

# Foundation Course for ADRs

## An Overview of Rural Development & Approaches

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# Starters

- How many of you are from rural areas?  
Parents still stay in villages?
- How many go to villages at least once a year?
- Are you willing to live in a village?
- What picture do you get when you think of a village/rural area?



# Starters

- Even up to 18<sup>th</sup> Century villages were very rich
- All contributions to the treasuries of kings and the British were from villages
- Land was community owned
- British land systems destroyed community ownership and the wealth of rural areas



# Present status

- Today, 3/4 of world's poor live in rural areas
- Rural area is identified with poverty
- Poverty reduction is internationally recognised as an important assistance issue
- Developing rural areas is also a safety net when jobs in cities fall due to economic depression
- Development shifted from government to private. Rural development?



# Present status

- Population census (socio economic and caste census) 2011 first time urban population crossed that of rural
- But – informal sector, insecurity, non-remunerative, poor living environment in urban areas not sustainable
- No standard definition of rural area
- Rural is relative to Urban



# Rural Development

- Aim – sustainable improvement of livelihoods for rural people
- World Bank, “a strategy aiming at improvement of economic, social living conditions, focusing on a specific group of poor people in rural areas, assisting the poorest group among the people living in rural areas to benefit from development”



# Vision

- 1995- World summit for social development at Copenhagen resolved to “ half the absolute poverty by half through people-centred social development”
- Adopted by the UN in the MDG s 2000-2015



# Poverty

- WB 1990- World Development Report defined poverty as having income  $< \$370/\text{yr}$ , absolute poverty as  $< \$ 250/\text{yr}$ .
- Basis is  $\$ 1 /\text{day}$  to get minimum nutrition needs
- UNDP- income alone is not enough
- Human development index and HDR s since 1990 (education, health, politics, society & vulnerability)





# Poverty

- OECD- poverty is lack of capabilities

Economic	To earn, consume, have assets
Human	To access education, health, nutrition, clean water, hygiene
Political	Participate in policy making, influence decision making
Socio-cultural	Participate in community with social status and dignity
Protective	Food security, illness, crime, war, conflict



# Poverty

- ILO 1990
- Defined Basic Human Needs as “ food, shelter, clothing, safe water, health, sanitation, public services, education, jobs, healthy & humane environment, peoples’ participation in decision making process which influence their lives and freedom”



# Poverty

- HDI is based on Amartya Sen's concept
- “poverty indicates lack of basic human capabilities (potential selective capabilities) and development means enhancement of potential capacities in individuals”

