

PREFACE

In the curricular structure introduced by this University for students of Post- Graduate Degree programme, the opportunity to pursue Post-Graduate Degree course in any Subject introduced by this University is equally available to all learners. Instead of being guided by any presumption about ability level, it would perhaps stand to reason if receptivity of a learner is judged in the course of the learning process. That would be entirely in keeping with the objectives of open education which does not believe in artificial differentiation. I am happy to note that university has been recently accredited by National Assessment and Accreditation Council of India (NAAC) with grade 'A'.

Keeping this in view, study materials of the Post-Graduate Degree level in different subjects are being prepared on the basis of a well laid-out syllabus. The course structure combines the best elements in the approved syllabi of Central and State Universities in respective subjects. It has been so designed as to be upgradable with the addition of new information as well as results of fresh thinking and analysis.

The accepted methodology of distance education has been followed in the preparation of these study materials. Cooperation in every form of experienced scholars is indispensable for a work of this kind. We, therefore, owe an enormous debt of gratitude to everyone whose tireless efforts went into the writing, editing and devising of a proper lay-out of the materials. Practically speaking, their role amounts to an involvement in 'invisible teaching'. For, whoever makes use of these study materials would virtually derive the benefit of learning under their collective care without each being seen by the other.

The more a learner would seriously pursue these study materials, the easier it will be for him or her to reach out to larger horizons of a subject. Care has also been taken to make the language lucid and presentation attractive so that they may be rated as quality self-learning materials. If anything remains still obscure or difficult to follow, arrangements are there to come to terms with them through the counselling sessions regularly available at the network of study centres set up by the University.

Needless to add, a great deal of these efforts is still experimental—in fact, pioneering in certain areas. Naturally, there is every possibility of some lapse or deficiency here and there. However, these do admit of rectification and further improvement in due course. On the whole, therefore, these study materials are expected to evoke wider appreciation the more they receive serious attention of all concerned.

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Netaji Subhas Open University
Post Graduate Degree Programme
Masters in Social Work (MSW)
Course : Rural and Urban Community Development
Course Code : PGSW - XI

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**Netaji Subhas
Open University**

**PG : Social Work (PGSW)
(New Syllabus)**

Course : Rural and urban Community Development

Course Code : PGSW-XI

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Unit 1 □ Community Development and its Concepts

Structure

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- 1.5 Aims and Objectives**
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1.1 Objective

In this unit our learners will get a wide range of understanding about the concept of Community development. They will know about its core philosophy, aims and objectives and principle.

1.2 Introduction

According to Ives et al. (2020), “Community can be defined by geography, identity, interest, or any integration of the three (p.141). Ives further stated that communities could be physically constructed as members of neighbourhood, municipality, or other geographic region and collection of people connected through shared identities, interests, and experiences (e.g., ethnicity, religion, ideology, gender, sexual orientation, educational or professional background, common experiences of particular events). The definition of Community further expanded and Ives et al. (2020) opine that the recent conceptualizations of Community include those that build Community in virtual settings or “e-communities” such as for online learning or support.

Community development is **a process where community members are supported by agencies to identify and take collective action on issues** which are important to them. ... Community development considers community members to be experts in their lives and communities, and values community knowledge and wisdom.' Community development involves local empowerment through organized community groups working collectively to control decisions, projects, programs and policies that affect them as a community' The United Nations defines **community development** as "a process where community members come together to take collective action and generate solutions to common problems." It is a broad concept, applied to the practices of civic leaders, activists, involved citizens, and professionals to improve various aspects of communities, typically aiming to build stronger and more resilient local communities.

Community development is also understood as a professional discipline, and is defined by the International Association for Community Development as -

"a practice-based profession and an academic discipline that promotes participative democracy, sustainable development, rights, economic opportunity, equality and social justice, through the organisation, education and empowerment of people within their communities, whether these be of locality, identity or interest, in urban and rural settings"



1.3 Definitions

The concept of community Development occupies a pivot position around which all the socio-political thought of twentieth century revolves. The term is so vast, in its scopes and application that, it is quite difficult to put it within the framework of a comprehensive and adequate logical definition.

Again, the changes in emphasis on different aspects of it, at various point of time have complicated it for a text book definition. Several thinkers, committees, committees, international organisation have defined it in varying ways.

Some definitions have emphasised on material progress. Some other have described it as a movement, still other as an aspect of administration, a process of development technique of bringing people and local resources together for development. The meaning of the term will become clearer as we will go on analysing its various aspects in ensuing pages. However, to start with we can consider some of the important definitions already put forth.

According to United Nations Report, Community Development is a “process designed to create condition of economic and social progress for the whole community with its active participation and the fullest possible reliance upon community’s initiative.”

According to J.C. Jackson, “Broadly we might define the term as encouraging a community to undertake on its own initiative the various steps necessary to enrich the life of the community both materially and spiritually.”

A.R. Desai views Community Development as a “method through which Five Year Plan seeks to initiate a process of transformation of social and economic life of villages.”

Government of India defines “it is the programme of aided self-help to be planned and implemented by the villagers themselves, the Government offering only technical guidance. Its objectives are to develop self-reliance in the individual and initiative in the village community. Community thinking and collective actions are encouraged through people’s institutions like Panchayats, co-operative Society and Mandalas.

It is clear from the above definitions and descriptions that Community Development is an endeavour to bring about an integrated development of rural life. This is a device for transformation of the socio-economic structure of a traditional and underdeveloped can be brought about by using the people and local resources.

The people of a particular community plan according to their need and necessities out of their own initiative and co-operate with each other to implement such plans. It is a means of injecting social change in order to break the traditional and relatively static society into a dynamic and prosperous one.

You should know: what is Community Development?

Government of India defines “it is the programme of aided self help to be planned and implemented by the villagers themselves, the Government offering only technical guidance. Its objectives are to develop self-reliance in the individual and initiative in the village community. Community thinking and collective actions are encouraged through people’s institutions like Panchayats, co-operative Society and Mandalas.

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1.4 Elements

Whatever the form and manner of the presentation of the meaning of the term some common elements are included in all the definitions. We can discuss the common elements as follows:

i) Integrated development of Whole Community:

Community Development refers to the welfare of the entire population not of a particular sect, group or section. Every society is divided into many groups and sub groups based on caste, class, religion, profession, culture, race, creed etc; an undivided society is a myth. All such sections take up the welfare activities.

However, none of such activities can be termed as Community Development. These can best be called “normal community processes. It is only, when all irrespective of any distinction share benefits, the process can be termed as Community Development.

ii) Free from outside constraint :

No outward agency exercises constraint or force people to be involved in this developmental programme. If there is any imposition from outside then the brought to water but cannot be forced to drink if improvement is imposed on people, it may at times serve the present or satisfy the interest of a particular Government, but it will run the future of the community in long run.

iii) Spontaneous involvement:

The people are involved in developmental activities spontaneously because they feel the need to increase their standard of living, to lead a better and comfortable life. They see the better world around them and develop a sense of “relative deprecation. This sense works as the motive force and makes them to think and

Act for their own development. It is only when the people feel the want or need for something that they are urged to work.

iv) Combination of outside and inside resources:

Community development project aims at securing people's participation from planning to execution. The people have to be conscious of their own need and put their resources as well as efforts together to fulfil that. All these tasks need a systematic mechanism. This mechanism should be structured in such a manner that it can combine the efforts of people and the assistance of Government. The Governmental help is to accelerate the process of reaching the end.

v) A Process of Administration:

Gone are the days when the only function of Government was to maintain law and order, and protect the national territory. Now, almost all the states have incorporated the idea of welfare states. The government is asked to perform various functions that come under the welfare of the people. The term welfare is used not only in material sense but also in immaterial and spiritual sense.

vi) National progress as ultimate aim:

The final aim of community development programme is to bring about an all-round development of the nation as a whole. No doubt, that at the initial stage the focus is on the development of a particular community. A community is a group of families living within a particular territory and sharing a common culture, a common way of life.

The developmental acts are such that this does not hamper national interest. No community to be followed to materialise its own interest at the cost of national unity and integrity. The progress in all the communities is to be channelized in such a way as to build up a healthy prosperous nation.

You should know: What are the elements of Community Development

- ✓ **Integrated development of Whole Community**
- ✓ **Free from outside constraint**
- ✓ **Spontaneous involvement**
- ✓ **Combination of outside and inside resources**
- ✓ **A Process of Administration**
- ✓ **National progress as ultimate aim**

1.5 Aims and Objectives

1. **To aware the people.** The main objective of **community development** is working to make the people aware from various problems in a community. It helps them to provide knowledge and to know about the main causes affects their social life.
2. **All sided development.** Community program is interested in all aspects of a community. The development is necessary in these places as a whole in education, health, recreation and employment. It seeks the opportunities for the better living standard of the community people. Development is required in all sectors of the community.
3. **To motivate people.** Programs are working for the motivation of community people. Social organizers are employed in various sectors for their arousal and working for community welfare and betterment of humanity.
4. **Provide equality.** It gives equality to all people living in a territory. It gives equal chances and opportunities to bring the resources for their utility. So it provides equality in education, health and also other facilities provided to them.
5. **Help the people to motivate their selves.** Such programs are interested in the people to enable them to help one another and of their own. It makes them to stand on their own feet. They have to use their resources and make their lives comfortable.
6. **Change thinking.** One of the objectives of community development programs are changing of pattern and style of community people. It gives new directions to the changing life style. It helps to create the acquaintances among them, to following the positive thinking about the people.
7. **To bring reforms.** Such programs aim to bring social reforms in a **community**. It helps them in eradication of social evils which are the gross roots of bring social disorder in community. So one of them aim of community development provide them better opportunities to solve the problematic situation through reforms.
8. **Social Justice.** Social justice is another objective of community development. It provides justice to all types of people. There would be no concept of rich and poor but the programs would be for the utilization of all.
9. **Solve community problems.** Different problems faced by community people may be solved due to the start of such programs in the affected areas. The community also give hand to government for help them in development and growth.
10. **To create interest.** These programs are working to create the interest of community welfare among the people. It mobilizes the attitude of people to participate in the

collective work for the community development. The motivation of these people is the skill of social organizer working in the areas.

To sum up the discussion about the aims and objectives of community development to provide basic needs and opportunities to the people.

Keep in mind: Aims & Objectives of Community Development

- ✓ **To aware the people**
- ✓ **All sided development**
- ✓ **To motivate people**
- ✓ **Provide equality.**
- ✓ **Help the people to motivate their selves.**
- ✓ **Change thinking.**
- ✓ **To bring reforms.**
- ✓ **Social Justice.**
- ✓ **Solve community problems**
- ✓ **To create interest.**

1.6 Philosophy of Community Development Programme

The philosophies on which the community development programme should be based are as follows:

- 1) **Work based on “felt needs”** : The programme should help the community to solve some of 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 social side and the people have four-basic wishes a) security b) recognition c) response, d) new experience.
- 3) It is assumed that people wish to **have freedom** in controlling their own lines and deciding the forms of economic, religious, education 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, 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. If the problems of the community are entirely ameliorated through the efforts of some outside agency, then the development of such things as group decision-making, self-initiative, self-reliance, leadership etc. will not be forthcoming and it cannot be said that the community is developing.
- 6) **People are the greatest resource:**
It is by getting the participation of the people in improvement activities that they become developed.
- 7) The programme involves a change in attitude, habits, ways of thinking relationship among people in the level of knowledge and intellectual advancement of people, changes in their skills, i.e. practices of agriculture health etc.

Keep in mind : Philosophy of Community Development Programme

- **Work based on “felt needs”**
- **Work based on assumption that people want to be free from poverty and pain**
- **People wish to have freedom**
- **People’s values given due consideration**
- **Self-Help**
- **People are the greatest resource**
- **Involves a change in attitude, habits, ways of thinking**

1.7 Common top ten principles widely used to community Development

1. Community Participation

Everyone has a valuable contribution to make and community members can join in at any level. Volunteers and community members are integral to the decision-making, evaluation, provision, participation and direction setting at all levels of the organisation.

2. Community Ownership

Members are actively involved in decision-making and have ownership of the centre’s activities. A voluntary management committee comprising elected members who live, work or participate in the local community governs each centre. The governance model

is developmental, working co-operatively and collaboratively with staff, volunteers, centre participants and the wider community, thus generating a range of community benefits.

3. Empowerment

A process that respects, values and enhances people's ability to have control over their lives is put into practice. This process encourages people to meet their needs and aspirations in a self-aware and informed way which takes advantage of their skills, experience and potential. Change and growth occurs through informing and empowering individuals and communities.

4. Lifelong Learning

Learning is integrated into all aspects of centre activities, thus building and supporting the personal skills, knowledge, abilities and resilience of people. They develop the health, wellbeing and connection of people and their families, through formal and informal pathways in education, employment and self-development.

5. Inclusion

The diverse contributions that people make are valued, no matter what their background or varying abilities. Individual and local needs are acknowledged and addressed, often through informal interaction. Identifying these needs and issues through a range of methods is instrumental to informing the planning and development of activities and programs.

6. Access and Equity

Centres are accessible and welcoming. They promote a fairer distribution of economic resources and power between people by aiming to improve the social, environmental, economic and cultural infrastructures within their communities.

7. Social Action

Internal and external factors that impact on the local community are analysed and relationships between individuals, groups and organisations and within the community transformed through collective action.

8. Advocacy

In meeting individual and group needs, Centres act with, or on behalf of, community members.

9. Networking

Linking, forming alliances, collaborating and working with individuals, groups, other agencies, government and business are crucial, with interaction between formal and informal methods to achieve connections within the local communities.

10. Self Help

Individuals are supported in coming together in a caring group environment to share information, knowledge, skills and life experience in order that each participant can reach their own personal goals.

You should know: Common principles widely used to community development

- ✓ **Community Participation**
- ✓ **Community Ownership**
- ✓ **Empowerment**
- ✓ **Lifelong Learning**
- ✓ **Inclusion**
- ✓ **Access and Equity**
- ✓ **Social Action**
- ✓ **Advocacy**
- ✓ **Networking**
- ✓ **Self Help**

1.8 Differences between Community Organisation and Community Development

There are many similarities between community organisation and community development. But for theoretical purpose it is possible to differentiate between community organisation and community development

- a) Community organisation is a method of social work but community development is a program for a planned change.
- b) Community organisation emphasizes the processes, but community development emphasizes the end or goals.
- c) Community organizers are mostly social workers and social change agents, But community development personnel can be from other professions including agricultural experts, veterinary experts, and other technical experts.
- d) Community organisation is not time bound. It is achieved step by step according to the pace of the people. But community development is time bound and time is specified for achieving the development objectives.

- e) In community organisation people's participation is important. But in community development people's development is important.
- f) In community organisation governments and external agencies' assistances are not important or needed. But in community development external assistance from the government or other agencies is considered important.
- g) Community organisation is a method of social work and this method is used in many fields. But unlike community organisation community development is considered as process, method, program, and movement for planned change.
- h) Community organisation is used in all the fields but community development is used mostly in economic development and for the development of living standards of the people.
- i) In community organisation planning is initiated by the people through their participation, but in community development, planning is carried out by an external agency mostly by the government.
- j) In community organisation people are organised to solve their problem. But in community development goals have to be achieved and for that people are organised.
- k) Community organisation is universal to all communities. But community development programs differ from people to people depending upon whether the area is rural, urban or tribal, and other characteristics of the area.

Even though there are differences, both are interrelated. The relationship is so close, so that community organisation process and principles are accepted fully. Both are like two sides of the same coin. The ideal community development takes places where community organisation method and its various steps and principles are effectively put into practice.

1.9 Conclusion

This unit helped us to develop indepth knowledge about community development. We understood how it is different from Community Organization and in what different ways it may be applied in various community settings. We also learnt how the concepts of Community Development may be effectively used to empower the communities. Community development empowers persons and groups within society to have capacity to improve their lives. Community development is a positive change and value based process which aims to address imbalances in welfare and power based on inclusion, human rights, social justice, equity and equality

1.10 Exercise

1. Write down the common elements of Community Development
 2. Write down the aims and objectives of Community Development
 3. Write down the philosophy of Community Development Programme.
 4. Write down the common principles widely used to community Development
 5. Write down the differences between Community Organisation and Community Development
 6. What do you mean by felt needs?
-

1.11 Reference

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2. Andy S. Blanke & Norman Walzer (2013) Measuring community development: what have we learned?, Community Development, 44:5, 534-550

Unit 2 □ Role of Social Worker in Community Development

Structure

- 2.1 Objective**
- 2.2 Introduction**
- 2.3 Different approaches of Community Development in Community Setting**
- 2.4 Social Work and Community Development**
- 2.5 Rural Communities**
- 2.6 Urban Communities**
- 2.7 Tribal Communities**
- 2.8 Role of Social Workers in Community Settings**
- 2.9 Conclusion**
- 2.10 Exercise**
- 2.11 Reference**

2.1 Objective

In this unit the learners would get a clear picture about the various communities of our societies, along with this they will also learn about the different approaches of Community.

2.2 Introduction

Community Development is a branch of social work that focuses on larger social systems and social change, The field of community development in social work encompasses community organizing and , community building, social planning, human service management, Social Action, policy analysis, policy advocacy, mediation, Linkage, Networking and other larger systems interventions. Community development in India was launched by Indian Government through Community Development Programme (CDP) in 1952. The focus of CDP was on rural communities. But, professionally trained social workers concentrated their practice in urban areas. Thus, although the focus of community organization was rural, the major thrust of Social Work gave an urban character which gave

a balance in service for the program The United Nations has defined it as “a process where community members come together to take collective action and generate solutions to common problems.”

The International Association defined Community Development as “a practice-based profession and an academic discipline that promotes participative democracy, sustainable development, rights, economic opportunity, equality and social justice, through the organisation, education and empowerment of people within their communities, whether these be of locality, identity or interest, in urban and rural settings.”

This discipline equips community members and Social Workers to work together to care for their community in good and challenging times. The role of a Community Development Worker is to facilitate a process where people come together for mutual interests and benefits.

2.3 Different approaches of Community Development in Community Setting

- **Community Engagement;** focuses on relationships at the core of facilitating “understanding and evaluation, involvement, exchange of information and opinions, about a concept, issue or project, with the aim of building social capital and enhancing social outcomes through decision-making” (p. 173).^[6]
- **Women Self-help Group;** focusing on the contribution of women in settlement groups.^[7]
- **Community capacity building;** focusing on helping communities obtain, strengthen, and maintain the ability to set and achieve their own development objectives.^[8]
- **Large Group Capacitation;** an adult education and social psychology approach grounded in the activity of the individual and the social psychology of the large group focusing on large groups of unemployed or semi-employed participants, many of whom with Lower Levels of Literacy (LLs).
- **Social capital formation;** focusing on benefits derived from the cooperation between individuals and groups.
- **Nonviolent direct action;** when a group of people take action to reveal an existing problem, highlight an alternative, or demonstrate a possible solution to a social issue which is not being addressed through traditional societal institutions (governments, religious organizations or established trade unions) to the satisfaction of the direct action participants.

- **Economic development**, focusing on the “development” of developing countries as measured by their economies, although it includes the processes and policies by which a nation improves the economic, political, and social well-being of its people.
- **Community economic development (CED)**; an alternative to conventional economic development which encourages using local resources in a way that enhances economic outcomes while improving social conditions. For example, CED involves strategies which aim to improve access to affordable housing, medical, and child care.^[9]
- A worker cooperative is a progressive CED strategy that operates as businesses both managed and owned by their employees. They are beneficial due to their potential to create jobs and providing a route for grassroots political action. Some challenges that the worker cooperative faces include the mending of the cooperative’s identity as both business and as a democratic humanitarian organization. They are limited in resources and scale.^[10]
- **Sustainable development**; which seeks to achieve, in a balanced manner, economic development, social development and environmental protection outcomes.^[11]
- **Community-driven development (CDD)**, an economic development model which shifts overreliance on central governments to local communities.
- **Asset-based community development (ABCD)**; is a methodology that seeks to uncover and use the strengths within communities as a means for sustainable development.^[12]
- **Faith-based community development**; which utilizes faith-based organizations to bring about community development outcomes.^[13]
- **Community-based participatory research (CBPR)**; a partnership approach to research that equitably involves, for example, community members, organizational representatives, and researchers in all aspects of the research process and in which all partners contribute expertise and share decision making and ownership, which aims to integrate this knowledge with community development outcomes.^{[14][15]}
- **Community organizing**; an approach that generally assumes that social change necessarily involves conflict and social struggle in order to generate collective power for the powerless.
- **Participatory planning** including community-based planning (CBP); involving the entire community in the strategic and management processes of urban planning; or, community-level planning processes, urban or rural.

2.4 Social Work and Community Development

Social workers and practitioners have defined community development from various perspectives. From a geographic perspective, community development is “a group of people in a locality initiating a social action process (i.e., planned intervention) to change their economic, social, cultural, and environmental situation” (Tamarack Institute). In general terms, community development is a process of bringing people together to achieve a common goal related to changing the quality of life. There are few elements in this definition: a) it is a process, b) collection action/people act together, c) common goal, d) quality of life. People from common identity, interests, experiences and geographic location may come together work to together for their community’s social-economic, cultural, spiritual and environmental development.

Community development is a process based on democratic principles. Brown and Hannis defined community development from democratic perspectives (2012, 9): According to the authors:

“Community development is, fundamentally, a democratic and social process (Minkler (1990). It is “a process that increases the assets and attributes which a community is able to draw upon in order to improve their lives” (Ibid, Gobbon, Labonte, &Laverack, 2002, p.485). As well, community development “people acting collectively with others who share some common concern”. (Checkoway, 1997, p.13). It is “the capacity of local populations to respond collectively to events and issues that affect them (Gilchrist, 2003, p. 16). Finally, community development is “working with people at a local level to promote active participation in identifying local needs, and organizing those needs (Wright 2004, p.386). The success of community development work depends on “collective problem-solving, self-help, and empowerment”

Social Work practice begins with the purpose of the social worker. Understanding of the social work profession starts with an intense appreciation of the person in which the social worker serves (Sheafor&Horejsi, 2008). The social worker understands that humans are social beings, these social creature’s growth and development need the guidance of nurturing and protection provided by others around them. It’s this inter-connectedness and interdependence of people in the social environment that is the foundation of practice in social work as a profession. The environment a person lives in has a lot to do with how a social worker may apply knowledge and guidance. There are two distinct types of social work practice that are used according to the type of setting.

2.5 Rural Communities

Agreement among scholars have lead the social work profession to use a more generalist approach in small towns. The generalist approach allows the social worker to gain skills for working with individuals, families, small groups, organizations and communities. The rationale for this type of practice is solely based on the structural normality's in the majority of rural areas. These areas are usually characterized by a lack of formal resources which includes the services of private social entities. The Social workers that serve in these areas often work in the public service. They are asked to perform in a range of problems that are presented by those they serve.

There is no set-definition of what defines a rural community, but as such can be understood as those non-metropolitan areas, including surrounding towns with a reduced population that have limited to no access to social services (Lohmann, 2012). It is important to note that despite the stereotype that all rural areas are the same, the reality is that all rural areas differ from one to the next based on socioeconomics, climate, surrounding culture, present ethnicities, and religious structures to name just a few. With this in mind, the rural social worker must be able to work positively within this communities, and take into consideration the differences that exist within them. These areas are usually characterized by a lack of formal resources which includes the services of private social entities. The Social workers that serve in these areas often work in the public service.

Such limited resources in consideration include available locations, trained and licensed individuals, and monetary founds. Thus, as Lohmann (2011) describes, social workers must play multiple roles, from community organizers to caseworkers. As such, these roles are valued for their creativity in how treatment occurs, and how flexible the social worker is with switching between the individual and the community. Limited resources also mean that rural social workers often practice in isolation, without direct supervision and with difficulty accessing continuing educational materials. As such, it is important that these workers seek additional opportunities to expand their professional development and continue advocating for best practices.

Agreement among scholars have lead the social work profession to use a more generalist approach in small towns (Lohmann, 2012; Waltman, 2013). The generalist approach allows the social worker to gain skills for working with individuals, families, small groups, organizations, and communities. The rationale for generalist practice refers to the limited social resources available for rural communities that must be substituted by Social Workers. As such, the generalist approach is best used in rural settings, as it allows the social worker to take on multiple roles that the community needs.

One notable complication with rural communities is the potential of dual relationships between the Social Worker and their clientele. These relationships refer to the proximity of Social Workers living and working in the same environment, where clients may be neighbors or members of similar social groups. Pugh (2007) discusses that these situations present ethical problems, such as maintaining a professional appearance by avoiding invitations for conversations, but ultimately that the social workers role is defined by how they conduct themselves in the community. Additionally, Humble, Lewis, Scott, and Herzog (2013) describe the potential for professional fatigue when the social work is always “on duty”. Despite the additional transparency, rural social workers must balance their professional and private lives in order to work effectively in these areas.

2.6 Urban Communities

In contrast to rural communities, urban communities are those settings involving metropolitan areas with an increase in population density, a decrease in general size, and an increase in access to social services for its population. The rise of industrialization has led to a migration from rural communities to urban ones, resulting in a population shift between the two areas where urban areas hold the majority of the population. This, in term, leads to an increase in problems, such as differences in socioeconomic status, an increase in migrant and immigrant populations, higher crime rates, and differences in health outcomes of residents.

Social workers in urban environments will find considerable job opportunities in both the public and the private sectors. Publicly, Social Workers may find jobs with Community Mental Health programs, alliances that work with veteran or homeless populations, and with educational settings to name a few. Privately, Social Workers may find opportunities for clinical care roles and job specialties, such as working with victims of sexual assault. What urban environments offer is the ability for the social work individual to focus on what area, while allowing referrals to other qualified individuals.

Unlike rural environments, urban environments allow for a range of continual educational options, including seminars at meeting halls or college campuses, specialized opportunities for trainings in issues such as a trauma, and the ability for social workers to gather in conferences. This, in turn, allows social workers to have outside supervision, as well as an increase in communication across the profession.

Despite the advantages urban environments offer in terms of networking and job opportunities, it is important to remember that there are setbacks. As mentioned, with an increase in population comes a rise in disparities between socioeconomic status. One of the larger issues faced by clients is the level of healthcare coverage that they can afford. This often

entails poor healthcare outcomes, and a decrease in mental health care. Social Workers in these environments will often work with the economically disadvantaged, and must understand the cultural variations that exist in the area they work. Additionally, it is imperative that Social Workers understand the local resources available to their clients, such as transportation and food services, and be able to help their clients with these issues.

2.7 Tribal Communities

India is characterized by having second largest tribal population in the world and there are around seven hundred tribal communities spread all over India. The largest concentrations of indigenous peoples are found in the north-east India, stretching from Rajasthan to West Bengal. A large chunk of the Scheduled Tribes population is concentrated in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Jharkhand and Gujarat. Tribal community in India has been the most vulnerable community. Their basic human rights are violated in every step of life. Tribals are backward and poor, living in naturally isolated regional inhabitant. Tribals in remote areas are still deprived of common infrastructural facilities like- road and communication, health and education and safe drinking water and sanitation, which restricts them to enjoy the technological and financial help provided by the government. As scheduled tribes are indications of primitive traits, distinctive culture, geographical isolation, shyness of contact with the community at large, and backwardness. Therefore, they are facing many problems in their life span.

2.8 Role of Social Wokers in Community Settings

Social work is a vibrant profession; longitude and latitude of the profession are largely widened. Direct roles of social worker begin with the practicing primary methods of social work. Primary methods are the participatory method with the individual, group and community. Secondary methods are both participatory and non-participatory to be used for the benefit of society at large. Therefore, role of social worker is widened for the betterment of individual, group and community. Social workers may play all of these roles in different contexts and at different times in their career; the roles are as follows:

Caseworker: who look after the issues of individual, it is to help every problematic person in a holistic way. Case work is about to addresses the personal issues of every individual, who seek help from case worker and solve them in a professional manner.

Group Worker: he looks after the treatment and fulfilling the psychosocial needs of the problematic groups of the community. Constitutes Teams, Committees, and invite delegates

to fulfil the tasks of psychosocial needs of group members. He tries to develop leadership quality; increase awareness levels of group members on various issues, and educate them for sustainable development.

Community Organizer: major role of social worker in community development begins with the organising community on various social issues. Initially it is all about (Murry G. Ross 1955) bring out the match between societal needs or objectives and resources available to deal with those needs. Doing so, it extends and develops cooperative and collaborative attitudes and practices in the community. Further community organizer must concentrate on developing skills on interesting profession of the members and create the political awareness among them, thereby community members will be more strengthened and they lead in to individual and community development.

Need Analyser: in order to fulfil the societal needs, scientific need analysis must be undertaken, by which needs to be priorities. Therefore social workers analyses the needs of the community with the help of community members and priorities them. Various client groups, NGO s govt. officials of the community take active part in the process of need analysis and ideas of member to be incorporate with the proposals of needs of the community.

Project manager: the professional social workers always head Project or Programme sanctioned for community benefit. Social workers have vital role in the need analysis, implement and manage the project, as they trained in preparing and administrate projects and they know the every pulse of the individual, group and community. Active participation with the various groups of the communities they can contribute extremely well for community development.

Facilitator: Social worker facilitate with the various benefits provided by the govt., NGOs, international agencies like WHO, UNICEF, WTO, UNO, etc. to the poor, socially excluded, disadvantaged or disempowered individuals and groups and marginalized sections of the society.

Middle manager: who help the community members to take the services from government; especially he is middle manager in arranging social security programmes, general insurances and health insurances provided to various beneficiary of the society. He is the true middle manager between employer and employee in collective bargaining and in to get sanction with the various benefits from employer in the view of labour welfare.

