



Unit 1: Rural Planning & Development

UNIT-1 Rural Planning & Development

Concepts of Rural Development, Basic elements of rural development, and importance of rural development for creation of sustainable Livelihoods, An overview of Policies and Programmes for Rural Development- Programmes in the agricultural sector, Programmes in the social security, Programmes in area of social sector.

OUTCOMES: -

Here, the students will understand the definition, concepts and components of rural development and about the programmes that government has started in different sectors.

I. CONCEPT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT :-

- Rural development refers to the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in rural areas, often through the implementation of governmental policies and programs.
- Rural development usually refers to the method of enhancing the quality of life and financial well-being of individuals, specifically living in populated and remote areas.
- This can include initiatives aimed at boosting agricultural productivity, improving access to healthcare and education, creating job opportunities, and promoting social equality and sustainability.
- Traditionally, rural development was centred on the misuse of land-intensive natural resources such as forestry and agriculture. However today, the increasing urbanisation and the change in global production networks have transformed the nature of rural areas.
- The overall goal of rural development is to reduce poverty and enhance economic growth in rural areas, promoting a more balanced regional development.
- Rural development still remains the core of the overall development of the country. More than two-third of the country's people is dependent on agriculture for their livelihood, and one-third of rural India is still below the poverty line.
- Therefore, it is important for the government to be productive and provide enough facilities to upgrade their standard of living.
- Rural development is a term that concentrates on the actions taken for the development of rural areas to improve the economy. However, few areas that demand more focused attention and new initiatives are:-



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- a. Education
- b. Public health and Sanitation Women empowerment
- c. Infrastructure development (electricity, irrigation, etc.)
- d. Facilities for agriculture extension and research
- e. Availability of credit Employment opportunities

1. **Poverty reduction:**

- Addressing poverty in rural areas through income-generating activities, access to basic services, and social protection programs.

2. **Agricultural modernization:**

- Improving agricultural practices, technology, and infrastructure to increase productivity and income for rural farmers and communities.

3. **Infrastructure development:**

- Improving transportation, communication, and energy systems to connect rural areas with urban centres and facilitate economic growth.

4. **Education and health:**

- Providing access to quality education and healthcare services to enhance the human capital of rural communities.

5. **Social and gender equity:**

- Promoting gender equality and empowering marginalized communities, including women, indigenous people, and ethnic minorities.

6. **Environmental sustainability:**

- Implementing sustainable development practices that protect and conserve natural resources while promoting economic growth in rural areas.

7. **Economic diversification:**

- Encouraging non-agricultural activities and entrepreneurship to reduce dependence on agriculture and create new income streams in rural areas.

Overall, rural development aims to improve the quality of life and economic prospects for people living in rural areas, promoting more equitable and sustainable development.

II. **BASIC ELEMENTS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT :-**

- There are 3 basic elements of rural development are –

a. **Basic Necessities of Life:-**

- * People have certain basic needs, without which it would be impossible (or very difficult) for them to survive.
- * The basic necessities include food, clothes, shelter, basic literacy, primary health care and security of life and property.



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- * When any one or all of them are absent or in critically short supply, we may state that a condition of 'absolute underdevelopment' exists.
- * Provision of the basic necessities of life to everybody is the primary responsibility of all economies, whether they are capitalist, socialist, or mixed.
- * In this sense, we may claim that economic growth is a necessary condition for improvement of the 'quality of life' or rural people, which is rural development.

b. Self Respect:

- * Every person and every nation seeks some sort of self-respect, dignity or honour.
- * Absence or denial of self-respect indicates lack of development.

c. Freedom:-

- * In this context, freedom refers to political or ideological freedom, economic freedom and freedom from social servitude.
- * As long as society is bound by the servitude of men to nature, ignorance, other men, institutions and dogmatic beliefs, it cannot claim to have achieved the goal of 'development'.
- * **Servitude** in any form reflects a state of underdevelopment.

III. IMPORTANCE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR CREATION OF SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD:-

- The importance of rural development for creating sustainable livelihoods can be summarized as follows:

1. Poverty reduction:-

- ✓ By improving rural economic opportunities and income-generating activities, rural development can help to reduce poverty and increase economic well-being for rural communities.