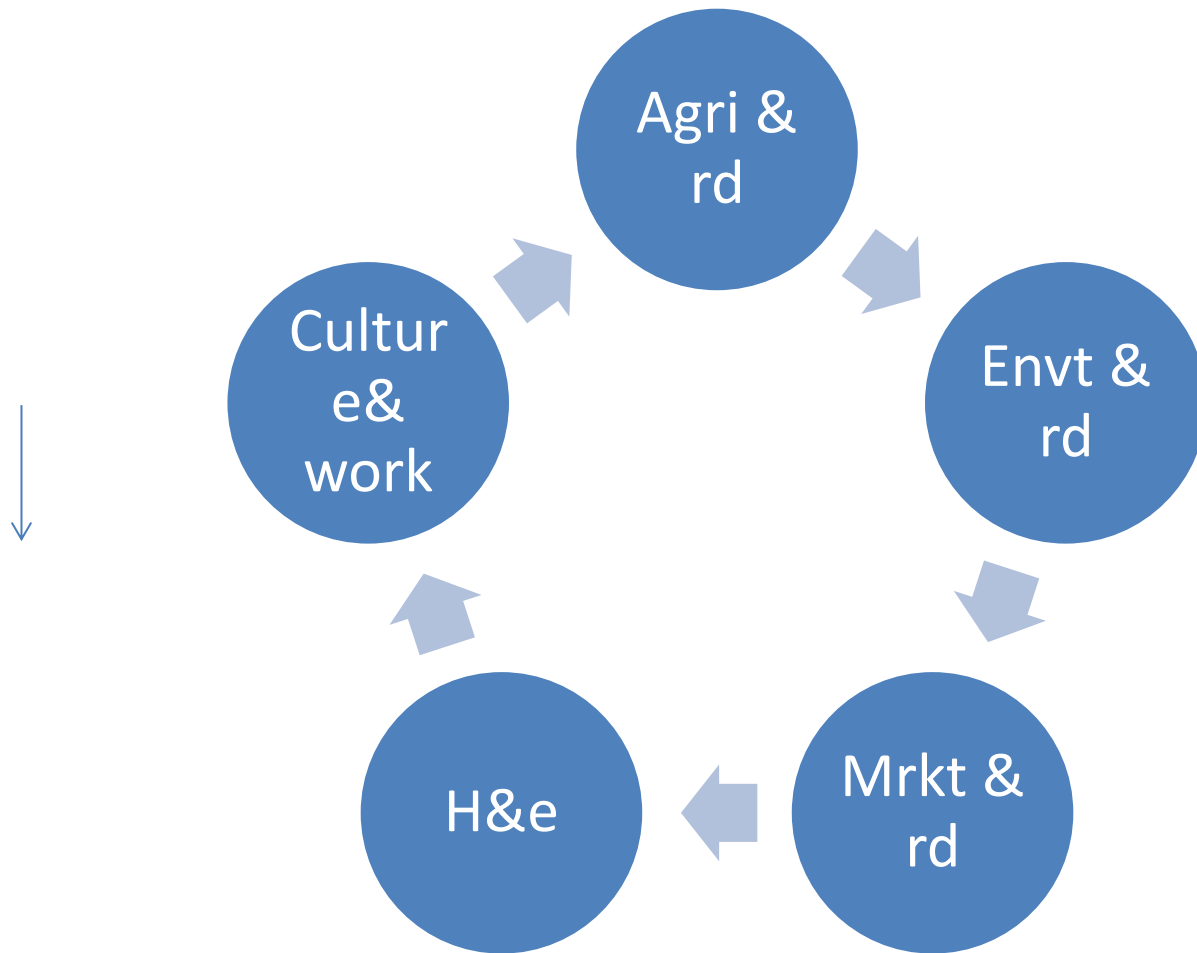


# Evolution of RD Approaches

General Policy orientation	Models	Policy implementation
Agriculture policy  ↓  Rural development policy	Sectoral	Commodity support
	Multi-sectoral	Diversification
	Territorial	RD
	local	Local community development



# UN ECOSOC 2003 Integrated Approaches to RD



# References

1. An integrated approach to RD- UN ECOSOC 2003
2. Effective approaches to RD- JBIC, Chapter-4
3. Models of RD and approaches to analysis, evaluation and decision making, Economie Rurale, 307, 2008, pp-23-38



# Vision & Mission of MoRD

“ Sustainable and Inclusive growth of rural India through a multipronged strategy for eradication of Poverty by increasing livelihood opportunities, providing social safety net and developing infrastructure for growth”



# Problems- the bed rock of Rural Areas

“ In a day, when you do not come across any problems, you can be sure that you are travelling on a wrong path”

Swami Vivekananda





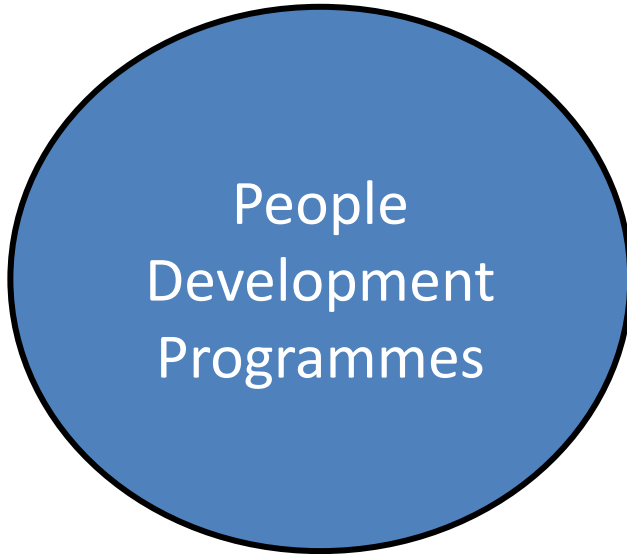
# Poverty :Who does what?

