to study the CDP.

The committee submitted its report on 24th November, 1957. The entire report was based on two principles.

1. The CDP was the government's program with people's participation and therefore it must be the people's program with government's participation.
2. The government should give the duties and responsibilities to the local body too work in its jurisdiction.

Three tier system

The committee recommended a three-tier system of local government christened Panchayat Raj by Jawaharlal Nehru. The three tiers were:

1) Panchayat: At the village the 'Panchayat' should be formed on an elective basis, with the reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women,
2) Panchayat Samiti: At the Block level, the 'Panchayat Samiti' should be set up on an elective basis,
3) Zilla parishad: At the district level, a Zilla Parishad composed of the presidents of Panchayat samitis, MLAs and MPs and some District Officers should be constituted with the collector as the Chairman. It should only be a planning, coordinating and supervising body with no direct powers of execution and taxation.

Based on the committee's recommendations the Panchayat raj system was first introduced in Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh in 1959 followed by Assam, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka in 1960, Maharashtra in 1962 and Gujarat and West Bengal in 1963 and 1964 respectively.

Ashok Mehta committee

Though PRI is potentially dynamic still it is declining in most parts of the country. Therefore it was felt the need of the review of the panchayat raj. So committee was set up 1977 under the chairmanship of Ashok Mehta. The aim of the committee was to restructuring of the PRI and to secure its involvement in planning and implementation of the programs for the rural development. The committee submitted the report in 1978 and which was approved by the conference of chief ministers in May 1979.

The features

1. The committee recommended the concept of Mandal Panchayats comprising of 15,000 – 20,000 population and 10-15 villages. There will be cartographer, Geographer, agronomist, engineer and a credit planning officer.
2. This unit will be within the zilla Parishad under the supervision of the chief executive officer.
3. Planning of the development programs will be the responsibility of zilla parishads and the implementation will be by the mandal Parishads

The concept of mandal panchayat was introduced and put to practice first in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh.

Functions

The functions are classified into 3 categories

1. Civic Amenities – Sanitation, Primary education and health
2. Social welfare Activities - W omen and children
3. Development work – Roads and Minor Irrigation

   1) Village Panchayat

1. Sanitation
2. Water Supply
3. Construction
4. Maintenance of roads
5. Lighting
6. Burial grounds
7. Cottage Industry
8. Promotion of primary, elementary social and health education.

   2) Panchayat samiti

1. Family Planning
2. Training of Gram sevikas
3. Promotion of child and women welfare
4. Increasing the employment
5. Agricultural production
6. Irrigation wells
7. Promotion of cooperatives
8. Hostels for SC/St
9. Tree planting

10. Health Facilities
11. Adult education

   3) Zilla Parishads

1. Planning
2. Coordinating
3. Sanction of works
4. Approval of samiti budget
5. Distribution of funds
6. Evaluating

Resources
1. Taxes Imposed on the people
2. Fees and charges Imposed
3. Income from property
4. Assistance received from government
5. Public contribution

Problems/limitations
1. State government is Reluctant to share the power
2. Class conflict
3. Caste constrain
4. Lack of leadership
5. Administrative constrain
6. Lack of resources
7. Lack of professionalism
8. Negligence of weaker sections
9. Dominated by the socially and economically privileged
10. Negligence of philosophy of Panchayat raj

Tamil Nadu Panchayat ACT, 1958 and the 73rd amendment

April 22nd, 1994 was a land mark in the history of the Panchayat Raj in India. In the constitution 73rd amendment was made to provide constitutional sates to the panchayat raj institutions.
The three-tier system of local bodies were introduced
1. Village panchayat at grass root level
2. Panchayat union or block panchayat at intermediate level
3. District pachayats at apex level
There were 12619 village panchayats, 385 panchayat unions and 29 district panchayats in Tamil Nadu as on 31 October 2001.

The features
1. To provide 3 tier system of panchayat raj for all the states having population of 20 lakhs.
2. To have panchayat elections regularly every 5 years.

3. To provide reservation to SC/ST and women.
4. To appoint state finance commission to assist panchayats in financial powers,
5. To constitute district planning committee to prepare the development plans.

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Unit III
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1. Community Development Administration

Community Development in India: An Overview.   Presented at the Asian Productivity Organization, Tokyo, Japan seminar on Comparative Study on Planning Process of Community Development: Component of People's Participation.   Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.   August 21-26, 2000.

Summary

As India has the largest population of poor people, community development has assumed high priority. The initial programme aimed at upliftment of the rural poor, covered agriculture, animal husbandry, roads, health, education, housing, employment, social and cultural activities. However, food security being the main cause of concern, agriculture received significant attention.

In 1957, a three-tier-system of rural local Government, called 'Panchayati Raj' (Rule by Local Councils) was established. These were Gram Panchayat (Village level), Panchayat Samiti (Block level) and Zilla Parishad (District level). The aim was to decentralise the process of decision making and encourage people's participation.   As the programme could not fulfill the expectations of the rural poor, the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) was introduced in 1979, with specific focus on the weaker sections of the society. By mid eighties, the Government was able to meet the minimum needs of the poor, which included elementary education, health, water supply, roads, electrification, housing and nutrition.

In 1987, the Planning Commission decided to consider block as the basic unit for development planning.   The task of planning at the district level was entrusted to the District Planning and Development Council which had wider representation of the society. Panchayati Raj reforms were introduced through the 73rd Constitutional Amendment to facilitate planning at the micro-level and to strengthen the Gram Sabha (village assembly).

The Government of India has also been encouraging voluntary action to mobilise the rural people. Several initiatives of the non-government organisations in the last two decades have had significant impact on the development. NGOs such as BAIF Development Research Foundation are promoting sustainable livelihood through dairy husbandry, water resource management, wastelands development and various income generation activities in several states.

Farmers in several states have established cooperatives for processing sugarcane, oil-seeds, milk, fruits and vegetables. With professional management and application of modern technologies, these organisations have brought economic stability and eliminated exploitation by intermediary traders. To   strengthen people's organisations, Self Help Groups (SHGs), comprising of poor families have been promoted under the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002). It is only the people's initiatives and involvement which can sustain the development. The

government and political power have the will to support people's movement and this should promote sustainable rural development in India.

Background

After 53 years of independence and a population of one billion, India is the largest democracy in the world. To sustain this democracy and freedom, it is necessary to ensure economic empowerment and better quality of life for all the citizens. Unfortunately, the annual per capita Gross National Product of USD 370 in India is one of the lowest as compared to USD 860 in China, USD 2450 in Asia, USD 5170 in the world and over USD 20,000 in the developed countries. Despite significant advancement in industrial development, Indian economy is dependent on agrobased activities. Over 65% of the population living in rural areas are primarily dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. A majority of these families spend over 90% of their earnings on basic needs such as food, fuel and health care. Over 35% of the rural families being poor, tackling their problems is the national priority to ensure social justice and better quality of life.

2. Organization of Community Development block level

The **Community development block** (C.D.Block; Hindi: □□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□) is a rural area earmarked for administration and development in India. The area is administered by a Block Development Officer. A community development block covers several gram panchayats, local administrative unit at the village level.
Currently, C.D.Blocks are administrative units of 3rd level in some states of India (equal to tehsils in other states). For example, Bihar has 38 districts and 534 C.D. Blocks. West Bengal has 18 districts and 341 development blocks.

History

The community development programme was launched on a pilot basis in 1952 to provide for a substantial increase in the country's agricultural programme, and for improvements in systems of communication, in rural health and hygiene, and in rural education and also to initiate and direct a process of integrated culture change aimed at transforming the social and economic life of villagers.The community development programme was rapidly implemented. In 1956, by the end of the first five-year plan period, there were 248 blocks, covering around a fifth of the population in the country. By the end the second five-year plan period, there were 3,000 blocks covering 70 per cent of the rural population. By 1964, the entire country was covered.

3. Organization of Community Development national level

Community Development Programme

The concept of community development in India was initiated well before independence. Even during the struggle for independence, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi - the Father of

the Nation, considerable attention was given to rural upliftment and reconstruction. He emphasized on a nineteen point constructive programme for complete independence by truthful and non-violent means. He often warned the leaders that true independence could be enjoyed only when the rural economy was strengthened and poverty eradicated. He advocated communal harmony, economic equity, social equality, deaddiction from alcohol and narcotics, promotion of 'khadi' (hand spun and hand woven cloth) and village industries, sanitation, health care, education and empowerment of women. The aim was to generate gainful employment in rural areas and to improve the quality of life (Gandhi, 1941).

The Government of India Act, 1935 under the British Rule, while confirming autonomy on the provinces, included rural development as an important programme to be initiated for the welfare of the people. With the outbreak of World War II and Bengal Famine of 1943, food supply was a critical problem in most parts of the country. Emphasis on food production was provided through 'Grow More Food Campaign' which included the supply of free seeds, subsidies for construction of wells and embankments, supply of manure, fixing a minimum price for grain, etc. However, there was limited scope under the 'Zamindari' system where a small number of rich farmers owned the agriculture lands and the rest of the villagers worked as labourers.

After the independence of India in 1947, community development assumed high priority. In 1948, a pilot community development project was launched through the Etawah Project. Later in 1952, the Government of India launched 55 Community Development Projects, each covering about 300 villages or a population of 30,000. This programme was multi-dimensional but the major emphasis was placed on agricultural production, as the areas selected for launching the project were located in irrigated areas or where the rainfall was assured. In 1953, the National Extension Service Project was launched with similar objectives to cover larger areas, including the dry regions. This project of three-year duration, demarcated the blocks of 150-300 villages as manageable units for initiating community development programmes. The objectives and activities of the Project were modified from time to time and continued as a permanent multi-function extension agency in each block. These community development blocks were treated as normal administrative units for planning and development with regular budgetary allocations.

By the end of the First Five Year Plan (1952-57), 1114 blocks covering 163,000 villages were in operation and by sixties, the community development programme covered the entire country. The programme was characterised by the following features: comprehensive in content; economic progress as the core objective; flexible programmes and posting of a multipurpose worker at the village level. The plan defined the central objective of planning as creation of conditions in which living standards are reasonably high and the citizens have full and equal opportunity for growth and justice (Sachidananda, 1988). The programme aimed at upliftment of the rural poor, covered agriculture, animal husbandry, roads, health, education, housing, employment, social and cultural activities. While aiming at economic development through agriculture and cottage industries, efforts were made to improve literacy, health, sanitation, housing, transport and communication. To implement the multi-facet programme, an extension organisation, headed by a Block Development Officer (BDO) was established at each block or the revenue tehsil, with a team of subject specialists and village level workers (VLW). Each

VLW covered a population of 5000-6000, spread over 5-10 villages to implement various development programmes launched by different departments. The VLWs were expected to meet the farmers and persuade them to take part in various development schemes. The BDO was assisted by eight Extension Officers, one each for agriculture, animal husbandry, panchayat, cooperation rural industries, rural engineering, social education and women and child welfare. In addition, a medical officer with support staff was posted in each block to provide medical assistance. The extension officers reported primarily to the BDO and to their senior as well, in the respective department, based at the district headquarters. The BDOs reported to the District Collector, who is the administrator of the district. The Development Commissioner, at the state level was responsible for coordinating community development through the District Collectors. At the National level, the administration of the community development programme was entrusted to the Planning Commission (Figure 1).

4. Components of block administration

Block is a district sub-division which is next to Taluk level administration. For planning purpose district is divided into four levels

1. Taluks
2. Blocks
3. Gram Panchayats
4. Villages

A taluk may consist of one or more number of blocks. Blocks are normally Planning & Development units of district in addition to taluks. Block would represent a compact area for which effective plans will prepared & implemented through Village Panchayats.

For example, Muzaffarnagar District of Uttar Pradesh has 9 blocks namely:

Block Development Officer

The Block Development Officer is the official in charge of the block. Block Development Officers monitor the implementation of all the programs related to planning and development of the blocks. Coordination of development and implementation of plans in all blocks of district is provided by a Chief Development Officer (CDO). BDO office is the main operation wing of the government for the development administration as well as regulatory administration.

5. Development programs and their co-ordination

Introduction: - Rural development in India has witnessed several changes over the years in its emphasis, approaches, strategies and programmers. It has assumed a new dimension and perspectives as a consequence.

During the rule of British in India it gave interest in the economic development of its colony. Economic development of rural masses was not its concern. Its administrative system was designed for keeping the unorganized rural masses under control through regulatory mechanisms. This picture changed after independence it was realized that development means

socio- economic development of rural India. This purpose number of developmental programs was initiated.

For the implementation of rural development programs, the organizational structure was designed to serve two purposes.
   i.   To carry out commands from above; and
   ii. To communicate with people in the villages on a day today basis.
Accordingly, it followed a hierarchical structure connecting the command line from the centre to the state, to the district, block and village.

This design embodied with two important objectives:
   a. To bring into existence an administrative organization in which all development activities could be coordinated and carried out with unity of aim and purpose.

   b. To transform the machinery this was at one time devised to look after the function of revenue collection and maintenance of law and order in to a welfare administration.