2. Agricultural productivity:-

- ✓ Enhancing agricultural practices and modernizing rural production systems can increase agricultural productivity and competitiveness, providing a foundation for sustainable rural livelihoods.

3. Infrastructure and services:-

- ✓ Improving rural infrastructure and basic services, such as transportation, communication, water, and energy systems, is essential for supporting economic growth and improving the quality of life in rural areas.



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4. Human capital development:

- ✓ Providing access to education and healthcare services can enhance the human capital of rural communities, promoting a more skilled and productive workforce.

5. Economic diversification: -

- ✓ Encouraging the diversification of the rural economy through the development of non-agricultural activities and entrepreneurship can reduce dependence on agriculture and provide new income streams for rural communities.

6. Environmental sustainability: -

- ✓ Promoting sustainable development practices and the conservation of natural resources is essential for ensuring the long-term viability of rural communities and ecosystems.

7. Social and gender equity:-

- ✓ Addressing social and gender inequalities and empowering marginalized communities can promote more inclusive and sustainable rural development outcomes.

- Overall, rural development plays a critical role in creating sustainable livelihoods for rural communities by improving economic opportunities, enhancing human capital, and promoting social and environmental sustainability.

IV. AN OVERVIEW OF POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT-

1. Programmes in the Agricultural sector :-

- ✚ There are many government and non-government programs that focus on the agriculture sector. Some examples include:-

- National Agriculture Development Programme (NADP).
- Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY).
- Rashtriya krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).
- National Food Security Mission (NFSM).
- National Livestock Mission (NLM).
- Soil Health Card Scheme.
- Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay). Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASA)

- These programs aim to improve the livelihoods of farmers, increase crop yields and productivity, provide insurance coverage to farmers, and promote sustainable agriculture practices.



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i. National Agriculture Development Programme (NADP) :-

- ❖ This program aims to increase agricultural production and productivity in the country through investments in infrastructure, research and development, and human resource development.
- ❖ The National Agricultural Development Programme (NADP) is a government initiative in India aimed at increasing agricultural production and productivity in the country.
- ❖ The program was launched in the year 2014-15 and is implemented through the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare.
- ❖ The primary objectives of NADP are to:-
 - a. Enhance agricultural productivity and production through the use of modern technologies, improved seed varieties, and better farm management practices.
 - b. Promote the development of infrastructure in the agriculture sector such as rural roads, irrigation systems, and storage facilities.
 - c. Foster the growth of agri-businesses and the development of value chains in the agriculture sector.
 - d. Strengthen the capabilities of farmers and rural communities by investing in human resource development, research and development, and extension services.
 - e. Foster sustainable agriculture practices that are environmentally friendly and economically viable for farmers.
- ❖ NADP is implemented through various government agencies and partnerships with private organizations and non-government organizations.
- ❖ The program focuses on the development of specific crops and regions, with a special emphasis on increasing the productivity of small and marginal farmers.
- ❖ Overall, the National Agricultural Development Programme is a comprehensive initiative aimed at transforming the agriculture sector in India and improving the livelihoods of farmer.



NADP

ii. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY):-

- ❖ This is a crop insurance program that provides financial support to farmers in the event of crop damage due to natural calamities such as drought, flood, and hailstorms.
- ❖ Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is a crop insurance program launched by the government of India in 2016.
- ❖ The primary objectives of PMFBY are to:-
 - a. Provide financial security to farmers by providing insurance coverage for their crops.





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- b. Encourage farmers to adopt better agricultural practices by providing them with the financial means to recover from crop losses.
- c. Reduce the financial burden on farmers in the event of crop damage, thus reducing their stress and improving their overall financial health.
- ❖ PMFBY provides insurance coverage for various crops, including food crops, oilseeds, and commercial crops.
- ❖ The program covers both pre- and post-harvest losses and provides financial support to farmers in the event of crop damage.
- ❖ The insurance premium is subsidized by the government, and farmers are required to pay only a small portion of the total premium.
- ❖ The program is implemented through partnerships with private insurance companies and provides farmers with a simple and transparent process for claiming insurance benefits.
- ❖ Overall, PMFBY is a crucial initiative aimed at improving the livelihoods of farmers in India and ensuring their financial security in the event of crop damage due to natural calamities.