Counsellor: every individual of the society having unique character in nature, therefore individualizing the people and fulfilling their needs is the biggest task before social workers. Meaningful and scientific interaction between social worker and every individual of the society is expected in the preview of counselling, which is the only solution to address the

issues of community members also individuals whose behaviour is problematic. Such effort helps to improve tolerance among all and it leads in to community development.

Role in Gram Sabha: Gram Sabha is also another means of people participation and community development. (CUD 2014) 83.55% of the respondents are aware about rural development schemes such as; NREGP, GANGA KALYAN YOJANA, and ASHRAYA YOJANA etc. higher level of education, good economic background and interest of people appear to be the causes of their high level of awareness. Therefor social worker must take active participation in Gram Sabha and aware community members about facilities made for individuals and community. An excellent aspect of panchayat raj institution is that it has made provision for reservation for women in panchayat it leads for another face of development.

Researcher: social worker takes the scientific investigation of the social and individual issues. Every community (Tribal, Rural, Urban) have its own issues which are the major obstacles of the development, scientific as well as emotional investigation by the social worker may help every, individual groups community and forecasted community development may possible.

Keep in Mind: Role of Social Worker in Community Development

- ✓ **Caseworker**
- ✓ **Group Worker**
- ✓ **Community Organizer**
- ✓ **Need Analyser**
- ✓ **Project manager**
- ✓ **Facilitator**
- ✓ **Middle manager**
- ✓ **Counsellor**
- ✓ **Role in Gram Sabha**
- ✓ **Researcher**

Social work education and profession have greater responsibility in the process of community development. Hand by hand support of education and field practice can contribute for the welfare of the various sections of the society. Therefore, there is need of well qualified, practice oriented and committed social workers, they can work for improve the socio-economic status, and quality of life for community members.

2.8 Conclusion

Gilchrist and Taylor says, Community development promotes equality, egalitarianism, classlessness, consensus, fairness, human rights and social justice, through education and empowerment of people within their communities, whether these be of locality, identity or interest, in urban and rural settings .Thus The social Workers have to play a major role while working in various communities. They must be responsible enough to take right decision at right time to ensure development of these communities.

2.9 Exercise

1. How can we relate Social Work with Community Development.
2. State the role of Social Worker in Gram sabha.
3. State the role of Community Organizer.
4. State the role of Project Manager.
5. Describe the Rural and Tribal Communities?

2.10 Reference

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Unit 3 □ Community Development Programmes in India

Structure

- 3.1 Objectives**
- 3.2 Introduction**
- 3.3 Community Development Programmes in India**
- 3.4 Adopting a Right Based approach while framing Community Development Programmes**
- 3.5 Conclusion**
- 3.6 Exercise**
- 3.7 Reference**

3.1 Objective

In this unit we will learn about the various programmes for community development in India and this will help to know the Government initiative in this regard. We will also get to know how effective are these programmes and as social workers we may try to see what further efforts can we take to enhance the community development activities in our Country.

3.2 Introduction

The Community Development Programme has been the biggest rural reconstruction scheme undertaken by the government of free India. It has been variously described as the Magna carta of hope and happiness for two-thirds of India's population, the testament of emancipation, the declaration of war on poverty, ignorance, squalor and disease under which millions have been groaning etc.

The Planning Commission has defined the Community Development Programme in these words: "Community development is an attempt to bring about a social and economic transformation of village life through the efforts of the people themselves."

3.3 Community Development Programmes in India

Here is a list of some top development programmes or schemes adopted in India.

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY):

Financial inclusion and access to financial services for all households in the country is the main objective of PMJDY

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana is a national mission to bring comprehensive financial inclusion of all the households in the country. Under the PMJDY, any individual above the age of 10 years and does not have a bank account can open a bank account without depositing any money. The scheme was to ensure the access to financial services such as banking / savings & deposit Accounts, remittance, credit, debit cards, insurance and pension in affordable manner. The scheme was mostly targeted to the people belonging to the Below Poverty Line but is beneficial to everyone who does not have a bank account. Jan Dhan Yojana has seen a great success, about 21 crore accounts have been opened in just about one and half year under the scheme.

Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana:

The main aim of this scheme is to encourage parents to build a fund for the future education and marriage expenses for their female child.

SukanyaSamriddhiYojana is an ambitious small deposit savings scheme for a girl child. Under the scheme, a saving account can be opened in the name of girl child and deposits can be made for 14 years. After the girl reaches 18 years of age, she can withdraw 50% of the amount for marriage or higher study purposes.

After the girl completes 21 years of age, the maturity amount can be withdrawn including the interest at rates decided by Government. All investments and returns are exempt from section 80C of Indian income tax act. The maximum investment of Rs. 1.5 Lakh per year can be made while minimum deposit is Rs. 1000/- per year. In case of more than one girl child, parents can open another account on the different name but only for two girl child. Only exception is that the parents have twins and another girl child.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY):

The main objective is to provide financial support for growth of micro enterprises sector.

Pradhan Mantri MUDRA (Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency) Yojana was launched with the purpose to provide funding to the non-corporate small business sector. Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) is open and is available from all Bank branches across the country.

Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY):

The main objective is to provide accidental insurance cover to all Indian citizens Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana which is also a government backed accident insurance scheme in India aimed at increasing the penetration of accidental insurance cover in India.

The scheme is open and available to all Indian citizens between the ages of 18 to 70 years. Under the scheme, the policy holder can get a life insurance cover of Rs. 2 Lakh with an annual premium of just Rs. 12 excluding service tax. All the Indian citizens between 18-70 years of age with a saving bank account are eligible to avail the scheme.

Atal Pension Yojana (APY):

The main objective is to Increase the number of people covered under any kind of pension scheme.

Atal Pension Yojana is one of the three Jan Suraksha schemes launched by PM Narendra Modi. APY is aimed at increasing the number of pension scheme beneficiaries across the country. The scheme is especially targeted to the private unorganized sector and is open to all Indian citizens between the age of 18 to 40 years.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY):

Achieve housing for all by the year 2022, 2 crore in Urban and 3 crore homes in Rural areas is the main objective.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana is an ambitious scheme of Narendra Modi Government. Under the PMAY, the government aims to provide about 5 Crore affordable homes to the people belonging to EWS and LIG categories by the year 2022. There is a target of building 2 crore homes in urban area and 3 crores in rural areas across the country. Under the scheme, the government will provide financial assistance to the poor home buyers, interest subsidy on home loan and direct subsidy on homes bought under the scheme.

Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY):

Social, cultural, economic, infrastructure developments in the villages i.e., development of model villages called "Adarsh Gram" Under the Yojana; Members

of Parliament (MPs) will be responsible for developing the socio-economic and physical infrastructure of three villages each by 2019 and a total of eight villages each by 2024.

Funding:

- i. Funds from existing schemes, such as the Indira AwasYojana, Pradhan Mantri Gram SadakYojana, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, and Backward Regions Grant Fund, etc.,
- ii. The Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS),
- iii. The gram panchayat's own revenue,
- iv. Central and State Finance Commission Grants, and
- v. Corporate Social Responsibility funds.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS):

- I. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005, was launched on the 2nd Feb.2006. Now the new name of this scheme is "Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act" (or, MGNREGA).
- II. This scheme is an Indian labour law and social security measure that aims to provide 'right to work' to the people falling Below Poverty Line.
- III. It guarantees 100 days employment in a year to the village people.
- IV. Fifty percent workers should be women.
- V. Its 90% funding is borne by the central government and 10% by the state government

Swachh Bharat Mission:

- I. The Prime Minister launched Swachh Bharat Mission on the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi on 2nd October, 2014.
- II. The concept of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is to pave access for every person to sanitation facilities including toilets, solid and liquid waste disposal systems, village cleanliness and safe and adequate drinking water supply.
- III. The programme is to be implemented by Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

National Rural Livelihood Mission(NRLM):

- I. This scheme was restructured from the SwarnJayanti Gram SwarojgarYojna in 2011.
- II. National Rural Livelihoods Mission (Aajeevika) is aimed to empower the women's self-help group model across the country.
- III. Under this scheme govt provides loan up to 3 lakh rupee at the rate of 7% which could be lowered to 4% on the timely repayment.

Pradhan Mantri Gram SadakYojana (PMGSY):

- I. Initially it was 100% centrally funded scheme, launched on the December 25, 2000.
- II. After the recommendation of 14th finance commission report now expenditure will be shared by the centre and state at ratio of 60:40.
- III. The main aim of this scheme is to provide all weather road connectivity to the rural areas whose population is more than 500 persons and in terms of hilly areas it is 250 persons.
- IV. This scheme is launched by the Ministry of Rural Development.

Training to Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM)

- I. This centrally sponsored programme was started on august 15, 1979.
- II. The main target of this scheme was to provide technical and business expertise to rural BPL people who are in the age group of 18-35.
- III. This programme has been merged with SwarnJayanti Gram SwarojgarYojna on April1, 1999.

Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY):

- I. The scheme was launched by the Prime Minister Atal Bihari Bajpayi on the 25 December 2000.
- II. The scheme provides food grains to around 2 cr. Below Poverty Line (BPL) families at a very subsidized rate.
- III. Total 35 kgs of food grains is provided to a family. Rice is provided at the rate of Rs. 3/kg and wheat at 2 Rs.2/kg.

National Rural Health Mission:

- I. The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), now under National Health Mission is initiated on 12 April, 2005.
- II. Main aim of this plan is to provide accessible, affordable and accountable

quality health services even to the poorest households in the remotest rural regions.

III. Accredited social health activists (ASHA) scheme is also operational under this scheme.

IV. It is run by the ministry of health and family welfare.

Aam Aadmi BimaYojana:

I. It was launched on october2, 2007.

II. It's a social security scheme for rural households.

III. Under this scheme one member of the family is covered.

IV. The premium of Rs. 200 per person per annum is shared by the state and central government.

V. The insured person need not to pay any premium if his/her age is between the 18 years to 59 years.

Keep in Mind: Major Community Development Programmes in India

- ✓ Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)
- ✓ SukanyaSamridhiYojana
- ✓ Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)
- ✓ Pradhan MantriSurakshaBimaYojana (PMSBY)
- ✓ Atal Pension Yojana (APY)
- ✓ Pradhan MantriAwasYojana (PMAY)
- ✓ SansadAdarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)
- ✓ Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS):
- ✓ Swachh Bharat Mission
- ✓ National Rural Livelihood Mission
- ✓ Pradhan Mantri Gram SadakYojana
- ✓ Training to Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)
- ✓ Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)
- ✓ National Rural Health Mission
- ✓ AamAadmiBimaYojana

3.4 Adopting a Right Based approach while framing Community Development Programmes

- Peoples participation and role of social workers in promoting peoples participation in Community Development Programmes
- Identification of needs of the community and creating external inputs to meet those needs.
- Application of different methods and approaches that can be used in creating different solution for the problems that are faced by the Communities.
- Adopting a Participatory approach so that people are encouraged to step into their development process.
- Adopting Power Conflict Approach to dismantle Power hirerchy and thus create a peaceful community.

3.5 Conclusion

The approaches of Community Development are based on the principles of empowerment, human rights, inclusion, social justice, self-determination and collective action (Kenny, 2007). It considers community members to be knowledgeable and experts in their lives and communities, and values community knowledge and wisdom. Community development programs must be framed with lots of care and it must be led by community members at every stage from deciding on issues to selecting and implementing actions, and evaluation. More the participation of people in these programmes, the Community development programmes shall be successful and effective.

3.6 Exercise

1. Full form of a) PMJDY, b) PMMY, c) PMSBY, d) APY e) PMAY f) SAGY g) MGNREGS h) NRLM, i) PMGSY k) TRYSEM l) AAY
2. What are main features of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) ?
3. What are main features of SukanyaSamriddhiYojana?
4. What are main features of Pradhan MantriSurakshaBimaYojana?
5. What are main features of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme?

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Unit 4 □ Community Participation

Structure

- 4.1 Objective**
- 4.2 Introduction**
- 4.3 Importance of Community Participation**
- 4.4 Types of Community Participation**
- 4.5 Importance of Community Participation**
- 4.6 How to Facilitate Participation**
- 4.7 Ideal Condition for Citizen or Community Participation**
- 4.8 Challenges faced by the Local Government**
- 4.9 Importance of People's Participation and Community Engagement**
- 4.10 Social work Profession in Community Development**
- 4.11 Conclusion**
- 4.12 Exercise**
- 4.13 Reference**

4.1 Objective

Community participation, about which you have already in your MSW-Part I, involves sharing of knowledge and experience , to create solutions into communal and cooperative action to achieve desired goals.In this unit we will learn about it in more detail .

4.2 Introduction

Community participation, public participation or participatory planning are the terms which are used interchangeably but aims at involving people in the community to get the maximum benefit for the whole society. Community participation program is about gathering different views from whoever wants to participate and making people in the city feel welcome to voice their opinions. Participatory planning is usually used by planners to get people to come together on various important issues faced in a city or to engage rural community. Participatory approach invites people to community activity that are being conducted by

city planners and people in authority such as those in city councils, state or government bodies. There are many strategies that are used to bring the community together and these usually involve research methods being undertaken by the councils and councillors. It is not about getting the majority of the votes, but it is about gathering different views to conclude the best methods for planners to adopt strategies that fit and prove important for the community based on what the community prefers.

Collective action and decision making is done by taking suggestions from all the stakeholders. Meaningful community participation involves having citizens in the decision making process. Participatory governance is this essential for the bottom up approach and community development. Community engagement results in inclusive planning and overall improvement in the community integration. Community voice when heard and acted upon results in better governance, more employment opportunities, social development, volunteerism and an overall better outcome. Involving individual citizen, young adults and community groups results in desired outcomes, better health of citizens and community inclusion.

4.3 Importance of Community Participation

Community participation is provided and facilitated by various legal provisions. In many states constitution provides the basic framework for empowerment of the urban local government, rural community and the citizens. The mechanism of creation of Wards Committees, local groups, self help groups, educating public etc, provides the structure for citizens participation. Institutions of local government are highly participatory, primarily by virtue of their close interface with local communities. It enables ownership of local development initiatives, which contributes to successful implementation of local development initiatives through collective action.

Generally public participation seeks and facilitates the involvement of those potentially affected by or interested in a decision. The principle of public participation holds that those who are affected by a decision have a right to be involved in the decision-making process. Public participation implies that the public's contribution will influence the decision. The role of public participation in economic and human development was enshrined in the 1990 African Charter for Popular Participation in Development and Transformation.

In a democratic region, public participation plays a vital role for peoples' empowerment.

- Public participation is part of "people centred" or "human centric" principles and provides community participation support.

- Public participation is advanced by the humanist movements, social movements and in the context of postmodernism.
- Public participation may be advanced as part of a “people first” paradigm shift. In this case, it is argued that whether it can sustain productive and durable change. It helps decision makers to take into account the problems of the excluded groups such those effected by any disability.

4.4 Types of Community Participation

Participation or community involvement can be viewed from different perspectives. Community participation approach is of several types. These include:

- **Passive Participation:** People participate by being told what is going to happen or has already happened through unilateral announcement by administration.
- **Participation in Information Giving:** People participate by answering questions posted by extractive researchers using questionnaire surveys or similar approaches and do not have the opportunity to influence proceedings.
- **Participation by Consultation:** People participate by being consulted, and external people listen to views and may modify these in the light of people’s responses but do not involve them in decision-making.
- **Participation for Material Incentives:** People participate by providing resources, for example labour, in return for food, cash, or other material incentives, yet people have no stake in prolonging activities when the incentives end.
- **Functional Participation:** People participate by forming groups to meet predetermined objectives related to the project after major decisions have been made.
- **Interactive Participation:** People participate in joint analysis, development of action plans, and formation or strengthening of local institutions.
- **Self-mobilisation:** People participate by taking initiatives independent of external institutions to change systems. They develop contacts with external institutions for resources and the technical advice they need, but retain control over how resources are used. These can also take form of social movements and bring about social change.

Keep in Mind: Types of Community Participation

- ✓ **Passive Participation**
- ✓ **Participation in Information Giving**
- ✓ **Participation by Consultation**
- ✓ **Participation for Material Incentives**
- ✓ **Functional Participation**
- ✓ **Interactive Participation**
- ✓ **Self-mobilisation**

4.5 Importance of Community Participation

1. Participation is important for community members and overall a healthy representative democracy. Involving citizens in decisions that affect them locally is one way to renew public trust and return credibility and legitimacy to all levels of government.
2. While participation has long been part of the tradition of planning, we continuously need to find new ways to actively engage and promote citizens in decision making and community life. A part of this process is helping citizens understand the role they can play in deciding their own futures. In other words, citizens come to understand they have a contribution to make, and therefore become full participants in the process, rather than waiting to see what programs and services they will receive for their tax dollars. Working in organisation as practitioners and even doing volunteer work can result in better result for development projects.
3. A carefully constructed participation program encourages an open exchange of information, ideas and clarity about social goals to be achieved. This requires that planners consider alternate opinions, especially those of underserved or underrepresented minority, low income, elderly, and disabled populations. Together the participants establish a collective vision for the future, and share responsibility for problems as well as their solutions.
4. Collaborative problem solving generally can be accomplished with less confrontation and fewer hurdles, since participants understand what opportunities are available and also whatever resource or other constraints must be considered.
5. Involving citizens and educating them also assures that the solutions (and possibly some very creative or unconventional solutions) are tailored to local needs.

6. State planning enabling legislation often provides for public input regarding land use and other decisions.

4.6 How to Facilitate Participation

By stressing the benefits to be gained. This will work only so long then the benefits must become obvious. The intangible benefits as well as the tangible should be emphasized. These are frequently omitted and are, by far, the true gains of community action and results in improved community health and public health.

- By adopting online participating model, The Internet facilitates sharing of the key ingredient of participation – information – to assist vision formation, informed decision-making, scenario-building and the like.
- With an appropriate organizational structure available for expressing interest. This may require organizing a more neutral group than may be in existence in a community. However, in some situations, existing groups are adequate. Situation judgment is required by persons with appropriate experience and competency.
- By helping citizens find positive ways to respond when their way-of life is threatened. Most people want to act responsibly. Use these situations to help people find positive ways to deal with threatening predicaments.
- By stressing the commitment or obligation each of us have toward improving the community. However, people will not continue to participate unless the experience is rewarding, or at least not too distasteful.
- In crisis situations have long been successfully used as a basis for gaining citizen participation. Crises should not be invented but, if they exist, they become powerful motivation. The closing of a major plant, closing of a school, loss of train service, and a major drug problem are examples of threats to a people's way-of-life that have served as rallying points for citizen participation.

The most positive of all approaches to facilitate greater participation is to provide citizens with better knowledge. Obviously, the knowledge has to be in their value system. When it is, experience shows they usually act accordingly. Adequate time and means of diffusing the new knowledge must be employed for satisfactory results.

Helping new or potential volunteers feel comfortable with the group probably has the greatest potential for getting and keeping citizens in community development work. This aspect is often overlooked in community participation because people are reluctant to say why they are uncomfortable. Reasons often given are that they are too busy or don't have

time. But, they really are uncomfortable with the group. Careful consideration of these problems can greatly reduce these concerns.

4.7 Ideal Condition for Citizen or Community Participation

Innes et al. (1994), Margerum (2002), Beierle (1999), and Howell, Olsen, and Olsen (1987) provide a comprehensive array of strategies to employ in constructing effective participatory practices in environmental management. Commonly cited strategies are careful selection of a representative group of stakeholders; a transparent decision-making process to build trust among the participants; clear authority in decision-making; competent and unbiased group facilitators; regular meetings; and adequate financial resources to support the group process through the potentially long learning and decision-making process. However, even if the above strategies are employed, the success of the initiative in achieving significant outcomes (more-effective community decision-making and a public that accepts the new policy as the most effective choice) may depend strongly on the locale. Concrete ways to determine whether collaborative or participatory decision-making may work are provided with typologies using environmental (Yoder 1999) and stakeholder descriptions. Yet none of these typologies provide a unifying decision structure that is germane for the administrator with limited resources. Given a finite budget and a set of policy outcomes to produce, what issues are critically in need of stakeholder involvement prior to (and even during) implementation? What decisions, on the other hand, would be unusually laborious to accomplish in a participatory format? Following are several considerations that may be described as ideal conditions for implementation of enhanced citizen participation in agency decision-making:

Low-Cost Indicators

- Citizens readily volunteer for projects that benefit the entire community.
- Key stakeholders are not too geographically dispersed. Participants can easily reach meetings.
- Citizens have enough income to attend meetings without harming their ability to provide for their families.
- The community is homogenous, so the group requires fewer representatives of interest groups. Smaller groups speed decision-making.
- The topic does not require representatives to master complex technical information quickly.

High-Benefit Indicators

- The issue is gridlocked and a citizen mandate is needed to break the gridlock.
- Hostility toward government entities is high, and the agency seeks validation from community members to successfully implement policy.
- Community representatives with particularly strong influence in the community are willing to serve as representatives.
- The group facilitator has credibility with all representatives.
- The issue is of high interest to stakeholders, and may even be considered at 'crisis stage' if actions are not changed.

4.8 Challenges faced by the Local Government

Participation, in order to be meaningful, requires institutional capacity of the local governments to come up to the aspirations of local communities. Fiscal strength constitutes the most important parameter of institutional capacity. Citizen and Community participation, therefore becomes an imperative in strengthening fiscal strength of local government through generation of local government revenue and efficient allocation of the locally raised resources to various local development initiatives. Community Participation aims at involving the citizens in municipal functions e.g., setting priorities, budgeting provisions, etc. They provide for the participation of citizens in the decision making process on local issues.

4.9 Importance of People's Participation and Community Engagement

Community engagement can transform communities. By encouraging public participation in projects that impact society it facilitates fair, equitable, and sustainable outcomes. It is an essential decision-making process for any organization, government, or individual that is driving projects which will have an impact on the community.

Traditional, executive-led approaches to community projects are becoming less effective. The dated top-down approach is slowly being replaced by collaborative decision-making and communities are asking for more say in the design and delivery of the services that impact them. Community issues are complex and it's important to make the problem-solving process inclusive so that decision-makers have a better understanding of their community's needs and aspirations before setting a course of action.

Five reasons why an effective community engagement strategy is important for both decision-makers and the public.

1. Gain a better understanding of the community's needs and aspirations.

Community engagement isn't a one-way street and it's no longer about spreading information and telling people about what is being done in their community. It's an ongoing dialogue between decision-makers and stakeholders. By enabling and engaging in a community-led conversation, decision-makers get to understand what people like or dislike about their community and the initiatives that could impact it. You can paint a far better picture of the needs and aspirations of your local community, and design appealing, transformative projects. When you understand the community's perspective, you can also frame and communicate your initiative in a way that hits the mark and is aligned with the public's top priorities.

2. Diverse perspectives empower decision-making.

Input on community initiatives needs to be gathered from a diverse and representative group in the community. When engagement projects are inundated with input from those with the loudest voice or the strongest opinion, the outcomes are only beneficial to one group and can be detrimental to the community as a whole. Without allowing a diverse set of perspectives to be aired, decision-makers can be swayed by the loudest voices and put their focus in the wrong areas. You should seek out marginalized or overlooked voices and create avenues for people of all backgrounds, motivations, and persuasions to speak up. That will give you a balanced understanding of the community's views and enhance the value of the final decision.

3. Community engagement increases transparency.

Community engagement is a public process and it keeps decision-makers accountable. The community deserves to have transparency over the decision-making process and should feel that their input was taken into account. It also gives individuals in the community the opportunity to understand how a perspective or need which was different from their own had to be catered for and give them a better understanding and acceptance of a final decision or outcome. Knowing that all ideas and inputs have been fairly addressed and incorporated can drastically improve public sentiment around an initiative that you are driving. By engaging all stakeholders of public policy projects – local governments and organizations, businesses, residents and communities – we can deepen democracy and ensure that people have a say over the decisions that impact their everyday lives.

4. Community engagement helps your initiative to run smoothly.

Community engagement can help to identify roadblocks, which might otherwise blow out the timeframes and costs of a project that you are running. By taking an ongoing scan of the community's needs, priorities, and key stakeholders, you can ensure that the project runs smoothly and that the budget is used effectively. Complaints and protests that might otherwise hold up your initiative can be identified, addressed, and catered for when your strategy, resources, and budget are established.

5. Create a greater sense of community ownership.

Community members have a deep and intimate knowledge of their local area, as well as scientific, technical, historical, and cultural insights. When these perspectives are shared between all parties and incorporated into decision-making, public decision-makers are better informed, more confident, and able to meet all needs. The flow-on effect is increased community trust in organizations and governance to make better public decisions. By establishing communicative relationships between your organization and the community, you can also improve the uptake of your services and people feel like they have played their part in the positive outcomes.

Points to Remember: why an effective community engagement strategy is important

- ✓ **Gain a better understanding of the community's needs and aspirations**
- ✓ **Diverse perspectives empower decision-making**
- ✓ **Community engagement increases transparency**
- ✓ **Community engagement helps your initiative to run smoothly**
- ✓ **Create a greater sense of community ownership**

4.10 Social Work Profession in Community Development

Social work as a young professional has experienced growth related to concerns and hanging times as well as related to the process of developing its knowledge, value, and skill bases. The focus is on helping individuals to cope with social functioning. Social work intervention focuses on these transactions in order to influence change. Influence brings about change depending on the social worker's capacity. This capacity has a base in the worker's knowledge, skills, and reputation, among other factors. This calls for a social worker to identify needs and problems in social functioning, to apply knowledge professional values, and skills, including the problem-solving process. Thus the profession of Social Work can be fruitfully applied for Community Development.

Methods of Social Work

Social work to become unique among helping professions developed distinct methods of practice. These methods are social casework, social group work, community organization, social welfare administration, and research. Social casework is the first social work method pioneered by Mary Richmond.

It is “Scientific Humanism” as it uses a scientific base. Social work is based on certain values which when organized constitute the “Philosophy of Social Work”. Social work is based on faith in the essential worth and dignity of the individual. Man is an object of respect not because he is rich or powerful but because he is a human being. Social work hesitates any kind of discrimination based on caste, colour, race, sex, or religion. Social work is against “Social Darwinism” and the principle of “survival of the fittest”. This means that social work does not believe that only the strong will survive in society and the weak will perish. Those who are weak, disabled, and or need care are equally important for social workers. The individual is understood as a whole with the same worth and dignity in spite of differing psychological, social, and economic aspects.

The social worker believes in the capacity of the individual and also recognizes individual differences. The individual’s self-determination is given importance. He should be understood from both domestic and cultural points of view. Social work is a combination of “idealism and realism”. To a social worker, an individual is important but society is equally important. The individual is greatly molded by social circumstances. But, ultimately the individual must bear the responsibility for his or her conduct and behavior. The worker has to solve the problem on account of which the client is disturbed.

Hence, professional social work with selected knowledge and the set of social work values has to be transformed into a professional service. A social worker has to establish a positive relationship with the clients. She should know how to interview and write reports. He or she should be able to diagnose i.e., find out the cause for the problem and finally should work out a treatment plan. An Assessment of the problem, planning for its solution, implementing the plan, and evaluating the outcome are the four major steps involved in social work. The social worker’s keen interest in helping the client, alone will not solve the problem.

The methods of social work will help his/her to understand ways of helping people. Social work methods are:

Primary methods (direct helping method)

- 1) Social casework
- 2) Social group work.
- 3) Community organization.

Secondary methods (Auxiliary methods)

- 4) Social work research.
- 5) Social welfare administration.
- 6) Social Action

These six social work methods are systematic and planned ways of helping our people and also for planning strategies for the development of various communities.

Social casework deals with individual problems- individual in the total environment or as a part of it. An individual is involved in the problem as he is unable to deal with it on his own, because of reasons beyond his control. His anxiety sometimes temporarily makes him incapable of solving it. In any case, his social functioning is disturbed. The caseworker gets information regarding the client's total environment, finds out the causes, prepares a treatment plan and with a professional relationship tries to bring about a change in the perception and attitudes of the client. In the long run Case Work method can be really helpful in understanding the core problem of any Community.

Social group work is a social work service in which a professionally qualified person helps individuals through group experience so as to help them move towards improved relationships and social functioning. In group work individuals are important and they are helped to improve their social relationships, with flexible programs, giving importance to the personality development of the individual in group functioning and relationships. The group is the medium and through it and in it, individuals are helped to make necessary changes and adjustments.

Community Organisation is another method of social work. Being made up of groups, a community means organized systems of relationships but in reality, no community is perfectly organized. Community Organisation is a process by which a systematic attempt is made to improve relationships in a community. Identifying the problems, finding out resources for solving community problems, developing social relationships, and necessary programmes to realize the objectives of the community are all involved in community organization. In this way, the community can become self-reliant and develop a co-operative attitude among its members.

Social Welfare Administration is a process through which social work services both private and public, are organized and administered. Developing programmes, mobilizing resources, involving selection and recruitment of personnel, proper organization, coordination, providing skilful and sympathetic leadership, guidance and supervision of the staff, dealing with financing and budgeting of the programmes and evaluation are, some of the functions of a social worker in administration. While working in any community setting we need a

well planned administrative approach to reach out maximum number of people for their welfare.

Social work research is a systematic investigation for finding out new facts, test old hypotheses, verify existing theories, and discover causal relationships of the problems in which the social worker is interested. In order to scientifically initiate any kind of social work program in a community, there is a need for a systematic study of the given situation, through social work research and surveys we can dig out the true picture of any the society which exists in a community.