Important and role of bureaucracy: - Bureaucracy in the rural context assumed an even more significant role in the light of the magnitude of the problems in the areas. Bureaucracy here is called upon to act as a catalyst in the process of social and economic transformation. Bureaucracy is synonymous with "an action- oriented, goal oriented administrative system".

Structure of bureaucracy: - The launching of the various programmes for rural development (since 1952) was accompanied by the creation of new structural mechanisms to implement these programmes. It was the 'Grow More Food Enquiry Committee' that stressed, for the first time, the need for an integrated organizational structure for rural development. It almost laid down the blueprint for the set-up at various levels (the national, state, district, block and village). Latter the Balwantrai Mehta Committee recommended a three-tier system of local Government.

Machinery at different level:-
01. National level: The department of rural development. It is responsible for policy planning, direction, coordination and monitoring of the programmes.
02. State level: There was the office of development commissioner.
03. District level: District planning Committee under the chairmanship of collector.
04. Block level: Block developmental administration.

Function of the administration
This giant structure bureaucracy has been created to perform some functions.
   a. Selection of beneficiaries
   b. Preparation of village, block and district plans
   c. Allocation of funds
   d. Identification and selection of projects
   e. Formulation of projects
   f. Implementation of projects
   g. Monitoring and evaluation

Administrative functionaries

In the performance of their functions, the administrator, do not work in isolation. They come in constant interaction with the representatives of the people.

   i.   Socio- political factors (MPs, MLAs, Panchayat president etc.)
   ii.   Bureaucratic factors
   iii.   Case study
   iv.   Relationship facilitating factors.

6. Functions of BDO and other functionaries

Block Development Office (History of the Department)

After Independence the main thrust was given for the rural development to build strong and Modern India as enshrined in Ghandian thoughts. As a part of this National Extension Service Scheme was implemented by Govt. of India. Karaikal region was declared as National Extension Service Block, and the office started functioning at Thirunallar on 2nd October 1956.

Functions/objectives

01. **Community Development Programme / Education Scheme**
- Purchase and installation of colored T.V. sets at various places in the Block.
- Sports articles are purchased and distributed to various Mahila / Yuvak Mandals.
- Assistance given for the construction of houses to poor homeless rural people.
- Conduct of National Festivals, Celebration of Rural Development Week and supply of Library books to Mahila /Yuvak Mandals.

02. **Promotion and Strengthening of Yuvak / Mahila Mandals**
- Construction of community halls and recreation centers.
- Formation of play field and children's park.
- Monitoring of poverty alleviation programmes through Honorary Rural Organizers.
- Motivation of Mahila /Yuvak mandals through incentive awards and issue of grant-in-aid.

03. **Strengthening of Block Administration**
- Salaries are paid to Technical and Administrative staff under strengthening.

04. **Applied Nutrition Programme**
- Maintenance of gardens, purchase and distribution of fruit plants to Mahila /Yuvak Mandals and conduct of Well Baby Show.

05. **District Rural Development Agency**
- Indira Awash Yojana - Provision of 100% subsidy to construct low cost houses to the economically weaker sections of the rural people.
- Central Rural Sanitation Programme / Minimum Needs Programme. Provision of 80% of subsidy for construction of sanitary latrines.
- Jawahar Rozgar Yojana - Generation of gainful employment to unemployed / under employed persons.

06. **Integrated Rural Energy Programme**: - The IREP was started in Karaikal during 1993.

o Non-Conventional sources of energy-propagate the use of non-conventional and renewable energy devices like windmill, Solar heaters etc.
o Improved models of chulhas designed by TNAU were introduced and distributed to rural people under subsidized cost.

Functions of Block Development Officer

The important schemes taken up by the Community Development Blocks are;
1. Agriculture
2. Communication
3. Animal Husbandry
4. Veterinary
5. Health and Sanitation
6. Education and Social Welfare
7. Industries and Cooperation

In addition to these, the C. D. Blocks also administer
- All normal rural works programmes
- Special rural development programmes
- Integrated Rural Development (I.R.D.) Programmes
- National Rural Employment (NRE) Programme
- Rural Godowns
- Public Cooperation and Nutrition.

Role of BDO

The role of Block Development Officer is as follows;
1. Secretary of the Block Development Committee;
2. He exercises control and supervision over the work of the Extension Officers and the village workers.
3. He plays the role of an organizer and coordinator of the various programmes.
4. He also performs other administrative functions assigned to him by the Government.

In the execution of his duties, he is assisted by;
a. Extension Officer in charge of Agriculture,
b. Extension Officer in charge of Veterinary
c. Extension Officer in charge of Animal Husbandry
d. Social Education Organizer
e. Gram Sevaks.

For the successful implementation of the various programmes the Block Development Officer has to earn the confidence of the village people through their leaders, while making his services to the villagers at all times.

Training for community development functionaries
01. Programmes on education
02. Poverty alleviation programme

03. Employment assurance scheme
04. Rural sanitation programme
05. National social assistance programme
06. National old age pension scheme
07. National family benefit scheme
08. National maternity benefit scheme
09. Integrated child development scheme
10. National handicap aid programme
11. National window grants in aid scheme
12. Programme on minimum basic needs
13. Rural water supply programme
14. Programme on rural electrification

7. Training of community development functionaries

Objectives

1. To equip trainers with the means to enhance the awareness and skills ofpanchayat functionaries, including women, in order to increase their confidence in their capabilities to address the core issues of day-to-day local governance. In many cases, the Sarpanch is a woman who is least prepared for her new role.

2. To familiarize trainers with participatory training tools and to assist them in acting as facilitators, offering alternatives/new methods to tackle problems/issues faced by elected panchayat functionaries.

Participatory planning

Participatory planning is a process by which a community undertakes to reach a given socio-economic goal by consciously diagnosing its problems and charting a course of action to resolve those problems. Experts are needed, but only as facilitators. Moreover, no one likes to participate in something which is not of his/her own creation. Plans prepared by outside experts, irrespective of their technical soundness, cannot inspire the people to participate in their implementation.

Awareness building on principles of participatory planning

1. Development should be seen more as a change from the bottom up than from top down.

3. The development process should be managed as a natural organic process rather than according to plans, goals, objectives, targets and schedules, implying that goals and targets may change and, therefore, their timing should be tentative and flexible to make room for adaptation to local conditions.

4. Development programmes should aim to strengthen local organizations and not state and central government bureaucracies. New programmes should be chosen according to their

ability to increase local development management capacity. Start with a few schemes to solve some immediate local problems to build local confidence and experience.

5. The development process is supported by local institutions with village panchayats, primary cooperatives, religious, youth, community-based users' and self-help groups playing a lead role. It is more important to make sure that the development process is rooted in a strong local institution than ensuring that local institutions have a grasp of all the finer technical points. It is comparatively easy to arrange technical services from outside than to bring about social involvement and willing popular participation in the development process. Strong local institutions are necessary as support posts quite independently of whatever technical skills and other background they may have.

6. It follows from the above that the development process must be based primarily on confidence and learning rather than on experts and training. It is more important for the people who will take decisions at the local level to have full confidence of the people they represent, than to be trained experts. This also implies that technical staff of departments should work in tandem with local institutions rather than sit on judgement on the plans prepared by these institutions.

How to initiate participatory planning

(i) Identify local needs, particularly of rural poor families
(ii) Collect basic data
(iii) Formation of working groups
(iv) Formulation of the objectives
(v) Deciding the strategy
(vi) Ensuring feasibility
(vii) Preparing the work plan
(viii) Preparing the budget

Steps in implementation of local development projects

1. Appointing a project coordinator
2. Setting up a project implementation and monitoring committee
3. Staff training
4. Transparency
5. Anticipating obstacles
6. Timely release of funds

Monitoring

This is important for timely and proper project implementation. Monitoring provides feedback so that necessary adjustments can be made in the work plan and budget. Therefore, monitoring schedules are often based on the project work plan. It is essentially a tool that helps both project-implementing and funding agencies.

1. Monitoring parameters
   - Time schedule
   - Cost
   - Process

2. Integrity
   - It is important for the implementing agency to maintain a high level of financial credibility, which is closely watched by funding agencies.
   - Monitoring, therefore focuses on cost-flows and wherever there is under or over-expenditure, this should be brought to the immediate attention of the funding agencies. It should be discussed frankly with them in order to reach agreement on the best course of action.
   - Implications of delay or cost-overrun can also be discussed with the village community to explore possibilities of mobilizing local contributions to compensate for the extra cost. Integrity pays in the long run.

<p style="text-align:center">Unit IV</p>

1. Land

a) Systems of land tenure

The study of land tenure system is of grea significance. From the point of the state, the goodness of the cultivator and the economy of the country are very important. The importance of land, a landholding and land relation including its control and management assumes significant meaning in rural India. Land is useful to man in many ways such as a source of food, for wood, for hunting, as a place to live and as a place to work. All over the world land has legal connotations to the rights of the ownership of the individual and the sovereignty of the government.

Definition:

Land tenure system is the structure which is concerned with the occupation or possession of the land. It is the scheme which deals with the belongingness of the land.

LAND TENURE SYSTEM IN INDIA.

Eminent authorities like Baden Powell and Dr. Mukherjee maintain that private property and peasant proprietorship existed in Indian even in the Vedic period.

There are others who maintain that land was the property of the king of the state.

Manusmritti maintain that land is the property of him who cut away the wood or who tilled and cleared it.But Yajnavalkya say that 'Land belonging to the king and the tiller possesses only the using rights for life.The Arthashastra says that 'land may be confiscated from those who do not cultivate it and given to others; or it may be cultivated by village laborer and traders, lest those owner who do not cultivate it might pay less and further land prepared for cultivation shall be given to tax payers only for life.In Jamini's view 'the king cannot give away the earth because it is not his exclusive property but is common to all beings enjoying the fruits of their own labour in it. This indicated that state ownership has not totally absent, but limited by or combined with common ownership of the village.

Prof. Mukherjee gives the following picture of land tenure existing in ancient India prior to the Muslim periods. There was the king having no property right in land except the right to share of the produce, having the actual ownership of land, the king's customary share was equal to 1/6 to ¼ of produce, which was known as customary Pargana Rate.

In our country before the beginning of the colonial rule village land was owned by the community as a whole. It became private property when the first land settlement was made. Therefore, in India from the ancient time to recent times the land possession system remains to be without much change. The individual has the right to own land but they need to give the taxes to the government or the ruler. Both the individual and government can not claim absolute possession of the land.

So with the land tenure system;
1. The state has identified land owner to recover the necessary land revenue

2. The cultivator is the backbone of the rural economy and his role is of significant in the tenurial system as this will have far reaching consequences on the productivity of land

3. The organization of rural society and village institution depends on tenurial system.

AT the time of independence there were three major tenure system followed in India.

Zamindari system:

In 1793, Lord Cornwallis introduced the Zamindari tenure system in Bengal. The land was given to an individual or a group of people who were responsible for the production and payment of and revenue to the state.

Mahalwari system.

The village land were held jointly by the village committee. The members of which were jointly responsible for the payment of revenue. It was first introduced in Agra and Punjab. The waste land was common property. It was given to the people on lease and the income from it were used for the village development.

Ryotwari system.

This system was introduced by Sir Thomas Munro. The land may be held in single independent holdings. The individual were directly responsible to the state for the payment of land revenue.

b) Land reform measures

The land reform is the process of improving or transforming the existing evils in the possession of the land and also in the usage of the land. There is urgent need to make change. In the world under the present agrarian system the land lords grow richer, the intermediates continue to flourish, the state was deprived of his share of legitimate increase in revenue and the cultivator and tenants live hand to mouth existence.

When India became independent, it was faced with the problem of antiquated system of land ownership which is inherited from the history. Many of these systems were unjust and oppressive, demanding high rents form farmers and destroying the incentives to improve farms and farm methods. Besides, there were gross inequalities in land ownership. Insecure tenants suffered not only the social and economic injustices. There were also stumbling blocks in the path of modernization of agriculture.

The need for change.

The present land system prevailing in India retards agricultural efficiency and make it impossible to effect technological improvement in production. The main defects of India's agrarian structure according to the planning commission have been;

1. Insecurity of tenure among small cultivators due to indebtness, mortgages in the possession and absence of ownership rights which prevented the cultivator from effecting

permanent improvement of land and sub-lease in Raiyatwari and Zamindariares, which were oral and terminable at will

2. A high rate of rent which leaves little incentives to cultivator to produce more particularly in case of crop failure
3. Small and fragmented of land holding disabling improvements in techniques of cultivation.
4. Uneven distribution of land which leaves a large section of the rural population either without holding too small for profitable cultivation
5. Excessively low yield per hectare and prevalence of poverty in agricultural sector
6. Lack of effective organization for completely disorganized peasantry at the village level.

Way of change.

A high powered committee with J.L. Nehru as chairman reported in 1948 that all intermediaries between the tiller and the states should be eliminated and all middleman should be replaced by non-project agencies.

The agrarian reforms committee, under Shri J.C.Kumarappa provided the guidelines for the formulation of land reforms policies in independent India. The committee gave following recommendations.