iii. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY):-

- ❖ This program aims to incentivize farmers to adopt modern agricultural practices and improve the efficiency of the agricultural sector by providing financial assistance for various projects and initiatives.
- ❖ Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) is a program launched by the government of India in 2007 to promote the development of the agriculture sector and increase agricultural productivity.
- ❖ The program is implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare and aims to incentivize farmers to adopt .
- ❖ Modern agricultural practices and improve the efficiency of the agricultural sector.
- ❖ The primary objectives of RKVY are to:-
 - a. Encourage farmers to adopt modern agricultural practices by providing them with financial assistance for various projects and initiatives.
 - b. Foster the development of the agriculture sector by investing in infrastructure, research and development, and human resource development.
 - c. Improve the competitiveness of Indian agriculture in the global market by promoting the export of agricultural products and improving their quality.
- ❖ RKVY provides financial support for a wide range of initiatives, including the development of irrigation systems, the promotion of horticulture, the development of cold storage facilities, and the promotion of organic farming.





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- ❖ The program is implemented through partnerships with various government agencies and private organizations, and provides farmers with a simple and transparent process for accessing funding.
- ❖ The program also provides technical assistance to farmers, as well as capacity building and training opportunities.
- ❖ Overall, RKVY is a crucial initiative aimed at transforming the agriculture sector in India and improving the livelihoods of farmers.
- ❖ The program provides a platform for farmers to access funding and support for their initiatives, and fosters the growth of the agriculture sector through investment in infrastructure and research and development.

iv. National Food Security Mission (NFSM):-

- ❖ This program aims to increase the production and productivity of rice, wheat, and pulses to meet the food security needs of the country.
- ❖ The National Food Security Mission (NFSM) is a program launched by the government of India in 2007 to increase food grain production in the country.
- ❖ The program is implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare and aims to address the food security challenges faced by the country by increasing agricultural production and improving the efficiency of the food grain supply chain.
- ❖ The primary objectives of NFSM are to:
 - a. Increase food grain production in the country by promoting the use of modern technologies and improved seed varieties.
 - b. Improve the efficiency of the food grain supply chain by investing in infrastructure, such as storage facilities, and improving the transportation and distribution of food grains.
 - c. Address food security challenges faced by the country by increasing food grain production and improving the efficiency of the food grain supply chain.
- ❖ NFSM provides financial and technical support to farmers for various initiatives, such as the development of irrigation systems, the promotion of horticulture, and the development of cold storage facilities.
- ❖ The program also provides capacity building and training opportunities to farmers, as well as technical assistance and support for research and development.
- ❖ Overall, the National Food Security Mission is a comprehensive initiative aimed at addressing food security challenges in India and improving the livelihoods of farmers.
- ❖ The program provides a platform for farmers to access funding and support for their initiatives and fosters the growth of the agriculture sector through investment in infrastructure and research and development.





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v. National Livestock Mission (NLM):

- ❖ This program aims to improve the productivity of livestock and poultry and increase the income of farmers through better management practices, infrastructure development, and technology adoption.
- ❖ The National Livestock Mission (NLM) is a mission launched by the Government of India in 2014 under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.
- ❖ The primary objective of the NLM is to-
 - a. Improve the productivity and genetic potential of livestock and poultry and to develop the livestock sector in a sustainable and holistic manner.
- ❖ The mission focuses on several key areas such as:-
 - a. **Breed improvement:** - The mission aims to improve the genetic potential of livestock and poultry through various breeding programs.
 - b. **Animal health and disease control:** The mission focuses on controlling and preventing livestock diseases, including **zoonotic diseases (caused by harmful germs like viruses, bacterial, parasites, and fungi)**, through regular veterinary check-ups and vaccinations.
 - c. **Nutrition and feeding:** The mission aims to improve the nutrition and feeding of livestock and poultry through the provision of quality feed and fodder.
 - d. **Infrastructure development:** The mission aims to provide farmers with the necessary infrastructure, such as breeding centers, feed and fodder production units, and marketing facilities.
 - e. **Capacity building:** The mission focuses on building the capacity of farmers, veterinary practitioners, and other stakeholders to improve the overall performance of the livestock sector.
- ❖ The mission is implemented through various schemes and programs, including the Rashtriya Gokul Mission, the National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development, the National Mission on Food Processing, and the National Programme for Dairy Development.
- ❖ The NLM is expected to play a crucial role in increasing the livelihoods of small and marginal farmers, as well as in ensuring food security and nutritional security for the country.