Social action aims at bringing about desirable changes to ensure social progress. Creating awareness about social problems, mobilizing resources, encouraging different 'sections of people to raise their voice against undesirable practices, and also creating pressure to bring about the legislation are some of the activities of the social workers using the method of social action. It seeks to achieve a proper balance between community needs and solutions mainly through individual and group initiatives and self-help activities

Points to Remember: Methods of Social Work:

Primary methods (direct helping method)

- 1) *Social casework*
- 2) *Social group work.*
- 3) *Community organization.*

Secondary methods (Auxiliary methods)

- 4) *Social work research.*
- 5) *Social welfare administration.*
- 6) *Social Action*

4.11 Conclusion

People's participation is becoming the central issue of our times. The democratic transition in many developing countries, the collapse of many socialist regimes, and the worldwide emergence of people's organizations- these are all part of historic change, not just urge-to participate in the events and processes that shapes their lives. And that impatience brings many dangers and of social disintegration. But if properly nurtured in a responsive national and global framework, it can also become a source of tremendous vitality and innovation for the creation of new and more just societies.

Participation means that people are closely involved in the economic, social, cultural and political processes that affect their lives. People may, in some cases, have complete and direct control over these processes – in other cases, the control may be partial or indirect. The important thing that people have constant access to decision –making and power. Participation in this sense is an essential element of human development.

Participation, certainly not a new term, has been a part of the development vocabulary since the 1960s, or even before. But it has generally referred only to people's involvement in particular projects or programmes. But today participation means an overall development strategy, focusing on the central role that people should play in all spheres and greater participation enables people to gain for themselves access to a much broader range of opportunities.

People can participate as individuals or as groups. As individuals in a democracy, they may participate as voters or political activists or, in the market, as entrepreneurs or workers. Often, however, they participate more and more effectively through group action- as members of a community organization perhaps, or a trade union or a political party.

Since participation requires increased influence and control, it also demands increased empowerment- in economic, social and political terms. In economic, social and political terms. In economic terms, this means being able to engage freely in any economic activity. In social terms, it means being able to join fully in all forms of community life, without regard to religion, colour, sex or race. And in political terms, it means the freedom to choose and change governance at every level, from the presidential palace to the village panchayats. All these forms of participation are intimately linked. Without one, the others will be incomplete.

Any proposal to increase people's participation must therefore pass the empowerment test- does it increase or decrease people's power to control their lives? This test applies to all institutions that organize or affect human lives- whether markets, governments or community organizations. Each must advance the cause of the people.

Participation, from the human development perspective, is both a means and an end. Human development stresses the need to invest in human capabilities and then ensure that those capabilities are used for the benefit to all. Greater participation has an important part to play here; it helps to maximize the use of human capabilities and is thus a means of increasing levels of social and economic development. But human development is also concerned with personal fulfillment. So, active participation, which allows people to realize their full potential and make their best contribution to society, is also an end in itself.

The dangers arise as the irresistible urge for participation clashes with inflexible systems. Although the achievement in human development have been significant during the past few

decades, the reality is one of continuing exclusion. More than a billion of the world's people still languish in absolute poverty, and the poorest fifth find that the richest fifth enjoy more than 150 times their income. Constituting more than half the votes, have great difficulty securing even ten per cent representation in parliaments. Rural people in developing countries still receives less than half the income opportunities and social services available to their urban counterparts. Many ethnic still live like separate nation within their own countries. And political and economic democracy is still reluctant process in several countries. Out world is still a world of differences.

But many new windows of opportunity are opening. The cold war in East-West relations is over, and there is a good chance of phasing it out in the developing world. The ideological battles of the past are being replaced by more pragmatic partnership between market efficiency and social compassion. The rising environmental threat is reminding humanity of both its vulnerability and its compulsion of common survival on a fragile planet. People are beginning to move to centre stage in national and global dialogues.

Many old concepts must now be radically revised. Security should be reinterpreted as security for land. Development must be woven around people, not people around development, and it should empower individuals and groups rather than take away power from them. And development cooperation should focus directly on people, not just on nation-states.

Many of the old institutions of civil society need to be rebuilt, and many new ones created. And because future conflicts may well be between people rather than between states, national and international institutions will need to accommodate much more diversity and difference, and to open many more avenues for constructive participation.

All this will take time, for participation is a process, not an event, it will proceed at different speeds for different countries and regions, and its forms and extent will vary from one stage of development to another. That is why it is necessary to pay attention not only to the levels of participation, but also to whether participation is increasing. What is important is that the impulses for participation be understood and nurtured.

The implications of widespread participation are profound, embracing every aspect of development, markets need to be reformed to offer everyone access to the benefits they can bring. Governance needs to be decentralized to allow greater access to decision-making. And community organizations need to be allowed to exert growing influence on national and international issues. We must realize the fact that human development is the development of the people, by the people, and for the people. Unless and until we ensure people's participation, democratic development will remain elusive.

4.12 Exercise

- 1 What is Community Participation?
- 2 What is Community Ownership?
- 3 How can Social Work methods be applied for Community Development?
- 4 State the importance of Community Participation?
- 5 Write down different types of Community Participation
- 6 Why Should We Encourage People's Participation in Planning, Problem Solving and Policy Making?
- 7 How to Facilitate Participation and increase community engagement?
- 8 What are the **ideal Conditions for Citizen or Community Participation?**
- 9 Why People's Participation and Community Engagement are Important?
- 10 Why an effective community engagement strategy is important for both decision-makers and the public?

4.13 References

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Unit 5 □ Rural Development Policies and Programmes

Structure

- 5.1 Objective**
- 5.2 Introduction**
- 5.3 Rural India at a Glance**
- 5.4 An Over View of Various Rural Development Schemes**
- 5.5 Conclusion**
- 5.6 Exercise**
- 5.7 Reference**

5.1 Objective

We will try to understand the Rural society of India and also get an over view of the different Rural Development Programmes in this Unit.

5.2 Introduction

Mahatma Gandhi, *has rightly said “The future of India lies in its villages”*

The main objective of a country’s planning policy is to enhance the standard of living and augment the productive capabilities of its citizens. This is particularly a challenging task for a developing country like India. If a country’s population is healthy in all aspects definitely that country would become a developed country. It will not be wrong to say, a that India will never achieve its true growth story until the rural sector of the country is empowered and developed to make choices and transform their own lives. Lot of effort is needed to Improve the Health, Education, Water & Sanitation and Economic status of the rural people.

For the development of Human Resource Government of India has been implemented many rural development programmes accompanied with Ministry of Rural Development programmes like, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guaranteed Programme, Indira Awas Yozana, Swarna Jaynithi Swarozhar Yozana, Rural Education, Sanitation etc. After the implementation of these programmes there were some positive outcomes in the nation’s human resource as well as economic development and the strategies, policies and planning

for rural development specially concerned with Gram Panchyats, schools, higher educational institutes, industry and labour needs proper implementation and awareness of the people. We will now discuss about these programmes .

5.3 Rural India at a Glance

The traditional rural areas are a complex system composed of the economy, society, and environment, and it is a human living space dominated by agricultural production. However, rural areas are being pushed forward by the marketization brought by rapid industrialization and urbanization. A rural area or countryside is generally located outside towns and cities with less number of facilities like services and amenities. Rural areas are those areas with a population of less than 49,000 (tier-3 to tier-6 cities) . Typical rural areas have a low population density and small settlements .Almost 70% of India's population living in rural areas contribute to a great chunk of the Indian economy. In rural areas, a large number of populations are dependent on agriculture for their income. The rural areas are equally important for the sustainable development of the country and the rural system development should be considered as a part of the country's development. But due to a lack of concern for the development of the rural system, people in these areas are plagued with many problems and the rural system of the country is getting crippled day by day. To achieve the overall development of the nation there is a need to concentrate more on the rural areas to implement the policies and development measures.

There are several barriers to the development of the rural areas, to alarm the decision-makers, policymakers, and planners regarding the challenges of the rural system it is necessary to study the problems. The major problems that have been identified by literature review in many rural areas are poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, homelessness, crime, social evils, lower living standards, lack of facilities, services, and health. From the past 20 years in India, there is rapid growth and development in cities and urban but not in rural areas, this is the main factor for out-migration from rural areas to urban areas. For India's economy to be strong the rural economy needs to grow (World Bank) but rural areas are plagued with numerous problems like illiteracy; unemployment, and lack of basic infrastructure like schools, colleges, hospitals, sanitation, etc., Many policies and programs are implemented by the government organizations with the major objective to promote the well-being of rural communities, but some of these problems directly or indirectly responsible for the mismanagement of policies, schemes, and programs. If these problems are not addressed properly, they further increase and completely affect the rural system and negatively impact the complete balance of the country's development. This research paper mainly aims to

discuss the problems of the rural areas in four main components they are problems related to people, agriculture, infrastructure, economy, leadership, and administration these problems guide to the conclusions why they must be concerned and the need to address them in planning and development of rural areas

In India, still almost 68% of Indian population continues to live in rural areas. The socio-economic census data (2011) released very recently said that almost 73% of the households were in rural areas. Rural India is majorly an agricultural based society. It is noted that the agriculture and allied services contribution to the GDP of the nation has reduced considerably from 51.88% in 1950 to 13.94% in 2013. Though poverty has been reducing over time, the rate of poverty reduction in urban areas has been higher than rural areas. Also today, nearly 26% of rural India is poor, compared to a meagre 13.7% in urban areas. The Rangarajan Committee estimates are also indicative of the fact that rural poverty is higher than urban and stands at approximately 31% in 2011-12. According to a study, rural literacy rate is much lower than the urban literacy rate. The point to be noted is the gender disparity in this area, where the urban female literacy rate is almost higher by 20% than the rural female. There are 6,40,867 villages in India (2011 census), in Indian villages local administration is governed by Panchayat Raj. The important areas that constitute the framework of rural administration are Agriculture, Input supplies and processing in agriculture, Infrastructure, Marketing of agricultural products, Social development processes, Education, Training, Alleviation of Poverty, Housing, Empowerment of rural women. The challenges in the implementation of administration are political interference, improper funding, lack of interest, and no monitoring

5.4 An overview of Various Rural Development Schemes

The Minister Of Rural Development was established in the year 20 January 1980; Narendra Singh Tomar is The Minister Of Rural Development, Minister Of Panchayati Raj, and the ministry runs three national-level schemes: Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for rural roads development, Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) rural employment and for rural housing, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana. India's rural development is one of the most important aspects in the country's economic progress. Rural development focuses on the development of rural economies that are suffering from severe poverty and effectively seeks to increase their production. It also emphasizes the importance of addressing various pressing issues that impede village economies' growth and improvement. An agriculture sector is one of the most important primary activity in rural India and about two-third of India's population depends on agriculture, the problem lies

in the fact that the share in GDP of agriculture sector is on a constant decline. Rural development in India has undergone various changes in terms of emphasis, techniques, strategies, and programmes over the years. As a result, it has taken on a new dimension and opened up new possibilities. Only with the participation of development clients can rural development become richer and more meaningful. People's engagement is the center piece of rural development, just as execution is the benchmark for planning. From both a procedural and philosophical standpoint, people's engagement is one of the most important pre-requisites of the development process. It is critical for development planners and administrators to enlist the participation of various groups of rural people in order to make plans participatory. In India, the government has a number of rural development schemes in the works. In India, the Ministry of Rural Development is the apex authority for creating policies, rules, and laws related to rural development. The key contributors to the rural business and economy include agriculture, handicrafts, fishery, poultry, and dairy

THE SWARNJAYANTI GRAM SWAROZGAR YOJANA (SGSY)

The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (Sgsy) is the major on-going programme for self-employment of the rural poor. The basic objective of the SGSY is to bring the assisted poor families (Swarozgaris) above the Poverty Line by providing them income-generating assets through a mix of Bank Credit and Governmental Subsidy. The programme aims at establishing a large number of micro enterprises in rural areas based on the ability of the poor and potential of each area. The SGSY also seeks to promote multiple credits rather than a one-time credit „injection. The credit requirements of the Swarozgaris need to be carefully assessed and the Swarozgaris are allowed, in fact encouraged, to increase credit intake, over the years. Subsidy under the SGSY to individuals is uniform at 30% of the Project Cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 7500/-. In respect of SCs/STs, the subsidy is 50% of the Project Cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000/-. For groups of Swarozgaris, the subsidy is 50% of the cost of the scheme, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1.25 lakh. Since inception, 36.78 lakh SHGs have been formed out of which 24.09 lakh SHGs have passed Grade I and 11.24 lakhs have passed Grade II, while 8.36 lakh have taken up economic activities. The SGSY Scheme covers all aspect of self-employment like capacity building, subsidy, and infrastructure facility, and credit, skill upgradation, insurance and marketing. It also leads to the emerging entrepreneurial activities by way of doing small businesses in accordance with the availability local resources. Such self employment programmes leads to the eradication of poverty and enrichment of the economic status of the public.

MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT (MGNREGA)

The MNREGA Launched on 2nd February, 2006 as a momentous initiative towards pro-poor growth. For the first time, rural communities have been given not just a development programme but also a regime of rights. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (NREGA) guarantees 100 days of employment in a financial year to any rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work. This work guarantee also serve other objectives: generating productive assets and skills thereby boosting the rural economy, protecting the environment, empowering rural women, reducing rural urban migration and fostering social equity, among others. The Act offers an opportunity to strengthen our democratic processes by entrusting principle role to Panchayats at all levels in its implementation and promises transparency through involvement of community at planning and monitoring stages. The Act is also a significant vehicle for strengthening decentralization and deepening processes of democracy by giving a pivotal role to local governance bodies, that is, the Panchayati Raj Institutions. The MNREGA has provided employment opportunities to the rural mass in a considerable manner. It leads to the promotion of standard of living, increase the purchasing power, generating productive assets and skills thereby boosting the rural economy, protecting the environment, empowering rural women, reducing rural urban migration and fostering social equity, among others

RURAL SANITATION PROGRAMME (RSP)

In realization of the importance of sanitation for improving the quality of life and its impact on productivity Ministry of Rural Development has been making concerted efforts to ensure total sanitation coverage. The ministry has also set for itself the target of 2012 for achieving total sanitation coverage which is more ambitious than that of the UN sponsored date which is 2015. In 1999, 'Total Sanitation Campaign' (TSC) under restructured CRSP was launched to promote sanitation in rural areas. Sanitation is an important one for the human development and this is also a necessary one for the healthy environment. When the environment is clean the people who are all living there will be health and safety. If the people are healthy they will contribute more to their surroundings by their efforts. The Swachh Bharat Mission was launched on October 2, 2014 with an aim to achieve universal sanitation coverage, improve cleanliness, and eliminate open defecation in the country by October 2, 2019.

THE NATIONAL RURAL DRINKING WATER PROGRAMME

The National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) aims at assisting states in providing adequate and safe drinking water to the rural population in the country. In 2018-19, the scheme has been allocated Rs 7,000 crore, accounting for 31% of the Ministry's

finances. As of August 2017, 96% of rural habitations have access to safe drinking water. In 2011, the Ministry came out with a strategic plan for the period 2011-22. The plan identified certain standards for coverage of habitations with water supply, including targets for per day supply of drinking water. As of February 2018, 74% habitations are fully covered (receiving 55 litres per capita per day), and 22% habitations are partially covered (receiving less than 55 litres per capita per day). The Ministry aims to cover 90% rural households with piped water supply and 80% rural households with tap connections by 2022. The Estimates Committee of Parliament (2015) observed that piped water supply was available to only 47% of rural habitations, out of which only 15% had household tap connections.

INDIRA AWAAS YOJANA (IAY)

Shelter is one of the basic human requirements for survival and dignity. Indira Awaas Yojana is primarily to help construction of dwelling units by members of Scheduled Castes/ Schedule Tribes, freed bonded labours. Through which the people can have healthy residential environment and thereby gain social status. One of the pressing tasks facing the government is to find out ways and means to cope up with the problems of housing shortage in the country. To meet the shortage of housing in rural areas, the Government of India had launched a comprehensive scheme Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), the flagship programme for Rural Housing since 1985-86 to help build or upgrade homes of households below the poverty line. During 2009-10, against the physical target of 40.52 lakh houses 21.18 lakh houses have been constructed till January 2010, and 27.53 lakh houses are under construction.

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

It was realized that the roots of the poverty problem in India are so deep in rural areas that to eradicate it, a powerful, integrated, wide, and comprehensive program is required. For the fulfilment of this requirement, an Integrated Rural Development Program was implemented in 1978-79. In the beginning, this program was started in 2300 development blocks, but on 2nd Oct 1980, it was started in all 5011 blocks of the country.

Objectives of the program

The main objective of this program was to bring the very poor families of rural areas, above the poverty line. The major work area of this program is the 30 crore people living in rural areas who are below the poverty line.

This program has the following main objectives

1. To bring the families living below the poverty line, above this line and increasing their incomes.
2. Increase the employment opportunities of poor people and provide them all kinds of help and resources.

3. More agricultural productivity and investing more in small industries and other related works.

It is estimated that 60 crore people in the country are below the poverty line of which 50 crore are living in rural areas.

Under the Integrated Rural Development Program, each year 600 families are provided help, of which 400 families are related to agriculture and related fields, 100 families to rural and cottage industries, and 100 families, to employment areas.

Rural Road Connectivity is not only a key component of Rural Development by promoting access to economic and social services and thereby generating increased agricultural incomes and productive employment opportunities in India, it is also as a result, a key ingredient in ensuring sustainable poverty reduction.

THE PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJANA

The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), was launched by Indian Government to ensure connectivity to unconnected parts of the remote areas and make efforts to reduce poverty. Govt. of India aims to set high and uniform technical and management standards and facilitating policy development and planning at State level in order to ensure sustainable management of the rural roads network. According to latest figures made available by the State Governments under a survey to identify Core Network as part of the PMGSY programme, about 1.67 lakh Unconnected Habitations are eligible for coverage under the programme. This involves construction of about 3.71 lakh km. of roads for New Connectivity and 3.68 lakh km. under upgradation.

DEEN DAYAL UPADHYAYA GRAMEEN KAUSHALYA YOJANA

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) is one of the scheme of Indian government that focuses on rural employment and development. This scheme aims to impart skill-based training among rural young men and women belonging to the age between 15 to 35 years. The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) announced the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) on 25th of September 2014, by Union Ministers Nitin Gadkari and Venkaiah Naidu on the occasion of 98th birth anniversary of Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya. DDU-GKY is a part of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), which promotes diversity to the incomes of rural poor families and cater to the career aspirations of rural youth. These were done by providing training to the country's youth on various job specific skills which were utilized under schemes of National Rural Livelihood Mission and State Livelihood Mission. The Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) was a key measure to make the youth of India capable of earning and supporting the nation's anti-poverty endeavors. The vision of the DDU-GKY

is to transform rural poor youth into an economically independent and globally relevant workforce.

ANTYODAYA ANNA YOJANA

The Antyodaya Anna Yojana was launched by the former Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee in the year 2000. The programme aimed at providing food grains to around 2 crore people at a subsidised rates. As per the scheme Below Poverty Line (BPL) families were to be provided 35 kgs of food grains. Rice is supposed to be provided at the rate of Rs 3/kg and wheat at the rate of Rs 2/kg. The scheme was first launched in Rajasthan but has now been implemented in all Indian states.

SAMAGRA SIKSHA ABHIYAN

The Sarv Siksha Abhiyan was launched in 2000 by former Prime Minister Atal Bihari Bajpayee. However, in 2018, the Samagra Siksha Abhiyan subsumed the three schemes Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Teacher Education and the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan. It is an attempt to provide an opportunity to all children to get free education which is also a basic fundamental right. The state and the central government share the expenses of this project with central government covering 85% of the expenditure and the state shares 15% of it. In 2022 budget, the government has allotted over 37,383 crore to the scheme.

VILLAGE GRAIN BANK SCHEME

This scheme was implemented by the department of food and public distribution.

Main objective of this scheme is to provide safeguard against the starvation during the period of natural calamity or during lean season when the marginalized food insecure households do not have sufficient resources to purchase rations. Under this scheme needy people will be able to borrow food grains from the village grain bank and return it when they have abundant food.

5.5 Conclusion

Efforts from different parts of society are needed to understand the changes that take place in human resource development. In accordance with these efforts can influence the successful implementation of more sustainable development schemes. Though, there are developments and improvements in the society even now there is no development at all in the public welfare. Therefore, the Government, by adopting good governance at every level of the schemes implementation, should be a key player in building of effective strategies to develop a nation by developing human. Because, Human are the core of a nation's development,

but their lives and the environment needs more improvement than the existing level. All human societies desire growth and development especially the rural-based which are characterized by economic backwardness, the absence of basic social amenities, abject poverty and high level of illiteracy. This gap can be reduced when the people living in rural areas are incorporated in the national development plan.

5.6 Exercise

- 1 What are the major problems faced by the rural communities in India?
- 2 Discuss the basic characteristics of a Rural Society.
- 2 Write a note on MGNREGA.
- 3 What are major objectives of Integrated Rural Development Programme.?
- 4 Discuss a programme which is meant for improving the housing facility of the Rural poor.

5.7 Reference

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Unit 6 □ Tribal Development

Structure

- 6.1 Objective**
- 6.2 Introduction**
- 6.3 Demographic Profile**
- 6.4 Classification of Tribals**
- 6.5 Constitutional Provisions and Safeguards**
- 6.6 Major challenges faced by the Tribal Communities**
- 6.7 Measures of Tribal Development in India**
- 6.8 Suggestion**
- 6.9 Conclusion**
- 6.10 Exercise**
- 6.11 Reference**

6.1 Objective

The learners will get an understanding about the provisions of Tribal Development in our country.

6.2 Introduction

Tribal people in India are known as Adivasis or Janajatis. In India it refers to the group of people who have been known by various names since primitive times such as Vanvasi, Adivasi, Vanyajati and Adimiyati. A tribe is also defined as a group of indigenous people with common language, distinct customs, rites and rituals, beliefs, simple social rank and political organization and common ownership of resources. Tribal communities of India cannot be clubbed together as one homogeneous group. They belong to different ethno-lingual groups, having diverse faith and are at varied /different levels of development - economically, educationally and culturally.

Tribal communities may be described as, "An endogamous group with an ethnic identity; who have retained their traditional & cultural identity; who have distinctive language or

dialect of their own; they are economically backward and live in seclusion governed by their own social norm and largely having a self contained economy”

The essential characteristics of these communities are:-

- Primitive Traits
- Geographical isolation
- Distinct culture
- Shy of contact with community at large.
- Economically backward

According to D.N. Majumdar (1961, 367) “a tribe is a collection of families or group of families bearing a common name, members of which occupy the same territory, speak the same language and observe certain taboos regarding marriage, profession or occupation and have developed a well-assessed system of reciprocity and mutuality of obligations”. In Indian context the term tribe has never been defined satisfactorily. Tribals in India were considered to be as “backward class” and until 1919 they were termed as “depressed class”. The census of India accorded the different nomenclature for tribals, in 1931 census referred them as “primitive tribes”, 1941 census as “tribes” and 1951 census as “scheduled tribes”.

The Constitution of India refers to such communities as „Schedule Tribes . In Hindi, the synonyms used for „Scheduled Tribes is „Anusuchit Janjati and other words like Adivasi, Vanavasi or Adimjati are used as synonyms of tribal. Article 366 (25) defined scheduled tribes as “such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under Article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of this constitution”. Article 342 prescribes procedure to be followed in the matter of specification of scheduled tribes. The criterion followed for specification of a community, as scheduled tribes are indications of primitive traits, distinctive culture, geographical isolation, shyness of contact with the community at large, and backwardness. This criterion is not spelt out in the Constitution but has become well established

6.3 Demographic Profile

India is characterized by having second largest tribal population in the world after Africa and it is interesting to note that there are around seven hundred tribes inhabited all over India. The tribals comprise 8.6% of India’s population according to the 2011 census. They have a large population in Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, West Bengal, North-Eastern states and the Andaman and

Nicobar Islands of India. They are known as adivasi for being the original inhabitants of India. They have been categorised as scheduled tribes by the Indian constitution. A large tribal belt exists along with the Himalayas ranging from Jammu and Kashmir in the North to Uttarakhand and in the West and Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur and Nagaland in the North-East India. Central India is the home to about 75% of the tribal population of our country. In fact the tribals have a presence in almost all states of the country to a greater or lesser extent. The tribals or adivasis usually live a segregated and secluded life in remote and isolated areas like hills and forests.

The Scheduled Tribes are notified in 31 States/UTs. The tribal population of the country, as per 2011 census, is 10.43 crore, constituting 8.61% of the total population. 89.97% of them live in rural areas and 10.03% in urban areas. The decadal population growth of the tribals from Census 2001 to 2011 has been 23.66% against the 17.69% of the entire population.

We have 32% tribal area in India. The sex ratio for the overall population of India is 940 females per 1000 males and that of Scheduled Tribes 990 females per thousand males. At the district level, 2011 Census reveals that there are 90 districts where ST population is 50 per cent or more. As per Census 2001, this number was 75 districts. Out of these 90 districts, 48 districts are in 8 North Eastern States. All the districts in Mizoram, Meghalaya and Nagaland have more than 60% of ST Population. Madhya Pradesh has the largest number of STs contributing 14.69% to the total percentage of ST population of India. Among States Mizoram (94.43) has highest proportion of STs and Uttar Pradesh the lowest (0.57). Among UTs, Lakshadweep with 94.8 percent of ST Population ranks first and Daman & Diu has the lowest proportion of STs (6.32). With respect to districts, KurungKumey district of Arunachal Pradesh has the highest proportion of Scheduled Tribes (98.58) and Kannauj in Uttar Pradesh has the lowest proportion of Scheduled Tribes (0.0009). No community has been specified as Scheduled Tribe in relation to the State of Haryana and Punjab and Union Territories of Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry.

Each tribal community generally has its own unique culture, language and religion. During the British rule, the tribal communities lost their rights over the forest area that belonged to them. According to the new legislation passed by the British, the forest areas belonging to the tribals, became the legal property of landlords who were appointed by them. Subsequently, the arrival of non tribals into tribal areas forced them out of the forest and ancestral land resources they depended on for their livelihood. They were brutally exploited by the land lords whose sole purpose was to gain the maximum economic benefits out of the forest resources. As a result, the tribals led a life of misery, suffering, deprivation and hardship. Consequently, as a reaction to the cruel oppression and subjugation, they often revolted against the British and the land lords in the 18th and early 19th century.

6.4 Classification of Tribals

- Food gatherers and hunters. Eg: Jenukurubas of Karnataka, Rajis of Uttar Pradesh, Chenchus of Hyderabad, Kadars of Cochi, Jarwa and the Andamanese of Andaman islands.
- Shifting cultivators. Eg: Nagas of Assam, Khasis of Meghalaya, Korwa of Bihar, Saora of Orissa.
- Settled agriculturists. Eg: Mundas
- Artisans . Eg: Kota of Nilgiri hills
- Pastoralists and cattle herders. Eg: Todas of Nilgiris, Bakerwal and Gaddi in Himachal Pradesh.
- Folk artists. Eg : Pradhans of Madhya pradesh
- Wage labourer. Eg: Santhals of Bihar
- Acculturated layer: They have travelled farthest from their original habitat (civilised). Eg : Minas
- Settled schedule tribe agriculturists: They have come quite some way from their original habitat. Eg: Santal
- Third category: Those who have hardly shifted from their original habitat. Eg: Khasis
- Fourth category: Those encysted in their original habitat. Eg: Kadars

6.5 Constitutional Provisions and Safeguards

The constitution of India has made special provisions for the Scheduled Tribes. Article 342 of the constitution has specified the Schedule Tribe communities in India. Article 164 provides for a ministry of tribal welfare in tribal dominated states such as Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha. These ministries look after the welfare of the Schedule Tribes in their respective states. Article 244 provides for inclusion of a fifth schedule in the constitution for the administration of the states which have a large tribal population. Further, Article 275 provides for grant of special funds by the union central Government to state Governments for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

6.6 Major challenges faced by the Tribal Communities

Poverty

Poverty is one of the major problems faced by the tribals in India. A large majority of the tribal people live below the poverty line. This is evident from the statistics given below.

Table Incidence of Poverty of Tribals

<u>Year</u>	<u>1993-94</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2011-12</u>
Tribals	63.7	60.0	43.0

It clearly shows that the incidence of poverty is declining in India. However, the rate of decline is far from satisfactory. Acute poverty is the main stumbling block in the path of progress and prosperity of the tribals. The government of India has come up with various Poverty Alleviation Programmes and welfare schemes from time to time. However, these efforts have not yielded the desired results in an adequate and satisfactory manner. As poverty and malnutrition go together, the tribals tend to suffer from various diseases which leads to poor physical growth and loss of productivity. As a result of ill health, the death rate among the tribals is quite high.

Educational Problems

Education is the key to not only knowledge and information but also an improved quality of life. Unfortunately, poverty and illiteracy complement each other to a large extent. Education is a vital ingredient for success and progress in the modern world. However, it is out of reach for many tribals in India. Despite Government efforts to promote education, the literacy rate among Scheduled Tribes remains low as compared to the national average. According to the 2011 census, Scheduled Tribes have a literacy rate of 59% only. A number of factors are responsible for this sad state of affairs. Poverty, lack of resources, lack of transport facilities, lack of awareness, old mindset, availability of traditional experience and knowledge, lack of motivation etc are some of the major reasons for the educational backwardness of the tribals. Formal education has made very little impact on tribal groups since it is not considered necessary to discharge their social obligations. Superstitions, blind beliefs, myths and phobias play an important role in their apathy towards education.

Land Problems

Tribals depend almost exclusively on agriculture and related occupations for their livelihood. However, they have been victims of colonialism and the resultant land alienation. Historically, they have been exploited by moneylenders, zamindars and traders. With the passage of time the tribals have got increasingly marginalized. Rapid industrialization and urbanisation

has led to massive environmental degradation, deforestation and loss of natural resources. These developments have a hugely adverse impact on the traditional livelihood of the tribal people. Many tribal populations have been dispossessed of their native lands due to various developmental projects undertaken by the Government from time to time without getting suitable compensation for their displacement. Most of the occupations engaged in by tribals fall into primary occupation such as hunting, gathering and agriculture. The technologies used in these activities are mostly primitive, obsolete and unproductive. As a result, the tribals find it hard to improve their economic condition in any meaningful way.