1. All intermediary interests should be abolished and the land should belong to the tiller.
2. Leasing of land should be prohibited except in the case of widows. Minors and other disabled persons.
3. All tenants who had been cultivating lands continuously for a period of 6 years should be granted occupancy right.
4. The tenants should have the right to purchase the holdings at reasonable price to be determined by a land tribunal.
5. The agrarian economy should provide an opportunity for the development of the farmer's personality.

The committee emphasized further that

1. There should be no scope for exploitation of one class by another.
2. There should be maximum efficiency of production and
3. The scheme of reform of should be within the realm of practicability.

Nature and objectives of land reform

In 1950 the abolition of Jamindari system act was made to make justifiable distribution of the land. The objectives of the act were.

1. To make redistribution of the land to bring equality in the ownership of the land
2. To enforce land ceiling and to take away the surplus land and distribute to the small and marginal farmers
3. To legitimize the tenancy with the ceiling limit
4. To register all tenancy arrangements with the village panchayats.

5.   To establish relationship between the ceiling and tenancy.

Therefore the basic objective of land reform in India has been the creation of a system of peasant proprietorship. 'Land to the tiller' has been the motto. Through the redistribution of land by applying ceiling on land holding, the idea of vigorous independent peasantry consisting of small farmers came in to reality. Then the aid to the farmer class with extension of credit and distribution facilities largely through network of coordinative service organization positive change is brought.

The objectives of land reform policies were set out by the planners as the removal of such institutional and motivational impediment to the modernization of agriculture as were innate in the agrarian structure inherited from the past and the reduction of gross inequalities in the agrarian economy and rural society which stemmed from unequal rights in the land.

LAND REFORM MEASURES.

After attaining independence the national government took up to speedy land reforms measures with the following objectives in view:

1.   To bring about increase in productivity by improving the economic conditions of the farmers and tenants, so that they may have interest and incentives to invest and improve agriculture.
2.   To ensure distributive justice and create an egalitarian pattern of society by eliminating all forms of exploitation and
3.   To transfer the income of the few to many so that the demand for consumer goods would created. This will ultimately result in increased production of agricultural goods and consumer goods.

The land reform measures contemplated to achieve these objectives, were as follows;

i)   Abolition of intermediaries
ii)   Tenancy legislation
iii)   Ceiling on land holding; and
iv)   Co-operative farming.

c) Land alienation

Agriculture labour in India is under constant pressure due to varied reasons. The demand for labour in agriculture is highly seasonal and uneven due to seasonal nature of agricultural operations. There is a peak demand for labour in the harvesting seasons and next to that in times of transplanting and weeding. Men are employed in land for ploughing, leveling, digging, wells, irrigating the fields. For operation like sowing, weeding, grinding women labours are preferred because of low wage.

Majority of the agricultural laborers are land less and work on other people land for lease for a fixed period of time under certain conditions or work on daily wages. Under such situation, the tenant is alienated from the land once the cultivation is over. Here the tenant does not possess right neither over the land, the instrument used (seeds, irrigation, tractor…) nor the produce made. The tenant is required to move out of the land once the cultivation is over. Thus the agricultural labourer is being used for a given purpose and once the work is rendered he is been terminated of his activity.

2. Water

a) Water harvesting

Agriculture has held a dominant position in the country's economy. But this major occupation is rendered hazardous by scanty rainfall in large areas and by erratic monsoon elsewhere. Partial rainfall or even delay arrival of the monsoon can cause extensive damage to crops. Conscious efforts are therefore being made continuously to supplement rainfall and to mitigate the grave consequence of a dry spell by supplying water artificially.

Water harvesting implies maintaining the storage of water in the soil required for growth at times and places of deficient water supply. Water management has proved beneficial to the country. In fact it forms the datum line for sustained successful agriculture. It alleviates suffering preserves life, averts famines and advance the material prosperity of the country.

Water is more valuable that land, because when water is applied to land it increases its productiveness least six fold and renders great extend of land productive, which otherwise would produce nothing or next to nothing.

Source of water management.

➢ Surface water scheme such as small stream diversion
➢ Rain water storage in small catchments, generally located on small streams on tributaries of river.
➢ Renovation of existing tanks and diversion works
➢ Ground water tapping through construction of open wells, boring of wells for augmentation supplies, deepening of wells in rocky areas by blasting, sinking of tube wells through large scale installation of water pumps sets in place of the old country methods of water lifting such as counter poise lift and rope and bucket lift.
➢ Construction and repair of small drainage channels, embankments for flood protection and head water tank.

Future Water Management Policy.

In view of the complete inadequacy of water resource to meet the agriculture and other requirements, it becomes necessary that the available resources are conserved and utilized most judiciously and economically, Accordingly, the policy in general should envisage;

- Maximum production per unit area through multi-cropping in areas with ample water resource.
- Maximum production per unit of water in regions of medium and low rainfall in which a large part of the country lies.
- Provision of maximum protection in drought areas
- Maximum utilization of irrigation supplies from storage during eight months of the year excluding summer months when evaporation losses are highest and
- Conjunction use of surface water and underground water.

b) Water management

"Ayacut Development" refers to water utilization and water management in areas recently brought under irrigation and can also cover areas newly reclaimed by flood control, drainage and soil conservation measures. It implies planned development of agricultural production in those areas as a composite ooperating involving adoption of improved agricultural practices, land shapping, construction of channels, supply of inputs and introduction of new cropping patterns. Each water use management pilot project covers about 10,000 hectares of area in a compact block mainly in a region where percentage of unutilized irrigation potential is comparatively high.

3. Agricultural development program

Since agriculture has been the main stay of the people, for it provides not only the food grains and other commercial crops but also employment to missions of farmers and other in agricultural operation and allied occupations. Fittingly great emphasis has been placed on an integrated approach to agricultural development through pest control, nutrients and energy supply and to production conservation consumption and trade.

OBJECTIVES OF AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES.

The aims of agricultural programmes have been laid down thus;
- To consolidate the grains already achieved
- To accelerate the face of implementation of land reforms and institutions building for beneficiaries
- To extend the benefits of new technology to more farmers, cropping systems and regions and to promote greater farm management through concurrent attention to cash and non-cash crops.
- To make agricultural growth not only patterns based on considerations of ecology, economic, energy conservations and employment generation and the agriculture development programme was implemented under the following heads;

i)   Intensive Agriculture District Programme

The outline of the programme, known as IADP, a package programme was chalked out in 1959. It aimed at an integrated and intensified approach to the problem of agricultural production in areas, which were more responsive to such production efforts. The immediate goal was to achieve rapid increase in level of agricultural production through a concentration o financial, technical and administrative resources. The long run goal was create a self-generating break-through in productivity and raising the production potential by stimulating human and physical process of change.

ii)   Intensive Agricultural Area Programme

The observation of the third five-year plan that 'much greater emphasis should be given to the development of scientific and progresseive agriculture in and intensive manner in areas where a high agricultural production potential exist. IAAP was launched in 1964-65 for the intensive agricultural development of import crops, such millets, wheat, paddy, cotton, sugarcane, potato, pulse etc.The key note to this strategy is the application of science and technology for increasing yield per hectare.

4. Poverty alienation

Poverty can be defined as a social phenomenon in which a section of the society is unable to fulfil even its basic necessities of life.
Major causes of rural poverty are;

   i)   Non-availability of land
   ii)   Low productivity
   iii)   Lack of employment opportunities
   iv)   Over population
   v)   Obsolete technology
   vi)   Natural calamities

Major causes of rural unemployment are;

   i)   Fast growth of population
   ii)   Slow growth of jobs in non-agricultural sector.
   iii)   Unskilled labour force

Effects of poverty:

   i)   Low standard of living
   ii)   Ignorance
   iii)   Malnutrition
   iv)   Slow economic development

Programmes to eradicate poverty.

Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana.

It was launched on th 1April 1999. It has been design to improve the quality of life of the rural poor by providing them additional gainful employment.
Objective of the programme.
a) Creation of demand driven village infrastructure
b) Increasing opportunities for sustained employment
c) Generation of supplementary employment for the unemployed poor in rural area

Employment Assurance Scheme

It was launched on 2nd October in 1993. It is being implemented at the district level throughout the country. Its objectives is to provide gainful employment in manual work to all needy. A maximum of two adults per family would be provided wage employment.

Training of Rural Youth For Self Employment (TRYSEM)

TRYSEM was launched on the 15th August 1979,as a centrally sponsored scheme.the scheme is an integral part of IRDP and is aimed at the same target group.
Objective of TRYSEM is to provide technical skills to the rural youth from family below poverty line to enable them to take up self-employment. The target group under this scheme comprises of rural youth between the age group of 18 – 35. The scheme to enable the rural youth take up unemployment and also wage employment can be taken up under the scheme.

National Rural Employment Programme.

NREP was launched in October 1980 and became a regular part of the 6th five-year plan and therefore it is being implemented as a centrally sponsored programme on 50:50 sharing basis between the central and the state. The food for work programme, which was conceived in January 1977, was re-designed as NREP from 80-81.
The objective of the programme.

i)   Generation of additional gainful employment for strengthing the rural infrastructure.
ii)   Improvement of the nutritional status and the living standard of the village poor,
iii)   To create productive community assets for direct and continuing benefits to the poverty groups and for strengthening the rural economic and social infrastructure and bring about a general improvement in overall quality of life in the rural areas.

5. **Rural Bonded Laborers**

Bonded labour has existed in India for centuries. It is a peculiar phenomenon of our economy. This system grew out of extreme poverty and helplessness of scheduled caste and tribes, who

always depended on wage income. When they needed food grains during lean agricultural season or when they needed money for special occasions, they had to borrow, but they had no security to offer and they pledged themselves. The landlords took advantage of the situation and entered in to repressive contracts. The rate of interest was very high but the wages were very low which could not be used for repayment of loan. As a consequence of this situation, the loan got accumulated over a period of time, which could not be repaid. The laborer had to serve the land lords till their life and it some cases it continued for the next generation.

Measures taken to abolish bonded labour.

The government of India has taken certain measures to abolish bonded labour which are as follows.

Art. 21. It guarantees personal liberty. Any form labour is prohibited.
- Bonded labour abolition Act. It was passed in 1976. According to this enactment practice of bonded labour in any form is punishable.
- Increase awareness among backward caste people.
- Strengthening poverty eradication programmes, self-employement programmes.
- Restriction on indebtedness.

Future of bonded labour.

In 1984 " Programme Evaluation Organisation" of the planning commission submitted its report. It has made the following recommendation for the better future of bonded labour.

1. Estimate of bond labour from different source are quite divergent. Identification of bonded labour should be conducted through household survey for locating population below poverty lone

2. State and district authorities have to provide sufficient subsistence allowance during intervening period of release and rehabilitation

3. Co-operation credit societies should extend credit facilities to bonded labour

4. Civil rights act should be strictly enforced. Reputed voluntary organization should be encouraged to undertake social reforms.

6. Unemployment and underemployment

Unemployment is a major problem of a developing country like India.
The term unemployment can be understood as a situation in which no jobe is abilable ofr a person to earn means of livelihood. Unemployment is found both in industrial and agricultural sector. In India, many factors have led to unemployment.

They are as follows;

i)   Over population
ii)   Seasonal nature of certain works
iii) Economic fluctuations
iv)   Extensive Automation and use of IT which has replaced man power.

Unemployment problem is at an alarming rate. It is difficult to get accurate factual information on unemployment. But it can be noticed that there is a significant increase in the rate of unemployment. Unemployment is found not only in urban sector but also in rural sector.

Forms of Unemployment.

Seasonal unemployment: it is a common feature of rural sector. Agriculture is a seasonal occupation. At least for 5 months in a year a sizeable portion of the working force is unemployed.

 Disguised unemployment: It is a situation in which a person appears to be employed but enough work is not available. Too many workers are engaged in doing a small job,

Urban unemployment : The problem of urban unemployment is to two kind viz. unemployment among industrial labourers.

Unemployment among educated middle class.
      Unemployment among industrial labourer is on account of rapid increase in population. The size of economically active population is bound to increase. With the spread of urbanization people from rural areas have been shifting to the urban areas. During the off season many workers in agriculture sector come to the industrial centres seeking employment. The rate of industrial growth is enough to meet the demand of employment.

Educated unemployment occurred with the rapid expansion of educational facilities. The number of graduates and post graduates in various fields like law, medicine, engineering, science, management etc have enormously increased.

Unemployment in the organized sector.
The organized sector includes all establishment in the public sector and non-agricultural establishments engaging 10 or more workers in the private sector. On account of extensive privatization, there are a number of discharges, dismissals in the public sector. In private sector the working policy is to employ less and get maximum benefits.

VARIOUS SCHEMES TO REDUCE UNEMPLOYMENT.