National
Livestock Mission





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v. Soil Health Card Scheme:-

- ❖ A scheme aimed at providing farmers with information about the health of their soil, and helping them to adopt appropriate soil management practices.
- ❖ The Soil Health Card Scheme is a scheme launched by the Indian government in 2015 to provide farmers

with information about the health of their soil and help them to adopt appropriate soil management practices.

- ❖ Under the scheme, soil samples are collected from the fields of farmers and tested for various parameters, including pH, organic matter, and nutrient levels.
- ❖ The primary objectives of the Soil Health Card Scheme are:
 - a. To provide farmers with information about the health of their soil.
 - b. To promote sustainable and productive agriculture.
 - c. To increase agricultural productivity and income.
 - d. To reduce the use of fertilizers and other inputs.
 - e. To improve the livelihoods of farmers.
- ❖ These are the primary objectives of the Soil Health Card Scheme, and the government is continuously working to improve the coverage and reach of the scheme, ensuring that all farmers have access to information about the health of their soil and can adopt appropriate soil management practices.

vi. Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASA):-

- ❖ A scheme aimed at providing price support to farmers for their produce and ensuring a stable income for them.
- ❖ Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) is a scheme launched by the Indian government in 2018 to provide financial support to farmers for their agricultural produce.
- ❖ The scheme aims to provide a stable and remunerative income to farmers and ensure that they receive fair and remunerative prices for their produce.
- ❖ The scheme covers all agricultural commodities, including food grains and oilseeds, and is implemented through the state governments and the Food Corporation of India.
- ❖ The scheme aims to ensure that farmers receive a stable and remunerative income for their produce, reducing the risk of distress sales and improving their livelihoods.
- ❖ The primary objectives of the PM-AASA are :-
 - a. To improve the livelihoods of farmers.
 - b. To provide a stable and remunerative income to farmers.
 - c. To provide financial support for agricultural produce.





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- ❖ PM-AASHA is a significant initiative aimed at improving the livelihoods of farmers and promoting sustainable agriculture in India.
- ❖ The government is continuously working to improve the coverage and reach of the scheme, ensuring that all farmers have access to support for their agricultural produce.

2. Programmes in the Social Security :-

- ✚ There are several social security programs in India that aim to provide financial support and protection to citizens in various stages of life.
- ✚ Some of the major social security programs in India include:-
 - i. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).
 - ii. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY).
 - iii. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY).
 - iv. Atal Pension Yojana (APY).
 - v. National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS).
 - vi. Sukanya Samridhi Yojana (SSY)
 - vii. Public Provident Fund (PPF)

i. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY):-

- ❖ A financial inclusion program that aims to provide access to banking facilities to all citizens, especially the economically weaker sections.
- ❖ Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) is a financial inclusion scheme launched by the Government of India in August 2014.
- ❖ Its main objective is to provide access to banking facilities and financial services to the unbanked and underserved population of India, especially the economically weaker sections of society.
- ❖ Key features of PMJDY include:-
 - a. Opening of bank accounts: - PMJDY aims to provide every household in India with a bank account, ensuring that all citizens have access to basic banking services.
 - b. Insurance cover: PMJDY provides accidental insurance cover of Rs. 2 lakhs for account holders and a life insurance cover of Rs. 30,000 for accounts opened before January 26, 2018.
 - c. Overdraft facility: - PMJDY provides overdraft facilities of up to Rs. 10,000 for account holders, providing them with a source of credit.
 - d. Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT):- PMJDY enables the transfer of government subsidies directly to the bank accounts of beneficiaries, reducing leakages and improving the effectiveness of government programs.



