

Rural Development & Decentralised Planning

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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



Who was developed?

- Rural areas contributing to the King
- Rural areas- indigo, etc- revenue earner to British
- Now ?



Rural Development

- Rural Development is the goal
- Decentralised Planning is the institutional means
- RD programmes are the interventional means



Rural Development

- **Rural development** is the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas.
- Rural development has traditionally centred on the exploitation of land-intensive natural resources such as agriculture and forestry.



Rural Development

- wider perspective -Education, entrepreneurship, physical infrastructure, and social infrastructure all play an important role in developing rural regions.
- Rural development is also characterized by its emphasis on locally produced economic development strategies.



Mission of Ministry of RD

“ 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”



Poverty :Who does what?

- Planning Commission sets the percentages of BPL for each state, now NITI Ayog
- MORD carries out BPL Survey
- BPL limits vs actual rankings
- Budget for 2013-14 for MORD Rs.80,194 (Plan)



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)



New Approach

- Skill development
- Livelihoods
- Entrepreneurship
- Providing online services



Decentralised Planning

- Implies
 - Multi-level planning
 - Democratic process
 - Peoples' participation
 - A Gandhian technique



Evolution of decentralised planning

Year	Reference	Major action
1969	B.R.Mehta committee recommendations	PR Institutions, district planning on physical, financial and human resources
1977	ML Dantwala committee	Block level planning
1986	Ch.H. Rao	District planning
1994	73 rd Amendment	District Planning Committees
2007	PC Guidelines	GP plans mandatory for state plan approvals
2007	BRGF	Without district plans- no funds

PR Institutions

Category-1	Category-2
Zilla Panchayat	Zilla Panchayat
Block/Samithi Panchayat	ZP Territorial Constituency
Gram Panchayat	Block/Samithi Panchayat
	Block/Samithi Territorial Constituency
	Gram Panchayat
Eg: MAH.KAR	Eg: AP



Essentials of 73rd Amendment

- Devolve Funds, Functions and Functionaries related to 29 subjects
- With the above, local bodies can “go beyond funds” and work on community mobilisation and opinion making on social/behavioural issues like hygiene etc.
- Line departments – fear loss of power-ill founded fear



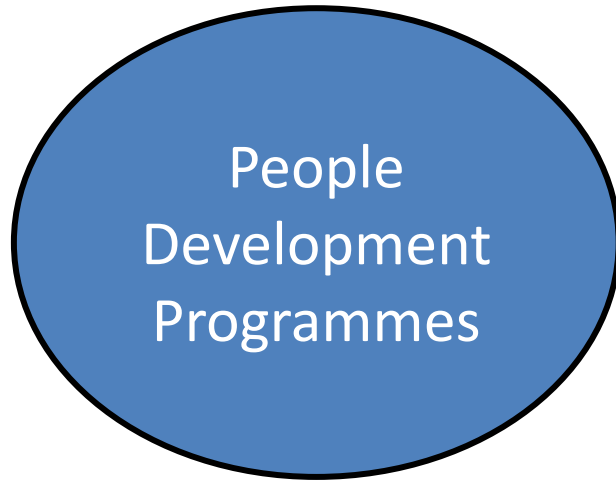
examples of decentralised planning

Best	Medium	Poor
Kerala	Karnataka, MP, MAH, TN	AP, TS
29 Subjects delegated	29 subjects delegated	Delegated on paper
40% funds released to PRIs	Some funds released	Hardly any funds
Functional autonomy	Some autonomy	Mostly dependent