    The government of India set up a committee with M.Bhagavati as chairman to suggest measures to solve unemployment. Based on the committee report, the government took the following measures:

- **Rural works programme**: The emphasis under the programme was on the construction of civil works of permanent nature such as rural housing, electrification, construction of roads.
- Marginal farmers and agricultural labours under the scheme were to be assisted with subsidized credit support for agricultural and subsidiary occupation like dairy, poultry, fishery, horticulture etc
- **Agro Service Centres** : The scheme provided for assistance for self employment to unemployed graduates and diploma holders in mechanical, agricultrural and allied fields.
- **Crash Programme for rural employment** : The primary objective of the scheme was to generate additional employment through network of rural projects.
- **National Rural Employment Program** : It is implemented in 1980. It was central sponsored programme with 50% centra assistance. It aims at creating community assets for strengthening rural infrastructure.
- **Food For Work Programme** : It was a scheme to use food grain as payment for work to the person living below poverty line.
- Utilise surplus food grains for the development of the country's human resource.

7. Social problems

a) Casteism

Casteism: It is defined as a group or collection of groups of people having common name, with membership based on birth alone, imposing restriction on its members in the matter of social intercourse and claiming a common origin and assuming common traditional occupation.

How casteism hampers the growth of community and the country at large?

➢ It hinders the growth of a strong national unity.
➢ It prevents the growth of democracy.
➢ It hinders social mobility.
➢ It divides the society in to groups and sub- groups.

How the caste system has undergone changes?

- Uniform legal system stating all men are equal before law
- Impact of modern education.
- Industrialization, urbanization, westernization.
- Democratic form of government.
- Social legislation
- Social reforms movement
- Threat of conversion

b) Ill health

The Constitution of India makes health in India the responsibility of state governments, rather than the central federal government. It makes every state responsible for "raising the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties". The National Health Policy was endorsed by the Parliament of

India in 1983 and updated in 2002. The National Health Policy is being worked upon further in 2017 and a draft for public consultation has been released.

There are great inequalities in health between states. Infant mortality in Kerala is 12 per thousand live births, but in Assam it is 56.

According to a 2005 report, 60% of India's children below the age of three were malnourished, which was greater than the statistics of sub-Saharan African of 28%. It is considered that one in every three malnourished children in the world lives in India. The estimates vary across the country. It is estimated that Madhya Pradesh has the highest rate of 50% and Kerala the lowest with 27%. Although India's economy grew 55% from 2001–2006, its child-malnutrition rate only dropped 1%, lagging behind countries of similar growth rate.

Malnutrition can be described as the unhealthy condition that results from not eating enough healthy food.

Child malnutrition

- Median 2SD of WHO Child Growth Standards
  1. NNMB Rural Survey, 2005-06; NNMB Tribal Survey, 2008-09

A well-nourished child is one whose weight and height measurements compare very well within the standard normal distribution of heights and weights of healthy children of same age and sex.

Malnutrition impedes the social and cognitive development of a child.These irreversible damages result in lower productivity. As with serious malnutrition, growth delays hinder a child's intellectual development. Sick children with chronic malnutrition, especially when accompanied by anaemia, often suffer from a lower learning capacity during the crucial first years of attending school. Also, it reduces the immune defence mechanism, which heightens the risk of infections.

Due to their lower social status, girls are far more at risk of malnutrition than boys their age. Partly as a result of this cultural bias, up to one third of all adult women in India are underweight. Inadequate care of these women already underdeveloped, especially during pregnancy, leads them in turn to deliver underweight babies who are vulnerable to further malnutrition and disease.

Forms of malnutrition

- Protein-energy malnutrition (PEM), also known as protein-calorie malnutrition
- Iron deficiency: nutritional anaemia which can lead to lessened productivity, sometimes becoming terminal
- Vitamin A deficiency, which can lead to blindness or a weakened immune system
- Iodine deficiency, which can lead to serious mental or physical complaints
- Foliate deficiency can lead to insufficient birth weight or congenital anomalies such as spina bifida.

High infant mortality rate

Despite health improvements over the last thirty years, lives continue to be lost to early childhood diseases, inadequate newborn care and childbirth-related causes. More than two million children die every year from preventable infections

Approximately 1.72 million children die each year before turning one. The under five mortality and infant mortality rates have been declining, from 202 and 190 deaths per thousand live births respectively in 1970 to 64 and 50 deaths per thousand live births in 2009. However, this decline is slowing. Reduced funding for immunisation leaves only 43.5% of the young fully immunised. A study conducted by the Future Health Systems Consortium in Murshidabad, West Bengal indicates that barriers to immunisation coverage are adverse geographic location, absent or inadequately trained health workers and low perceived need for immunization Infrastructure like hospitals, roads, water and sanitation are lacking in rural areas. Shortages of healthcare providers, poor intra-partum and newborn care, diarrheal diseases and acute respiratory infections also contribute to the high infant mortality rate.

Diseases

Diseases such as dengue fever, hepatitis, tuberculosis, malaria and pneumonia continue to plague India due to increased resistance to drugs. In 2011, India developed a 'totally drug-resistant' form of tuberculosis.

HIV/AIDS in India is ranked third highest among countries with HIV-infected patients. National AIDS Control Organisation, a government 'Apex Body' is making efforts for managing the HIV/AIDS epidemic in India. Diarrheal diseases are the primary causes of early childhood mortality. These diseases can be attributed to poor sanitation and inadequate safe drinking water. India has the world's highest incidence of rabies.

In 2012 India was polio-free for the first time in its history. This was achieved because of the Pulse Polio programme started in 1995-96 by the government.

Indians are at particularly high risk for atherosclerosis and coronary artery disease. This may be attributed to a genetic predisposition to metabolic syndrome and adverse changes in coronary artery vasodilation. NGOs such as the Indian Heart Association and the Medwin Foundation were created to raise awareness.

Poor sanitation

As more than 122 million households have no toilets, and 33% lack access to latrines, over 50% of the population (638 million) defecate in the open.(2008 estimate) This is relatively higher than Bangladesh and Brazil (7%) and China (4%). Although 211 million people gained access to improved sanitation from 1990–2008, only 31% use the facilities provided. Only 11% of Indian rural families dispose of stools safely whereas 80% of the population leave their stools in the open or throw them in the garbage. Open air defecation leads to the spread of disease and malnutrition through parasitic and bacterial infections.

Safe drinking water

Several million more suffer from multiple episodes of diarrhoea and still others fall ill on account of Hepatitis A, enteric fever, intestinal worms and eye and skin infections caused by poor hygiene and unsafe drinking water.

Access to protected sources of drinking water has improved from 68% of the population in 1990 to 88% in 2008. However, only 26% of the slum population has access to safe drinking water, and 25% of the total population has drinking water on their premises. This problem is exacerbated by falling levels of groundwater caused mainly by increasing extraction for irrigation. Insufficient maintenance of the environment around water sources, groundwater pollution, excessive arsenic and fluoride in drinking water pose a major threat to India's health.

Female health issues

Maternal deaths are similarly high. The reasons for this high mortality are that few women have access to skilled birth attendants and fewer still to quality emergency obstetric care. In addition, only 15 per cent of mothers receive complete antenatal care and only 58 per cent receive iron or folate tablets or syrup.

Women's health in India

Women's health in India involves numerous issues. Some of them include the following:
- Malnutrition : The main cause of female malnutrition in India is the tradition requiring women to eat last, even during pregnancy and when they are lactating.
- Breast Cancer : One of the most severe and increasing problems among women in India, resulting in higher mortality rates.
- Maternal Mortality : Indian maternal mortality rates in rural areas are one of the highest in the world.

Rural health

Rural India contains over 68% of India's total population, and half of all residents of rural areas live below the poverty line, struggling for better and easy access to health care and services. Health issues confronted by rural people are many and diverse – from severe malaria to uncontrolled diabetes, from a badly infected wound to cancer. Postpartum maternal illness is a serious problem in resource-poor settings and contributes to maternal mortality, particularly in rural India. A study conducted in 2009 found that 43.9% of mothers reported they experienced postpartum illnesses six weeks after delivery. Furthermore, because of limited government resources, much of the health care provided comes from non profits such as The MINDS Foundation.

c) Housing

India has experienced rapid growth of population during the last five decades. The population growth has generated new demand for dwelling units. There is a clear correlation between poverty and housing.

The 2001 census indicates that about 39.8 per cent of the rural households reside in one-room houses, 30.2 per cent in two- room houses and 26.7 per cent in three-rooms or more and 3.4 million do not have and exclusive room.

Housing programme for the rural poor:
For the rural housing, the First Five- Year plan (1951-56) indicates that due to financial constraints a satisfactory programme could not be envisaged. Therefore, the principle of
aided self-help was followed in the case of rural housing. All the Five –Year plans have allotted some funds for rural housing.

Indira Awaas Yojana (AIY):
The genesis of specific housing scheme named as 'Indira Awaas Yojana' for housing the poor, can be traced to the programmes of rural employment, which began in the early 1980s. Construction of houses was one of the major activities under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), which was launched in 1980 and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, which was launched in1983.
 Indira Awaas Yojana is a centrally sponsored scheme first funded on cost-sharing basis between the Government of India and the States in the ratio of 80:20. This was later revised to 75:25 with effect from 1st April, 1999. In case of Union Territory the entire resource under the scheme were provided by the Government of India. The selection of beneficiaries has to be made in the Gram Sabha from the BPL list. For hilly and difficult areas, the level of assistance under the IAY is higher than the level of assistance in the plain areas. Ceiling assistance to hilly and difficult areas is Rs.27, 500 and in the plain areas it is Rs.25, 000 per unit. Since, 1985-86 about 124 lakhs houses have been constructed under IAY with the estimated expenditure of about Rs.22, 000 crores.
Apart from the above mentioned scheme, the Ministry of Rural Development has routed funds through CAPART to NGOs for the construction of cost effective rural houses for the poor. Various States Government have special schemes for rural housing, which are either loan based or loan-cum-subsidy based.

d) Illiteracy

According to a report by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), India has the highest population of illiterate adults at 287 million. The statistics point towards the staggering disparities in the educational levels in the country. The illiteracy levels from the year 1991 to 2006 have risen to a whopping 63 percent.

A higher literacy rate is an essential requirement for any nation to bring it at par on a global platform with other nations. No nation looks a promising nation if it has a stable economic growth rate but poor literacy rates. Education after all is a fundamental right which is ensured to the citizens. Also, it needs to be highlighted that India is a country where the extent of disparities is such that one nation has achieved a literacy rate higher than 90 percent while on the other hand, there also exist nations where the literacy rates are still dismal i.e. Jharkhand, Arunachal Pradesh and Bihar.

What is Literacy

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write. It is an evolving concept which not only entails the grasping abilities of printed text but also the abilities to adapt visual entities and technological awareness as well. It happens to be a multi-dimensional concept which keeps on adding new parameters to it with respect to the developments that are taking place in a globalised world.

According to the UNESCO, "Literacy is the ability to identify, understand, interpret, create, communicate and compute using printed and written materials associated with varying contexts. Literacy involves a continuum of learning in enabling individuals to achieve their goals to develop their knowledge and potential and to participate fully in their community and wider society".

Causes of Illiteracy in India

Illiteracy in India is a problem which has complex dimensions attached to it. Illiteracy in India is more or less concerned with different forms of disparities that exist in the country. There are gender imbalances, income imbalances, state imbalances, caste imbalances, technological barriers which shape the literacy rates that exist in the country. India possesses the largest illiterate population. Literacy rates stood at 82.14 percent for men in 2011 and 65.46 percent for women. This low female literacy is also responsible for the dependency of women on men for activities which requires them to read and write. Thus, this all leads to the formation of a vicious circle.

Again, it is no new concept that the rich households will have better access to educational facilities as compared to the poor households. Poor households due to the lack of skills and knowledge involve themselves with unskilled labour in order to save bread for the family, thus, this reduces the focus from achieving education as the main focus deviates to earning income so as to be able to survive in the society. States that spend more on education seem to have a higher literacy rates as to the states which do not invest heavily on education. Kerala is a case in point. The state spends 685 dollars per pupil which also explains its educational levels.

One of the primary reasons for dismal literacy rates is inadequate school facilities. The teaching staff that is employed across the government-run schools is inefficient and unqualified. Another reason which leads to the maximum dropouts among the children is the lack of proper sanitation. A study has stated that 59 percent of the schools do not have drinking water facilities. There is a shortage of teachers as well.

Efforts to Improve Literacy Level
The Supreme Court in a ruling in 1993 said that children had a fundamental right to free education and thus in the year 2003 the "Right to Education was incorporated in the Constitution under the Constitution (83rd Amendment), 2000".

Despite this, the country couldn't provide free and compulsory education of children up to fourteen years of age within ten years of the bill coming into effect under Article 45 of the Constitution.

Several other schemes too had been launched to ensure the right to education in the country. The National Policy of Education in the year 1986 declared that the whole nation must commit itself to drive away the menaces of illiteracy especially among the young population. The National Literacy Mission in 1988 made literacy a community endeavor. It aimed at attaining a literacy rate of 41 per cent by 2035. The 1992 education policy guaranteed free and compulsory education to all children up to 14 years of age before the advent of the 21st century, a policy which seems to biting the dust today as it has not been able to prevent dropouts among school children and illiteracy prevails.