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- e. Micro-credit:- PMJDY enables the extension of micro-credit facilities to account holders, providing them with access to credit at an affordable rate.

ii. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY):-

- ❖ Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) is a life insurance scheme launched by the Government of India in **2015**.
- ❖ The scheme provides a one-year life insurance coverage to its subscribers for just ₹330 per annum.
- ❖ The main features of the PMJJBY are:-
 - a. **Enrollment**:- PMJJBY can be enrolled by any individual in the age group of 18 to 50 years, having a savings bank account, who gives his/her consent to join/enable auto-debit.
 - b. **Coverage**:- The scheme provides a life insurance cover of ₹2 lakh to the enrolled subscribers in the event of their untimely death.
 - c. **Renewability**:- The cover is renewable every year by paying the premium before the due date.
 - d. **Premium**:- The premium for the PMJJBY is ₹330 per annum, which can be auto-debited from the subscriber's savings bank account.
 - e. **Claim settlement**:- In the event of the subscriber's death, the claim amount is paid to the nominee of the subscriber.
- ❖ The PMJJBY is implemented through Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) of India and other life insurance companies, in partnership with banks.
- ❖ The scheme aims to provide life insurance coverage to people who do not have any insurance coverage and do not have the means to buy one.

iii. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY):-

- ❖ Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) is an accidental death and disability insurance scheme launched by the Government of India in **2015**.
- ❖ The scheme provides a **one-year insurance** cover to its subscribers for just **₹12 per annum**.
- ❖ The main features of PMSBY are:-
 - a. **Enrolment**:- PMSBY can be enrolled by any individual in the age group of 18 to 70 years, having a savings bank account, who gives his/her consent to join/enable auto-debit.
 - b. **Coverage**:- The scheme provides an insurance cover of ₹2 lakh in case of accidental death and permanent total disability and ₹1 lakh in case of permanent partial disability.
 - c. **Renewability**:- The cover is renewable every year by paying the premium before the due date.
 - d. **Premium**:- The premium for PMSBY is ₹12 per annum, which can be auto-debited from the subscriber's savings bank account.



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- e. **Claim settlement:** In the event of the subscriber's death or disability, the claim amount is paid to the nominee or the subscriber himself (in the case of permanent partial disability).
- ❖ PMSBY is implemented through public sector general insurance companies in partnership with banks.
- ❖ The scheme aims to provide accidental death and disability coverage to people who do not have any insurance coverage and do not have the means to buy one.

iv. **Atal Pension Yojana (APY):-**

- ❖ Atal Pension Yojana (APY) is a pension scheme launched by the Government of India in 2015.
- ❖ The scheme is aimed at providing a guaranteed pension to the subscribers between the age of 18 to 40 years, based on their contributions.
- ❖ The main features of APY are:-
 - a. **Enrollment:** APY can be enrolled by any individual in the age group of 18 to 40 years, having a savings bank account.
 - b. **Pension Benefits:** The scheme provides a guaranteed pension ranging from ₹1,000 to ₹5,000 per month, depending on the subscriber's contribution, starting from the age of 60 years.
 - c. **Contributions:** The subscribers are required to make regular contributions until the age of 60 years. The contribution amount and frequency of contribution can be selected by the subscriber.
 - d. **Guaranteed pension:** The pension amount is guaranteed by the government and paid to the subscriber for the rest of their life, starting from the age of 60 years.
 - e. **Claim settlement:** In the event of the subscriber's death, the pension amount is paid to the spouse of the subscriber and, in case of the death of both the subscriber and the spouse, to the nominee.
- ❖ APY is implemented through various banks in India and aims to provide a secure financial future to people who do not have any pension coverage and do not have the means to buy one.

vi. **National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS):-**



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- ❖ The National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS) is a social security program in India that provides a monthly pension to eligible elderly individuals who are above the age of 60 and are not covered by any other social security scheme.
- ❖ The scheme is administered by the Ministry of Rural Development and is funded by the government.
- ❖ The eligibility criteria for NOAPS include age, residency, and income requirements, and the pension amount is determined based on these criteria.
- ❖ The aim of the scheme is to provide financial support to elderly individuals who are not able to support themselves and to reduce poverty among the elderly population in India.

vii. Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana (SSY) :-

- ❖ It is a small-scale social security scheme for your daughter's education and marriage.
- ❖ It's a part of the government's '***Beti Bachao and Beti Padhao mission***'.
- ❖ The government through Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana wants to convey a message that if a parent could make a proper plan for their girl child, they can definitely improve and secure their daughter's future.
- ❖ This is suitable for your daughter up to 10 years of age.
- ❖ Annual contribution ranges from a minimum of Rs 1000 to a maximum of Rs 150000.