Departments of RD

DORD



DOLR



DWSS

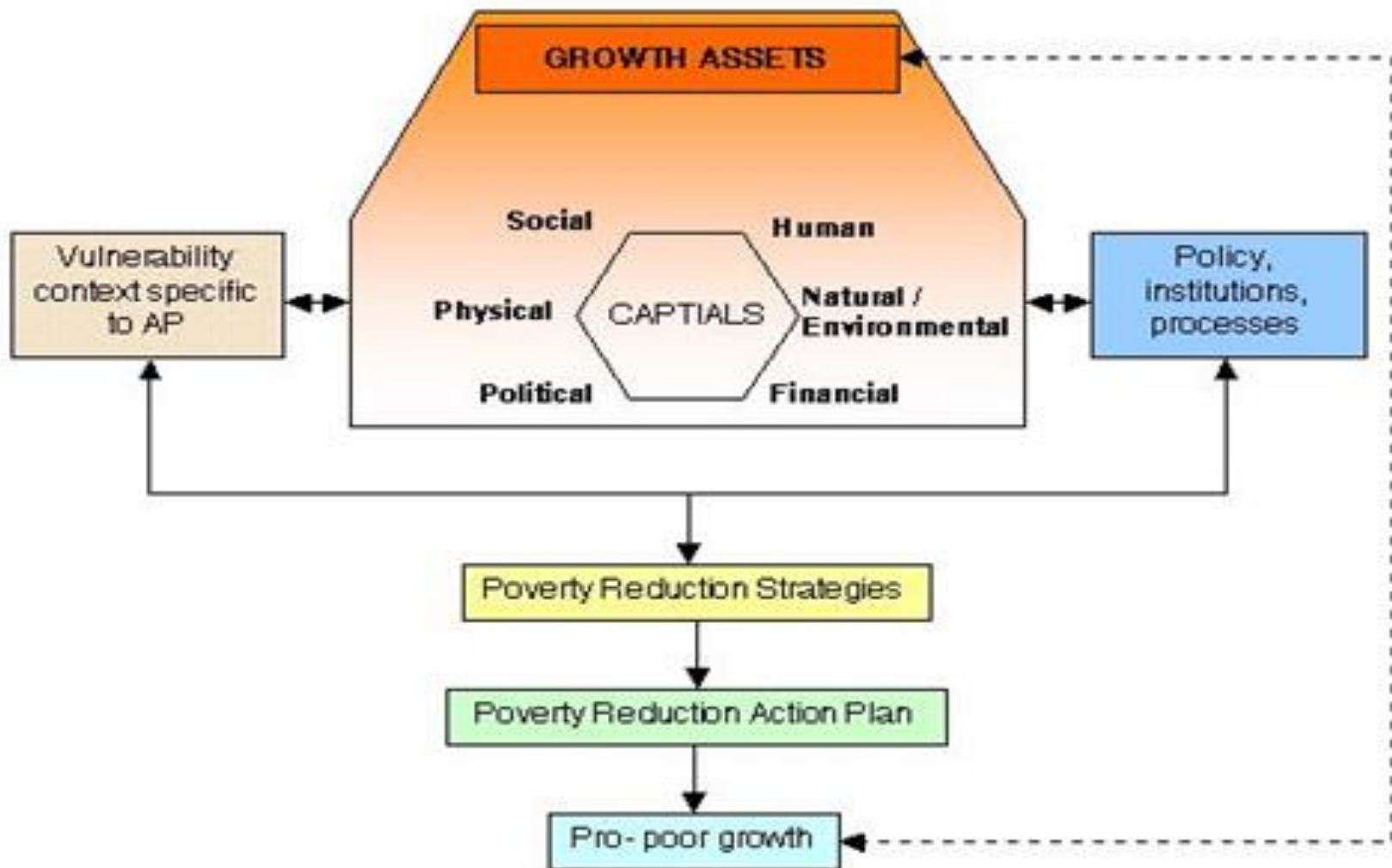


RD-Evolution of Approaches