The Sarva Siksha Abhiyan was launched in 2001 to ensure that all children in the 6–14-years of age-group attend school and complete eight years of schooling by 2010. An important component of the scheme is the Education Guarantee Scheme and Alternative and Innovative Education, meant primarily for children in areas with no formal school within a one kilometer radius.

Problems with Government Schemes

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan mainly incorporates decentralization for planning and management of elementary education because of which there is an absence of community participation and thus most of the policies fail to generate a mass consensus. Also the mandates of institutions like Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) and National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE) clash with each other thus there is no clarity on the objectives of all these bodies with respect to the spread of education. Also, there corruption has become an incorrigible element with respect to the allocation of funds by the government to education. Lesser money than actual budget allocation for education is utilized for the implementation of the schemes.

A major aspect that is slowly ruining the state of education is the commercialization of education both at the elementary and at the higher education levels. Private schools charge enormous fees which makes it difficult for the poor parents to send their children to the schools. The mid-may meal scheme was started with the aim to provide nutritious diet to the children in order to prepare them better for their studies. Instead, the future of the children covered under this scheme seems to be clouded with flies and lizards in the food.

A series of RTIs filed by journalist Siddheshwar Shukla has revealed that during the past three years, the majority of mid-day meals being served to the 11.5 lakh children in Delhi have failed tests conducted by the government.

Conclusion

Not only the government, but every literate person needs to accept the eradication of illiteracy as a personal goal. Each and every contribution by a literate person can make a contribution to eradicate the menace. One of the initiatives is "Teach India", whose aim is to provide a platform to educated Indians to provide assistance in basic education to the unprivileged children.

As in the words of Barack Obama, "Change will not come if we wait for some other person or some other time. We are the ones we've been waiting for. We are the change that we seek."

e) Conservation

Resources are features of environment that are important and value of to human in one form or the other. However, the advancement of modern civilization has had a great impact on our planet's natural resources. So, conserving natural resources is very essential today. There are many ways that one can conserve natural resources. All you need to do is to look around and see what natural resources you are using and find out ways to limit your usage. Most of the people use natural gas to heat their water and their home. You can monitor how much you are using this resource to minimize its usage.

For conservation of natural resources like natural gas, one can get tank less water heater as it reduces the usage of natural gas. The other way to save natural gas is the use of another energy source for instance hydro, solar or wind power are all healthy and great alternatives to conserving natural resources. In fact these energy sources are clean and healthy for environment. Moreover, these energy sources do not emit or produced harmful gases or toxin into our environment like that of the burning fossil fuels at the same time they are renewable as well as are not easy to deplete.

Today, most of the people are finding many ways for conserving natural resources. One of the great option before is Hydro-power and solar power. Power can be generated from these sources and these are the best ways for natural resources conservation like fossil fuels. There is also way to conserve natural resource like trees. It can be conserve through recycling process. Many products come from the trees like papers, cups, cardboards and envelopes. By recycling these products you can reduce the number of trees cut down a year. One should make the most use of these paper products without being wasteful and then recycle them. This is one great way for conserving natural resources.

Fossil fuels on Earth will not last forever; we need to conserve these fossil fuels. To conserve fossil fuels one can choose to buy a hybrid car. Some of these cars will run on electricity combined with using small amounts of gas. Some hybrid cars just run on electricity. Either way it is a great way for conserving natural resources when it is concern with fossil fuels.

f) Agricultural laborers, Marginal and Small farmers

Agriculture forms the backbone of Indian economy. It is the largest industry in the country where 70-75% of the populations are engaged on it for their survival/livelihoods.

Agricultural labour:
A person without any land, but with homestead and deriving more than 50 per cent of his income from agricultural wages is an agricultural labourer.

Small farmers:
A cultivator with a land holding of five acres or less is a small farmer. In the class I irrigated land, as defined in the State Land Ceiling Legislation, a farmer with 2.5 acres or less will be considered a small farmer.

Marginal farmer:
A person with a land holding of 2.5 acres or less is considered as a marginal farmer. In case of Class I irrigated land, the ceiling will be one acres.
Agricultural labour is provided mostly by economically and socially backward sections from the tribes and other lower caste population.

Agricultural laborers
1. Landless labours who completely attached to land lords.
2. Landless labours that are personally independent but extremely depend on other persons for livelihoods.
3. Farmers who have economic holdings, who have one or more sons depend on others and working for others prosperous farmers.

Causes for the poor economic conditions of agricultural labours:
1) No proper irrigation system.
2) Low social status.
3) Unorganized sector.
4) Seasonal employment
5) Paucity of Non-agricultural job.
6) Rural indebtedness.

Programmes to improve the life standards of marginal and small farmers:
1) **The Indian constitution:** It has abolished any type of agrarian slavery, forced labour and any other inhuman practices that prevailed in Zamindari system. Moreover, enactment of Tenancy laws and Land Ceiling Act have protect the interest of the agricultural labours
2) **Minimum wages Act:** It was passed in 1948. According to it every State has to fix minimum wages for agricultural labour.
3) **Organization of labour co-operation:** by the end of second Five –Year plans the govt. of India help the farmers to organize co-operative society from village to national level.
4) **Employment guarantee scheme:** under this scheme the State has to take responsibility of providing work on demand for the unemployed people in the rural areas.

8. Rural Power Structure

Structure: A structure is that which formed of different units or components which are interrelated to one another.

Rural Social structure: Social structure is a term applied to mean the inter-relationship that exists between various components of a society.

Components of rural social structure:

1. **Family**: it is a basic unit of society and one of the most important social institutions. It is the first institution in the history of mankind and this is a fundamental unit of society. Therefore, it is said that the whole social structure is built by family units.
2. **Caste**: it is defined as a group or collection of groups of people having common name, with membership based on birth alone, imposing restriction on its members in the matter of social intercourse and claiming a common origin and assuming common traditional occupation.
   Caste system has been playing a number of functions that are affecting the society especially the rural society. It has been said that caste structure constituted the basis of rural society.
3. **Education**: Education is treated as one of the institutions of rural social structure. It means through which beliefs, knowledge and skills are transmitted from one generation to another.
4. **Religion**: Religion has a tremendous hold on every individual. The religious ethos and values are so imbibed in the culture of our society that any change in a religion exerts many other changes in the society. In primitive age, the role of religion was primarily confined to worshipping God or a supernatural. But today, religion is used for many other purposes: communal disharmony, political affiliation, etc.
5. **State:** the form of government from the village level to national level is a part of the organization of ones society.

a) Economic

Rural Economic structure:
The rural economy is purely an agrarian economy because more that 80% of the population are engaged in agriculture and allied activities. The economic activities of ruralites could either be agriculture, industry or service sectors. Agriculture and allied activities include: land, labour, capital. Rural industry: cottage, handicrafts, artisans. Service sector: transport, communication, trade, finance.

b) Political

Based on empirical information, the proportion of younger and middle-aged leaders in gram panchayats in India is increasing, particularly among women and relatively educated leaders. However, an emerging young leadership is absent in the case of scheduled castes (A) and

backward castes (A) leaders. The study also reveals that caste is a significant factor in electing a panch or sarpanch in a village panchayat. Reservations on caste basis and the ward system have further reenforced this trend. In general, leaders at the gram panchayat level are either illiterate or educated up to the matriculation level, while the leaders of upper, farming and backward castes (B) are better in terms of educational achievements as compared to leaders of other castes. Furthermore, the young leaders are relatively better educated and a majority of them are from smaller families. Thus, leaders belonging to upper and farming castes are socially and educationally ahead of leaders from other castes.

c) Social

Religious leaders, teachers, social workers, caste leaders, etc., Abstract Urban and rural poverty researchers have been paying increased attention to the social context in which the poor are embedded. This paper argues that the scale, familiarity among social actors, and relatively bounded nature of poor rural communities offer unique advantages for understanding why poverty persists across generations in the same places. Rural sociologists can observe the social interaction associated with particular class and race relations, track the evolution of these patterns over time, and uncover the process through which the social class context perpetuates poverty and underdevelopment. Studies of poverty in rural Texas, rural Mississippi, and Appalachia are reviewed to illustrate how political economies that rely on low wages and extreme control over labor generate rigid stratification. This structure of inequality determines social interaction and the allocation of opportunities in rural communities, blocking upward mobility, and undermines investment and trust in social institutions, blocking development.

9. SC, ST & BC

SC &ST:

Schedule castes are those who are economically, socially and politically backward classes of people who are kept at a distance by other higher castes. They occupied the bottommost rung of the social ladder. They are generally regarded as Untouchables and popularly known as 'Harijans'.
According to Article 366 (25) of the constitution says that scheduled tribes are the tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities which the Indian president may specify by public notification under Article 342(1). These people survived with their unchanging ways of life for centuries. They are still in primitive stage and are far from the impact of modern civilization.

The Sc/St population of the country is considered as the weaker section. They constitute roughly 22% of the total population.

Welfare programmes and measures for Sc/ST:

- TRYSEM: A minimum of 30% of youth should belong to SC/ST.

- NREP/RLEGP: amongst the landless labour preference should be given to SC and ST for employment. 10% of the resources are earmarked for works of direct and exclusive benefits to SC and ST
- 20 Point Economic Programme (TPEP)—Justice to SC and ST.
- Appointment of a National Commission for the welfare of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes.: to safeguard the interest of SC/ST. the state governments have separate departments to look after the welfare of the Scand ST.
- Educational opportunities: Free coaching, Post-matric scholarship, construction of hostels, financial assistance, providing text books, etc.
- Expansion of employment opportunities and reservation: in order to enhance the economic position of the SC and ST the constitution has provided for the reservation in services.
- Development through Five-Year Plans: the government spent Rs.30 crores, Rs.80 crores, Rs.101 crores, Rs.172 crores and Rs.157 crores on tribal welfare activities during the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Five-Year Plans respectively.

BCs

The findings are part of an exercise which scanned all rural households as part of BPL survey 2002 whose results have come in recently. The results are a dampener for torchbearers of backward politics who believed the OBC numbers are at least 50%.

Congress MP Hanumantha Rao, convener of the OBC parliamentary forum, said, "We want a census. The OBC population is much higher than what rural household survey has revealed." He said while job and education quota was frozen at 50%, there was need to "expose how OBC population was high but handful of upper castes was ruling the power structures". The call for a caste census has the backing of OBC leaders like Bihar CM Nitish Kumar.

The 52% figure given by Mandal Commission has been doubted as it was based on an extrapolation from the last caste census of 1931 - by eliminating non-OBC communities from total population. The issue blew up in 14th Lok Sabha when a parliamentary committee questioned the rationale of allocation of funds for OBC welfare without knowing the group's numbers. It called for a caste survey, kicking off a sharp duel among political players and government.

10. RDP (Rural Development Programmes)

Scheme	Ministry	Date of Launch	Outlay/Status	Sector	Provisions
Antyodaya Anna Yojna	NDA government	25 December 2000			Under the scheme 1 crore of the poorest among the (Below Poverty Line)BPL families covered under the targeted public distribution system are identified. Issue of Ration Cards Following the recognition of Antyodaya families, unique quota cards to be recognized an "Antyodaya Ration Card"

Scheme	Ministry	Date of Launch	Outlay/Status	Sector	Provisions
					must be given to the Antyodaya families by the chosen power. The scheme has been further expanded twice by additional 50 lakh BPL families each in June 2003 and in August 2004,thus covering 2 crore families under the AAY scheme
Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)	MoUD	June 25, 2015	[20]	Urban Development	To enable better living and drive economic growth stressing on the need for people centric urban planning and development.
Atal Pension Yojana [1]	MoF	May 9, 2015		Pension	Social Sector Scheme pertaining to Pension Sector
Bachat Lamp Yojana	MoP	2009		Electrification	reduce the cost of compact fluorescent lamps
Central Government Health Scheme	MoHFW	1954		Health	comprehensive medical care facilities to Central Government employees and their family members
Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana [2]	MoP	2015		Rural Power Supply	It is a Government of India program aimed at providing 24x7 uninterrupted power supply to all homes in Rural India
Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojna[3]	MoRD	2015		Rural Development	It is a Goverenment of India Project to engage rural youth specially BPL and SC/ST segment of population, in gainful employment through skill training programmes.
Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme	MoSJE	2003		Social Justice	Create an enabling environment to ensure equal opportunities, equity, social justice and empowerment of persons with disabilities.
Digital IndiaProgramme [4]	MoC&IT	July 1, 2015	1 Lakh Crore	Digitally Empowered Nation	Aims to ensure that government services are available to citizens electronically and people get benefited from the latest information and communication technology
Gramin Bhandaran Yojana	MoA	March 31, 2007		Agriculture	Creation of scientific storage capacity with allied facilities in rural areas to meet the requirements of farmers for storing farm produce, processed farm produce and agricultural inputs. Improve their marketability through