viii. Public Provident Fund (PPF):-

- ❖ The Public Provident Fund (PPF) is a long-term savings scheme in India that is offered by the government.
- ❖ The scheme allows individuals to make tax-free deposits into a PPF account, and earn a fixed rate of interest on the deposited amount.
- ❖ The PPF account has a maturity period of 15 years, which can be extended in blocks of 5 years.
- ❖ Deposits into a PPF account are eligible for tax deductions under section 80C of the Income Tax Act.
- ❖ The funds in a PPF account can only be withdrawn after the maturity period, and can be used for various purposes such as buying a house, funding higher education, or for personal emergencies.
- ❖ The PPF scheme is considered to be a low-risk investment option, and is popular among individuals who are looking for long-term savings options with tax benefits.

3. PROGRAMMES IN SOCIAL SECTOR



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- There are some rural development programmes in area of social sector undertaken in India:-
 1. Minimum Needs Programme (MNP)
 2. 20 – Point Programme
 3. National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)
 4. Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)
 5. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)
 6. Self-Employment for the Educated Unemployed Youths (SEEUY)
 7. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

1. Minimum Needs Programme (MNP):

- The Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) was introduced in the first year of the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974–78), to provide certain basic minimum needs and improve the living standards of people.
- It aims at "**social and economic development of the community, particularly the underprivileged and underserved population**".
- It also promoted equality as- from now poor will be able to get basic needs.
- The concept of Minimum needs accepts the view that there is some nationally accepted norms of social services, which should be provided to all classes of people within a time, bound programme.
- The provision of free or subsidized services through public agencies is expected to improve the consumption levels of those below the poverty line.
- The strategy was to establish a network of facilities to attain an acceptable level of social consumption in respect of selected items within a stipulated time-frame.
- Initially, there were eight components of MNP, viz., elementary education, rural health, rural water supply, rural electrification, rural. roads, rural housing, environmental improvement of urban slums and nutrition.
- Adult education was added to the list of MNP components in the Sixth Plan.
- Rural domestic energy, rural sanitation and public distribution system were added during the Seventh Plan.

❖ Minimum Need Programme (MNP) has following components:

1. Rural Health.
2. Rural water supply.



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3. Rural Roads.
4. Rural Electrification.
5. Housing assistance to rural landless labourers
6. Environmental improvement of urban slums.
7. Nutrition.

❖ Main objectives of this Programme are:

A. Rural health

- The objectives to be achieved by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan are:
 - i. One peripheral health centre for 30,000 population in plains and 20,000 population in tribal and hilly areas
 - ii. one sub-centre for a population of 5000 people in the plains and for 3000 in tribal and hilly areas
 - iii. one community health centre for a population of 100,000
- The establishment of peripheral health centres, their up gradation also come under MNP.

B. Nutrition

- to extend support of nutrition to 11 million eligible persons
- to expand special nutrition programme to all ICDS projects
- to consolidate mid-day meal program and link it to health, potable water and sanitation.

2. 20-Points Programme:

- The Twenty Point Programme was initially launched by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1975 and was subsequently restructured in 1982 and again on 1986.
- With the introduction of new policies and programmes it has been finally restructured in 2006 and it has been in operation at present.
- The Programmes and Schemes under TPP-2006 are in harmony with the priorities contained in the National Common Minimum Programme, the Millennium Development Goals of the United Nations and SAARC Social Charter.
- The restructured Programme, called Twenty Point Programme – 2006 (TPP-2006), was approved by the Cabinet on 5th October, 2006 and operated w.e.f 1.4.2007.

✚ Objective of Twenty Point Programme



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- The basic objective of the 20-Point Programme is to eradicate poverty and to improve the quality of life of the poor and the under privileged population of the country.
- The programme covers various Socio-economic aspects like poverty, employment, education, housing, health, agriculture and land reforms, irrigation, drinking water, protection and empowerment of weaker sections, consumer protection, environment etc.
- The 20 points of the Programme and its 66 items have been carefully designed and selected to achieve the above objectives.