Health Problems

Tribal populations suffer from many chronic and life threatening diseases apart from persistent malnutrition and deficiency of important nutrients in their diets. Alcoholism is a major problem which often ruins many tribal lives and families. It also leads to liver dysfunction which is often fatal. Tuberculosis and leprosy are the common diseases prevalent among the tribals. Lack of medical facilities, proper knowledge and awareness is primarily responsible for the high rate of diseases and death among them. Even today many tribal people use superstition and traditional method in treatment of diseases which are often ineffective. There are wide variations with regard to health education status, access and utilization of health services among the tribal populations. Public Health Service to Scheduled Tribe population is one of the weakest links. The major difficulty in delivering public health care to tribal population is the lack of health care human resource that is willing, trained and equipped to work in Scheduled Areas. There is a shortage, vacancy, absenteeism or half-heartedness of doctors, nurses, technicians and managers in public health care system in Scheduled Areas. A reason for the inappropriately designed and poorly managed health care in Scheduled Areas is the near complete absence of participation of Scheduled Tribes people or their representatives in shaping policies, making plans or implementing services in the health sector. Coverage with medical insurance including the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) remains extremely low in the Scheduled Areas. Thus the Scheduled Tribes populations are almost completely without financial protection against acute and catastrophic illnesses.

Social Issues

Child marriage among tribes still exists in the states like Bihar and Andhra Pradesh, which is constitutionally wrong and many demerits are attached with such practices. Polyandry and polygamy exists in some tribes of Himalayas. Such practices are not really acceptable in this modern world. Infanticide, homicide, animal sacrifice, black magic, exchange of wives and other harmful practices are still found among tribes. Language is also one of the barriers for the promotion of education among tribes.

Consumption of Tobacco and Alcohol:

A Report of 2014 shows high consumption of tobacco, both through smoking or chewing among men in the age group of 15-54 years. The prevalence of tobacco consumption was around 72 and 56 percent among Scheduled Tribes and Non-Scheduled Tribes respectively. Consumption of alcohol is a part of social rituals in many tribal communities. At the national level, it is noted that about half of Scheduled Tribe men (51 percent) consume some form of alcohol. Around 73 percent rural Scheduled Tribe men consumed tobacco as compared to 60 percent among urban counterparts. The prevalence of tobacco consumption among Scheduled Tribe men was quite high in states like West Bengal, Bihar, Mizoram and Odisha (more than 80 percent). This also promotes serious health problems.

Open defecation

Open defecation among schedule tribes is also very high, which is a matter of great concern. About 75 percent of Scheduled Tribe households reported defecating in the open. The proportion is much higher in rural areas for Scheduled Tribes (82 percent) as compared to urban areas (26 percent). The situation is deplorable when we observe the state level data, where Scheduled Tribe households are at greater disadvantage in states like Rajasthan, Odisha, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh as they have lesser access to improved sanitary facilities and mostly resorted to open defecation. These states account for more than 50 percent of tribal population. Total fertility rate and the mortality indicators of Scheduled Tribe population have certainly improved during the past decades. However, these are significantly worse than of the general population. The 1-4 year mortality is 33.6 in Scheduled Tribes and 10.3 in the non-Scheduled Tribes. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in the Scheduled Tribes population is about 62 per 1000 live births and Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) is 96 per 1000 live births. Compared to rest of the population, IMR was higher by 27 percent and U5MR rate was higher by 61 percent. The 1-4 year mortality is 33.6 in Scheduled Tribes and 10.3 in the non-Scheduled Tribes. In Scheduled Tribes population, there was only about 10 percent reduction in the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) during 1992-98, whereas in the total population about 25 percent reduction occurred during the same period. Census 2011 of India shows that just about 11 percent of tribal households in the country have access to tap water and only three percent households have tap water from treated source. The nutritional status of Scheduled Tribe children as well as of adults reveals a sad picture.

Inefficient Administration and Governance

The tribal population in India has suffered a lot due to highly inefficient, incompetent and corrupt administration in different parts of the country. The Government of India has initiated many laudable schemes and welfare programmes for the uplift and development

of the tribal people. However, the fruits of these programmes do not reach the intended beneficiaries due to rampant corruption, mismanagement, faulty implementation and poor governance. Therefore, the condition of the tribals in India has not undergone any significant improvement over the years.

Exploitation and Unrest of the tribes:

For ages tribals are considered primitive segment of Indian society. They lived in forests and hills without any contact with civilizations. Many non-tribals began to settle in the tribal areas because the British introduced the system of landownership and revenue. Annual tax was trebled which was beyond the paying capacity of tribal cultivators. Non tribals offering credit facilities to tribals. Initially it provided relief to tribals but gradually the system became exploitative. Over the years the tribal population faced all types of exploitation. This aroused the tribal leaders to mobilize the tribals and start agitations. According to Crime in India- 2015, a total of 6,275 cases of atrocities against person belonging to Scheduled Tribe (in which SC/ST(POA) Act applied) were registered in the country during 2015, showing a decrease of 8.1% (from 6,826 cases in 2014 to 6,375 cases in 2015) during 2015 over 2014. The highest incidents of atrocities against STs were reported from Rajasthan (1,409 cases) followed by Madhya Pradesh (1,358 cases) during 2015. The highest rate of atrocities against STs was reported from Kerala (34.0) followed by Rajasthan (15.3), Andhra Pradesh (13.8), Telangana (11.7) and Andaman & Nicobar Island (10.5) compared to 6.0 at all India level during 2015. Tribal women and children continue to suffer from various forms of violence, including killing, rape and torture– by non-tribals. The 5th Schedule and 6th Schedule to the Constitution of India provide stringent protection of the land–belonging to the tribal peoples. In addition, at the state level, there is a plethora of laws prohibiting the sale or transfer of tribal lands to non-tribals and the restoration of alienated tribal lands to them. However, the laws are either not properly implemented or they are manipulated to facilitate the transfer of tribal lands to non-tribals. Only 17.3 % of STs are living in households having bathing facility within the premises. 87.50 % STs are using firewood/ coal/ charcoal for cooking inside the house. Large numbers of tribals, men and women, are in jails for what are termed „naxal offences . Most of them would be innocent. So these are numerous issues tribals dealing with, which should be taken into consideration.

6.7 Measures of Tribal Development in India

It is imperative that the condition of the tribals in India must improve drastically in order to integrate them into the national mainstream. A number of measures have been suggested

and implemented by the Government since independence. The following are the chief measures regarding tribal development.

Educational Facilities

It is an undeniable fact that education is the key to socioeconomic progress and prosperity. Therefore, special emphasis has been laid on improving the educational standard of the tribal people. Accordingly, vocational and technical training is being imparted to them on a priority basis. Besides, stipends, scholarship, books, stationery and other necessary equipment are provided to them for a better learning outcome. Residential schools have also been setup for them in different parts of India.

Tribe's Advisory Council

The fifth schedule of the constitution provides for the establishment of a Tribe's Advisory Council in the states having scheduled areas such as Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal. These Councils advise the Government on matters relating to the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and development of the Scheduled Areas.

Representation in Legislatures and Panchayats

The Indian constitution has made provisions for the protection of Scheduled Tribes and promotion of their educational and economic interests. In the Loksabha and State Assemblies, seats have been reserved for Scheduled Tribes under Article 330 and 332 of the constitution. Similarly seats are reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in the Gram Panchayats, Block Panchayats, District Panchayats etc. under the Panchayati Raj system.

Commission for the Scheduled Tribes

The constitution of India provides for the appointment of a Commissioner under Article 338 to investigate all matters concerning the safeguards for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It also reports to the President on the proper working of these safeguards. Job Reservation The Government has accorded special emphasis on adequate representation of tribal people in the services. Accordingly, certain special concessions have been provided such as reservation in jobs, relaxation in age limits, relaxation in eligibility criteria etc.

Economic Opportunities

A large majority of the tribal population in India depend on agriculture for their livelihood. However, they do not generally have access to modern and scientific farming methods. A large number of tribal people adopt shifting cultivation which has an adverse impact on soil productivity and crop yield in the long run. This is a major problem in many predominantly tribal states of India. Therefore, the Government has started a scheme to control and discourage shifting cultivation in these states. Apart from it, a number of measures have

been undertaken to improve irrigation facilities to reclaim waste land and distribute it among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people. Besides, facilities have been provided for the purchase of fertilizer, better seeds, livestock and agricultural equipment etc. Cattle breeding and poultry farming which can be highly profitable are also promoted among these people. The Government has given a special thrust on the development of cottage industries. Thus various schemes have been launched to provide loans and subsidies. Apart from banks, co-operative societies also provide credit to the tribal people in different states of India.

Administration of Scheduled and Tribal Areas

The Government of India has devised certain guidelines with regard to the administration of “Scheduled Areas”. It grants necessary funds to improve administrative efficiency and ensure a better quality of life for the tribal communities.

Establishment of Welfare Department in States

Under the provision of Article 164(1) of the constitution of India, welfare department have been set up in a number of states that have a large tribal population. These departments have been put under the charge of a minister in every state.

Tribal Research Institute

After India’s independence, the Central Government and State Governments have made vigorous efforts for the welfare and uplift of the tribal people. Special programmes for their development have been undertaken in the successive five year plans. In order to achieve these objectives, Tribal and Harijan Research Institutes have been set up in states such as Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and West Bengal. These institutes conduct intensive studies of tribal arts, culture, customs and traditions.

All these measures are aimed at raising the standard and quality of life among the huge tribal population of India who have lived a life of poverty, backwardness, misery, oppression and social discrimination. As a result, they have not been able to fulfil their full potential and contribute meaningfully to the development of our country on the whole.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the Nodal Ministry for overall policy planning and coordination of programmes for development of STs.. **The Ministry** was set up in 1999 after the bifurcation of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment with the objective of providing a more focused approach towards the integrated socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes. **Arjun Munda** is the current Minister of Tribal Affairs.

The subjects allocated to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs are as follows:

It covers all tribal people and all areas with tribal population across the country.

- Social security and social insurance to the Scheduled Tribes
- Tribal Welfare: Planning, project formulation, research, evaluation, statistics and training
- Promotion and development of voluntary efforts on tribal welfare
- Development of Scheduled Tribes
- Scheduled Areas
- Monitoring of ST Welfare Grants, based on the framework and mechanism designed by NITI Ayog
- The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
 - a. Commission to report on the administration of Scheduled Areas and the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes; and
 - b. Issue of directions regarding the drawing up and execution of schemes essential for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in any State.
- Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, excluding administration of criminal justice in regard to offences in so far as they relate to Scheduled Tribes.

The programmes and schemes of the Ministry are intended to support and supplement the efforts, primarily of other Central Ministries, the State Governments and partly of voluntary organizations via financial assistance and to fill critical gaps within institutions and programmes, taking into account the situation of STs.

National ST Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFD C) under Ministry of Tribal Affairs ; Govt. of India provides financial assistance by way of soft loans for income generating activities for economic development to scheduled tribes aspirants .

Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yogna (AMSY)

This is an exclusive scheme for the economic development of scheduled tribes women . Under the scheme , NSTFDC provides loan up to 90% for units for unit cost up to Rs. 2.00 Lakhs . Loans under the scheme is extended at highly concessional rate of interest of 4 % p.a..

Micro Credit Scheme for SHGs

This exclusive scheme for tribal SHGs cater to small loan requirements of ST members .

Under the scheme , loans up to Rs 50,000/- are provided per member and maximum Rs 5.00 Lakh per SHG.

Adivasi Shiksha Rrinn Yojana(ASRY)

This scheme provides soft loans to tribal students to meet expenditure for pursuing technical and professional education including doctorate courses. Loans up to Rs. 10.00 Lakhs per eligible family is provided at concessional rate of interest of 6 % per annum. Ministry of HRD ,Government of India provides interest subsidy for this scheme whereby no interest is payable by a student during the course period and one year or 6 months after getting the job as the case may be .

The Govt. Of India has launched the following schemes for the educational development of the tribal community-

Central Schemes for the Education of STs	
Pre Matric Scholarship Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Given to ST students studying in class IX and X ● Covers all ST students whose parents annual income is below ns. 2 Lakh. ● Scholarship of Rs. 150 per month for day scholars and Rs. 350 per month for hostellers arc given for a period of 10 months in a year.
Post Matric Scholarship Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Open to all ST students and is given to enable them to pursue higher studies at Post Matriculation level including technical and professional studies. ● Covers all ST students whose parents annual income is below Rs, 2,50,000/-. ● Compulsory fees charged by the educational institutions are reimbursed and scholarship amount of Rs. 230 per month 10 Rs. 1200 per month arc given depending on the courses of study.
Vocational Training Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aimed at upgrading the skills of the tribal youths In various traditional/modern vocations depending upon their educational qualification, present economic trends and the market potential. ● Grants will be available fur organizing vocational trainings in recognized institutes or in Vocational Training Centres (VTCs)

Establishment of Hostels for ST boys and girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aims to supplement the efforts of the State Governments for creating a congenial study atmosphere free from the shackles of domestic shores, so as to encourage students belonging to the target groups to pursue their education career without dropping out. Such hostels are immensely beneficial to the students of ST community hailing from rural and remote areas.
Establishment of Ashram Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The objective of the scheme is to provide residential schools for Scheduled Tribes in an environment conducive to learning to increase the literacy rate among the tribal students.
Top Class Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Given to ST students for pursuing studies at degree and Post Graduate level in any of the 213 identified institutions of excellence such as IITs, NITs and IIMs etc. ● Scholarships are given every year to meritorious students whose family income doesn't exceed Rs. 4.5 lakhs per year. ● Scholarship amount includes tuition fees, living expenses and allowances for books and computer etc.
National fellowship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fellowships to ST students each year for pursuing higher studies of MPhil and PhD in India. ● Fellowship amount varies from Rs. 16,000 to Rs. 20,000 per month for a period of 2 to 5 years.
National Overseas Scholarship Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provides financial assistance to selected students to pursue Post Graduation, PhD) and Post-Doctoral study abroad. ● There are 17 awards for scheduled tribe students and 3 awards for students belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups. ● The selected students are given tuition and other educational fees charged by the foreign universities, maintenance and other grants along with travel expenses. Given to the students whose total annual income along with the income of the parents doesn't exceed Rs. 6 lakhs.

National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Students

- Top Class Education
- Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship

6.8 Suggestion

On the basis of observations, the researchers have given following suggestions as follows:- Inclusion of local culture, folklore and history in the curriculum can help in building confidence of tribal children and enhance the relevance of education in their lives. Music and dance are a central part of tribal life. Therefore, storytelling, theatre, painting, music and dance performances should be promoted. It may help in increment of literacy rate of tribes of India.

Similarly, sports such as football, archery and other popular local sports are extremely beneficial and therapeutic for children, and should be promoted.

Outdated tribal policies and programmes should be terminated or revised. A tribal community needs a special health plan. Such a „Health Plan should be constructed on the basis of needs of tribal peoples. Focus should be given on the delivery of health services in tribal areas, which is very poor. This „Tribal Health Plan should become an essential feature of the National Health Mission and of the Tribal Sub Plan.

There is a dire need to establish agro-based training institutions and related labour-intensive processing industries in tribal regions. In order to make use of land available with the tribal farmers, they should be motivated to undertake organic farming and eco-forestry. This requires concerted efforts by the Departments of Agriculture and Forest to motivate the tribal farmers to undertake such activities.

Data on development parameters with respect to STs are not available for the purpose of policy planning and implementation. Therefore, a National Institute of Tribal Development, an autonomous research organization, has to be set up exclusively for undertaking research on STs.

Tribals should be encouraged to use their traditional knowledge to meet their needs by recreating their forest ecosystem and forest-based livelihood. Although majority of STs have land and cultivation is their main occupation.

Water for agriculture is the greatest impediment in production. Micro watershed development program with people-centered participatory approach is a good method for poverty reduction through natural resource management in tribal regions. Therefore, micro watershed should be given top-most priority in tribal areas to enhance agricultural productivity.

Tribal friendly development policies and programmes should be initiated.

Lack of Awareness is the main reason of poor health and backwardness of tribes. Awareness programmes for sanitation, health and hygiene and for information of the government special programmes for STs should be promoted.

6.9 Conclusion

It is hoped that these efforts and initiatives will significantly enhance the welfare and wellbeing of these people. Our nation cannot prosper if sizable sections of the population lead a wretched and marginalized life. Therefore, it is in everybody's interest that the socioeconomic status of the tribals of India should improve substantially in order to bring about a positive transformation of the Indian society and nation as a whole. Extensive Research is needed to be carried out to understand the tribal culture. However, while conducting the research one must respect for tribal culture, and study its relevance to tribal communities, see the reciprocity through a two-way exchange of learning, and take responsibility to ensure that the research being done has no adverse effects on the communities.

Tribals are among the most deprived and oppressed sections of India. Half of the adivasi people do not have land. Poverty, deprivation and now the reduction of government expenditure on basic medical health facilities is reflected the absolutely poor health condition of adivasi women and children. India has several laws and constitutional provisions, such as the Fifth Schedule for mainland India and the Sixth Schedule for certain areas of north-east India, which recognize indigenous peoples' rights to land and self-governance. The laws aimed at protecting indigenous peoples have, however, numerous shortcomings and their implementation is far from satisfactory. After discussing the number of issues of tribes of India, we are still hoping for the best results in future as we are in the era of development. Development process is slow but not static. The constitution of India has many articles and provisions, which favours the development and welfare of tribes, and there are number of examples which show the relevance of these provisions. We have poor links of health, education & employment in tribal areas due to harsh geographical conditions. The government has started many development schemes for scheduled tribes such as; Tribal Sub Plan, extra tribal allowances for employees in tribal areas, health cards for BPL families, post metric scholarship programme, Rajeev Gandhi fellowship for higher education and many more, which will definitely help the tribes to deal with above discussed issue

6.10 Exercise

1. What are the Measures taken by Government for Tribal Development in India?
2. Discuss the schemes for promoting Education for Tribal students?
3. Who is the Minister for Tribal Affairs. Discuss its major responsibilities.
4. As Social Workers what are your recommendation for Tribal Development.

6.11 Reference

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#

Unit 7 □ Rural Administrative Set-Up

Structure

- 7.1 Objective**
- 7.2 Introduction**
- 7.3 Historical Development**
- 7.4 Structure**
- 7.5 Natural Functions**
- 7.6 Legislative System**
- 7.7 Importance of Participation of People**
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7.1 Objective

Panchayati Raj System in India is a very popular and effective system. People of all classes are being acquainted with this system. In some ways India has attracted Jandable attention of the world. Among these, the introduction of the Panchayati Raj System and successfully directing it, is noteworthy. It is very difficult to direct this system in an effective way in a large democratic country like India especially when nearly 40% of its population is illeterate, many villages being located in deserts, forests, hill areas. these are an easy prey to communication probelem. Despite these problems the Panchayati Raj System is running successfully and this is why it is a subject for analysis.

7.2. Introduction

Panchayat is a village based institution which is made up of elected candidates voted by adult population. This institution will aim at identifying the problems of the locality and try to find out possible solutions to the problem. In this way, Panchayats can be said to be an institution of the people.

7.3. Historical Development

The underlying source of Panchayat is difficult to ascertain. But the leaders of the village usually discussed problems relating their area and sought to find out possible solutions to these problems. The collective decisions undertaken in such cases were respectfully followed by all. In this way many centuries passed. Such an informal rural structure rendered discipline to village life and through a collective life condition it brought about stability in these villages.

The Panchayati Raj System formally started from the later 1950s. The aim was rural development by collective effort. But this system did not have a constitutional safeguard. The political parties were also not interested. No legislative system for the structure or functioning of the Panchayat was not established. The government did not provide funds nor did it take up any responsibility for its functioning.

The leaders of the nation were aware of the need to introduce Panchayati Raj System. So, many commissions were introduced to lay out the structure, Power distribution, responsibilities, time period, election procedure, economic system, agenda, areas to come under the system etc of the proposed Panchayati System. Last of all in 1998, the Ashoke Mehta Committees programme were implemented in West Bengal, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. After some years, following the Singhvi Committee recommendations, Panchayats came under the purview of the Constitution through the 73rd Constitutional Amendment. After the introduction of this, the Panchayati system was laid down as a three tier system of governance. The Panchayat is like the State responsible for many activities. Throughout the country, the Panchayati Raj System is institutionalized as decentralized system of administration. But all the states have not introduced this system of administration at the same time. And more so it is not effective in all the states in the same way. The difference is due to political commitment, consciousness of common people and their backwardness.

7.4. Structure

Panchayat has three layers or tiers. The first and the lowest is Gram Panchayat. This is made up of some monjas or villages. The elected representatives vary between ten and sixteen depending on the proportion of the population. In some instances this member can be less than the stipulated number.

The second tier or the middle layer is Block Panchayat or the Panchayat Samiti. Some

gram panchayats collectively come under the Panchayat Samiti. Besides the elected candidates of the Panchayat Samiti the Pradhans of the Gram Panchayat by virtue of their posts can also be members of the Panchayat Samiti.

The last and the highest layer of the Panchayat is Zilla Parishad. It is the last authority in the district. Elected candidates from the district and the Sabhadhipatis of the panchayat samiti by virtue of their posts are members of the Zila Parishad.

7.5 Natural Functions

The functions, power structure of the Panchayati system basically depends on the Panchayat law of the state. The Constitution has only laid down a framework of it :-

- It will work for economic development and establishment of social justice.
- It will lay out programmes keeping in mind the above principle.

The Constitution has a framework on the nature of the programmes of the Panchayats in its schedule no. II. There are 29 issues in it. It is divided into seven types such as-

1. Agriculture and agro based issues :

- a) Agriculture and expansion.
- b) Land Development, Land Reform, Preservation of Water and Soil.
- c) Small Irrigation facilities.
- d) Animal Husbandry and Poultry etc.
- e) Fishery.

2. Forest and Environment related issues :

- a) Social Forestation and Farmaland.
- b) Fuel and Food for Animals.
- c) Forest produced crop.
- d) Alternative sources of Energy.

3. Industry related issues :

- a) Food Processing and other Small Industries.
- b) Khadi and Small and Hadicrafts

4. Infrastructure, Basic Needs and Social Work related issues :

- a) Road, Culvert, Small Bridge, Ferrighat.
- b) Rural Electrification.

- c) Drinking water.
- d) Construction of Houses in Rural Areas.
- e) Education.
- d) Vocational and Technical Education.
- g) Adult Education and Informal Education.
- h) Health and Sanitation.
- i) Construction and Maintenance of Libraries.
- j) Cultural Activities and Festivals.
- k) Family Welfare.
- l) Distribution System.
- m. Market Regulation.

5. Social Welfare related issues :

- a) Women and Child Welfare.
- b) Welfare Programme for Mentally and Physically Handicapped persons.
- c) Welfare for listed Castes and Tribes.

6. Poverty Alleviation.

7. Protection of Community Property

Besides these seven responsibilities, the Panchayat, has the responsibility of 108 Zilla Parishads, 87 Panchayat Samitis and 85 Gram Panchayats.

For the overall development the Panchayat has taken up many programmes. The most important among those are–

a) Jawahar Rojgar Yojna (JRY) :

In 1989 this programme was initiated in combination of NREP and LEGP programmes that ensured income for work. This programme's aim was–

- To create additional opportunities of work for working people.
- To create permanent wealth/resource so that rural people can continuously get work from it.
- To facilitate general improvement in life conditions of rural people.
- This programme has three types. Protection of Land, Flattening of land, creation of small dams for irrigation, creation of or Reforming Drainage System, Digging or Reforming ponds/wells etc.

- Constructing Houses for Rural poor.
- Protection of rural wealth/resource, construction of roads, schools, toilets, halls, sport-fields, creating facilities for drinking water, literacy programmes, forestation, maintenance of fruit forests etc.

Among these, the first is for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and people living below poverty line and the third programme is for all rural people. People living below poverty line only will get opportunities of work. This has a special rule that is this opportunity has to be reserved for 30% of the women population of the rural areas. It is also an imperative that 60% of the money allocated has to be used for giving wages, Some commodities can be bought with the rest amount. All the programmes that are to be initiated under this policy has to be testified by the participation of most of the target rural people.

b) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS):

Generally the rural people do not get jobs throughout the year. Naturally they fall prey to poverty. This programme has been initiated to envisage that these people get jobs not only through the year but also in those months when they are generally unemployed. The second aim of this programme is creating permanent wealth/resource in the villages. This programme has not yet been introduced in all blocks of the state but it is already functional in areas where there is object poverty and high unemployment rate.

The principles of this scheme are–

- People living below the poverty line should be given at least 150 mandays' work for 2 adult members per family. The families should therefore register at the Panchayat. These registered families will be given cards, so that every employment condition is formal.

The programmes under this scheme are–

- Forestation and Maintenance of Gardens.
- Construction of Roads.
- Construction of schools and buildings for Anganwari.
- Making way for small irrigation facilities.

In this case also 60% of the allotted finance has to be given away in way of wages and up to 50% of the wages can be distributed in terms of food grains.

c. Intergrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) :

From 1980 onwards this programme has been initiated in every block level of the state.

Three types of programmes have been initiated under this scheme—

- Agricultural work, Animal husbandry irrigation system etc.
- Establishing Cottage Industry.
- Business and service orientation.

The scheme should be selected on the basis of the education, health, zeal, skill of the beneficiary, supply of raw material, selling opportunities. The age of the would be beneficiary has to be between 18 and 60 years. Only those living below the poverty line are eligible to be beneficiaries of the programme. But these families are divided into four classes of the basis of their income. These divisions are a, b, c and d. The 'a' class of families and the most poor and therefore they should be given priority over selecting a beneficiary. And subsequently beneficiaries from b, c and d class of families should be selected.

(d) TRYSEM :

TRYSEM The beneficiaries of the IRDP scheme sometimes need technical training. Tricem programme aims at rendering technical training to these. This programme can be initiated with the help of any skilled person or private institute, public training system, Agro-technical centres, ITI, or any Polytechnic College. Generally people between the age group 18 and 35 are given such opportunity. In special cases age relaxations are made for the age group 16-45 years. Generally the duration of training is for six months. But for special cases this training period can be longer. The trainees are supposed to get stipend during training period. The stipend varies according to institutions residential and non-residential and for time-period of the training Financial allocations are made for teachers remuneration, tools, raw materials necessary for the training. Trainees are supposed to receive half the amount of money from selling products produced during the training period.

(e) Lamps :

The large Cooperatives directed by scheduled casts and scheduled tribes is called Lamps. It envisages loans for irrigation, agriculture, collection and sale of forest-resources, distribution of commodities at a proper price, loan for self employment etc. There are more than 100 lamps in West Bengal. All the lamps working so far are registered.

(f) SESRU :

The registered unemployed at Employment Exchange aged between 18-40 years are brought under this programme so that they can take the opportunity of self employment programmes through the Panchayats under this scheme, these unemployed are given

loans up to Rs: 25,000 for business and services upto Rs. 35,000 for establishing industries. But if anyone from their family has not repaid any loan taken earlier, the incumbent is not allowed to be a beneficiary under this programme. The 75% of the money that is to be received has to be disbursed in terms of loans and 25% of it as grants. The money allocated for grants are kept in the banks. After the loan is repaid the beneficiary can receive the grant amount along with the interest.

(g) Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojna (PMRY) :

This scheme has been introduced in 1994-95 for self-employment. The age of the beneficiary has to be between 18-35 years. Males can select from 150 and females from 100 schemes, any one of their choice. The officer at the Block level or the officer at the District Industrial centre can help them in this regard.

Money assistance up to Rs. 100,000 can be received. The beneficiary has to take the responsibility of 5% of the total money needed and he can receive the other 95% through loans. There is no need to produce any guarantee for this loan. The product produced through this scheme will remain hypothecated to the bank.

To receive loan from this scheme, there are some principles that are to be taken care of-

1. The incumbent has to be a pass out or a failed candidate at the Madhyamik examination.
2. The incumbent must have a training from the ITI or any Government approved institution for atleast six months.
3. The incumbent has to be a resident for at least three years in the locality from which the beneficiary is supposed to receive the opportunity
4. The yearly income of the incumbent has to be within Rs. 40,000.5. There should not be any unpaid loan in his name. In this state there has been 25,000 beneficiaries so far who has come under this scheme.

(h) Special Development Programme for Scheduled Caste and Sub Programme for Scheduled Tribes :

This scheme has 2 parts family programme and group bases programme. The family oriented programmes aim at economic development through loan grant family schemes. The second scheme include rice cultivation sapling, distribution of tools, production of animal food, fishery, plantation and soil protection, construction of roads, rural water distribution, cottage industry, youth welfare programmes etc. These residing below the poverty line are only eligible to receive benefits from this programme. Under this scheme, each beneficiary gets 50% of the money as grant. There are special officers

at the district level, district level manager of the corporation, Block level inspector the Mangal Committee at the Block level under the leadership of the sabhadhipati to take care for the smooth functioning of the scheme. An incumbent can receive an amount up to Rs. 10,00,000 and the interest rate for such amount is also low.

(i) Khadi and Collage Industry related schemes–

The Panchayat also encourages people by various small or big enterprise for khadi and cottage Industry, Leather Industry, Cane Industry, Honey Bee Cultivation, Palm and date jaggery, hand made paper, Rice flake preparation, different types of craftmanship Rope industry, Incence stick, Wollen material, Khadi material etc. making is encouraged among entrepreneurs. Special provisions to include new literates are made.