Scheme	Ministry	Date of Launch	Outlay/Status	Sector	Provisions
					promotion of grading, standardization and quality control of agricultural produce.
HRIDAY – Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana	MoUD	Jan 2015[19]		Urban Development	The scheme seeks to preserve and rejuvenate the rich cultural heritage of the country.
Indira Awaas Yojana	MoRD	1985		Housing, Rural	Provides financial assistance to rural poor for constructing their houses themselves.[5]
Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana	MoWCD	2010		Mother Care	A cash incentive of Rs. 4000 to women (19 years and above) for the first two live births [6]
INSPIRE Programme	Department of Science and Technology (India)				Scholarships for top Science students, Fellowships for pursuing PhD, Research Grants to researchers
Integrated Child Development Services	MoWCD	October 2, 1975		Child Development	tackle malnutrition and health problems in children below 6 years of age and their mothers
Integrated Rural Development Program	MoRD	1978		Rural Development	self-employment program to raise the income-generation capacity of target groups among the poor and The scheme has been merged with another scheme named Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) since 01.04 1999.
Janani Suraksha Yojana	MoHFW	2005		Mother Care	One-time cash incentive to pregnant women for institutional/home births through skilled assistance
Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM)	MoUD	December 3, 2005		Urban Development[7]	a programme meant to improve the quality of life and infrastructure in the cities. To be replaced by Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation.
Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya	MoHRD	July 2004		Education	Educational facilities (residential schools) for girls belonging to SC, ST,OBC, minority communities and families below the poverty line(BPL) in Educationally Backward Blocks
Kishore Vaigyanik Protsahan Yojana	MoST	1999			Scholarship program to encourage students to take up research careers in the areas of basic sciences, engineering and medicine

Scheme	Ministry	Date of Launch	Outlay/Status	Sector	Provisions
Livestock Insurance Scheme (India)	MoA			Education	Insurance to cattle and attaining qualitative improvement in livestock and their products.
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act	MoRD	February 6, 2006[8][9]	Rs. 40,000 crore in 2010–11	Rural Wage Employment	Legal guarantee for one hundred days of employment in every financial year to adult members of any rural household willing to do public work-related unskilled manual work at the statutory minimum wage of Rs. 120 per day in 2009 prices.
Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme	MoSPI	December 23, 1993			Each MP has the choice to suggest to the District Collector for, works to the tune of Rs.5 Crores per annum to be taken up in his/her constituency. The Rajya Sabha Member of Parliament can recommend works in one or more districts in the State from where he/she has been elected.
Midday Meal Scheme	MoHRD	August 15, 1995		Health, Education	Lunch (free of cost) to school-children on all working days
Namami Gange Programme [10]	MoWR	March 1995	20000 crore for 5 years	Clean & Protect Ganga	Integrates the efforts to clean and protect the River Ganga in a comprehensive manner
National Child Labour Projects(NCLP)	Ministry of Labour and Employment	launched in 9 districts in 1987 and has been expanded in January 2005 to 250 districts in 21 different states of the country			The objective of this project is to eliminate child labour in hazardous industries by 2010. Under this scheme, the target group is all children below 14 years of age who are working in occupations and processes listed in the Schedule to the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 or occupations and processes that are harmful to the health of the child.
National Food Security Mission	Government of India	2007 for 5 years			It launched in 2007 for 5 years to increase production and productivity of wheat, rice and pulses on a sustainable basis so as to ensure food security of the country. The aim is to bridge the yield gap in respect of these crops through dissemination of improved technologies and farm management practices.
National Literacy Mission Programme	MoHRD	May 5, 1988		Education	Make 80 million adults in the age group of 15 – 35 literate

Scheme	Ministry	Date of Launch	Outlay/Status	Sector	Provisions
National Pension Scheme		January 1, 2004		Pension	Contribution based pension system
National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)	MoRD	June 2011[16]	$5.1 Billion[16]		This scheme will organize rural poor into Self Help Group(SHG) groups and make them capable for self-employment. The idea is to develop better livelihood options for the poor.
National Scheme on Welfare of Fishermen	MoA			Agriculture	Financial assistance to fishers for construction of house, community hall for recreation and common working place and installation of tube-wells for drinking water
National Service Scheme	MoYAS		1969		Personality development through social (or community) service
National Social Assistance Scheme	MoRD	August 15, 1995		Pension	Public assistance to its citizens in case of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement and in other cases of undeserved want
National Urban Livelihood Mission(NULM)[17]	MoHUPA	24 Sep, 2013[18]			This scheme will reduce poverty of urban poor households specially street vendors who constitute an important segment of urban poor by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities.
Pooled Finance Development Fund Scheme					
Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana	MoRD	July 23, 2010		Model Village	Integrated development of Schedule Caste majority villages in four states
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)	MoHUPA	June 25, 2015	[20]	Housing	To enable better living and drive economic growth stressing on the need for people centric urban planning and development.
Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	MoRD	December 25, 2000		Rural Development	Good all-weather road connectivity to unconnected villages
Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana	MoF	August 28, 2014		Financial Inclustion	National Mission for Financial Inclusion to ensure access to financial services, namely Banking Savings & Deposit Accounts, Remittance, Credit, Insurance, Pension in an

Scheme	Ministry	Date of Launch	Outlay/Status	Sector	Provisions
					affordable manner
Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana [1]	MoF	May 9, 2015		Insurance	Life insurance of Rs. 2 lakh with a premium of Rs. 330 per year.
Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana	MoSD&E	July 15, 2015		Skill Development	Seeks to provide the institutional capacity to train a minimum 40 crore skilled people by 2022 [20]
Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna [11]	MoSD&E[12]	April 2015[13]		SKILL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE SCHEMES	To provide encouragement to youth for development of employable skills by providing monetary rewards by recognition of prior learning or by undergoing training at affiliated centres.
Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana [1]	MoF	May 9, 2015		Insurance	Accidental Insurance with a premium of Rs. 12 per year.
Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana	MoP&NG	1 May 2016	Rs. 8000 crore		Launched to provide free LPG connections to women from below poverty line families.
Rajiv Awas Yojana [14]	MhUPA	2013		Urban Housing	It envisages a "Slum Free India" with inclusive and equitable cities in which every citizen has access to basic civic infrastructure and social amenities and decent shelter
Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana [15]	MoP	April 2005	To be replaced by Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana	Rural Electrification	Programme for creation of Rural Electricity Infrastructure & Household Electrification for providing access to electricity to rural households
Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana	MoA	August 1, 2007		Agriculture	Achieve 4% annual growth in agriculture through development of Agriculture and its allied sectors during the XI Plan period
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana	MoHFW	April 1, 2008		Insurance	Health insurance to poor (BPL), Domestic workers, MGNERGA workers, Rikshawpullers, Building and other construction workers, and many other categories as may be identified by the respective states
RNTCP	MoHFW	1997		Health	Tuberculosis control initiative
Sabla or Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls	MoWCD	2011		Skill Development	Empowering adolescent girls (Age) of 11–18 years with focus on out-of-school girls by improvement in their nutritional and health status and upgrading various skills like home skills, life skills and

Scheme	Ministry	Date of Launch	Outlay/Status	Sector	Provisions
					vocational skills. Merged Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) and Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY).
Saksham or Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Boys	MoWCD	2014		Skill Development	Aims at all-round development of Adolescent Boys and make them self-reliant, gender-sensitive and aware citizens, when they grow up. It cover all adolescent boys (both school going and out of school) in the age-group of 11 to 18 years subdivided into two categories, viz. 11-14 & 14–18 years. In 2014–15, an allocation of Rs. 25 crore is made for the scheme.
Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana	MoRD	September 25, 2001		Rural Self Employment	Providing additional wage employment and food security, alongside creation of durable community assets in rural areas.
Smart Cities Mission	MoUD	June 25, 2015	[20]	Urban Development	To enable better living and drive economic growth stressing on the need for people centric urban planning and development.
Sukanya Samridhi Yojana (Girl Child Prosperity Scheme)	MoWCD	22 Jan 2015[16]			The scheme primarily ensures equitable share to a girl child in resources and savings of a family in which she is generally discriminated as against a male child.
Swabhiman	MoF	February 15, 2011		Financial Inclusion	To make banking facility available to all citizens and to get 5 crore accounts opened by Mar 2012. Replaced by Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana.
Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana	MoRD	April 1, 1999		Rural Employment	Bring the assisted poor families above the poverty line by organising them into Self Help Groups (SHGs) through the process of social mobilisation, their training and capacity building and provision of income generating assets through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy.
Swavalamban	MoF	September 26, 2010	To be replaced by Atal Pension Yojana	Pension	pension scheme to the workers in unorganised sector. Any citizen who is not part of any statutory pension scheme of the Government and

Scheme	Ministry	Date of Launch	Outlay/Status	Sector	Provisions
					contributes between Rs. 1000 and Rs. 12000/- per annum, could join the scheme. The Central Government shall contribute Rs. 1000 per annum to such subscribers.
Udisha	MoWCD			Child Care	Training Program for ICDS workers
Voluntary Disclosure of Income Scheme		June 18, 1997	Closed on 31 December 1998		Opportunity to the income tax/ wealth tax defaulters to disclose their undisclosed income at the prevailing tax rates.

11. IRDP (Integrated Rural Development Programme) 1976.
- ### Objectives, Characteristics, Strategies, Organization, administration

The **Integrated Rural Development Programme** (IRDP) is a rural development program of the Government of India launched in financial year 1978 and extended throughout India by 1980. It is a self-employment program intended to raise the income-generation capacity of target groups among the poor. The target group consists largely of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans living below the poverty line. The pattern of subsidy is 25 per cent for small farmers, 33-1/3 per cent for marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans and 50 per cent for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families and physically handicapped persons. The ceiling for subsidy is Rs.6000/- for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families and the physically handicapped; for others, it is Rs.4000/-in non-DPAP/non-DDP areas and Rs.5000/- in DPAP and DDP areas. Within the target group, there is an assured coverage of 50 per cent for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 40 per cent for women and 3 per cent for the physically handicapped. Priority in assistance is also given to the families belonging to the assignees of ceiling surplus land, Green Card holders covered under the Family Welfare Programme and freed bonded labourers.

RDP is a major self-employment programme for poverty alleviation. The objective of IRDP is to provide suitable income-generating assets through a mix of subsidy and credit to below-poverty-line families with a view to bring them above the poverty line. A family with an annual income of Rs. 20,000/- and below per annum is considered to be below the poverty line based on the 1998 below Poverty Line Census. The list of individual and family activities which are eligible for assistance with the unit cost of each is placed in Annexure.

The aim is to raise recipients above the poverty line by providing substantial opportunities for self-employment. During the 7th five-year plan, the total expenditure under the program was Rs 33.2 million, and Rs 53.7 million of term credit was mobilized. Some 13 million new families participated, bringing total coverage under the program to more than 18 million families. These development programs have played an important role in increased agricultural production by educating farmers and providing them with financial and other inputs to increase yields.

The objective of IRDP 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 sectors, are provided through financial assistance in the form of subsidy by the government and term credit advanced by financial institutions. The program is implemented in all the blocks in the country as a centrally sponsored scheme funded on 50:50 basis by the centre and the state. The scheme has been merged with another scheme named Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) since 01.04 1999.

The scheme was introduced because the Government of India realized that the piecemeal efforts in the sphere of rural development had not achieved the targeted objectives. The IRDP was proposed to provide self-employment opportunities to the rural poor through provision of capital subsidy and bank credit so as to help rural poor acquire productive income-generating assets and training to upgrade their skills.

IRDP: The Integrated Rural Development Programme was launched in the Sixth Five-Year plan and formed the core of the Seventh Five-Year plan. It is a major poverty removal programme.

Objectives:
- To improve the means of livelihood
- Distribution of fruits of development
- Raising the standard of living of rural poor
- Raising the level of income and consumption
- Increasing production and productivity
- Creating employment opportunity.

The target group of IRDP consists of the poorest among the poor in rural areas, namely, SC, ST, rural artisans, small farmers, marginal farmers and those who are living below the poverty line. Under this programme, subsidies and loans are given to the target group to help them to lift above the line of poverty.

Approach and strategy:
IRDP's strategy represents a synthesis of the various approaches tested and found effective in India's rural development programme, the intensive agriculture district programme's package approach, the small farmers and marginal farmers development target group concept: the drought-prone Area programme's and the Command area Development Agency's cluster approach; and the Antyodaya programme,s antyodaya concept.

12. RELEGP, Objectives, Characteristics, Strategies, Organization, administration

RLEGP: The Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme was launched on 15th August 1983.

Objectives:

- To improve and expand employment opportunities for rural landless labourers with a view to providing guarantee employment of at least one member of every rural landless labourers households up to 100 days in a year.
- Creation of durable assets or strengthening the rural infrastructures, which will lead to a rapid growth of the rural economy.

Works to be taken up under the programme:
  - Construction of rural link roads as a part of the minimum need programme
  - Construction or renovation of field channels to maximize the utilization of potential created by existing irrigation project.
  - Land development and reclamation of wasteland or degraded land
  - Social forestry.
  - Soil and water conservation works including the improvement of minor irrigation work.