- The 20 Point Program Consisted following:

1. Attack on rural poverty
2. Strategy for Rained agriculture
3. Better use of irrigation water
4. Bigger harvest
5. Enforcement of Land Reforms
6. Special Programs for rural labour
7. Clean drinking water
8. Health for all
9. two child norm
10. expansion of education
11. Justice for SC / ST
12. Equality for women
13. New Opportunities for women
14. Housing for the people
15. Improvement for slums
16. New Strategy for Forestry
17. Protection of environment
18. concern for the consumer
19. Energy for the villages
20. A responsive administration

* **20 Points as defined in 2006**

- The TPP further restructured in 2006 had following Points:
1. Poverty eradication
 2. power to people
 3. Support to farmers
 4. Labour welfare
 5. Food security
 6. Clean drinking water



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7. Housing for all
8. Health for all
9. Education for all
10. Welfare of SC/ ST/ OBC and minorities
11. Women welfare
12. Child welfare
13. Youth Development
14. Improvement of slums
15. Environment protection and afforestation
16. Social security
17. Rural Roads
18. Energising of rural areas
19. Development of Backward areas
20. IT enabled and e-governance

3. National Rural Employment Programme (NREP):

- The NREP was launched in October, 1980, and became a regular Plan programme from April, 1981.
- The NREP will be continued in the seventh Plan as an important component of the anti-poverty strategy.
- NREP will have to be viewed as an integral part of the total package, which would imply that an effort would have to be made to direct and monitor the wage employment opportunities accruing through this Programme to members of the target group including those identified for assistance under the IRDP.
- The same principle would apply in the choice of projects which would, therefore, have to take account of labour intensity of projects, their capacity to provide reasonably long spells of employment during implementation, direction towards poor, long-term income and employment generation potential, capacity to create a base for productive asset endowment and capacity for filling gaps in vital infrastructure.

▣ Objectives of this programme are-

- The foremost objective of the Sixth Plan was the removal of poverty.
 - i. To achieve total economic self-reliance.
 - ii. To generate more employment opportunities and reduce unemployment.
 - iii. To prevent overpopulation by adopting the concept of family planning.
 - iv. To attain Balanced Regional Development.



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- v. To achieve technological self-reliance.
- vi. To raise the living standards of the poorest of the masses.
- vii. To provide basic needs of life such as health care, drinking water, roads in rural areas.
- viii. The Sixth Plan adopted Sustainable Growth as a nation's objective for the first time.
- ix. Another area of emphasis was infrastructure to strengthen the development of both Industry and Agriculture.

4. Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP):

- The RLEGP was launched in 1983-84..
- Programme design and implementation is almost identical to the NREP.
- The RLEGP was launched with the objective of: The **Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)** was launched on 15 August 1983 by Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi during the Sixth Five-Year Plan.
- The entire expenditure of this Programme was financed by Central Government.
- While most of the objectives and stipulations under this were similar to those of National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), it was to be limited only to the landless, with guaranteed employment of 100 days.
- Moreover, there was earmarking of funds specifically for certain activities- 25 per cent for social forestry, 10 per cent for works benefitting only the Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes and 20 per cent for housing under Indira Awaas Yojana.
- In the Seventh Plan, Rs.2412 crores were spent and 115 crore man days were generated with an average expenditure of Rs.21.00 per man day.
- Only 16 per cent had been spent on social forestry but 22 per cent had been spent on housing- with over five lakh houses created for SC/ST and freed bonded labourers.
- Rural roads accounted for 22 per cent while other construction, minor irrigation, soil conservation etc. Each had a small share.
- In 1989 this programme was merged with Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

🚧 Objectives of this programme are-

1. Generating gainful employment
2. Creating productive assets in rural areas
3. Improving the overall quality of rural life



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5. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY):