The charateristics of this scheme are–

- i) There is no provision of giving grants- the entire amount is given in term of loan.
- ii) Only 4% interest is charged for loans under this scheme.
- iii) The entrepreneurs are helped by imparting needfull technical training and arrangements for selling khadi products.

The structure of Khadi scheme is as such–



This scheme is directly involved in three tiers of the Panchayat - Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad.

(j) Development of Agriculture :

Under this scheme, the poor farmers are given minikits, seed containers, seeds at lower prices, manure and insecticide. There is provision for training farmers so that they can use better quality processes, better quality seeds. The pattadars and the bargadars are given loans at different periods of farming. There is also a provision for providing pension to old poor farmers. To look after this scheme there are agricultural officer at district level, Agricultural Development Officer at Block level, Agriculture-Technology Assistant at the villages. It is imperative to have a Agro Technology

Assistant at the village level who will take care of this responsibility along with his other responsibilities.

(k) Animal Resource Development :

This is another scheme, which can help in the development of the economic condition of the rural people. The Panchayat is directly involved in visualizing and nurturing of the scheme.

The services are :

- Training for keeping duck, chicken, goat and cow.
- Distribution of male goat and sheep of the Shankar variety.
- Services for artificial reproduction.
- Primary health check up and medication and also vaccination for animals.

Besides these services there are some Panchayat samitis that have attempted to create Milk Cooperative Samitis with women who are aged above 18 years.

(l) Fishery and Related Schemes :

This scheme is introduced to bring about qualitative difference in the life of fishermen.

This scheme has different characteristics:

- Cultivation of fish in a farm worthy pond.
- Cultivation of fish in ponds after removing mud.
- Cultivation of fish in salted water.
- Cultivation of fish in newly dug ponds.
- Cultivation of fish in rice fields.
- Mixed cultivation of prawn, lobster and mussel.
- New scheme for releasing small young fish in rivers.
- Distribution of miniket of young fish and manure among the poor fishermen.

The beneficiaries under this scheme can be economically weak fisherman, club, cooperative association, personal pond owner, fishermen who has a pond on lease. There is provision of economic and technical assistance to a group of ten to twenty fish producers. Many provisions are there for technical training at block level for prawn processing, collection of young fish in salted water, creating fishing net, oyster cultivation etc. Other than these, troller, boat, fishing net and other tools are given for fisherman who go out deep into the sea or in the river in search of fish. The poor and old fishermen are given a stipend of Rs. 100 per month. Besides, group based insurance, water supply in the areas where fishermen live, development of infrastructure

development are also taken care of. The fishermen are also given identity cards. The Panchayat has a definite role to play in providing these services and opportunities.

(m) Forest Department Schemes :

The forest department of the state government has schemes like social based forestation, land reservation, decentralized nursery, organized watershed development etc. The "Forest and land Reform" Association of the Panchayat Samiti and the Zilla Parishad takes up programme to see that the rural people are effectively engaged in these schemes. The people engaged in the nursery scheme are imparted training for growing saplings with that, they are also given seeds, manure, polythene tube, hay, bamboo, water pot etc. Other than this the areas, which are situated beside forests. Forest Security Associations are created to render security to those forest areas. The Panchayat works for creating, developing and secure forest areas with the people. The Panchayat plays an important role in selecting member of the Forest Security Association and for directing it.

(n) Silk Industry and its functions :

Silk materials are always precious. In our country, mulberry, tussar, Endy and muga- are the four types of silk threads that are created. In West Bengal, mulberry silk threads are mainly produced in Birbhum, Maldah and Murshidabad. And, Tussar silk threads are produced in Purulia, Bankura and Medinipur. This Tussar production is a long process. A family based scheme is needed for the whole process or for a part of it. For this whole process or for a part of it. For this grants are available from Silk Industry Department and loans from the banks. If a group is formed with at least eight people, special opportunities are available. If the group is large enough a grant of up to Rs. 50,000 is easily available. The Panchayat takes the initiative to create such groups. To make the specialists more adept in their art, a two month long training is often organized. The trainees are given a stipend of Rs. 200 during the training period.

(o) Multiple Health, Family welfare, Integrated Health Regulation Scheme :

There are variety of infrastructural facilities available from the village level to the district level. Health services are provided by District Hospitals, Mahakuma Hospitals, Block Health Centres, Primary Health Centres, Health Sub-Centres etc. There are Anganwari workers, trained mid-wives, community health guides for assistance. Prevention of child death secured motherhood, vaccination, services related to family welfare are the services available. The Panchayat plays an important role so that the people get these services easily. It also has an important role in making people aware of these services. The Integrated Health Regulation Scheme is being adopted in the

state. Permanent Toilets at cheaper price, Smokeless oven and temporary personal toilets are the programmes under the scheme that has encouraged people to use these as alternatives. The Panchayat plays an important role in this context. The families living below the poverty line receive a grant of Rs. 200 per toilet that they construct. In this respect too a certificate from the panchayat Pradhan is very important. The Panchayat also has a significant role in encouraging a committee of at least seven villagers for selecting an area for drilling in a water pump at the village. An exemplary issue for the country has been set in the Medinipur district where the district administration alongwith Unicef, Ramkrishna Mission loksiksha Parishad and the Panchayats of the district have come together to visualize a dream by adopting the programmes under this scheme.

(p) Literacy Programmes :

The Panchayat plays an important role in directing literacy, post literacy and regular education programmes. The Panchayat is also engaged in Sarvo-siksha Avijan, Informal education programmes. The Panchayat plays a significant role in selecting the area, target group, centre coordinator, education assistant, study material and other important tools needed for education.

(q) Oldage, Widow and Handicapped Welfare :

The poor old persons, widows receive a help of Rs. 100-00 every month. The Panchayat Samiti sees that such persons receive the amount via the Post Office. The Gram Panchayat lists those who are in need of such help. The Panchayat also makes mesessary arrangements for training of the handicapped in different private organizations, business houses and at the social welfare department of the State government.

7.6 Legislative System

The Panchayat has a variety of responsibilities. The people too expect a lot from the panchayat. The Panchayat has to show its capability if it has to stay as a institution of democratic governmence at the local level. It has to function in accordance to the Constitution and the law of the State. The state government has the responsibility of enacting laws related to the Panchayat. The Panchayat on the other, has the responsibility of directing itself on the basis of the laws that are enacted by the state. The Panchayat has to function and distribute power in accordance to the law of the state. According to these laws–

- i) A village has to be identified amongst a large mouja or a couple of moujas situated nearby. A Panchayat is to be created for such a village.

- ii) Depending on the number of voters in a gram panchayat 5-25 members can be elected as representatives at the Gram Panchayat. If there are more than 500 voters at a Gram Panchayat then provision has to be made for an additional member. If for example there are 8315 voters in a Gram Panchayat, then the total representative of that Panchayat will be $8000/500 = 16$ and for the additional amount of 315 there will be one additional representative. Therefore for that Panchayat the total number of representative will be 17. rd of the total representatives should be women. There should also be proportionate arrangements for representatives of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.
- iii) The members of the Panchayat samiti has to be elected members of the Gram Panchayat. Out of the representatives there should be one Pradhan and one Upa Pradhan at the Gram Panchayat.
- iv) Starting from the day of election, the tenure of a Panchayat is to be 5 years.
- v) The decision when and where a Panchayat will work is to be taken in a meeting. A meeting is to be held every month. If 1/rd of the members are present in the meeting, then a forum will be formed. A notice has to be served seven days prior to the meeting. If any member does not know about the said meeting then it has to be cancelled. An emergent meeting can be called within three days notice. The secretary has to write down the proceedings and the decisions taken in the meeting. An inquiry meeting can be summoned by written request of $1/3$ rd of the members within 15 days.
- vi) The functions of the Panchayat are written down in the form of laws. The functions are mainly developmental, establishment of social justice and related to integrated comfort for the people.
 - The functions for collective life comforts.
 - Public Health, Drainage.
 - Prevention against Contaminating diseases.
 - Drinking water supply, Prevention of water pollution.
 - Construction and Maintenance of Roads.
 - Prevention of encroachment on roads.
 - Reformation of ponds, burial ground, burning ghat, grazing land.
 - Forestation.
 - Registration of birth, death etc.
 - Digging of wells and ponds.

- Guarding public property
 - Collecting taxes etc.
 - Functions for Development and Establishment of Social Justice.
 - Arrangement for cooperative farming, industry and other works.
 - Maintenance of Markets
 - Arrangement for fairs and exhibitions.
 - Arrangements for creating Cottage and Small industries.
 - Initiating projects for animal husbandry, medication of animals, animal reproduction, fishery etc.
 - Constructing and maintaining Libraries.
 - Creating better atmosphere for sports and cultural activities.
 - Distribution of food and other commodities.
 - Developing Irrigation facilities.
 - Developing and Identifying fallow land.
 - Land Reform
 - Use of land and other resources by forming cooperatives.
 - Constructing Rural Houses.
 - Alternative Energy, Social Forestation.
 - Poverty Alleviation.
 - Developmental programmes for women and children.
 - Welfare activities for the Handicapped.
 - Arrangements for professional Training.
 - Directing Adult and Unconventional Education.
 - Welfare for the SCS and STS.
 - Construction and Maintenance of Rural Dispensary.
 - Development for women and children.
 - Rural Electrification.
- vii) Responsibility of the members: The Sabhadhipati and Saha Sabhadhipati of the Zilla Parishad and Sabhapati and Saha Sabhapati of the Panchayat samiti has a lot of power and responsibility. But the responsibility of work is divided among other members as well. The secretary is the head of all the permanent associations

at the district and block level. The Pradhan and Upa-Pradhan were responsible of all work at the Gram Panchayat but for democratic decentralization, the responsibility has been bestowed on the other members of the Gram Panchayat. This has been done by Amendment but it also has been stated that the responsibility of the Pradhan and Upa Pradhan cannot be changed. The responsible members are there only to assist them. They will not enjoy any economic power.

- viii) Licence for Transport, Fee and Toll: The Panchayat can give licences to rickshaw, pulled cart, bullock driver cart with wheel of tyres and other vehicles. It is liable to demand fees for water distribution, fairs, ferry service. The Panchayat can also demand toll tax.
- ix) Budget : The Panchayat has to approve a budget that contains the list of expenditure and costs incurred every year. As this process is too long, the entire process starts in October and is finalized by March. At the time of preparing the budget the audit report is also looked into.
- x) Accounts Record : The Panchayat has to keep and record of its accounts in a binded copy. It is illegal to keep his record in loose sheet. It has to be written in English and Bengali and for Darjeeling, Nepali language has to be used. Pradhan has to sign on the first page of such copy while writing the number of pages in the copy. The Panchayat has to keep all its money in a banu or a Post-office only keeping a small amount at had for small expenses. Only with the approval of the Pradhan or the Upa-Pradhan any amount can be withdrawn from the bank or the Post office, wherever the Panchayat has its account. Both of them has to sign for approval. The secretary has to keep the Pass Book or the Cheque Book. The cost-expenditure account has to be followed up regularly by a committee constituting the secretary, Pradhan, Upa-Pradhan and a member. Only in special cases the Pradhan can take decisions independently to buy any essentials.
- xi) Formal Audit: The Panchayat officer will check the accounts of the Panchayat at least once in an year. A formal audit account has to be maintained regularly. The audit report has to be sent to the Panchayat Pradhan and District level Panchayat Officer within two months after it has been completed. If any discrepancies are found it also has to be reported within two months of the time it has been tabled. The necessary corrections that are to be made also should be intimidated. If there is a serious discipency the auditor can charge a surcharge against the guilty or report it to the District Magistrate.
- xii) Gram Sabha : Every Word of a Panchayat is Called a Gram Sabha. All the voters of the area are members of the Gram Sabha. Every Gram Sabha has to

organise half yearly meetings in May of every year. At least seven days before the meeting people of the area should know about it by whatever means. The accounts has to be presented at the half yearly meetings of the Gram Sabha. The working of the past year and discussion on it is the chief agenda of the yearly meetings. Here, the budget and proposed work of the Panchayat are also discussed. The Pradhan chairs such meetings. In his absence the Upa-Pradhan has to take up the responsibility or any older member of the Panchayat has to preside over the meeting.

Resignation of Members :

Any member can be expelled with directions from the District Magistrate under these conditions.

- 1) If any member after being elected is convicted of any illegal work and has been in prison for more than six months.
- 2) If any information regarding the basic qualification of a needed for election is not met.
- 3) If any member is absent for three consecutive meetings without permission.(4) If a member has not paid any kind of tax.
- 5) If the member is also a member of the Panchayat Samiti or Zilla Parishad.
- 6) If the area from which he is elected is under any Municipality/Corporation. Any member can resign from office for any reason. The day from the BDO accepts the resignation, it becomes functional.

Decisions against Gram Panchayats :

In some cases legal steps are taken against gram Panchayats. According to the Panchayat law in West Bengal in 1973, all the Panchayats is responsible for defined functions. If it is found that a gram panchayat is not working in accordance to the Panchayat law, under the supervision of the Zilla Parishad or the Panchayat Samiti, then the Zilla Parishad can make others to that work. If the Zilla Parishad finds that a Panchayat is not implementing the tax structure as it is in the Panchayat Law, it can direct the Panchayat to do it immediately. If regular meetings of the Gram Panchayat are not held, then too the Zilla Parishad can take significant steps. If the state government finds that any Gram Panchayat has not implemented any directions, it can take drastic steps.

A state government can take steps like dismissing a Gram Panchayat if it finds out that the Panchayat is unable to carry out its responsibilities there are deliberate and continuous errors, it exerts power discriminately or in other cases. But the Panchayat can defend itself.

7.7 Importance of Participation of People

It is very important for the people to participate in the working of the Panchayat. First of all it is necessary for the whole lot of people to be a part of the process if the ideal of democracy is to be fruitfully used. It is the responsibility of the electors to participate in the election process and select a candidate of choice. Second participating in the half yearly and yearly meetings by the Panchayat and knowing about the working of the system, the Panchayat cannot do whatever it wants to. By participation of the people, the schemes and programmes can fruitfully be initiated wherever necessary. Another important reason for the participation is direct participation. The economic resource of the Panchayat is limited. It is lesser than the demand of the people. As the capability is limited, welfare activities can be added up, which enhances the demand for voluntary labour, which in turn helps in qualitative development.

7.8 Effects of Panchayats

Through the Panchayati Raj System has been introduced all over the country but still it has not been successfully functional in all the states. It has been more successful in Karnataka, Kerala and West Bengal than in Bihar and Orissa. The interest in making it more functional also varies from State to State. This is the reason why the effect of a Panchayat is not equally observed. The effect of Panchayat in West Bengal is :

- 1) By locating the problems of the people and making necessary programmes to meet them has made the system more effective in dealing with the demands of the people.
- 2) There has been positive changes in drinking water facilities, water for irrigation, education, health consciousness and services, construction of roads etc.
- 3) There has been significant growth in employment opportunity, agriculture vocational training, income generation etc.
- 4) The process of women emancipation is moving in a faster pace. Their role in decision making, social status, forming self help groups and directing them towards socio-economic development is another significant achievement.
- 5) By decentralizing the developmental process, far away villages have also been getting opportunities and services.
- 6) People have tend to forget that government funds and grants are an impossibility.

7.9 Problems

There is no abnormality in having problems in a system that is functional all over the country. It is normal that there will be a number of problems. If those are identified and analysed in an open mind, it is possible to find solutions to those too. Some problems that are seen in Panchayats are–

- 1) Some of the elected members are illiterate. They find it difficult to read notices keep a track of the accounts etc. They also cannot write down the proceedings of the meetings of the Gram Sabha. But in order to function effectively with responsibility it is important that these above mentioned drawbacks are looked into.
- 2) Many members do not fight an election out of their own choices. It is generally out of pressure from their families or political party that they become members. They are therefore not prepared for the responsibility.
- 3) There are some women members who cannot take decisions independently They are directed by their husbands, fathers in law etc.
- 4) It is necessary that the members after being elected should take training for working as a member. But in many cases even after an year of the election, they do not get the needed training.
- 5) The meetings of the Gram Sabha are not always organized.
- 6) Sometimes there are some panchayats who do not keep economic records straight.
- 7) Some punchayats work very slowly.
- 8) Some women members come for training alongwith their children, which slow down the training process.

7.10 Conclusion

The rural administrature is important to be understood. So tht we know how it operates and what are its different junctions. We also came to know the different challenging situation and social worker. We must think way to solve it. for this we understand the Rural administration structure.

7.11 Exercises

1. What is a Panchayat? Explain on its development and structure.
 2. What are the normal functions of the Panchayat?
 3. What is the role of the Pradhan in directing a Panchayat?
 4. What are the important legislations for the Panchayat? How many members can be expelled?
 5. What are the problems of a Panchayat? What can be done to remove them?
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7.12 References

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Unit 8 □ Rural Economy

Structure

- 8.1 Objective**
- 8.2 Introduction**
- 8.3 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)**
- 8.4 Financial inclusion through regional Rural Bank**
- 8.5 Success of RRBs**
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8.1 Objective

Our learners will develop a concept about Rural Banking system. Co-operative system and other aspects of Rural Economy from this Unit.

8.2 Introduction

Financial inclusion is the availability of banking services at an affordable cost to the disadvantaged and low income groups. In India, the basic concept of financial inclusion is having a saving or current account at any bank. In reality, it includes loans, insurance services and much more, for all members of an economy. An inclusive financial system has several merits. It facilitates efficient allocation of productive resources and thus can potentially

reduce the cost of capital. In addition, access to appropriate financial services can significantly improve the day to day management of finance.

8.3 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)

In India it is an integral part of the rural credit structure. RRBs were established under the provisions of an ordinance promulgated on 26th Sept. 1975 and the RRB Act, 1976 with an objective to ensure sufficient institutional credit for agriculture and other rural sectors. The RRBs mobilize financial resources for rural / semi-urban areas and grant loans and advances mostly to small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans. The area of operation of RRBs is limited to the area as notified by Govt. of India covering one or more districts in the state. RRBs are jointly owned by Govt. of India (GOI), the concerned State Government and sponsor banks. The GOI initiated the process of structural consolidation of RRBs by amalgamating RRBs sponsored by same bank within a state as per the recommendations of the Vyas Committee in the year 2004. The amalgamated RRBs were expected to provide better customer service due to better infrastructure, computerization of branches, pooling of experienced workforce, publicity, marketing efforts and also derive the benefits of a large area of operation, enhanced credit exposure limits and diverse banking activities.

8.4 Financial inclusion through regional Rural Bank

Financial access will attract global market players to our country and that will result in increasing employment and business opportunities. Inclusive growth will act as a source of empowerment and allow people to participate more effectively in the economic and social process. There are 14,475 rural banks in the country of which 2126 (91%) are located in remote rural areas. According to a working paper from the Reserve Bank of India, in the group of 23 states for which a 3-dimensional Index of Financial Inclusion (IFI) has been estimated by using data on 3 dimensions of financial inclusion, Kerala leads with the highest value of Index of Financial Inclusion (IFI). Kerala was the first state to declare Total financial inclusion. Financial inclusion is a policy measure to address the issue of poverty which would ensure avenues for people. It is estimated that globally over two billion people are excluded from access to financial services, of which one third is in India. Access to various financial services enables the poor people to participate in the growth of the economy. Many banks are forced to adopt financial inclusion rather than their own interest. Only few banks are actively involved in financial inclusion to promote economic development. The banks have encountered various problems while adopting financial inclusion, Viz,

Improper repayment, the need for additional workforce, more time consumption, heavy work load, high cost etc. Hence, many banks are not fostering fully fledged financial inclusion plan to accelerate the growth of the country.

8.5 Success of RRBs

The rapid expansion of RRB has helped in reducing substantially the regional disparities in respect of banking facilities in India. The efforts made by RRB in branch expansion, deposit mobilization, rural development and credit deployment in weaker section of rural areas are appreciable. RRB has successfully achieved its objectives by taking banking to door steps of rural households, particularly in banking deprived rural areas, to avail easy and cheaper credit to weaker rural section that are dependent on private lenders, to encourage rural savings for productive activities, to generate employment and to bring down the cost of purveying credit in rural areas. Thus, RRBs are providing the strongest banking network and the Government should take effective remedial steps to make rural banks viable. As per the recent achievement they have not fully utilized their potential, especially in the area of credit disbursement.

The creation of a range of banking entities appears to crowd into the space presently being occupied by the RRBs. Initiatives such as the amendment to the RRB Act, that seek to create a role for private players in RRB ownership appear to have been pushed through, without a wider consultation and consideration of alternative options. Calls for further amalgamation of RRBs to the state level, also can contribute to further distancing them from their original mandate. Sustainable Development through Financial Inclusion RRB's is an important player in Indian financial System because of penetration and the increasing amount of loans and customers. The dream of inclusive growth is still a dream but will be overcome with continual growth of RRBs and effective financial services. RRBs serve the backward section of the society, the rural poor and people belonging to the lower income group. These banks play a significant role in ensuring sustainable development.

8.6 RRBs Outstanding issues and Policy Imperatives

The following major issues need to be addressed by RRBs to scale-up through privatization and further rounds of amalgamation to be moved up in the financial value chain. If so, how is that going to affect their ability to serve their original mandate? How are the emerging entities such as small banks, MUDRA and payment banks positioned in relation to RRBs, now and in the future?

The viability of RRBs :

Is there a need for a modified view to implement strategies of cross subsidization and even more ambitious and alternative accounting frame that takes into account their special charter and area of operations? From the point of view of sustainability RRBs want to be allowed to expand their non-priority sector portfolio as well in view of the asset concentration risk and other low profitability. However, RBI does not allow them to open branches in urban areas.

Investment issues :

RRBs, instead of focusing on lending are content to place funds mobilized through deposits in government and PSU bonds and with their sponsor banks, often in excess of the statutory liquidity ratio. As a result RRBs' investments in government securities and PSU bonds and debentures have increased while they have been hesitant to augment their loan portfolios. What incentives can be created to break this phenomenon and the dependence on sponsorship banks for off-take of the RRBs' investment funds?

Human Resource Issues :

The constant refrain in both the literature as well as from the field is about the two-fold effect of the HR factor, of how the high wage structures are determined by commercial bank rates and skills and nature of personnel are not appropriate for the banking business undertaken by RRBs.

Technology :

A host of technological applications await introduction in the banking system, and with the inevitable time lag, with the RRBs. A case in point is the RBI clearance for mobile applications to be used by RRBs. Finally, regarding Financial Inclusion, while a host of measures and products have been introduced by different RRBs given their strengths and sponsor bank initiatives, an important client has been given short shrift in the quest for profitability. SHGs constitute a natural partner for RRBs badly in need of sustenance. However, what may be required is the development of a critical mass of SHGs in each area, which permits large-scale operations and economies of scale. For this, the support of NRLM and NABARD, as part of a multi-pronged effort could provide the answer. It could also lead on to further scaling up of financial services, as larger lively hood efforts are undertaken. Related to financial inclusion is another important area, that of the BC model, the viability of which is still open to question and renewed efforts need to be made to generate an appropriate business model. Future Challenges for Regional Rural Banks: Even after the positive findings that RRB's are successful in achieving the objective of financial inclusion to a great extent,

still they have to overcome the following challenges to the path of Financial Inclusion: All backward sections and informal sectors should be included up to a large extent Rural people are not much aware of financial inclusion because of illiteracy and the access to financial services should be increased. People consider that financial services are costly and access is difficult because of the several reasons and this thought needs to be addressed.

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development :

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) was established on 12 July 1982 by an Act of the Parliament. NABARD, as a Development Bank, is mandated for providing and regulating credit and other facilities for the promotion and development of agriculture, small scale industries, cottage and village industries, handicrafts and other rural crafts and other allied economic activities in rural areas with a view to promoting integrated rural development and securing prosperity of rural areas, and for matters connected therewith or incidental there to. It aims to development Bank of the Nation for Fostering Rural prosperity and promote sustainable and equitable agriculture and rural development through participative financial and non-financial interventions, innovations, technology and institutional development for securing prosperity

The major functions of NABARD include promotion and development, refinancing, financing, planning, monitoring and supervision.

Non-credit related:

- Credit Planning and Monitoring, Coordination with various agencies and institutions.
- Assist in policy formulation of Government of India, RBI and State Governments on matters related to agricultural credit and rural development.
- Institutional development and capacity building of Cooperatives and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) to strengthen the rural credit delivery system. Statutory inspection of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), State Cooperative Banks and District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs), voluntary inspection of State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (SCARDBs) and their off-site surveillance.
- Promotional and developmental initiatives in the areas of farm, off-farm, micro finance, financial inclusion, Convergence with Govt sponsored programmes.
- Supporting the financial inclusion efforts of Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks.
- Thrust on promotion of livelihood opportunities and Micro Enterprises.

- Capacity Building of Personnel and Board Members of Credit Cooperatives and Staff of Rural Financial Institutions.
- Support to research and development, rural innovations, etc.

Credit Related :

- Refinance to Rural Financial Institutions for investment credit (long term loan) and production and marketing credit (short term loan) purposes for farm and off-farm activities in rural areas.
- Loans to State Governments for developing rural infrastructure and strengthening of the Cooperative Credit Structure
- Loans for warehousing infrastructure to State Governments, State/ Central government Owned/ assisted entities, Cooperatives, Federation of cooperatives, Farmers' Producers Organizations,(FPOs), Federations of Farmers' Collectives, Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) / Cooperative Marketing Societies (CMS) or similar institutions, Corporates/ Companies, Individual entrepreneurs, etc.,
- Direct lending to Cooperatives and Producers' Organization, support to State owned institutions /corporations under NABARD Infrastructure Development Assistance and direct lending to individuals, partnership firms, corporates, NGOs, MFIs, Farmers' collectives etc. under Umbrella Programme for Natural Resource Management (UPNRM)
- Pass through agency of select Government of India Capital Investment Subsidy Schemes.

8.7 Major Challenges of Rural Banking

By 2013, banks have to cover all unbanked villages with population of more than 2000. There are about 73,000 such villages that have no formal banking channel. RBI wants that over the next five years, villages with a population of less 2000 should also have basic banking facility by way of brick and mortar branches or through business correspondents (BCs). –

The sheer numbers of the mandate is mind-boggling. Nearly 200,000 BCs / CSPs (Customer Service Points) would need to be deployed by 2013. More than 4,000 branches will have to be opened in unbanked villages along with 10 crore nofrills accounts. Banks also plan

to issue over 30 million KCCs and about 7 million GCCs by March 2013. The overall costs to the banks for the financial inclusion would be Rs.3,000 to Rs.4,000 crore pa. Banks would have to outsource large part from technology providers to identifying BCs - To supplement the efforts of the existing players, RBI is examining permitting industrial houses and big corporations to set up banks. While this will help spread banking across the country, the concerns of the RBI are conflict of interest, risk of funds being diverted to affiliates of the industrial houses, concentration of economic power, likely political affiliations undermining the independence and neutrality of banks as arbiters of credit allocation to the real sectors of economy, potential for regulatory capture, governance, safety net issues, etc. But in view of the large developmental needs of the economy, there is need for large capital investments in the banking sector.

Providing institutional credit to the rural poor and thereby freeing them from the clutches of the money lenders is a hard nut to crack for the policy makers. The issue needs serious attention. Actually, without adequate provisions of credit to rural sector, it is not possible to think of expanding rural banking in the country. In fact, rural credit and rural banking have become synonyms in the Indian context. It is now essential to replace conventional credit mechanism with innovative credit mechanism in the rural sector.

Another issue is related to no-frills accounts. No-frills savings account is an innovative product that has the potential to inculcate the habit of saving among the rural poor. The product has not been successful. On the demand side, there is a lack of pressure from the bottom and on supply side, banks seem to be least interested to market the same due to the low profitability attached to the product. SBI with its vast presence in rural areas is making efforts using mobile technology and RFID. The SBI – India Post Alliance is case in point for widening the banking habits among the rural poor. More such innovative approaches involving more banks are required to widen the net.

On technology front banks have achieved a major milestone with almost all bank branches in CBS platform. All commercial banks have progressed far in automation of their core services. However, banking reaches only 40% of the population. There are vast areas of rural India which are still unbanked. This has resulted in more than 60% of the financial transactions being cash based

One of the major issues related to rural banking is the customization of the products offered by various commercial banks. Most of the banking products have been designed keeping in mind the urban and metro customers.

Rural banking requires more manpower for distribution of banking services. For example, while about 30 bank employees may be required to do micro-finance business of

Rs.1 crore, SME of similar size would require only one or few bank employees. It has its own implications in terms of cost and the profitability of the bank branches which operate in rural sector of the country.

The issue of inequality in rural banking is one of the major concerns. Policies of financial liberalization have worsened regional inequalities in rural banking in India.

While India takes pride in its GDP growth rate, people below poverty line continue to languish. About 24% of Indian population is in this category. 60% of the population and 51% of the cultivator population are out of the ambit of the banking system. Apart from this poverty issue, persons with banking relationships are also not at an acceptable level. The number of bank accounts can easily be doubled through vigorous financial inclusion efforts. While actions have already been initiated through micro-finance and other initiatives, there are challenges involved like suitable delivery models, the reaching out process, transaction costs, etc.

More research and analysis are needed to make financial inclusion a success. Otherwise, India could be missing out on its demographic advantage.

8.8 Role of Co-operatives in Rural Development

Co-operation is a special way of doing business that asserts the principle of equity and quality. It is based on the motto, "each for all and all for each:". Co-operation is applied in the solution of many problems of varied economic activities such as production, distribution banking, marketing dairying etc. Co-operatives are the outcome of common economic needs of their promoters. They are not charitable institutions. Co-operatives seek to help those who are willing to better their economic condition through self-help and mutual help.