Funds: The expense under this project is fully funded by the Central Government.
Wages: the wages under this programme will be paid partly in food grains and partly in cash. Wage will be same as notified for the relevant self-employment under the minimum wages Act. This programme was reorganized in 1989 and replaced by Jawahar Rojgar Yojna (JRY)

13. NREP, Objectives, Characteristics, Strategies, Organization, administration

NREP: National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) was launched in October 1980, and became a regular part of the 6th – 5 –year plan and therefore then it is being implemented as a centrally sponsored programme on 50:50 sharing between the central and state. The food for work programme, which was conceived in January 1977, was re-designed as NREP from 1980-81.

Objectives:
  1. Generation of additional gainful employment for strengthening the rural infrastructure.
  2. Improvement of the nutritional status and the living standard of the village poor.
  3. To create productive community assets for direct and continuing benefits to the poverty groups.

FEATURES:
  - Preference shall be given to the landless labour in employing all the works.
  - Among the landless labour preference will be given to SC/St for employment.
  - Work under NREP can be taken up for execution during any part of the year.

Implementing agencies:
At the district level the entire work relating to planning, co-operation, review, supervision, monitoring and implementation of the programme will be the representatives of the District rural Development agencies. The Panchayat Raj Institutions are also actively involved in its

implementation. Moreover, Voluntary Organization of repute and having presence in the area can also be entrusted with the execution of permissible work under the programme.

Release of funds:
- The expense under this programme, which is centrally sponsored scheme, is shared by central and state on 50:50 bases.
- Central assistance will be released in installments subject to the following conditions:
  - ✓ Receipts of prescribed reports.
  - ✓ Utilization of 50% of the resources available.
  - ✓ Specified conditions laid down in the guidelines being fulfilled
  - ✓ Any other conditions that may be prescribed from time to time.

Major issues:
The various evaluation agency report reveal that employment being provided the programme is for very short duration and cannot make an impact on the level of the rural people. The wage paid under NREP often lower than market wage rates. The selection of beneficiaries is not proper.

Thus, the programme was reorganized in 1989 and replaced by Jawahar Rojgar Yojna (JRY).

14. DWCRA, Objectives, Characteristics, Strategies, Organization, administration

DWCRA: Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) was launched in September 1982 as a sub scheme of IRDP. UNICF has been assisting the programme since its inception.

Objectives:
The general objective of the project is to improve the survival of young children(0 – 6) years and women (14 – 45) years and the quality of their lives within the context of the family aiming at those below poverty line in the selected backward areas.

To increase rural women's access to employment, skills training, credit and other support services. It covered in187 districts in 1990-91.

Areas of Selection:
- The district or project area should be backward/ drought-prone/ tribal/ hilly.
- Infant mortality in the district or project area should be higher than the national and state level.
- Proposition of children in the population 0 – 6 in the district or projct should be higher than the national and state level.
- Female literacy rate should be lower than the national and state level.
- The district should have minimum infrastructure.

Programmes under taken by DWCRA:
- Child care facilities and pre-school education.
- Applied nutrition and social forestry activities.
- Access to drinking water and improved sanitation.
- Basic health care.
- Non-formal education and functional literacy.

Unit V

8. Role of a Community Development Worker

A community development worker's role is to work with particular communities in order to collectively bring about social change and justice. They work with individuals, families or whole communities to empower them to:
- identify their needs, opportunities, rights and responsibilities;
- plan what they want to achieve, organise themselves and take action;
- evaluate the effectiveness and impact of the action.

Community development workers often act as a link between communities and local government and other statutory bodies. They are frequently involved in addressing inequalities, and projects tend to target communities perceived to be disadvantaged, for example due to race, economic circumstances or geography.

Typical work activities

Community development work seeks to engage communities actively in analysing the issues which affect their lives, and setting goals for improvement and taking action, by means of empowering and participative processes. A good deal of the work is project-based, which means that community development workers usually have a remit of a specific location or social issue. Tasks typically involve:

- identifying community issues, needs and problems;
- developing new community-based programmes and resources;
- evaluating and monitoring existing programmes;
- enlisting the co-operation of government bodies, community organisations and sponsors;
- helping to raise public awareness on issues relevant to the community;
- providing leadership and co-ordination of programmes;
- acting as facilitator to promote self-help in the community;
- preparing reports and policies;
- networking to build contacts and fundraising;
- developing and agreeing strategies;
- liaising with interested groups and individuals to set up new services;
- mediating and negotiating with opposing parties;
- recruiting and training paid and voluntary staff;
- planning, attending and co-ordinating meetings and events;
- overseeing the financial management of a limited budget;
- encouraging participation in activities;
- challenging inappropriate behavior and political structures;
- Carrying out various administrative tasks.

Community work can be generic or specialised. Generic community work takes place in a given geographical area, focusing on working with the community to identify their needs and issues and jointly formulating strategies to address those issues. The context is either urban or rural, with rural community development work increasingly attracting attention in recent years. Specialised community work focuses on either specific groups within a region (such as the

homeless, the long-term unemployed, families with young children or ethnic minorities) or on particular concerns (such as public transport, mental health or drugs action).

a) Identifying leaders

IDENTIFYING LEADERS

- Leadership in the past
- The capacity to create or catch vision
- A person who doesn't feel the thrill of challenge is not a potential leader.
- A constructive spirit of discontent.
- People locked in the status quo are not leaders.
- Practical ideas.
- A willingness to take.
- Mental toughness, leader who sees things as they are and will pay the price.
- Peer respect
- Family respect.

There are many compelling reasons why organisations should implement processes for the effective identification of Leadership potential, including:

- Resourcing for Organisational Development & Succession – ensuring that they have sufficient breadth and depth of Leadership for future growth and change.
- Retaining the Best People – a cornerstone of any successful organisation's competitive advantage is the quality of its Leadership – those with potential need to be constantly recognised and challenged.
- Current Performance v Future Potential – exceptional performance is not, in itself, a reliable predictor of future potential. In an increasingly competitive environment, promotion mistakes are very costly for organisations and individuals.

b) Resource Mobilization

Resource mobilisation

Every organisation needs to ensure that it can cover its current operational costs and planned projects, not only in the immediate future, but also in the longer term.
This depends on accurate and detailed forecasting and budgeting of costs, and identification of the most appropriate sources of funding for different kinds of costs.
There is a range of ways in which NGOs can raise funds:
- donations from individuals and businesses in the community
- selling products or services
- getting grants from local or international donor agencies either directly or via NSPs
- winning contracts from international donors or from government.

Additionally, some costs can be covered through non-financial support from other agencies, which can include the donation of commodities for free distribution (e.g. condoms, sterile injecting equipment, publications), the donation of free publicity (e.g. air time, space in publications), and free expertise (e.g. design skills, public relations skills, legal advice, managerial skills, the secondment of staff, etc.).

NSPs usually try to help their NGO partners broaden the sources of their resource mobilisation. Over-reliance on a single source of funding is risky, because there is no guarantee that it will be sustainable. Scaling up operations or developing new areas of work will usually need new sources of funding.

NSPs providing technical support with resource mobilisation in an NGO or CBO should always begin with a joint assessment including:

- How much dedicated managerial or staff capacity is available for resource mobilisation?
- What is the organisation's understanding of budgeting?
- What kind of strategic long-term planning is there for resource mobilisation?

The support that different NGOs and CBOs need will vary considerably, but typical areas of support usually include:

- Developing a long-term strategy for sustainable development.
- Identifying fund-raising opportunities
- Balancing core funding with project funding
- Incorporating management costs in grants and contracts
- Understanding how to develop relationships with donors.
- Having work and projects introduced to potential donors
- Having a guarantor for new projects or proposals.
- Diversifying and broadening the funding base
- Developing a strategy to build reserves as a cushion against cash flow problems

NSPs may also serve as a distributor of commodities such as condoms, sterile needles and test kits for their partner organisations. They can help to assure quality control and, through economies of scale, obtain cheaper prices than individual organisations. If procurement is not done by the NSP itself, it can refer to other sources or alternatively, NSPs can help create 'buyers clubs' or other similar co-operative efforts based on economies of scale.

c) Activating and Mobilizing people

Mass mobilization (also known as **social mobilization** or **popular mobilization**) refers to mobilization of civilian population as part of contentious politics. Mass mobilization is often used by grassroots-based social movements, including revolutionary movements, but can also become a tool of elites and the state itself. The process usually takes the form of large public gatherings such as mass meetings, marches, parades, processions and demonstrations. Those gatherings usually are part of a protest action.

Mass mobilization is defined as a process that engages and motivates a wide range of partners and allies at national and local levels to raise awareness of and demand for a particular development objective through face-to-face dialogue. Members of institutions, community networks, civic and religious groups and others work in a coordinated way to reach specific groups of people for dialogue with planned messages. In other words, social mobilization seeks

to facilitate change through a range of players engaged in interrelated and complementary efforts.

d) Organizing and working with groups

Organizing the work
tasks, and so forth, the group will be able to work more efficiently if they are provided with some of the following:Unless part of the goal is to give people experience in the process of goal-setting, assigning

- Clear goals: Why are they working together? What are they expected to accomplish?
- Ways to break down the task into smaller units
- Ways to allocate responsibility for different aspects of the work
- Ways to allocate organizational responsibility
- A sample time line with suggested check points for stages of work to be completed

Caveat: Setting up effective small group assignments can take a lot of faculty time and organization.

Getting Started
- Groups work best if people **know each others' names** and a bit of their background and experience, especially those parts that are related to the task at hand. Take time to introduce yourselves.
- Be sure to **include everyone** when considering ideas about how to proceed as a group. Some may never have participated in a small group in an academic setting. Others may have ideas about what works well. Allow time for people to express their inexperience and hesitations as well as their experience with group projects.
- Most groups **select a leader** early on, especially if the work is a long-term project. Other options for leadership in long-term projects include taking turns for different works or different phases of the work.
- Everyone needs to **discuss and clarify the goals** of the group's work. Go around the group and hear everyone's ideas (before discussing them) or encourage divergent thinking by brainstorming. If you miss this step, trouble may develop part way through the project. Even though time is scarce and you may have a big project ahead of you, groups may take some time to settle in to work. If you anticipate this, you may not be too impatient with the time it takes to get started.

Organizing the Work
- Break up big jobs into smaller pieces. **Allocate responsibility** for different parts of the group project to different individuals or teams. Do not forget to account for assembling pieces into final form.
- **Develop a time-line,** including who will do what, in what format, by when. Include time at the end for assembling pieces into final form. (This may take longer than you anticipate.) At the end of each meeting, individuals should review what work they expect to complete by the following session.

e) Lobbying

Lobbying includes all attempts to influence legislators and officials, whether by other legislators, constituents or organized groups. Governments often define and regulate organized group lobbying

Lobbying (also **lobby**) is the act of attempting to influence decisions made by officials in a government, most often legislators or members of regulatory agencies. Lobbying is done by many types of people, associations and organized groups, including individuals in the private sector, corporations, fellow legislators or government officials, or advocacy groups (interest groups). Lobbyists may be among a legislator's constituencies, meaning a voter or block of voters within his or her electoral district, or not; they may engage in lobbying as a business, or not. Professional lobbyists are people whose business is trying to influence legislation on behalf of a group or individual who hires them. Individuals and nonprofit organizations can also lobby as an act of volunteering or as a small part of their normal job (for instance, a CEOmeeting with a representative about a project important to his/her company, or an activist meeting with his/her legislator in an unpaid capacity). Governments often define and regulate organized group lobbying that has become influential.

The ethics and morality of lobbying are dual-edged. Lobbying is often spoken of with contempt, when the implication is that people with inordinate socioeconomic power are corrupting the law(twisting it away from fairness) in order to serve their own interests. When people who have a duty to act on behalf of others, such as elected officials with a duty to serve their constituents' interests or more broadly the public good, can benefit by shaping the law to serve the interests of some private parties, a conflict of interest exists. Many critiques of lobbying point to the potential for conflicts of interest to lead to agent misdirection or the intentional failure of an agent with a duty to serve an employer, client, or constituent to perform those duties. The failure of government officials to serve the public interest as a consequence of lobbying by special interests who provide benefits to the official is an example of agent misdirection.

In contrast, another side of lobbying is making sure that others' interests are duly defended against others' corruption, or even simply making sure that minority interests are fairly defended against mere tyranny of the majority. For example, a medical association may lobby a legislature about increasing the restrictions in smoking prevention laws, and tobacco companies lobby to reduce them: the first regarding smoking as injurious to health and the second arguing it is part of the freedom of choice.

Some techniques for lobbying:-

- **Pigeonholing: -** Pigeonholing is a term used to describe when you informally take someone aside to talk to them for a moment or two, Lobbyists use it to find out who support their position and to win other aver.

- **Polling:** - Once you have polled most legislators you will have an accurate idea of how much support is out there for your agenda.

- **Written Testimony:** - Sometimes you cannot be in two places at once. If this happens write up a short piece for the legislator explaining your position on a page run it into the committee.

- **Fact sheets:** - All legislators will have your lobbyist's paper in the back of their bill books. If you do a great job on it you will have a ready-made fact sheet you can ask legislators to mark it in their bill books as a reference.

f) Facilitating

Facilitation is a term that means different things to different people. In the context of U.S alternative dispute resolution (ADR) facilitation (or group facilitation) is generally considered to be a process in which a neutral person helps a group work together more effectively. Facilitation may small groups within an organization or with representative of different organizations who are working together in a collaborative or consensus-building process.