- The Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana, named after India's first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru aimed at creating a need-based rural infrastructure.
- These programmes have contributed a great deal towards alleviating rural poverty.
- In 2001, the Food for Work Programme was initiated to meet demands for wage employment and food grain requirements.
- Jawahar Rozgar Yojna was launched on April 1, 1989 by merging National Rural Employment Program (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). At the end of Seventh Five Year Plan.
- So this was a consolidation of the previous employment programs and it was largest National Employment Program of India at that time with a general objective of providing 90-100 Days Employment per person particularly in backward districts. People below Poverty Line were main targets.
- The Yojna was implemented on rural scale. Every village was to be covered through Panchayati Raj Institutions..
- Since 1993-94 the Yojna was made more targets oriented and expanded substantially through increased budgetary allocations. It was divided into 3 streams:
 - i. **First Stream:** Comprising general works under JRY and also two sub schemes Indira Awas Yojna and Million Wells Scheme. This stream got 75% of the total allocation. In Indira Awas Yojna the allocation was increased from 6% to 10 % and in Million Wells Scheme from 20% to 30 % during that period.
 - ii. **Second Stream:** This was also called intensified JRY and was implemented in selected 120 backward districts. It got 20% allocation.
 - iii. **Third Stream:** This was left with 5 % allocation for Innovative programs which included Prevention of labor migration, drought proofing watershed etc. programs.
- Since April 1, 1999 this Yojna was replaced by Jawahar Gram samridhi Yojna. Later from September 25, 2001, Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojna was merged with Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojna.

6. Self-Employment for the Educated Unemployed Youths (SEEUY):

- Educated unemployed youth and school/ college dropouts constitute a sizeable percentage who are unable to contribute due to lack of technical knowledge and financial support.
- Delhi Government has launched a scheme energy of such youths, through skill formation / upgradation, to enable them to take up self employment.



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- The Scheme mainly targets school dropouts having passed 8th standard, 10th standard and college dropouts.
- Training modules of three months duration in various trades such as Fashion Designing, Air Conditioning & Refrigeration, Beauty Parlor & Hair Dressing, Radio & T.V. Repair, Mobile & Computer Repairing, Electric House-Wiring etc. have been designed.
- The focus, therefore, will be on skill formation and entrepreneur development, basic component of which would be:
 1. Skill formation
 2. Elements of book keeping
 3. Simple knowledge of marketing
 4. Acquaintance with product costing
 5. Familiarization with project financing by banks and other financial institutions.
- During the training period, the expenditure likely to be incurred by the Training Institutions like course fee, training material expenses or any other relevant expenditure to be incurred shall be reimbursed /paid by the Industries Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.
- For imparting training to the sponsored candidates, the following Training Institutions have been tied-up:
 - a) Tool Room & Training Centre, Wazirpur Industrial Area.
 - b) Hi-Tech vocational Training Centre, Okhla Industrial Area.
 - c) Society for Self-Employment, FFC, Jhandewalaan.
 - d) SISI / Process-cum-Product Development Centre, Govt. of India, Okhla.
 - e) Selected Polytechnics and Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) of Directorate of Technical Education.
 - f) Footwear & Leather Goods Training Centre, Wazirpur Industrial Area.
 - g) Carpet Weaving & Training Centre, Weavers Colony, Bharat Nagar.
 - h) Paper Craft & Papier Machie Centre, Weavers Colony, Bharat Nagar.
- After completion of the training, the candidate can approach the financing institutions concerned including Delhi Khadi & Village Industries Board to avail the financial assistance under the Plan Scheme for providing opportunities for Self-Employment for Educated Unemployed Youths being implemented through DKVIB, as per the scheme guidelines approved by the Govt. of Delhi.

7. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP):



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- The Government of India created the Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP) in 1978 and implemented it in 1980.
- The program's goal is to give disadvantaged people work possibilities as well as chances to enhance their skill sets in order to better their living situations.
- The program is regarded as one of the greatest yojanas for addressing poverty-related issues by providing essential subsidies in parallel with job possibilities to people who fall below the poverty line.
- The Integrated Rural Development Program was established to provide impoverished people with job possibilities.
- This plan not only provides the required subsidies to those living below the poverty line but also assists them in improving their living conditions.

Objectives of IRDP are:

- As previously stated, the goal of IRDP is to raise the standard of living in disadvantaged rural regions above the poverty line.
- IRDP's additional goals are as follows:
 - i. To improve the rural population's living conditions by providing long-term employment.
 - ii. Increasing agricultural and small-scale rural industry production.
- These goals are met by supplying this population with productive assets from the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors.
- These folks receive financial support in the form of government subsidiaries or an IRDP loan and credits from various financial organizations.



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