Co-operation refers to the association of the weak, the powerless and the poor to achieve the advantages, which are available for the powerful and the rich. A co-operative society is a voluntary association and all are welcome to join it. Every member of the society has equal rights and equal responsibilities. The association is for mutual benefit and help and not for getting profit.

It is an economic institution for the promotion of economic interests of members. It suits to all political and economic systems. It has a vital role to play in the developing countries. Such countries have high degree of illiteracy, social oppression, ill-health, problem of women and children. Co-operation is visualized as a potent instrument to play a significant role in the socio-economic transformation of such societies.

A co-operative society can be organized to satisfy the common economic, social and cultural needs of the members.

Co-operative movement made its first appearance in England. It was started to give relief to persons exploited during the industrial revolution. The industrial revolution brought a separate segment called working class of the people, who were being exploited. The co-operative Credit Structure consists of two wings — Short-term and long-term. Short-term structure consists of State co-operative (apex body) then District co-operative Central Banks (intermediate level) and primary Agricultural Credit Societies (base level). Long-term structure is as follows. State level Land Development Banks (Apex body) and Primary Land Development Banks and branches of SLDBs at the field level.

Under the Indian Five Year Plans co-operatives have been provided with the opportunity to become progressively the principal basis of organization in several branches of rural life. Notably, some of the areas where co-operatives plays a major role in the field of rural development are small industry, marketing, processing, distribution and provision of essential commodities for local communities.

a) Co-operative Finance :

The primary agricultural credit societies have covered more than 98% of the villages. Their membership is about 7 crores. Universal membership has now been accepted as the policy of these societies. The weaker sections viz. small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans are encouraged to become the members of these societies. The primary Land Development Banks are functioning at Taluk/Block levels and they provide long term development finance. The resource pattern and the level of lending of these co-operative credit institutions (both short-term and long-term credit institutions) at the grass-root level show that now they are capable of meeting around 40% of the total agricultural credit requirements and thereby have emerged as the single largest institutional infrastructure for rural development. The co-operative credit agencies have helped to reduce the burden of rural indebtedness and exploitation of money lenders. They also helped to increase agricultural production with the provision of cheap finance, supply of inputs like improved seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, tools and other services. About one to one half of their total finance is provided to the weaker section. These co-operative credit agencies co-ordinate with IRDP in helping the weaker sections.

b) Marketing and processing co-operatives

The defects in agricultural marketing can be solved by building up appropriate institutional arrangements. Marketing co-operatives at Taluk/Mandi level are

formed to improve the input and output marketing and allied marketing services. A network of marketing co-operatives are popularized for marketing of specific commodities and for general purposes since the beginning of second five year plan. The co-operative marketing structure covering all important agricultural markets in the country, with the National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation at the helm.

Co-operative sugar factories produce about 50% of the country's total production of sugar. The sugar factories have made socio-economic consequences in their area and helped for rural development.

Co-operative movement in India :

In the Indian economic planning and economic scenario in between the public sector and private sector, the co-operative sector occupies an honourable and significant place. The movement was started in 1904 and has completed its hundred years of useful service. The co-operative movement of India has a record of achievements and failings. It has number of problems to confront.

Achievements of Cooperatives during post independence period are :

- i) Establishment of large sized multi-purpose societies and Large multi-purpose agricultural Societies (LMPAS).
- ii) Widening of the capital base of the PACBs by substantial share capital by the government.
- iii) Introduction and popularization of crop loan system whereby loans are given on the strength of standing crops and not on the assets of the members.
- iv) Including a short portion in the short-term credit for consumption purpose also.
- v) Agricultural credit societies have been reorganized by a calculated policy of liquidation of weak societies and merger of other societies,
- vi) In some states like Tamil Nadu the entire rural distribution is entrusted to the PACBs in Tamil Nadu have opened Kesosene banks for continuous and easy distribution of Kesosene.
- vii) Primary Agricultural and Rural Development Banks (LDBs) have stepped up very much their lending and also have diversified their lending. Under IRDP they lend to landless agricultural labourers. They also lend for sheep breeding, poultry and pig rearing, besides for plantation, purchase of truck, van etc.
- viii) Not only 50% of total sugar production but also 60% of total fertilizer distribution in the country is handled by the co-operatives.

- ix) The consumer co-operatives are now functioning as a backbone of public distribution system in distributing goods.
- x) The National co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC), a statutory body established in 1963, for the planned Development of co-operatives, the NABARD established in 1982 as an adjunct to RBI to give massive support to co-operative credit have very much helped the co-operative development.
- xi) India has recorded high milk production ranking number one in the total production in the world following the success of Anand Milk Union Ltd. (AMUL) under the excellent guidance given to the nation by Dr. Verghese Kunen. The role of the cooperative Milk producers Societies in the milk production is commendable.

Problems of Co-operative Movement

- i) The biggest problem confronting the co-operatives is the problem of overdues, disinclination on the part of the borrowers to return the loan amount has created high overdues at the level of PACBs. And it is reflected in the level of District Central Co-operative Banks and State Apex Co-operative banks.
- ii) All political parties make tall promise of writing off of agricultural debt of co-operatives from time to time.
- iii) Co-operative movement in India is under the state dominance and making it a truly self-reliant movement. has become a problem.
- iv) The co-operative movement is dominated by vested interests.
- v) There is lack of member involvement in co-operatives.
- vi) Lack of leadership hinders development of co-operatives,
- vii) Professional management in co-operatives is still a distant dream.
- viii) No proper training has been given to co-operative personnel at all levels.
- ix) There has been uneven development of co-operatives between different states of India.
- x) Co-operative movement of India has by and large remained as co-operative credit movement and the progress of non-credit co-operative have not been very much.

In view of the glowing success of cooperatives in Israel as well as the back-lustre progress of the movement in India, one can easily infer that co-operative movement can only succeed if it becomes truly a people's movement and is not something imposed upon people from above. Simultaneously, there should be provision for extensive training as well as organizational discipline.

8.9 Role of Industries in Rural Development

Simply stated, Industry means conversion of agricultural raw materials or other products into a different product with the help of small or large machinery. In case of industrial production there is a qualitative change of the inputs in the production process due to application of human labour and machinery. For example, we may sight the case of generation of electricity from coal, production of steel from Iron ore, production of thread from raw cotton and production of cloth from thread etc.

Industry can broadly be divided into two categories- i). manufacture, i.e. industrially processing raw materials into goods and (ii) construction, i.e., construction of homes, roads, bridges, canals etc. by which we get new houses, bridges etc. in the society.

Industry can also be divided into the two classes on the basis of labour market (i) Small Scale and Cottage Industry which are organized by family labour and (ii) Large factories organized on the basis of hired labour. Actually land market affects primarily agriculture sector, Product Market affects industrial sector, but the effect of labour market is spread over both Agricultures, Industries as well as society as a whole.

Industrialization increases productivity by intensively using more capital, as a result of which National Income increases. Hence the term industrialization is used interchangeably with the process of development. In reality industrialization deeply affects socio-economic condition of a country.

8.10 Agriculture and Industrialization

The relation between Agriculture and Industrialization development is not at all antagonistic in nature. In fact they are very closely linked. The increase in agricultural productivity is a pre-condition for industrialization. Unless the agriculture is modernized or improved the process of industrialization in Less Developed Countries (LDC) is bound to be very slow. This is because, unless agriculture is modernized there will be lack of effective demand for industrial goods due to the fact that majority of the people live in rural areas, who have meager purchasing power. If the income of the people living in rural area increases due to improvement of agriculture, the industry will not face lack of demand. On the other hand unless there is progress of industry due to industrialization, there will not be much improvement of agriculture. This is because modern method of agriculture production involves use of machinery and other industrial products like chemical fertilizers etc.

Moreover, industrialization also helps to remove excess labour force that exist in rural areas. In the short run agriculture and industry is often thought as mutually competing with each other. This is because if state helps one sector the other sector remains deprived. From long run point of view agriculture and industry are complementary to each other. Historically, there are so many examples of agriculture development vastly benefiting the process of industrialization. In fact agriculture and industrialization are mutually dependent. No nation-however developed may it be industrially can progress very far without striking a balance between agriculture and industry.

Actually there are some industries, that depend entirely on agriculture. For instance sugar industry, Jute industry, cotton textiles industry etc. are based on agricultural raw materials. Agriculture supplies food and other necessities of life to the whole nation which also includes the industrial labour. If the supply of food etc. from industry is insufficient, the prices of food product will increase leading to industrial unrest. Industrial production might suffer as a result.

On the other hand, there are some industries which directly help in increasing agriculture productivity. Fertilizer, Tractor industry, Insecticide industry etc. fall within this group. With the help of the products of this industries agriculture can increase its production and cope with the increased demand for agriculture goods from industry and its works force.

How Industrialization helps Agricultural Development

We are now in a position to enumerate the various ways in which industrialization help agricultural development:

- i. Improvement of agriculture requires scientific cultivation. Scientific cultivation involves use of necessary machineries. Supply of this machine depends on industrialization. Not only that these machineries require to be repaired from time to time and here again industrialization comes to the rescue.
- ii. Industrialization is also necessary for use of agricultural raw materials. One can turn these raw materials into industrial product, which may be exported and might earn valuable foreign exchange.
- iii. The agricultural labour who loose their job due to increased use of agricultural machines as well as the huge disguised unemployed in agriculture sectors can be taken away from agriculture sector to industrial sector with the progress of industrialization. Removal of the excess labour in agriculture will strengthen the base of agriculture, thereby initiating further agriculture development. So, one can conclude. that there is a close relationship between industrialization and agricultural development.

How agriculture sector helps industry

- i) Agriculture supplies food etc to the growing urban population, majority of which are industrial workers.
- ii) Agriculture provides a major source of demand for industrial product.
- iii) By exporting agriculture product, necessary capital goods can be imported.
- iv) The surplus income generated in agriculture sector can be a useful source of fund for industrialization. If the process of industrialization is not coupled with agriculture development, the country may face various problems like balance of payment crisis, inflation, erosion of social values etc.

8.11 Importance of Cottage Industries in Indian Economy

At first sight, the establishment and expansion of Small Scale Industries (SSI) in an age of large-scale production might appear to be absolutely meaningless and non-sensical. But one must remember that even in highly industrialized nations, SSI acquire an important place. For example in UK, SSI account for 19% of the National product and 29% of the working force. In Japan SSI constitute 80% of total industrial enterprises. In India also SSI have been allotted an important place in the 5 year plans, primarily because of their relatively 'highly employment potentiality and low social cost.

Employment potentiality of SSI is one of the main reasons for giving great importance to the development of this sector. In comparison to Large Scale Industries these industries are highly labour intensive and low capital intensive. Since, like many other LDCs India suffer from inadequate capital and huge unemployment, the SSI are more suitable to tackle the problem of unemployment more effectively than highly capital intensive but low labour intensive in large scale industries. Many of the Indian farmers can not earn their living from their un-economic or inadequate land holdings. In off seasons their main source of income is provided by these SSIs. Without this side income from these industries, marginal farmers and landless agriculture labour face no other 'alternative but starvation.

8.12 Rural Smartness

At last Rural smartness we must now understand a term “ Rural Smartness”. The concept of rural smartness is still vague, and just starting to gain some attention in the academic literature (Cunha et al., 2020; Zavratinik et al., 2018), we derived a definition from the

definition of urban smartness that is a more established area of research. In this paper, we refer to one of the most cited definitions of urban smartness by Caragliu et al. (2011): “We believe a city to be smart when *investments in human and social capital and traditional (transport) and modern (ICT) communication infrastructure fuel sustainable economic growth and a high quality of life, with a wise management of natural resources, through participatory governance*”.

Three main aspects are key in the definition above: the goals (i.e., sustainable economic growth and high quality of life), the resources (i.e., human capital, social capital, and communication infrastructure), and the process (i.e., participatory governance). We include these three aspects in the definition of rural smartness as well.

8.12 Recommendation

Following are some of the recommendations for revitalizing rural banking.

- Since RRBs have low cost of administration, they should be revitalized as they have the potential to serve the credit needs of rural people in the best way.
- Rural credit market should be restructured and renovated to suit the specific requirements of the people. Micro credit approach is an effective tool for resolving issues related to rural credit such as non recovery of loans and for bringing more number of rural poor into the institutional credit net. Though micro financial institutions play important role in rural banking, still the role played by the commercial banks, cooperative banks and RRBs cannot be undermined.
- Norms related to priority sector lending must be enforced meticulously so that people belonging to poor strata of the society can get rid of money lenders and other informal sources of credit which are highly exploitative in nature. Penalties must be imposed on the banks which fail to meet their targets regarding priority sector lending programs.
- Problem of chronic rural indebtedness cannot be solved merely by changing banking policies. Agrarian reforms are required which require government intervention.
- No-frills accounts should be promoted through various marketing strategies. It will create demand for these accounts among rural poor and result in greater financial inclusion. RBI must instruct banks including foreign banks operating in India to promote no-frills account as a part of their social responsibility.

- Banks should customize their products to serve the people living in villages as most of the banking products have been designed to serve urban and metro customers.
- For rural banking, public – private partnership can produce wonderful results. ICICI Bank’s efforts in this area have already attracted the attention of policy makers and banking experts.

8.13 Conclusion

By now we know that enhancement of Rural Economy is very important for the growth of the Rural Societies. We also became aware of Rural Smartness. Its characteristics can be translated to improve the rural business ecosystem. Promotion of cottage industries and Self Help Groups can also be effective in the augmentation of our Rural Economy.

8.14 Exercise

1. Discuss about Regional Rural Banks (RRBs).
2. What are the major challenges of rural banking?
3. Discuss the role of Co-operatives in Rural Development.
4. What should be the role of Industries in Rural Development?
5. Discuss the importance of Cottage Industries in Indian Economy.
6. Discuss the term Rural Smartness.

8.15 Reference

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Unit 9 □ Urban Development

Structure

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9.1 Objective

In this Unit we will understand the concept of Urbanization. We will also get an idea about Migration.

9.2 Introduction

Definition of a Town or City in India, the demographic and economic indexes are important in defining specific areas as town or city. The definitional parameters of an urban area in India have undergone several changes and modifications over the years. The following definition of town adopted in 1901 census was used until 1961. a) Every municipality, cantonment and all civil lines (not included in a municipality), and b) Every other continuous collection of houses permanently inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, which the provincial superintendent of census may decide to treat as a town. The main criterion for describing any area or settlement as urban was its administrative set-up and size and not the economic characteristics. As a consequence of this definition many of the towns in reality were considered only as overgrown villages. In 1961 the 'urban area' was redefined taking into account the economic characteristics in addition to other administrative and demographic features. The definition adopted in 1961 census was also used in 1971 and 1981. And it remained unchanged in 1991 and 2001 also. According to this definition an urban area is: a) a place which is either a municipal corporation or a municipal area, or under a town committee or a notified area committee or cantonment board, or b) any place which satisfies the following criteria of: Patterns of Urbanisation z a minimum of 5,000 persons z at least 75 percent of the working occupations are non-agricultural z a density of not less than 1,000 persons per square mile, and z a place should have certain pronounced urban characteristics and amenities such as newly found industrial areas, large housing settlements, places of tourist importance and civic amenities.

(<https://msbrijuniversity.ac.in/assets/uploads/newsupdate/Unit-4.pdf>)

Population Census in India classifies urban settlement into six size classes as per the limits indicated below.

Population Size	Category
100,000 and more	Class I
50,000 to 100,000	Class II
20,000 to 50,000	Class III
10,000 to 20,000	Class IV
5,000 to 10,000	Class V
Less than 5,000	Class VI

The number of urban centres has doubled while urban population has become eight-fold.

Definition of Urban Places (Indian Scenario):

In India the definition of urban remained more or less same for the period 1901-1951. However in 1961 census, several modifications were made the definition of town adopted for the 1961 census was much more rigorous and further, this new definition was followed all over the country.

Indian Census definition of urban area in census of India, 2001 two types of town was identified

Statutory towns:

The first category of urban units is known as Statutory Towns. These towns are notified under law by the concerned State/UT Government and have local bodies like municipal corporations, municipalities, municipal committees, etc., irrespective of their demographic characteristics as reckoned on 31st December 2009. Examples: Vadodara (M Corp.), Shimla (M Corp.) etc. All places with municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee declared by state law.

Census towns:

The second category of Towns (as in item 2 above) is known as Census Town. These were identified on the basis of Census 2001 data.

City/Town:

according to Census of India (2011), places which satisfy following criteria can be defined as town

- a) Any place with a Municipality, Corporation or Cantonment area, Notified town area.
- b) A minimum population of 5000.
- c) At least 75% of male working population engaged in non agricultural activities.
- d) A density of population of at least 400 persons per square kilometer

Urban Agglomeration (UA):

An urban agglomeration is a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining outgrowths (OGs), or two or more physically contiguous towns together with or without outgrowths of such towns

An Urban Agglomeration must consist of at least a statutory town and its total population (i.e. all the constituents put together) should not be less than 20,000 as per the 2001 Census. In varying local conditions, there were similar other combinations which have been treated as urban agglomerations satisfying the basic condition of contiguity. Examples: Greater Mumbai UA, Delhi UA, etc

Out Growths (OG):

an out Growth (OG) is a viable unit such as a village or a hamlet or an enumeration block made up of such village or hamlet and clearly identifiable in terms of its boundaries and location.

Some of the examples are railway colony, university campus, port area, military camps, etc., which have come up near a statutory town outside its statutory limits but within the revenue limits of a village or villages contiguous to the town.

While determining the outgrowth of a town, it has been ensured that it possesses the urban features in terms of infrastructure and amenities such as pucca roads, electricity, taps, drainage system for disposal of waste water etc. educational institutions, post offices, medical facilities, banks etc. and physically contiguous with the core town of the UA. Examples: Central Railway Colony (OG), Triveni Nagar (N.E.C.S.W.) (OG), etc. Each such town together with its outgrowth(s) is treated as an integrated urban area and is designated as an 'urban agglomeration'.

(https://www.academia.edu/42295236/Urbanisation_in_India_Causes_Growth_Trends_Patterns_Consequences_and_Remedial_Measures)

9.3 Urbanization

Urbanization, simply defined, is the shift from a rural to an urban society, and involves an increase in the number of people in urban areas during a particular year. Urbanization is the outcome of social, economic and political developments that lead to urban concentration and growth of large cities, changes in land use and transformation from rural to metropolitan pattern of organization and governance.

(https://www.populationenvironmentresearch.org/pern_files/papers/Nsiah-Gyaabah_contribution.pdf).

Large cities, towns and even small neighborhoods do not spring up overnight. They are the result of careful planning by civil and design engineers, project managers, architects, environmental planners and surveyors. The integration of these disciplines is known as urban development. Urban development is a system of residential expansion that creates cities. Residential areas are the primary focus of urban development. Urban development occurs by expansion into unpopulated areas and/or the renovation of decaying regions.

9.3.1 Natural Expansion

Population growth in major cities requires expansion. Urban developers look to neighboring natural territories to build needed housing and recreational areas. Natural expansion is the

creation of residential areas in undeveloped or underdeveloped regions. Natural expansion requires the destruction of the wilderness. However, urban planners must work closely with environmental protection agencies to ensure that protected wildlife and plant life are not destroyed.

9.3.2 Urban Renovation

In extremely populated areas natural expansion is not always possible. If a large city is surrounded by other cities, there is no place for the larger city to expand into. In this case urban planners look to renovate decaying neighborhoods, obsolete industrial districts, and other unused spaces. On a much larger scale than natural expansion, urban renovation requires the compliance of city-dwellers. City planners and urban developers carefully consider the needs of the population in renovating urban areas.

9.3.3 Sustainable Development

Sustainable development seeks to establish a balance between human needs and environmental preservation. Urban planners consider maintaining sustainable development in expanding and renovating urban areas. When an urban area expands into wildlife regions, much care is taken to integrate the wilderness with the developing city. Sustainable development in urban expansion focuses on curtailing the city's production of pollution, increasing the availability of recycling facilities, and focusing on the efficient usage of alternative energies.

When an urban area is renovated, urban developers enact sustainable development by integrating alternative energies into the city's power grid, removing pollution producing facilities, reusing building materials, and improving existing recycling facilities.

9.3.4 Difficulties

Urban development is a time consuming and expensive process. It requires joint efforts between organizations, institutions and individuals. It requires major funding by governments, corporations and individuals. The development of urban areas through renovation and expansion require major transformations of existing neighborhoods, industries, transportation systems, sewage and waste management systems, technologies and cultures.

Urban developers must find a balance not only in preserving the natural environment and the development of a large city, but also in maintaining the culture and atmosphere of the original city. For example in the aftermath of hurricane Katrina urban developers in New Orleans are considering how to build a city safe from natural disasters, but also retain the vibrancy and culture of the famous city.

9.3.5 Criticisms

While urban development is a necessity as global populations grow, there are many criticisms of the system. Many consider the external influences of the government and urban planner's

to be detrimental to the development or renovation of urban areas. Critics of these external influences argue that the inhabitants of cities should have more influence in the renovation and development of their neighborhoods. Because urban planning is focused on future development, many argue that the field ignores current problems. (<https://bizfluent.com/info-8136057-solutions-solving-urban-sprawl.html>)

9.3.6 Trends of Urbanization

Today, some 56% of the world's population – 4.4 billion inhabitants – live in cities. This trend is expected to continue. By 2050, with the urban population more than doubling its current size, nearly 7 of 10 people in the world will live in cities. With more than 80% of global GDP generated in cities, urbanization can contribute to sustainable growth if managed well by increasing productivity, allowing innovation and new ideas to emerge. However, the speed and scale of urbanization brings challenges, including meeting accelerated demand for affordable housing, well-connected transport systems, and other infrastructure, basic services, as well as jobs, particularly for the nearly 1 billion urban poor who live in informal settlements to be near opportunities. Conflicts are on the rise, resulting in 60% of forcibly displaced people living in urban areas.

Once a city is built, its physical form and land use patterns can be locked in for generations, leading to unsustainable sprawl. The expansion of urban land consumption outpaces population growth by as much as 50%, which is expected to add 1.2 million km² of new urban built up area to the world in the three decades. Such sprawl puts pressure on land and natural resources, resulting in undesirable outcomes; cities consume two thirds of global energy consumption and account for more than 70% of greenhouse gas emissions. Cities play an increasingly important role in tackling climate change, because their exposure to climate and disaster risk increases as they grow. Almost half a billion urban residents live in coastal areas, increasing their vulnerability to storm surges and sea level rise. In the 136 biggest coastal cities, there are 100 million people – or 20% of their population – and \$4.7 trillion in assets exposed to coastal floods. Around 90% of urban expansion in developing countries is near hazard-prone areas and built through informal and unplanned settlements.

9.4 Situation during Covid 19

Cities are also in the frontline of combating epidemics. Cities across the globe are currently being tested to the extreme with the COVID-19 pandemic. It is impacting not only public health but also the economy and social fabric. Simultaneously a health crisis, social crisis, and economic crisis, COVID-19 is laying bare how well cities are planned and managed

and the impact this is having on the extent to which each city is able to function – or not – especially during times of crisis.

COVID-19 is a massive challenge for cities on the frontline, rich and poor alike. The measures taken to control the spread of the virus are having massive implications on cities due to their economic structure, their preparedness for such a crisis – especially the state of their public health and service delivery systems – and the extent to which their population’s health and livelihoods are vulnerable, all of which are a function of the effectiveness of their urban governance systems. In normal times, there might be many attributes that cities strive to compete on and excel at the global level, including livability, competitiveness, and sustainability, but in any given day and especially in a time of crisis, a city must function well for its citizens. Building cities that “work” – inclusive, healthy, resilient, and sustainable – requires intensive policy coordination and investment choices. National and local governments have an important role to play to take action now, to shape the future of their development, to create opportunities for all. (<https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/urbandevelopment/overview#1>)

India’s urban population has grown by 32% from 2001 to 2011 as compared to 18% growth in total population of the country.

- [1] As per Census 2011, 31% of the country’s population (377 million people) live in cities, and contribute to 63% of the country’s GDP.
- [2] The urban population is projected to grow up to 600 million by 2031.2 With increasing urban population, the need for providing better infrastructure and services in cities is increasing.
- [3] The government has introduced several schemes to address different urban issues. These include the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Smart Cities Mission, Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Housing for All (Urban) (PMAY-U), and Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban).

<https://prcindia.org/theprsblog/financing-urban-development>

9.5 Concept and Function of Urban Local Bodies

Introduction of local government in India in urban areas dates back to the British times. The system of local self-government was introduced in all provinces under the control of the British in the late 19th century, mainly through the initiative of Lord Ripon. The objective of such local self-government was to satisfy the aspirations of the local people in their governance and also a genuine desire on the part of the British bureaucrats to help establish institutions which could undertake local development functions, which the bureaucracy of

the period was not in a position to undertake. Most of the features and forms of urban local government which we find in our country now, were introduced into our country at the turn of the century by the British. The main feature of all these urban local governments is that they attempt to give an amount of autonomy to the people of the local area in which they operate, in terms of managing their own civic needs as also to get the cooperation of the local people in the management of local affairs. Raising of local resources to finance local government activities is also one of the essential features of this system of urban local Government. Development of a democratic leadership at the local level is also one of the objectives of this system of urban local self-government.

The most important feature of the urban local bodies is that in most instances they are elected bodies. For the purpose of elections the local areas in which each body operates is divided into wards and from each ward a councillor is elected to the council of the local body. These elected councillors, from the council of the local body, elect the Mayor or chairman. Usually the Mayor or chairman is the Chief Executive of the local body. Most urban local bodies have various committees to assist the Mayor or chairman in his functions. There are committees for such functions as personnel recruitment, taxation appeals, purchases etc. The constitution of these committees and their functions are usually prescribed in the Municipalities Act of the State. All urban local government bodies are assisted in their day-to-day operations by an executive wing, headed by the Commissioner of the Corporation or Municipality. The Municipal Commissioners are usually officers of the IAS cadre in the bigger Municipalities and most corporations. In other Municipalities, the commissioners are usually government servants belonging to a separate service and deputed to the Municipalities by the State Governments. The Municipalities have their own staff for performing the host of functions that they have to perform in the local area and these staff are recruited by the local bodies themselves.

Functions : Urban local bodies perform certain basic civic functions in the local area. Some of them however do get into the area of remunerative commercial functions, but these instances are rare. The most important civic functions performed by urban local bodies are :

1. Sanitation - Disposal of solid waste generated in local area; provision of sewerage services; cleanlines of local areas.
2. Water supply.
3. Public Health - Registration of births and deaths; provision of burial grounds and crematoria; preventive vaccination; control of communicable diseases; basic health and family planning services.
4. Animal control in urban areas.

5. Town planning and Regulation of building construction.
6. Zoning of areas into residential, commercial and industrial; regulation of industrial and commercial development in the urban areas.

The urban local bodies have staff trained for these various functions in different areas and each functional area is organised into a department headed by an officer trained in the area. The health functions are usually supervised by a Health Officer and the building regulations are enforced by the Town Planning Department headed by a Town Planner. In most states, there is a local Fund Audit department which audits the spending of funds by the Municipalities and Corporations. The act dealing with these local bodies also lays down restrictions on the extent of powers enjoyed by these local bodies.

Though in most cases, the decision of the Council of the local body is final, in certain instances, the State Governments do require the decisions of the local bodies to be approved by them before they are acted upon. Government of the states also reserve the right in certain circumstances to supersede the local bodies and appoint Special officers to perform the duties of the council. This right is usually exercised if there has been a misuse of powers by the local body.

The functions mentioned above are those which are performed by all the local bodies. They are basic civic functions which any local body has to perform. In addition, some of the bigger local bodies do perform certain remunerative functions which help them to earn revenue for their other local government functions. For example, certain local bodies, like the Corporation of Bombay, run local bus services and many local bodies distribute electricity within their local areas. Such commercial activities help to fetch non-tax revenue for these local bodies.

One of the objectives of these urban local bodies is to raise local resources for the running of local government. Most local bodies in urban areas have certain definite sources of revenue. The most important sources of revenue for local bodies are :

1. Property Tax : The most prolific source of revenue for local bodies in India is the property tax on urban property and it is the mainstay of local government revenues.
2. Entertainment Tax: This is levied by the State Governments on all entertainments in urban and rural areas and the proceeds of this tax are passed on to the local bodies.
3. Profession Tax: This is levied in most local areas on professionals practising any profession in that area or employed in that area.
4. Octroi Duties: These are a good source of income to local bodies in some states

like Maharashtra. The urban local bodies are empowered by the State Government to levy a charge on any goods entering their jurisdiction for sale or use. This levy is called octroi.

5. **Feed:** Fees for various services rendered by the urban local bodies also contribute to the exchequer of these bodies. Fees are collected for such services or provision of water supply drainage, etc. and also for the issue of licences for different purposes, like the issue of building permits, issue of licences for running industries, commercial establishments, keeping of animals etc.

9.6 Structure and Composition of Urban Local Government

The forms of urban local government are as follows :

1. Municipal Corporation
2. Municipalities / Municipal Council
3. Notified Area Authority / Town Area Committee
4. Cantonment Board
5. Township

All states have legislation dealing with urban local government as its the case with the system of rural local government, since local government is a State subject. Most urban areas are demarcated into Municipal Corporations, Municipalities and Town Panchayats, based on population criteria, which vary among the states. Usually, large cities with populations above 10 lakhs are constituted as Corporations and the biggest in India are those of Bombay and Calcutta. Cities with lower population limits (usually below 10 lakhs but above 50,000) one constituted as Municipalities and population centres with a population above 5,000 but below 50,000 are constituted as Town Panchayats. Though all these bodies perform local government functions there are differences in the scope of their services and the administrative organization of these different types of local bodies in urban areas. We need to mention two more types of urban local bodies in India, namely Townships and Cantonment Boards. Townships are constituted in some special urban areas like hill resorts, industrial areas etc., and the essential difference between the municipality and township is that while the members of the municipality are elected by the people, the township committees are not truly representative of the people. The objective is to cater to the special needs of certain areas; but the way it is implemented is quite against the democratic spirit of local self-government. In areas where the military has a predominant presence. namely in the military cantonment areas, the urban local government is called a Cantonment Board, and though there are elected chairmen and

members for such Cantonment Boards, their powers are somewhat restricted when compared to other Municipalities and Corporations.