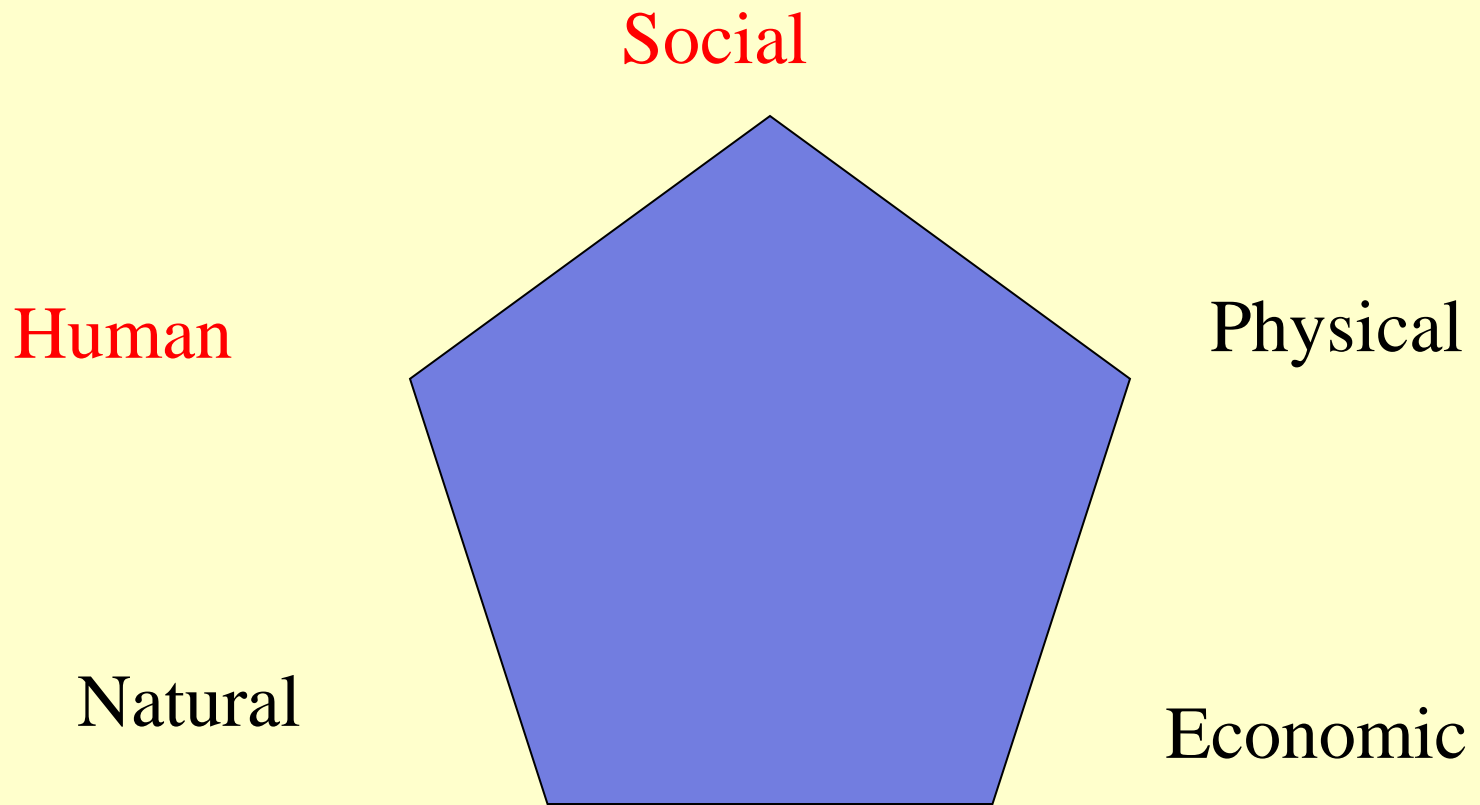
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Sustainable Rural Livelihoods Frame work