- Planning Commission used to set the percentages of BPL for each state
- MORD carries out BPL Survey
- BPL limits vs actual rankings through Participatory Identification of Poor
- Budget for 2013-14 for MORD Rs.80,194 (Plan)



# Two Departments of RD

**DORD**



**DOLR**

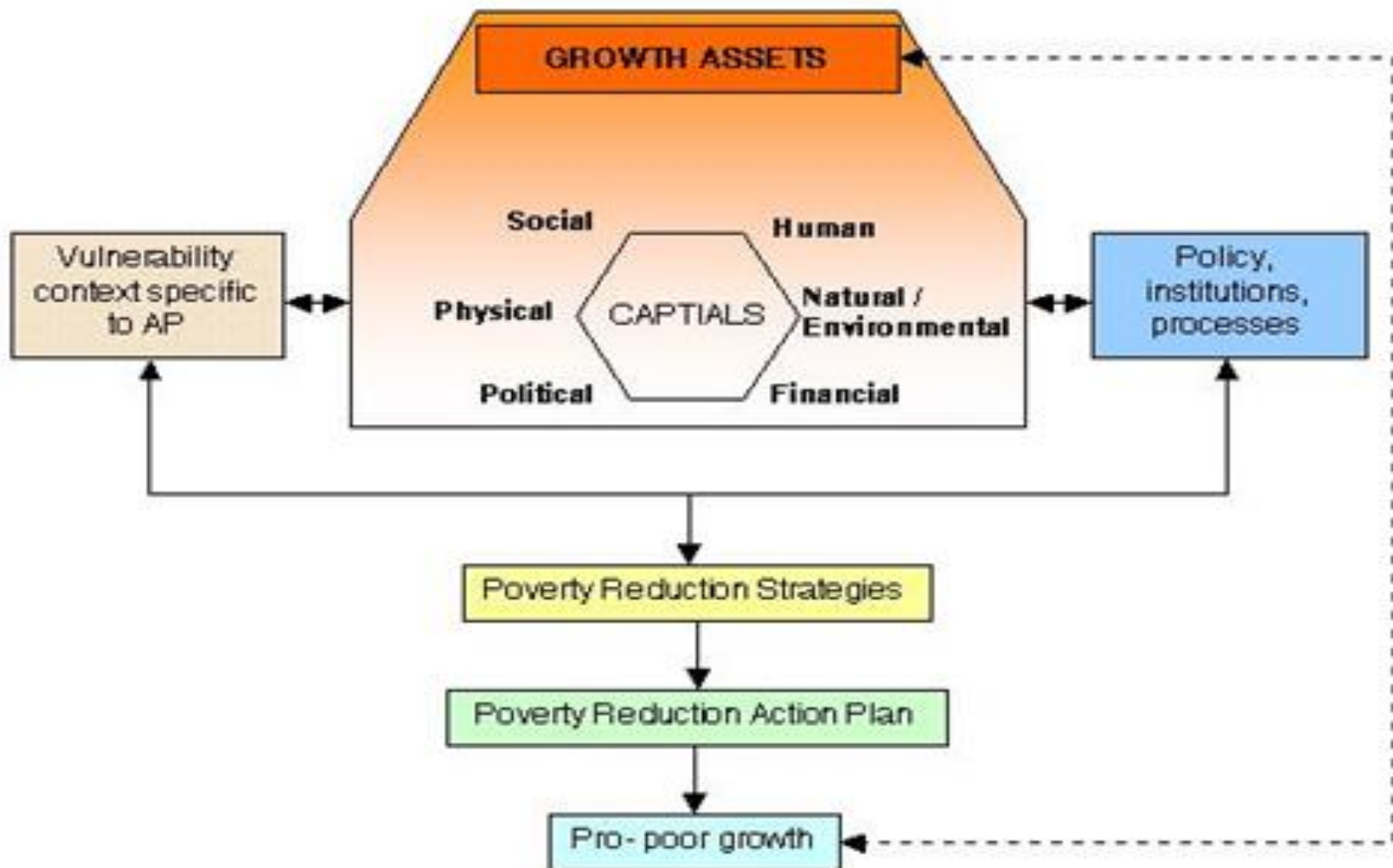


# RD-Evolution of Approaches

1960s	Food Self-Sufficiency: Agriculture Area Development (IADP/IAAP)
1970s	Focus Group -Specific occupational groups development (SF/MF/AL)
1980s	Income generation-Individual Development Programmes (IRDP)
1990s	Combination of area and individual development ( JRY/SGSY)
2000s	Infrastructure Building and Group & Participatory Approach (VSS/WUA/WC/SEC/SHG)