Municipal Corporation : The topmost among urban local government is the municipal corporation; topmost, because of the greater autonomy it enjoys compared to other forms of local government. A corporation is established by the special statute passed by the state legislature. The corporation of Union territories are set up by the statute of the Union parliament.

Municipalities! Municipal Council : These are governed by the Municipal Acts of the States. This form of urban government is essentially for the towns. The functions are classified into two groups; namely, obligatory and discretionary. The failure to perform obligatory functions by the municipal council will end and in its dissolution. The discretionary functions are performed, depending upon the resources of the municipal council.

Notified Area Authority : Connected with the municipal council are the Notified Area Committee and Town Area Committee. The Notified Area Committees cannot be compared with the municipalities but are concerned with newly developing towns. The establishment of this committee is notified in the government gazette. This is a nominated body. The committee has a three-year tenure and is nominated by the state government. Generally, the committee is set up to meet the civic needs of the developing towns. It has to work within the prescribed limits of the Municipal Act, subject to those provisions as are notified in the government gazette. This entirely nominated body functions in almost the same manner as the other municipalities and tax on buildings and octroi are the main sources of its revenue. Some sections of the Municipal Act are applied to the areas, and the affairs of the area are administered by the committee.

Cantonment Board : The cantonments are centrally administered areas and are placed under the direct administrative control of the Ministry of Defence. Another feature of this form of urban local government is the severely restricted role allowed to the elective element. The cantonment boards are constituted under the Cantonment Act, 1924. The cantonments are grouped into three classes as follows:

1. Class I Cantonments, where the civil population exceeds 10,000.
2. Class II Cantonments, where the civil population is between 2,500 and 10,000.
3. Class III Cantonments, where the civil population is less than 2,500.

Township : The township has been established with a specific purpose and is mostly outside the existing towns. The township form is bureaucratic, unlike the other forms of local government. This is argued in favour of the project population who need a high standard of services and facilities.

Most of the public sector undertaking establish townships for their employees. The outlay on the townships form nearly 11 % of the investment on public sector undertakings.

The characteristics of the township are :

1. These are entirely planned.
2. Maintenance and services in the township area are of higher quality than generally provided by the municipal bodies.
3. These services and facilities are financed by the industry.
4. There is unsystematic development of the adjoining area.

There is uncontrolled and haphazard growth of slums and substandard housing around the township.

9.7 Nagarpalika Bill and 74th Amendment of the Constitution

In August 1989, the Government of India brought forward a Constitutional Bill known as Nagarpalika Bill relating to urban local governments. Introducing the Bill in the Parliament, the Prime Minister stated that the civil bodies would be given adequate powers. Through this Bill democracy would percolate the lowest level of the society. So long the local self-governments had no separate constitutional entity and as such the Panchayats and the civil bodies were hardly effective. Now, democracy would start spreading its roots from the lowest level of our social structure.

The salient features of the Nagarpalika Bill were :

1. Giving the Municipal Bodies a constitutional status which they have been so far lacking.
2. Better financing of the Municipal Bodies.
3. Holding elections every five years for all the Municipal Bodies and Ward Committees.
4. Reservation of seats for SCs and STs in their proportion with population as also 30% seats for women in the interest of social justice.
5. The democratic decentralisation process initiated long ago had suffered a setback. The provisions in the Bill would help in taking the process much further.
6. Adoption of the concept of tiered structure for the larger Municipal Bodies. Ward Committees would have adequate authority. The ward councillors would be a link between the Municipal Body and the Ward Committees. For cities with

more than 3,00,000 population having Municipal Corporation, a Zonal Committee was proposed.

7. Two or three-tier structure for bigger Municipal Bodies and establishment of Nagar Panchayats for semi-urban areas were considered steps to bring in a much higher participation of the people in the process of development and decision-making about development.

However, the parliament passed a modified Nagarpalika Bill in December 1992 and the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act relating to Nagarpalika came into effect on 1st June 1993. The Nagarpalika Act envisages wide-ranging changes in municipal government including representation for the weaker sections and women, regularity of elections, better financial relationship between states and municipalities, planning for economic and social development and setting up of district planning and metropolitan planning Committees.

According to Article 243 2F of the Amendment Act, any provision of any existing law relating to a municipality which is inconsistent with the provisions of the amendment, shall continue in force until amended or replaced by a competent legislature or until expiry of one year from the date the Act comes into force, whichever is earlier.

The Nagarpalika Bill passed by the Parliament in December, 1992, aims at rectifying the defects, deficiencies and inadequacies in the structure and organisation of urban local government and to revitalise and strengthen them. The strong points embodied in the recent Act are :

- i. Setting up of three types of Nagarpalikas - the Nagar Panchayats for transitional areas, municipal councils and municipal corporations for urban areas;
- ii. Setting up of Ward Committees and Zonal Committees to enable the local bodies to prove to be training ground for democratic institutions in the country.
- iii. Giving powers to the people and placing responsibility on them at various levels so that a new leadership emerges;
- iv. Empowering Election Commission to conduct local bodies election so that these may be held periodically in a fair and impartial way;
- v. Reserving seats for the SCs and STs in proportion to their population in the area concerned;
- vi. Reserving one-third seats for women;
- vii. Appointing finance Commission to go into the fiscal needs of the local bodies and ensuring regular audit of accounts, and
- viii. Granting Constitutional status to the urban local bodies.

These provisions, it is hoped, would strengthen the urban local bodies and usher in an era of properly organised and suitably re-invigorated local government system which constitutes a vital factor for the success of a democratic system of government to which India is committed

9.8 Current trend of Urbanization Process, its Driving Factor

Urbanization is a form of social transformation from traditional rural societies to modern urban communities. It is long term continuous process.

In the popular usages the term urbanization refers to a process whereby a traditionally rural bound community wholly or partially moves to adopt a different pattern of life where activities are primarily centered in government, trade and manufacture. The process is intimately related with the concept like industrialization, westernization and modernization. These all are indices of change in different aspects of society.

At this juncture, a distinction between ‘urbanization’ and ‘urbanism’ is required to be explained. There is a great deal of confusion in the use of the term ‘urbanization’ and ‘urbanism’. Urbanization is not urbanism as it is generally misconceived. Urbanism represents a particular way or style of life contrast with that of rural agriculturally dominated communities while urbanization refers to the process whereby a traditionally rural bound community wholly or partially moves to adopt a different pattern of living. In fact urbanism is the adaptation to the urban traits or characteristics.

According to Encyclopedia of Social Sciences: “urbanization is characterized by movement of people from small communities concerned chiefly or solely with agriculture to other communities generally larger, whose activities are primarily centred in Government, trade, manufacture or allied interests. Thus urbanization can be said to be characterized by such self-evident factor as;

- a) Mobility of population from agricultural to nonagricultural areas;
- b) Concentration of populace in a new place of habitation or a place characterized by a new way of life;
- c) Variety of professions other than agriculture and continued mobility in these occupations, mobility both - vertical and horizontal,
- d) A particular mode of habitation and non-agricultural (i.e., industrial, commercial etc.) pattern of economy.

(<https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/144512512.pdf>)

Remember the Key Terms:

- **Suburbanization:** A term used to describe the growth of areas on the fringes of major cities; one of the many causes of the increase in urban sprawl.
- **Rural flight:** A term used to describe the migratory patterns of peoples from rural areas into urban areas.
- **Urbanization:** The physical growth of urban areas as a result of rural migration and even suburban concentration into cities.
- **Counter urbanization:** A demographic and social process whereby people move from urban areas to rural areas.
- **Gentrification:** A shift in an urban community toward wealthier residents and/or businesses and increasing property values, often resulting in poorer residents being displaced by wealthier newcomers.

([https://socialsci.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/Sociology/Introduction_to_Sociology/Book%3A_Sociology_\(Boundless\)/17%3A_Population_and_Urbanization/17.03%3A_Urbanization_and_the_Development_of_Cities/17.3E%3A_The_Process_of_Urbanization](https://socialsci.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/Sociology/Introduction_to_Sociology/Book%3A_Sociology_(Boundless)/17%3A_Population_and_Urbanization/17.03%3A_Urbanization_and_the_Development_of_Cities/17.3E%3A_The_Process_of_Urbanization)).

9.9 The Process of Urbanization

Urbanization as a structural process of change is generally related to industrialization but it is not always the result of industrialization. Urbanization results due to the concentration of large-scale and small scale industrial and commercial, financial and administrative set up in the cities; technological development in transport and communication, cultural and recreational activities. The excess of urbanization over industrialization that makes it possible to provide employment for all persons coming to urban areas is, in fact, what sometimes leads to over urbanization? In India, a peculiar phenomenon is seen: industrial growth without a significant shift of population from agriculture to industry and of growth of urban population without a significant rise in the ratio of the urban to the total population. While in terms of ratio, there may not be a great shift from rural to urban activities, but there is still a large migration of population from rural areas to urban areas. This makes urban areas choked, there is lack of infrastructural facilities to cope with this rising populations.

Urbanization implies a cultural and social psychological process whereby people acquire the material and non-material culture, including behavioural patterns, forms of organization, and ideas that originated in, or are distinctive of the city. Although the flow of cultural influences is in both directions – both toward and away from the city – there is substantial

agreement that the cultural influences exerted by the city on non-urban people are probably more pervasive than the reverse. Urbanization seen in this light has also resulted in what Toynbee has called the “Westernization” of the world.

The idea of urbanization may be made more precise and meaningful when interpreted as aspects of diffusion and acculturation. Urbanization may be manifest either as intra-society or inter-society diffusion, that is, urban culture may spread to various parts of the same society or it may cross-cultural or national boundaries and spread to other societies. It involves both borrowing and lending. On the other side of the diffusion coin is acculturation, the process whereby, individuals acquire the material possessions, behavioural patterns, social organization, bodies of knowledge, and meanings of groups whose culture differs in certain respects from their own. Urbanization as seen in this light is a complex process –

The history of urbanization in India reveals, broadly four processes of urbanization at work throughout the historical period. These are:

1. The emergence of new social relationships among people in cities and between people in cities and those in villages through a process of social change;
2. The rise and fall of cities with changes in the political order;
3. The growth of cities based on new productive processes, which alter the economic base of the city; and
4. The physical spread of cities with the inflow of migrants, who come in search of a means of livelihood as well as a new way of life.

9.10 Urbanization as a Socio-Cultural Process

Cities are social artifacts and stands apart from the countryside, in terms of the higher degree of its acceptance of foreign and cross-cultural influences. It is a melting pot of people with diverse ethnic, linguistic and religious backgrounds. Seen in this light, urbanization is a socio-cultural process of transformation of folk, peasant or feudal village societies.

India has a continuous history of urbanization since 600 BC. Over this period, three major socio-cultural processes have shaped the character of her urban societies. These are Arabization, Persianization and Westernization.

The Aryan phase of urbanization generated three types of cities:

1. The capital cities, where the secular power of the kshatriyas was dominant;
2. The commercial cities dominated by the vaishyas; and

3. The sacred cities, which, for a time, were dominated by Buddhists and Jains, who were kshatriyas, and later by brahmins.

With the advent of the Muslim rules from the 10th century AD, the urban centers in India acquired an entirely new social and cultural character. The city became Islamic; Persian and later Urdu was the official language of state and Persian culture dominated the behaviour of the urban elite.

The impact of 150 years of British rule in India, that is, Westernization, is clearly visible in various aspects of city life today – in administration, in education, and in the language of social interaction of the city people and their dress and mannerisms. Urbanism is clearly identified with westernization.

9.11 Urbanization as a Political – Administrative Process

The administrative and political developments have played an important role in urbanization in the past and they continue to be relevant today. From about the 5th century BC to the 18th century AD, urban centers in India emerged, declined or even vanished with the rise and fall of kingdoms and empires. Patliputra, Delhi, Madurai and Golconda are all examples of cities that flourished, decayed, and sometimes revived in response to changes in the political scene. The administrative or political factor often acts as an initial stimulus for urban growth; which is then further advanced by the growth of commercial and industrial activities.

9.12 Urbanization as an Economic Process

Urbanization in modern times is essentially an economic process. Today, the city is a focal point of productive activities. It exists and grows on the strength of the economic activities existing within itself. It is the level and nature of economic activity in the city that generates growth and, therefore, further urbanization.

9.13 Urbanization as a Geographical Process

The proportion of a country's total population living in urban areas has generally been considered as a measure of the level of urbanization. Population growth in urban areas is partly a function of natural increase in population and partly the result of migration from rural areas and smaller towns. An increase in the level of urbanization is possible only through migration of people from rural to urban areas. Hence, migration or change of

location of residence of people is a basic mechanism of urbanization. This is essentially a geographical process, in the sense that it involves the movement of people from one place to another.

There are three major types of spatial moments of people relevant to the urbanization process. These are

1. The migration of people from rural villages to towns and cities leading to macro-urbanization
2. The migration of people from smaller towns and cities to larger cities and capitals leading to metropolisation. It is essentially a product of the centralization of administrative, political and economic forces in the country at the national and state capitals. It is also a product of intense interaction between cities and the integration of the national economy and urban centers into a viable independent system.

(<https://www.sociologylens.in/2018/11/the-process-of-urbanization.html>)

9.14 Urbanization in India

The office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India projected the urban population to be 358 million for the year 2011, and estimated that urban population growth rate would decline from 2.75 percent per annum observed during 1991-2001 to 2.23 during 2001-2011 (Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, 2006). The urban experts also believed in the slowing down of India's urbanization because of its exclusionary nature and its inability to spur rural to urban migration (Kundu, 2007; 2011). However, the 2011 Census shows some unexpected results.

According to 2011 Census, urban population grew to 377 million showing a growth rate of 2.76 percent per annum during 2001-2011 and the level of urbanization at the country as a whole increased from 27.7 percent in 2001 to 31.1 percent in 2011—an increase of 3.3 percentage points during 2001-2011 compared to an increase of 2.1 percentage points during 1991-2001. This clearly reflects the faster economic growth during 2000s in bringing out speedier urbanization during 2001-2011

(https://www.researchgate.net/publication/326426013_Urbanisation_in_India_Trend_Pattern_and_Policy_Issues)

Trends supporting urbanization in India

Here are some key points regarding urbanization and planning in India:

- Private cities are now expanding due to the support of private companies. Private developers are building private housing projects that will exponentially grow in the years to come.
- The Delhi-Mumbai Corridor is an infrastructure program set to develop 'Smart Cities' and combine next-generation technology with infrastructural development.
- The transport and logistics sector of India underlines the importance of interconnecting the different modes of transportation: road, rail, sea and air. An efficient multi-modal system is relevant in the development and successful growth of the infrastructural systems.
- Special Economic Zones dot the landscape of India. Each of these zones is focused on a particular sector such as IT, apparel and fashion, or petroleum and petrochemical industries.
- Industrial townships are built to house employees close to the factories and manufacturing plants at which they work. After the success of the pioneering industrial township – Tata's Steel Town – the government is planning on developing more like it.
- India's expected economic growth opens up expansion prospects for Indian airports. Domestic and international passengers are inevitably predicted to double in number in the years to come.

Spatial planning in India

There are two types of planning systems laid out in the Indian urbanization and spatial development agenda to carefully combat the complications and explore the potential of urbanization.

1. A new institution named National Institution for Transforming India (Hindi: NITI Aayog, Policy Commission) is a new planning system which aims to target cooperation and active participation in the economic policy-making process led by the State governments of India. This NITI Aoyag was made to replace the dated Planning Commission of India.
2. The central government Urban Development (MoUD), Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHPA), and the Town and Country Planning Organization (TCPO) will facilitate and support the nationwide urban and regional development planning. These organizations place their efforts on spatial planning for the improvement of the entire country.

India's Seven Mission Program

With the rapid rise of urbanization in India, there is an increase in overall development in the different sectors. Due to this, the Seven Mission Program was founded. This program aims to fund cities to achieve intended milestones.

The Seven Mission Program includes the following plans:

- *100 Smart Cities Mission*
- *AMRUT stands for 'Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation'*
- *HRIDAY (National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana)*
- *Sardar Patel National Urban Housing mission*
- *National Mission on sustainable habitat*
- *Clean India mission*
- *National urban information system*

Opportunities in India's urban infrastructure

In order to face the challenges of urbanization, infrastructures need to be improved. Unfortunately, rapid population growth and a lack of adequate investment is making urban infrastructure growth slow.

Affordable housing in India

India is facing a house shortage in urban areas at the moment and more housing would be required in order to meet future demand. This demand comes from the economically weaker section due to lack of housing policies. Some parts in India have introduced public-private-partnership policies, which have led to the development of housing.

Transport business opportunities in India

Private mode of transport is dominant in India. There is a heavy reliance on private transport that has led to the congestion of roads and increasing commuting time and pollution. Road networks therefore need to increase because of the influx of these vehicles.

On a separate note, public mode of transport is gradually decreasing in terms of popularity.

In an effort to improve the urban transport situation in India, new metro rail networks have been developed.

Water and wastewater management in India

The water supply in India faces several issues and the water and wastewater management in the country needs to be improved. The government though has made initiatives to improve water supplies establishing projects for selected areas.

Sewage and sanitation is also facing a dilemma in India at the moment. Nevertheless, projects to further improve this is currently a work in progress.

Power and power infrastructure requirements in India

Increasing urbanization has led to increasing demand in energy consumption. India greatly needs to increase their power-generating capacity and develop new ways of generating power.

Concept cities and smart cities in India

Manufacturing and education have led to the development of concept cities in the country and smart cities are gaining popularity.

Key attributes of smart cities

- Smart People and Quality Life
- Smart Governance
- Smart Economy
- Smart Environment
- Smart Technology and Mobility

India's 13 benchmarks for smart cities

The Indian Government's Union Ministry of Urban Development identified 13 benchmarks for smart cities. These benchmarks include the following:

1. **Transport:** maximum travel time of 30-45 minutes depending on city size.
2. **Spatial Planning:** 175 people per hectare along transit corridors.
3. **Water Supply:** includes covering all households and providing water 24/7.
4. **Sewage Sanitation:** covers all households.
5. **Solid Waste Management:** 100% collection and recycling of solid waste.
6. **Storm Water Drainage:** 100% rainwater harvesting.
7. **Electricity:** includes covering all households and providing electricity 24/7 with 100% metering, and many more.
8. **Telephone Connections:** covers all households.
9. **Wi-fi Connectivity:** covers all cities.
10. **Healthcare Facilities:** establishment of intermediate and multispecialty hospitals.
11. **Education:** the set-up of educational institutions.
12. **Firefighting:** 1 fire station per lakh population/5-7 km radius.
13. **Others:** renewable energy, green buildings.

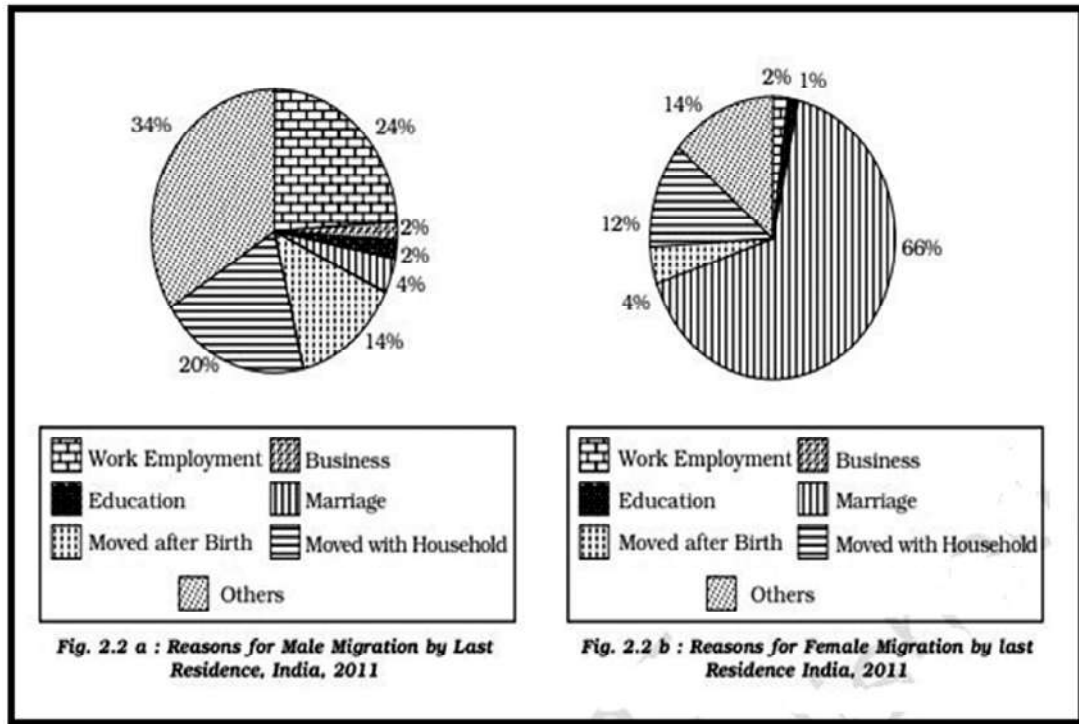
The 20 India smart cities

- Bhubaneswar, Odisha
- Pune, Maharashtra
- Jaipur, Rajasthan
- Surat, Gujarat
- Kochi, Kerala
- Ahmedabad, Gujarat
- Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh
- Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh
- Solapur, Maharashtra
- Davangere, Karnataka
- Indore, Madhya Pradesh
- New Delhi Municipal Corporation
- Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu
- Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh
- Belagavi, Karnataka
- Udaipur, Rajasthan
- Guwahati, Assam
- Chennai, Tamil Nadu
- Ludhiana, Punjab
- Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh

9.15 Migration: Nature and Causes of migration from Rural area to Urban Area

Migration: You are familiar with Census in India. It contains information about migration in the country. Actually migration was recorded beginning from the first Census of India conducted in 1881. This data were recorded on the basis of place of birth. However, the first major modification was introduced in 1961 Census by bringing in two additional components viz; place of birth i.e. village or town and duration of residence (if born elsewhere). Further in 1971, additional information on place of last residence and duration of stay at the place of enumeration were incorporated. Information on reasons for migration were incorporated in 1981 Census and modified in consecutive Censuses. As per 2011

census, out of 1,210 million people in the country, 455.8 million (about 37%) were reported as migrants of place of last residence.



<https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/legy202.pdf>

CONCEPTS & DEFINITIONS:

Migrant: A person, whose last usual place of residence was different from the present place of enumeration on the date of enquiry has been considered as migrant.

Out migrant: Usual residents of a household who migrated out of Karnataka were living outside Karnataka but within India.

Return-migrant: A migrant whose place of enumeration was his/her UPR any time before his/her last UPR has been considered as a returnmigrant.

Usual place of residence (UPR): In this survey usual place of residence (UPR) has been defined as a place (village/town) where the person has stayed continuously for a period of six months or more. Here, it may be noted that the place of enumeration may or may not be UPR of a person depending on the period of stay at the place of enumeration.

Rural labour : A rural labour is one who is engaged in manual labour (jobs essentially involving physical labour), residing in rural areas and working in agricultural or non-agricultural occupation in return for wages paid either in cash or kind (excluding exchange labour).

Casual labour : Persons engaged in others' farm or non-farm enterprise (both household and non-household) and getting in return wages according to terms of the daily wage or periodic word contract are treated as casual labourers.

Non-migrant: A person who has not left from his or her birth place for any purpose and in any time is called as a non-migrant

Types of Migration:

Internal Migration: Moving to a new home within a state, country, or continent.

External Migration: Moving to a new home in a different state, country, or continent.

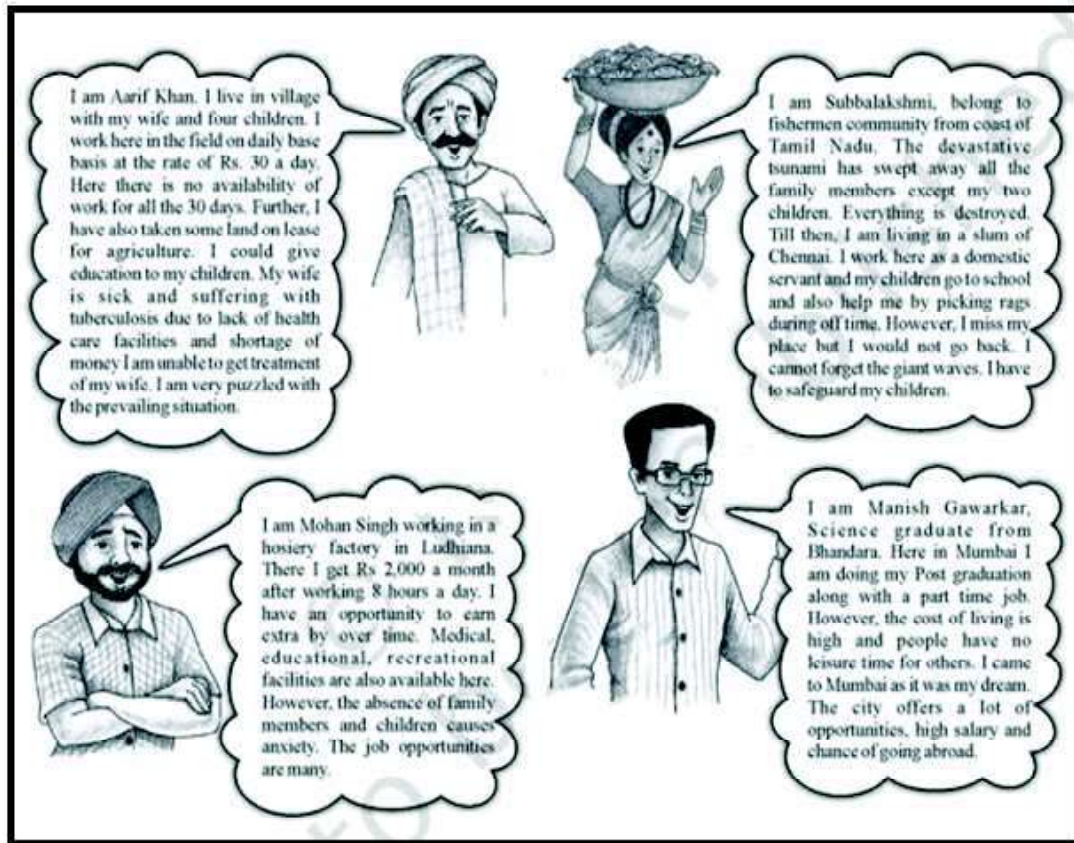
Emigration: Leaving one country to move to another (e.g., the Pilgrims emigrated from England).

Immigration: Moving into a new country (e.g., the Pilgrims immigrated to America).

Return Migration: When groups of people move back to where they came from.

Seasonal Migration: When people move with each season (e.g., farm workers following crop harvests or working in cities off-season).

What is Human Migration: Migration (human) is the movement of people from one place in the world to another. People can either choose to move (“voluntary migration”) or be forced to move (“involuntary migration”). Migrations have occurred throughout the past, beginning with the movements of the first human groups from their origins in East Africa to their current homes throughout the world. Migration occurs in a variety of ways: Migration can occur between continents, within a continent, or within a single country. Migration can even occur when people move out of the city and into the country. The most important thing about migration to remember is that it occurs when groups of people move for the same reason.



Process of Migration: There are many definition of migration. According to Lee, ‘migration is permanent or semi-permanent change of residence’. According to Caplow, “Migration is considered as a change of residence and should not necessarily involve any change in occupation.” According to Weinberg, “Human migration as change of place permanently or temporarily for an appreciable duration as in case of seasonal worker. According to Safa, “Migration is normally viewed as an economic phenomenon through non-economic factors obviously has some bearing. (Singh, 1989) Though pull factor dominates the process of migration from rural to urban areas, yet social networks both at the origin and destination are to be considered as an integral part in the whole process of migration. The majority migrates only short distances and thus establishes “currents of migration” towards larger centers. This causes displacement and development processes in connection with populations in sending and destination regions. This causes migration chains develop over time. Urban residents are less prone to migrate than rural people. This is also true for female population. Agriculture is the main occupation of migrants before migration at their place of origin. The highest proportion of migrants left their home at 10 to 20 years age group. 61.88%

migrants revealed that friends and relatives were instrumental in their migration. (Kaur, 1994; Chand, 1998) The process of migration deals with the change in place of residence. With the change in place of residence changes in social life takes place. It also brings change in process of social interaction, change in social group, change in culture, change in obligations and duties, new expectations, problem of adjustment at new place, social mobility and many other socioeconomic challenges.