Sustainable Rural Livelihoods Approach

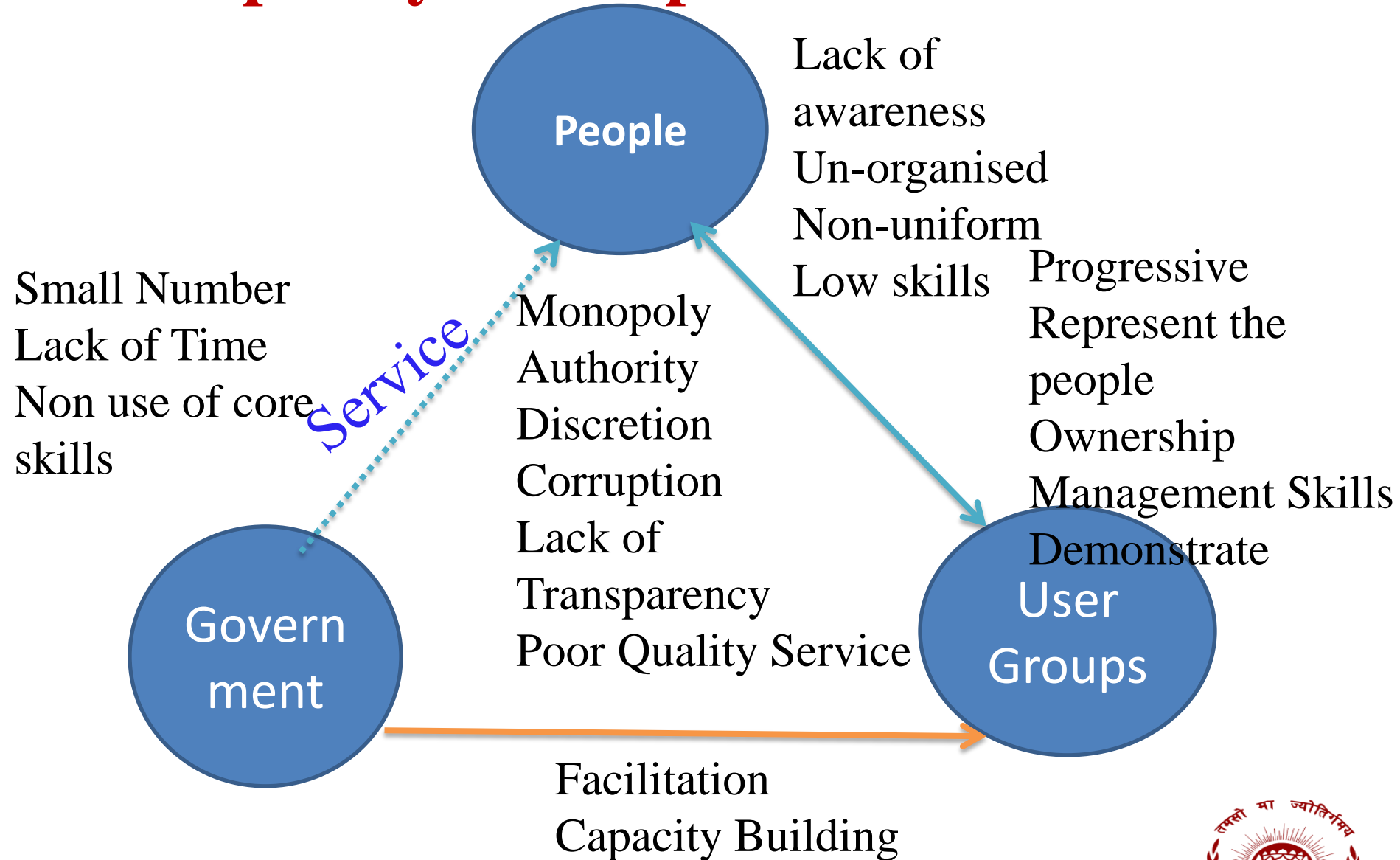


SRL - determinants of Adaptive capacity

Human	Individual Knowledge, Skills (National Skill development Mission, EGMM)
Social	Net working, Community Based Organisations (VSS, WUA, WC, SHG), Enterprises, Start-up India
Physical	Connectivity, School, AWC, DW, (Basic infrastructure)
Natural	Ownership/access to land, forest, commons, irrigation (Common property management)
Economic	Access to credit, micro-insurance 9Financial inclusion)



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



THANK YOU