# Sustainable Rural Livelihoods Frame work

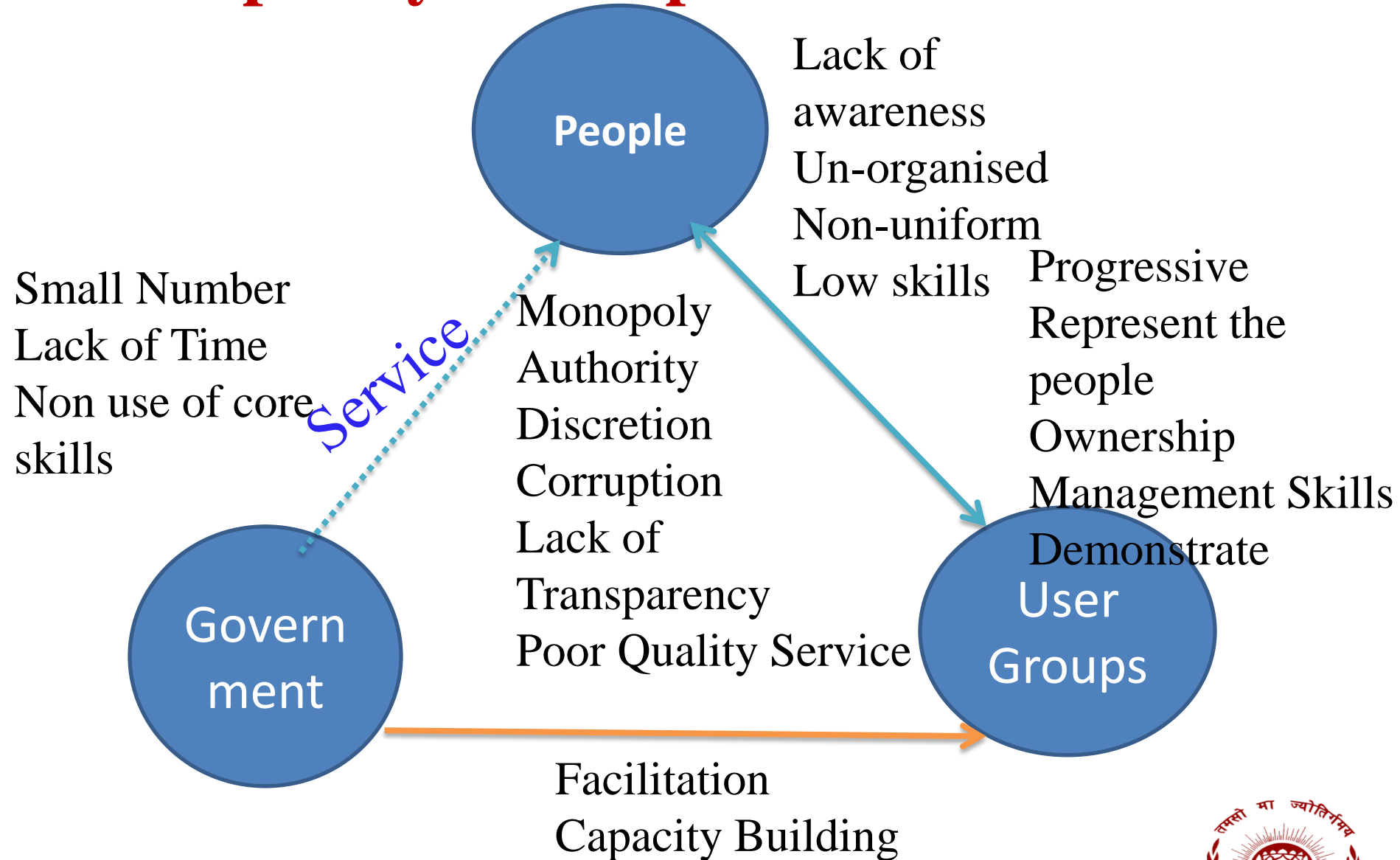


# SRL - determinants of Adaptive capacity

Human	Individual Knowledge, Skills
Social	Net working, Community Based Organisations (VSS, WUA, WC, SHG)
Physical	Connectivity, School, AWC, DW,
Natural	Ownership/access to land, forest, commons, irrigation
Economic	Access to credit, micro-insurance



# Participatory Development Model



# Challenges in RD

- The concept of BPL
- Process of Identification of BPL Families
- Efficiency of delivery mechanisms (outside RD)
- Intensive-follow up required
- Dynamic updating of data base on BPL
- Centre-State Cooperation
- Innovation & Imagination for developing rural areas for sustainability and entrepreneurship



# Organizations engaged in RD

NIRD	National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad Apex Institute for Training, Research & Consultancy
SIRD	State Institute of Rural Development Nodal Agencies for Capacity Building at State level
ETC	Extension Training Institute Regional level institutes for trainings within a state
CIRDAP	Centre for Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific, Dhaka Bangladesh
AARDO	Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organization, New Delhi





# Need- Action

“ An ounce of Practice is worth more than Tons of Preaching”

Mahatma Gandhi





**THANK YOU** for your attention  
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