Facilitation skills and Method

Facilitator must have a Varity of skills and techniques to be effective .Strong verbal and analytical skills are essential .Facilitator must know what question to ask when to ask them and how question should be structure to get good answer without defensiveness. Facilitator must know how to probe for more information when initial answer is not sufficient. A facilitator must also develop the ability to read and analyze group dynamics on the spot in order to guide the group in a productive way.

 Importance of Facilitation

Facilitation is importance because meeting of large groups of people can be very hard to organize as well as to control when they are in progress .A facilitator can help members of a group get to know each other and learn to cooperate .In today's organization, facilitation play in discussion, meeting, teamwork, and overall organizational effectiveness.

Facilitation is any activity that makes tasks for others easy, or tasks that are assisted. For example:
- Facilitation is used in business and organizational settings to ensure the designing and running of successful meetings and workshops.
- Neural facilitation in neuroscience is the increase in postsynaptic potential evoked by a 2nd impulse.
- Ecological facilitation describes how an organism profits from the presence of another. Examples are nurse plants, which provide shade for new seedlings or saplings (e.g. using an orange tree to provide shade for a newly planted coffee plant), or plants providing shelter from wind chill in arctic environments.

Facilitator

A person who takes on such a role is called a facilitator. Kaner defines facilitator as follows: "A facilitator is an individual who enables groups and organizations to work more effectively; to collaborate and achieve synergy. She or he is a "content-neutral" party who by not taking sides or expressing or advocating a point of view during the meeting, can advocate for fair, open, and inclusive procedures to accomplish the group's work. A facilitator can also be learning or a dialogue guide to assist a group in thinking deeply about its assumptions, beliefs, and values and about its systemic processes and context"(Kaner: 2007: xv)

Specifically:

- A facilitator is used in a variety of group settings, including business and other organizations to describe someone whose role it is to work with group processes to ensure meetings run well and achieve a high degree of consensus - generally called "Group Facilitators".

- The term facilitator is used in psychotherapy where the role is more to help group members become aware of the feelings they hold for one another (see Group psychotherapy)

- The term facilitator is used in education to refer to a specifically trained adult who sits in class with a disabled, or otherwise needy, student to help them follow the lesson that the teacher is giving (see Disability)

- The term facilitator is used to describe people engaged in the illegal trafficking of human beings across international borders (see Human trafficking)

- The term facilitator is used to describe those individuals who arrange adoptions by attempting to match available children with prospective adopters

- The term facilitator is used to describe someone who assists people with communication disorders to use communication aids with their hands. See Facilitated communication

g) Negotiating

Is a dialogue intended to resolve disputes to produce an agreement upon courses of action to bargain for individual or collective advantage or to craft outcomes to satisfy various interests .It is the primary method of alternative dispute resolution.

Negotiation occurs in business, on-profit organizations, government branches, legal proceedings among nation and in personal situation such as marriage, divorce, parenting, and everyday life the study of the subject is called negotiation theory.

Two types of Negotiation

- **Competitive negotiation: -** Also called adversarial, non cooperative, distributive bargaining positional, or hard bargaining is used to divide limited resource the assumption is that pie to be divided is finite. Competitive strategies assume a "win-lose "situation in which the negotiation parties have opposing interest, concessions, distorted communication, confrontation tactics and emotional ploys are used.

- **Cooperative negotiation: -** Is also called integrative problem solving or soft bargaining, cooperative –negotiation is based on a win-win mentality and is increase joint gain then pie to be divided is perceived as expanding. Cooperative negotiation requires skills in

patience, listening and identification and isolation of cooperative issues, goals, problem, and priorities.

Negotiation is a dialogue intended to resolve disputes, to produce an agreement upon courses of action, to bargain for individual or collective advantage, or to craft outcomes to satisfy various interests. It is the primary method of alternative dispute resolution.

Negotiation occurs in business, non-profit organizations, government branches, legal proceedings, among nations and in personal situations such as marriage, divorce, parenting, and everyday life. The study of the subject is called negotiation theory. Those who work in negotiation professionally are called negotiators. Professional negotiators are often specialized, such as union negotiators, leverage buyout negotiators, peace negotiators, hostage negotiators, or may work under other titles, such as diplomats, legislators or brokers.

h) Cooperation

Is the process of working or acting together, which can be accomplished by intentional and non-intentional agents. In its simplest form it involves things working in harmony side while in its more complicated forms it can involve something as complex as the inner working of a human being or even the social patterns of a nation.

Types of Cooperation

- **Direct cooperation: -** Here the individual involved do the identical function.
- **Indirect cooperation**: -Here people do unlike tasks towards a similar end.
- **Primary cooperation: -** it is found in primary groups such as family, neighborhood etc.
- **Secondary cooperation: -** it is the characteristics features of the Modern civilized society and is found mainly in secondary group.
- **Tertiary Group: -** it is found between two or more political parties, caste, tribes etc.

Condition require for cooperation

- Motivation to seek goals
- Knowledge of cooperative activity
- Favorable attitude towards shearing both work and the rewards involved
- Equip themselves with skills necessary to make the cooperative plan work.

Cooperation, **co-operation**, or **coöperation**[1] is the process of working or acting together, which can be accomplished by both intentional and non-intentional agents. In its simplest form it involves things working in harmony, side by side, while in its more complicated forms, it can involve something as complex as the inner workings of a human being or even the social patterns of a nation. It is the alternative to working separately in competition. Cooperation can also be accomplished by computers, which can handle shared resources simultaneously, while sharing processor time.

2. Panchayat systems and local self-government in ancient India

Panchayat systems and local self – government in ancient India.

1. Introduction

The panchayat or the institution of the village council is as old as India's history and is a part of her tradition. Panchayat was a unit of local government. Panchayat Raj means democratic decentralization.

In the history of India Jawaharlal Nehru speaks about working of the village panchayat. Panchayat had vast powers both executive and judicial. Under the panchayat the village was a heaven of peace where the national culture developed.

According to Gandhi panchayat is ideal social political Organization which has direct democracy and social cohesion. He also mentions in this structure composed of innumerable villages there will be ever-widening, ever ascending circles. Life is not pyramid that is supported by the bottom.

History

The panchayat Raj institution has long history in our country. It was known as Panchayat raj but the elements of panchayat were there. The beginning of the Panchayat Raj institution goes back to the ancient, Vedic, and pre Vedic period. The Vedas we find that the village looked by the person called 'Gramini'.

The Gupta's period we find the references of 'Grampathi' and 'Vishyapati' that were in charge of the village and district. The only different between the old and new Panchayat raj institution is its elective element. The institutions generally broke up during the British rule. But after Lord Ripon there was an attempt to establish local bodies. They were mostly municipalities, district boards and taluka boards. Under the mantegu Chelmsford reforms in some states village panchayat is established.

Article 40 of the principles says the state shall take steps to organize village panchayat and endow them with powers and authority and enable them to function as units of self-government.

a) Balwantharai Mehta Committee Report

Balwanthrai Mehta committee report

Community development program was introduced in India on October 2, 1952. The aim of the CDP is to develop the material and human resources in rural areas and to develop local leadership and self-governing institutions. In 1957 the ministry for community development was created. In the same year 16th of January the government of India has appointed the committee under the chairmanship of Balwanthrai Mehta to study the CDP.

The committee submitted its report on 24th November, 1957. The entire report was based on two principles.

1. The CDP was the government's program with people's participation and therefore it must be the people's program with government's participation.
2. The government should give the duties and responsibilities to the local body too work in its jurisdiction.

Three tier system

The committee recommended a three-tier system of local government christened Panchayat Raj by Jawaharlal Nehru. The three tiers were:

1. Panchayat: At the village the 'Panchayat' should be formed on an elective basis, with the reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women,
2. Panchayat Samiti: At the Block level, the 'Panchayat Samiti' should be set up on an elective basis,
3. Zilla parishad: At the district level, a Zilla Parishad composed of the presidents of Panchayat samitis, MLAs and MPs and some District Officers should be constituted with the collector as the Chairman. It should only be a planning, coordinating and supervising body with no direct powers of execution and taxation.

Based on the committee's recommendations the Panchayat raj system was first introduced in Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh in 1959 followed by Assam, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka in 1960, Maharashtra in 1962 and Gujarat and West Bengal in 1963 and 1964 respectively.

b) Ashok Mehta Committee

Ashok Mehta committee

Though PRI is potentially dynamic still it is declining in most parts of the country. Therefore it was felt the need of the review of the panchayat raj. So committee was set up 1977 under the chairmanship of Ashok Mehta. The aim of the committee was to restructuring of the PRI and to secure its involvement in planning and implementation of the programs for the rural development. The committee submitted the report in 1978 and which was approved by the conference of chief ministers in May 1979.

The features

1. The committee recommended the concept of Mandal Panchayats comprising of 15,000 – 20,000 population and 10-15 villages. There will be cartographer, Geographer, agronomist, engineer and a credit planning officer.
2. This unit will be within the zilla Parishad under the supervision of the chief executive officer.
3. Planning of the development programs will be the responsibility of zilla parishads and the implementation will be by the mandal Parishads

The concept of mandal panchayat was introduced and put to practice first in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh.

c) Three tier system

Functions

The functions are classified into 3 categories
1. Civic Amenities – Sanitation, Primary education and health
2. Social welfare Activities - W omen and children
3. Development work – Roads and Minor Irrigation

1. Village Panchayat
1. Sanitation
2. Water Supply
3. Construction
4. Maintenance of roads
5. Lighting
6. Burial grounds
7. Cottage Industry
8. Promotion of primary, elementary social and health education.

2. Panchayat samiti
1. Family Planning
2. Training of Gram sevikas
3. Promotion of child and women welfare
4. Increasing the employment
5. Agricultural production
6. Irrigation wells
7. Promotion of cooperatives
8. Hostels for SC/St
9. Tree planting
10. Health Facilities
11. Adult education

3. Zilla Parishads
1. Planning
2. Coordinating
3. Sanction of works
4. Approval of samiti budget
5. Distribution of funds
6. Evaluating

d) Administrative set up and functions of PRI

e) Finance of PRI

Resources
1. Taxes Imposed on the people

2. Fees and charges Imposed
3. Income from property
4. Assistance received from government
5. Public contribution

f) **Problems of PRI**

Problems/limitations
1. State government is Reluctant to share the power
2. Class conflict
3. Caste constrain
4. Lack of leadership
5. Administrative constrain
6. Lack of resources
7. Lack of professionalism
8. Negligence of weaker sections
9. Dominated by the socially and economically privileged
10. Negligence of philosophy of Panchayat raj

g) **Tamil Nadu panchayat Act, 1958 and the 73rd amendment**

Tamil Nadu Panchayat ACT, 1958 and the 73rd amendment
April 22nd, 1994 was a land mark in the history of the Panchayat Raj in India. In the constitution 73rd amendment was made to provide constitutional sates to the panchayat raj institutions.

The three-tier system of local bodies were introduced

1. Village panchayat at grass root level
2. Panchayat union or block panchayat at intermediate level
3. District pachayats at apex level

There were 12619 village panchayats, 385 panchayat unions and 29 district panchayats in Tamil Nadu as on 31 October 2001.

The features
1. To provide 3 tier system of panchayat raj for all the states having population of 20 lakhs.
2. To have panchayat elections regularly every 5 years.
3. To provide reservation to SC/ST and women.
4. To appoint state finance commission to assist panchayats in financial powers,
5. To constitute district planning committee to prepare the development plans.

The present Panchayati Raj differs from the Balwant Raj pattern in two respects. First, the earlier Panchayati Raj was not a political Raj was not a political institution but only an implementing body. In this pattern there was no role of political parties. Elections to panchayat bodies were held on individual basis. The candidates contesting for elections were not nominated by the political parties. The 73rd constitution Amendment Act allows political parties to enter into election fray. In other words, elections to Panchayat Raj today are contested on part bases.

Second, the present Panchayati Raj is not an implementing body to the development programmes. It is a decision making body and rules over the governance of the village. One very conspicuous aspect of the present Panchayat is that it empowers the women and weaker sections of village in the wielding of power. The members of weaker sections including women are given representation by a fixed quota by the constitution. In other words, membership to Panchayati Raj Institution is reserved vis-à-vis the members of the weaker sections. The Panchayati Raj thus has empowered the women, scheduled castes and schedule tribes.

Important features of the Act are given below-

01. Panchayats will be considered political institutions in a truly decentralized structure.
02. The Gram Sabha shall be recognized as the life-line of the Panchayat Raj. The voters of the village clusters of villages will constitute its membership.
03. There will be direct elections in all the three tiers of governance
04. a)Gram Panchayat at the village level, b) Panchyat Samiti at the intermediate level d) Zila Parishad at the district level
05. Each PRI will have a tenure of five years and in case it is dissolved by the state government fresh election will be held within a period of six months
06. the election to local bodies has to be conducted regularly