Factors related to migration: Two principle factors- push and pull- influenced people for migration. In the study, push factors are poverty, unemployment and natural calamity, while better opportunity, high wage, relatives or friends stay since long time are the indicators of pull factors. Migration is a natural process that often happens depending on the socio-economic, demographic, cultural, political and environmental factors related to the migrant people. All of the factors of migration are included in two broad classifications as Push and Pull factors. Push factors are those that compel a person, due to different reasons, to leave place of origin and to go to some other place For instance, lack of work opportunities, unemployment and underdevelopment, poor economic condition, lack of opportunities, exhaustion of natural resources and natural calamities. On the other hand, pull factors indicate the factors which attract migrant to an area (area of destination), like, emplotymnt and higher education opportunities, higher wages facilities, better working condition. In aspect of Bangladesh, factors such as, poverty, natural calamities e.g. flood, draught, soil erosion, river erosion, etc and socio-cultural factors like marriage, family conflict, social discrimination, social problems, political chaos, dominating village elders, better employment, better life living, better education facilities etc. are considered to be the determinant of internal migration. The “push”: mostly declining opportunities in agriculture Situations of surplus labour arising from scarcity of cultivated land, inequitable land distribution, low agricultural productivity, high population density and the con- centration of the rural economy almost exclusively on agriculture frequently lead to an increase in outmigration. This combination of factors creates a “push” that is encountered more often in fragile environments, examples of which are cited below.

Drought: Drought is the classic “push” affecting millions of people especially in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. In Africa the movement of people in a fragile and challenging environment can be seen as one of the main characteristics and drivers of history). Drought-prone Sahelian and Sudanese rural economies have strong traditions of trade and labour migration. It is estimated that the population of Nouakchott in Mauritania rose forty-fold between 1965 and the end of the 1980s because of prolonged drought and loss of livelihoods It is likely that migration will become even more important: a European Food Security Network study of employment and labour mobility in Ethiopia notes that migratory

labour is likely to play an increasingly important role as a coping mechanism for food-insecure rural households.

Water-logging: Water-logging can also be a trigger for migration. In parts of Pakistan, the uncontrolled use of irrigation water has resulted in the waterlogging and salination of lands. This has led to falling crop yields, which in turn has led to migration by poor families.

Population pressure and land fragmentation: Having little access to land in a predominantly agrarian society leaves the land-less with few alternatives to migration. In some Latin American countries access to land is so limited that nearly all poor young people view migration as their main and perhaps only livelihood option. The PPA in Ecuador tellingly states “The voices of poor people in Ecuador are voices of people on the move, travelling to new places in hope of improving their circumstances”. Many young people in the study sites of Asociacion 10 de Agosto, Voluntad de Dios, La Calera, and Tumbatu and Tablas possessed no land at all and a majority migrated temporarily or permanently to work in factories, farms, as domestics, or selling handicrafts. The situation in parts of Cambodia is the same where there are reports of “a new and growing breed of land-less workers which has led to increased migration from rural areas to cities and other countries”

River-bank erosion: In Bangladesh several districts are affected by river bank erosion which has been an important driver of migration. According to a study conducted in the late 1980s the number of people affected annually by river bank erosion in the delta areas was 1 million (Rahman, 1991). The study found that roughly 11 per cent of the squatters in Dhaka came from Barisal district and a further 31 per cent from Faridpur (both districts are very prone to river bank erosion). A further 19 per cent of the rickshaw pullers were from Barisal and 32 per cent from Faridpur. Recent studies also show that such areas have high outmigration rates

Poor mountain and forest economies: In the poor mountainous areas of South Asia low agricultural productivity, poor access to credit or other pre-requisites for diversification and high population densities create the conditions for outmigration. A recent increase in migration has been reported from Uttaranchal by Mamgain (2003) as the fragile mountain ecosystem cannot support increasing populations. The poor mountainous districts of Nepal also have high rates of outmigration. More or less the same factors create a push from many forested areas where population pressure has increased and CPR based livelihoods have become unsustainable. The very high rates seen from forested tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh in India are an example of this.

Other push factors: Apart from environmental push factors is the downsizing of public sector jobs and overall stagnation in formal sector job creation. In MENA countries migration

has been triggered by a rapid growth of their labour forces, high rates of unemployment, and a heavy reliance on the public sector for job creation⁹ (which is now being downsized under structural adjustment). Roughly 70 per cent of the poor in the MENA region live in rural areas. Since the 1970s, the share of employment in agriculture has declined rapidly but manufacturing and other industries have not increased proportionally creating a stream of rural-urban migration in all MENA countries, leading to rapid urbanization and, in turn, to the transformation of urban spaces into clusters of unemployed people.

The “pull”: often new opportunities in urban-based industry and services: In the 1950s, development economists viewed the demand for labour created by “growing modern industrial complexes” and the gap in rural and urban wages as the main “pull” factor. There have since been many models and debates on what motivates people to migrate including theories of “expected” as opposed to actual wage differentials. Other pull factors include the desire to acquire skills or gain new experiences. In the case of voluntary migration of the poor for economic reasons, the wage gap is probably the most important pull and the most important recent determinants of this appear to be urbanization and the spread of manufacturing.

Urbanization: Urbanization has been a major driver of internal migration in many countries and has overtaken other factors in many Asian locations. Rates of urbanization influence rural-urban wage differences: an increase in the demand for labour in urban areas can push up urban wages and increase migration. Rural-urban differences in average incomes increased in many South and East Asian countries during the 1990s, especially in China and fell in most African countries (IFAD, 2001). Current ESCAP projections are that urbanization rates in South and South-West Asia will soon exceed other regions in Asia. Urbanization is progressing throughout Africa albeit more slowly: in 1960, 18 per cent of the population lived in urban centres (i.e. in settlements with more than 2,000 people). In 1990, the figure had increased to 34 per cent for Africa as a whole.

New opportunities in agriculture: Since the time that high yielding varieties, assured irrigation and agro-chemicals were introduced across the developing world in the 1960s high productivity agricultural pockets have become a magnet for poor migrant workers from poor areas. This continues to be an important pull due to the marked wage differences in many countries even today: for instance there is much rural to rural migration between lowland and upland Viet Nam (Winkels, 2004). Workers go from the densely populated Red River Delta in the North, to the Central Highland frontier which had until very recently a growing export oriented agro-economy primarily in coffee. Similarly rural-rural migration in Ethiopia has increased since 1991 where young men from heavily populated areas go to irrigated farms for three to five months (RESAL, 1999).

Knowledge and Awareness of Migration: By the term “safe migration,” most Bangladeshi migrants meant finding a “good company” to work for at a “good salary.” A substantial proportion of aspirant migrants said that “recruitment by the government” rather than by a recruitment agency was the key to safe labour migration. Interestingly, all the Bangladeshi respondents expressed the belief that as long as an agency was involved in the recruitment process, it was impossible to make the process safe. Some returnee migrants defined safe labour migration as “completing the whole process without an intermediary.” But some returnee migrants who had arranged their journeys through irregular channels said safe labour migration required “safety” provided by both the intermediary at home and the employer in the destination country. Since many of the aspirants surveyed were right on the verge of departure, they often expressed their current doubts and anxieties instead of expressing their knowledge of safe labour migration. This group defined safe labour migration as “reception at the airport by the proper authority” and “getting the job promised by the agency or intermediary.” A large proportion of respondents could not give a satisfactory account of safe labour migration.

The impacts on family structure: While women participants voiced worries about the effect of migration on their families and social structure during many PPAs it was also noted that the prolonged absence of male decision makers can result in a change in the social order with women becoming more vocal in village decision-making and participating more often and openly. For example a PPA conducted in Indonesia shows that women have gained more power in the domestic sphere because they earn more cash income and manage landed assets more often now than they did ten years ago. Similarly in Ecuador (PPA) women are participating in greater numbers in community development activities because of the high outmigration of males. In the Senegal River Valley also women have adapted to long absences of their emigrated husbands by becoming more active in farming. While migrant work has stressed household relations, many women may also benefit from related independent incomes. It was also pointed out in the synthesis report of the PPAs (Voices of the Poor) that family dissolution is not necessarily a disempowering experience for women, and it is certainly empowering for some women.

Migration and Development: In recent years, there has been a sea change in thinking about migration and development. For many years, the focus was on migration as a problem, either because it was seen as a consequence of a lack of development, or because of fears about a ‘brain drain’ of skilled workers. Today, there is a much greater recognition among policymakers that migration can contribute to development, and that these benefits can be enhanced where policymakers have the capacities to manage migration effectively. In addition to contributing to economic growth in destination countries, migration

can contribute to poverty reduction and economic growth in origin countries, particularly as a result of the remittances sent back by migrants (see map 7 – comparing remittance flows with foreign aid received by region), through investments by diaspora associations, and when migrants go home. Capacity-building is required not just to enhance the positive outcomes of migration for development, but also to reduce or prevent potentially negative outcomes. In certain circumstances, for example, remittances can become a disincentive to work for those left at home, and diaspora investments can exacerbate disparities, including gender disparities.

Environmental Change: Most commentators agree that migration resulting from environmental change is likely to continue to increase in the foreseeable future.¹³⁰ The effects of climate change are likely to exacerbate this trend, although it is not always appropriate to ascribe environmental changes that might precipitate migration to climate change. For example, environmental degradation may be the result of changes in average annual temperatures or rainfall levels, but it may equally be the result of deforestation or poor land management –or a combination of these factors. Additionally, it can be difficult to isolate environmental factors from other drivers of migration. In the Middle East and North Africa, for example, it has been predicted that environmental degradation will reduce the amount of fertile arable land and thus compound a shortage of employment for a youthful population expanding quickly as a result of demographic trends, a proportion of whom may thus migrate to look for work.¹³¹ In this case, environmental degradation, demographic trends and economic factors (a lack of employment) combine as potential drivers for migration. There is no agreed definition or defined category and no explicit legal or normative framework pertaining to people moving as a result of the effects of environmental change.

In developing countries, urbanization usually occurs when people move from villages to settle in cities in hope of gaining a better standard of living. The movement of people from one place to another is called migration. Migration is influenced by economic growth and development and by technological change (Marshall et al., 2009) and possibly also by conflict and social disruption. It is driven by pull factors that attract people to urban areas and push factors that drive people away from the countryside.

Employment opportunities in cities are one of the main pull factors. Many industries are located in cities and offer opportunities of high urban wages. There are also more educational institutions providing courses and training in a wide range of subjects and skills. People are attracted to an urban lifestyle and the ‘bright lights’ of city life. All of these factors result in both temporary and permanent migration to urban areas.

Poor living conditions and the lack of opportunities for paid employment in rural areas are

push factors. People are moving away from rural areas because of poor health care and limited educational and economic opportunities as well as environmental changes, droughts, floods, lack of availability of sufficiently productive land, and other pressures on rural livelihoods.

Rural to urban migration can be a selective process, as some types of people are more likely to move than others. One of the factors involved is gender, because employment opportunities vary greatly with different jobs for men and women. Another factor is age. Young people are more likely to move to towns, with more elderly people and children left in rural areas. Selectivity in migration affects the population in both the rural and the urban areas. If more men move to towns and cities than women, this leaves a predominantly female society in rural areas.

9.16 Conclusion

This unit gave us a detailed information about various aspects of urbanization and the causes of Migration. This knowledge will help us to work more efficiently in urban communities and tackle the problem of Migration also.

9.17 Exercise

1. What do you mean by urbanization? What are its process?
2. What is Migration? What are its causes? What is the Pull and Push Factor.
3. What are the Benchmark for a SMART CITY?
4. What is the trend of Urbanization in India?
5. What are the Composition and function of Urban Local Bodies
6. Write an essay on Nagarpalika Bill

9.18 Reference

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Unit 10 □ Problems of the Urban Community. Slums- its features and problems

Structure

10.1 Objective

10.2 Introduction

10.3 The Various Definitions of Slums

10.4 Characteristics of Slum

10.5 Programmes for the urban poor in Five year Plans

10.6 Initiatives for Slum Development

10.7 Conclusion

10.8 Exercise

10.9 Reference

10.1 Objective

In this unit we shall understand about Slum. We will come to know about its characteristics and the various Slum Development Programs which were taken up by our Government.

10.2 Introduction

More than half of the world's population lives in urban areas and by 2030 it is projected that over half of residents in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) will reside in cities (Montgomery, 2008). As rural residents move to urban areas in search of jobs and villages are overtaken by expanding urban agglomerations, many low- and middle-income countries are increasingly concerned with the urbanization of poverty (Pradhan, 2012). The rapid and large scale of urban growth has raced far ahead of the provision of services (Yach et al., 1990) and has precipitated a proliferation of informal settlements – and the development of new, smaller cities (Montgomery, 2009) – without access to water and sanitation, garbage collection or security of tenure.

The word “slum” was first used in London at the beginning of the 19th century to describe a “room of low repute” or “low, unfrequented parts of the town”, but has since

undergone many iterations in meaning and application (UN-HABITAT, 2003b). While early definitions of slum dwelling combined physical, spatial, social and even behavioral aspects of urban poverty (UN-HABITAT, 2003a), the spread of associations has more recently narrowed. Indeed, a slum has been re-defined by the United Nations Program on Human Settlements (UN-HABITAT) as “a contiguous settlement where the inhabitants are characterized as having inadequate housing and basic services. A slum is often not recognized and addressed by the public authorities as an integral or equal part of the city” (UN-HABITAT Urban Secretariat & Shelter Branch, 2002). The United Nations (UN) even incorporated slums into the Millennium Development Goals as part of Goal 7, to Ensure Environmental Sustainability: target 7.D is to “Achieve, by 2020, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers” (United Nations, 2013), putting area-level deprivation and urban poverty on the development agenda.

The UN operationally defines a slum as “one or a group of individuals living under the same roof in an urban area, lacking in one or more of the following five amenities”: 1) Durable housing (a permanent structure providing protection from extreme climatic conditions); 2) Sufficient living area (no more than three people sharing a room); 3) Access to improved water (water that is sufficient, affordable, and can be obtained without extreme effort); 4) Access to improved sanitation facilities (a private toilet, or a public one shared with a reasonable number of people); and 5) Secure tenure (*de facto* or *de jure* secure tenure status and protection against forced eviction) (UN-HABITAT, 2006/7).(<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4746497/>).



Some of the Glimpse of life in Slum



Some of the Glimpse of life in Slum

According to Geoffrey Payne, “slum” is an imperative and a first step to be able to quantify and locate the slum population. ‘Slum’ at its simplest is ‘a heavily populated urban area characterized by substandard housing and squalor.

Slums are those part of the city which may be unfit for human habitation either because of the structure there in are old dilapidated grossly congested out of repairs or because of lack of infrastructure facilities or because sites themselves are unhealthy (slum up gradation program, 1985).

10.3 The Various Definitions of Slums

1. A compact area of at least 300 populations or about 60-70 households of poorly built congested tenements, in unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities. (Census of India, 2001 and National Slum Policy)
2. Slums are neglected parts of cities where housing and living conditions are appallingly lacking. Slums range from high density, squalid central city tenements to spontaneous squatter settlements without legal recognition or rights, sprawling at the edge of cities. (Source: The World Bank)
3. “A group of individuals living under the same roof that lack one or more of the following conditions: access to safe water; sanitation; secure tenure; durability of housing; and sufficient living area.” (Source: UN habitat)

4. A slum is building; a group of buildings or area characterized by overcrowding, deterioration, and lack of facilities or amenities endanger the health, safety of its inhabitants. (Source: UNESCO)
5. As per National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) a slum is a compact settlement with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions. Such an area, for the purpose of this survey, was considered as “non notified slum” if at least 20 households lived in that area. Areas notified as slums by the respective municipalities, corporations, local bodies or development authorities are treated as “notified slums”. (Source: Report no. 417, 429 (49th Round - 1993) & 486 (58th Round – 2002).

According to UN Expert Group, slum has been defined as an area that combines various features, including inadequate access to safe water, inadequate access to sanitation and other infrastructure, poor structural quality of housing; overcrowding and insecure residential status.

10.4 Characteristics of Slum

The main characteristics of slum population are listed below:

- (i) High rate of poverty;
- (ii) High incidence of unemployment;
- (iii) Huge extent of urban decay;
- (iv) Breeding grounds for social problems like crime, drug addiction, alcoholism etc.;
- (v) High rates of mental illness and suicide etc.;
- (vi) Low level of economic status of its residents;
- (vii) Inadequate infrastructural facilities;
- (viii) Acute problem of malnutrition
- (ix) Lack of drinking water;
- (x) Lack of basic healthcare;
- (xi) Unsanitary and unary environment;
- (xii) Low standard of living or poor quality of life.

More Information

In many slums, especially in poor countries, many people live in very narrow alleys that do

not allow vehicles (like ambulances and fire trucks) to pass. The lack of services such as routine garbage collection allows rubbish to accumulate in huge quantities.

The lack of infrastructure is caused by the informal nature of settlement and no planning for the poor by government officials. Additionally informal settlements often face the brunt of natural and man-made disasters, such as landslides, as well as earthquake and tropical storms. Fires are often serious problems.

Many slum dwellers employ themselves in the informal economy like street vending, drug dealing, domestic work and prostitution. Recent years have seen a dramatic growth in the number of slums as urban populations have increased in the Third World.

10.5 Programmes for the urban poor in Five year Plans

The Five Year Plans have incorporated many policies and schemes for poverty alleviation and slum up gradation in India right from first five year plan in 1951 to Twelfth five year plan in 2012. Initially the slum clearance was started which was transformed to providing of amenities & redevelopment by twelfth five year plan by integrating urban poor in economic activities. Initiatives in various five year plans are listed below:-

1st 1951-56

Emphasis was given to build various institutions for working on the development of urban poor Construction of houses for the weaker section.

2nd 1956-61

Town and Country Planning Legislations were enacted in many states and necessary organizations were also set up for the preparation of Master Plans for major towns and cities of the country. New schemes were introduced, namely Rural Housing, Low Income Group Housing, Slum Clearance and Sweepers Housing.

3rd 1961-66

The State Housing Schemes, Land Acquisition and Development and Town Planning schemes were added. A slum clearance and Improvement scheme was introduced in 1959 to clear some of the worst slums in big cities.

4th 1969-74

Shift from formal housing to site and services Programs. Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) was established to fund the remunerative housing and urban development programs. A scheme for Environmental Improvement for Urban Slums (EIUS) was undertaken in the central sector from 1972-73 to provide a minimum level of services, like, water supply, sewerage, drainage, etc.

5th 1974-79

National level programs such as the Minimum Needs Program (MNP), public procurement and distribution of essential goods were introduced. The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act was enacted to make available urban land for construction of houses for the MIG & LIG.

6th 1980-85

Integrated Provision of services along with shelter particularly for the poor, provision of site and services instead of direct subsidy to EWS. Emphasis on setting up new industries and commercial and professional establishments.

7th 1985-90

A responsibility of housing construction was given to private sector. Urban Poverty Alleviation Scheme known as Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) was launched. The Global Shelter Strategy (GSS), National Housing Policy (NHP) was followed up. Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) was launched in May 1985.

8th 1992-96

National Housing Policy (NHP) was launched. Schemes for NRI investors in housing were launched. Urban Poverty and Alleviation Program of Nehru Rojgar Yojana (NRY) was launched.

9th 1997-2002

Direct investment by govt. in housing for lower segment. 2 Million Housing Program was launched. The Repealing of Urban Land Ceiling act and the Amendment in the Rent Control Act were enacted. Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) was launched.

10th 2002-07

Encouraging the development of new integrated township through FDI/Private Entrepreneurship VAMBAY launched. The shelter up gradation components of both NRY and PMIUPEP has been merged with the National Slum Development Program. (NSDP). JNNURM was launched.

11th 2007-12

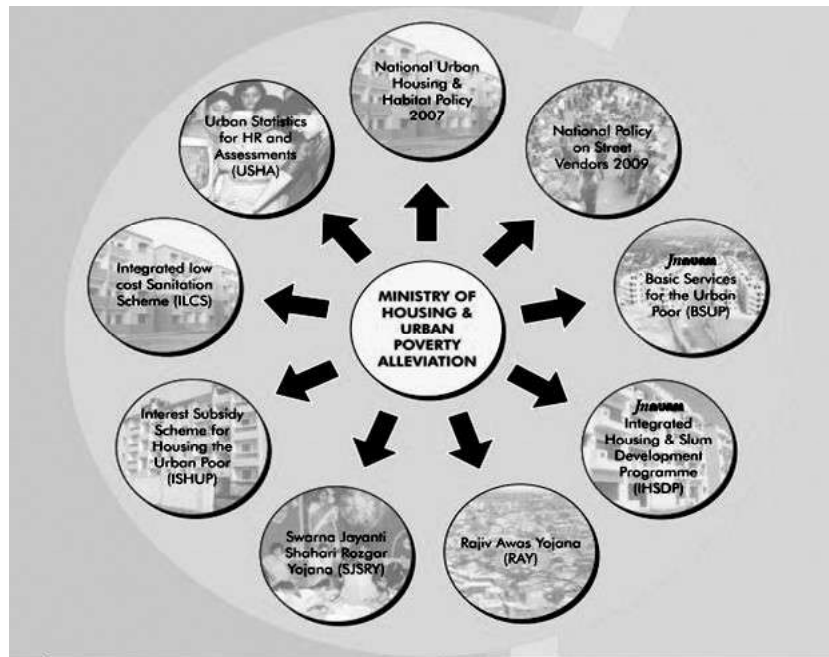
BSUP & IHSDP came under JNNURM Housing and Habitat policy 2007. Emphasis on Rapid and inclusive growth. (Poverty reduction).

12th 2012-17

Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) launched. Focus on Faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth. "Housing for All by 2022" programme launched on 17th June, 2015, which aims

at rehabilitation of slum-dwellers and promotion of affordable housing for the urban poor. The target is to provide nearly 20 million houses over seven years.

(Source: Ministry of Urban Development)



10.6 Initiatives for Slum Development

These programmes aimed to improve the living condition of slum dwellers by providing them with the basic infrastructure of shelter, road, drinking water, schools, dispensary etc. The idea was to make these unrecognized people, a part of society by integrating them with the growing city. Their contribution to the economy was important so, schemes were launched to provide them jobs. Few schemes even aimed at providing free housing to these people.

But even after all the initiatives the population of slums is increasing in India which reflects the efficiency of the programmes. Previous schemes of the government have not been successful in addressing the housing deficit. They have failed to achieve their goal in the stipulated period. The table showing the work of various schemes is shown below which clearly reflects the condition of these schemes.

Redevelopment of Slums

“The process of redevelopment of slum areas by providing dwelling space and other basic civic and infrastructural services to the slum dwellers, on the existing land on which the slum is based.” (Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation- MoHUPA). Slum redevelopment aims at up gradation of living standard of slum dwellers in both social and physical parameters. It also targets to provide a sense of security to the dwellers by providing them occupancy rights.

Slum redevelopment is one of the major solutions being discussed in India today – slum upgrading, market provision of housing for lower income groups, and mixed models that recommend the development of a mix of rental and ownership housing by both the private and public sectors is stated under redevelopment of slums

Slum Redevelopment Models

Slum redevelopment schemes (SRS) have been carried out under a number of different „models over the years. This section examines three of these –

1. The public private partnership model (or “Mumbai model” for its famous proposed use in Dharavi)
2. The slum network partnership model used in Ahmadabad
3. Community-managed eviction and resettlement model that was followed in rehabilitating families affected by Mumbai s Railways improvement project.
4. Upgrading models elsewhere.

(i) **Public Private Partnership Model - “Mumbai” model** – Under this model, which has been proposed for use in Dharavi, Golibar and elsewhere in the island city, land is handed over to a developer, who in turn receives additional FSI to build both market rate housing for sale and rehabilitation housing for slum dwellers. The rationale is that the sale of market rate units will cross-subsidize slum rehabilitation units on the same plot. Slum dwellers typically get these units with full ownership rights although it is conceivable that other tenure arrangements and resale rights might be negotiated.

(ii) **In Situ Slum Upgrading Model** – The Slum Network Partnership Model (Ahmadabad) The Slum Networking Project (SNP) – an upgrading program that has received accolades for its work in Ahmadabad, showcases the “network partnership model”. SNP was unique in that it created a partnership between local government, NGOs, private industry and the slum communities themselves to design, finance and implement slum upgrading projects. As part of the 2006-2012 City Development Plan for Ahmadabad, it was noted that 32.4 percent

of the city's population still lived in slums (as cited in Marshall, 2010). The SNP decided that to improve the conditions of slum dwellers, it was crucial to improve their linkages with citywide infrastructure and services. The main objectives of the program were to improve the physical and non-physical infrastructure facilities within selected slum areas; to facilitate the process of community development; and to develop a city-level organization for slum networking and infrastructure improvement.

(iii) Community-Managed Eviction and Resettlement – Society for the Promotion of Area Resource Centers (SPARC) in Mumbai- This constituted a participatory, decentralized, multi-stakeholder approach to eviction and resettlement that preserved the right to housing for slum dwellers and created a sustainable relocated community. This resettlement project was unique in that as it did not cause economic hardship to those resettled, it was voluntary and involved no external force in implementation and it involved the evicted households in the resettlement design, planning and implementation.

iv) Upgrading models elsewhere – Some of the Innovative and successful models are studied which have somewhat same conditions like India - Baan Mankong project in Thailand and the Orangi pilot project in Pakistan. The advantages of these projects are analyzed and programmes are made to implement in India.

Choice of redevelopment model affects the efficiency of Schemes and decides the number of participating bodies. Understanding the concept of various models helps us to choose the best suited solution to the problem of slums and frame the policies accordingly.

The choice of model depends on -

Physical characteristics of the area- Location, Vicinity and other geographical feature of the area determines the land value which is one of the major component of any redevelopment model.

Social status of the Slum dwellers- Quality of life, Living standard and their Ethnicity play major role in framing the policy guidelines. The pace of their upgradation depends on these parameters.

Occupational structure of the Slum dwellers- Occupation defines the Affordability on the basis of which commodity are designed. Marketing of these commodities depends on the buying capacity of the beneficiaries.

Infrastructure availability in the concerned area and in its surroundings-

The budget and other estimates are prepared as per the requirements of the area. So it is important to carefully examine the infrastructure available like Water lines, Electricity, Roads etc.

Real Estate Market of the City- Real Estate market states the condition of investors and amount of investment which can be drawn. Investors are more likely to invest if the real estate business is on rise. A good compensation in terms of extra FSI and Ground coverage can attract more investors in the project.

So, careful examination of situation of slums and wise choice of redevelopment model can improve the living condition of these under privileged part of our society. A integrated system clearly stating the roles of each bodies involved is required to increase the efficiency of the schemes. Moreover at society level people need to realize the importance of slum dwellers help them to grow and develop gradually in a united manner.

SLUM UPGRADING

According to **Acioly** (2007), Slum Upgrading is a process of intervention in the physical, social, economic and juridical structure of an existing human settlement. Cities with Slums Action Plan defines slum upgrading as economic, organizational and environmental improvements undertaken cooperatively and locally among citizens, community groups, businesses and local authorities. Actions typically include: installing or improving basic infrastructure; water reticulation, sanitation/waste collection, rehabilitation of circulation, storm drainage and flood prevention, electricity, security lighting, and public telephones.

MODEL RESPONSES

According to the World Bank, 2006, there are four typical responses to slums in urban areas:

- (i) **Forced Evictions**, whose basic ideology is slum clearance enforced through violent forced evictions and large scale slum demolition, without the offering of any alternative or choice to the populations displaced, has been a widespread practice. Forced demolition of urban slums does not reduce poverty, it creates poverty; it does not reduce slums, it simply means new slum formation elsewhere. In many cases forced evictions are disguised as clearance and relocation schemes.
- (ii) **Clearance and Relocation**: this involves the removal of slum residents from the central city to resettlement sites that are usually miles outside urban areas. Once the slum dwellers have been cleared out, the land they lived on is slated for redevelopment to high value uses. There are circumstances when clearance and relocation might be appropriate – for example, when slums are built in

environmentally hazardous zones or along public rights of way (like roads or railway lines).

- (iii) Clearance and on-site redevelopment:** this involves temporarily moving the slum residents, then clearing the land, and finally building new housing for them on the same site. Building multi-story housing is sometimes justified when commercial uses on the same site can subsidize the costs of residential space.
- (iv) Comprehensive Upgrading in place:** is often preferred and consists of improving the existing infrastructure and facilities up to a satisfactory standard, and often addressing issues of tenure. An important advantage of this method of upgrading is that it minimizes the disturbance to the social and economic life of the community. It is the approach that most strongly guarantees that the intended beneficiaries remain the actual beneficiaries of what could be very costly interventions.

In the four typical responses, the upgrading programmes take one of the three types;

- (i) Provision of basic infrastructure to the community;** This is applicable where the environmental conditions and physical infrastructure are poor, but tenure is relatively secure. In this case, the upgrading comprises mainly of physical improvements such as footpaths, sanitation, water supply, drainage, and often some community facilities.
- (ii) Tenure security;** Efforts in slum upgrading the world over have appreciated the tenure security as a key incentive and critical precursor for settlement and housing improvement. It has to do with the incremental build-up of tenure security. In these circumstances, lack of tenure is a threat to the security of livelihoods, and a significant barrier to households investing in upgrading their own homes. The threat of forced evictions also looms over such settlements. An incremental approach based on a 'continuum of land rights'²⁸ and flexible tenure arrangements must be adopted.
- (iii) Comprehensive upgrading;** – a mixture of the previous two – combines both provision of basic infrastructure and tenure security. It is appropriate where environmental conditions and physical infrastructure is poor, where population densities are high, and where tenure is insecure. The comprehensive upgrading program is relatively complex and time-consuming because it has more administrative requirements, implicates more stakeholders, and depends on greater community involvement. It is important to have an accurate knowledge of land ownership patterns and existing tenure conditions of possible beneficiaries. This is because improvements to the tenure security of beneficiaries is typically restricted by, and predicated on, existing public, private, and informal claims on the various plots of land that make up the project site. Beyond tenure, upgrading projects usually require a range of physical and social services to improve poor environmental conditions at an affordable cost to residents. Physical services can

include site reclamation, landfill activities, and infrastructure: such as roads, drainage, sanitation facilities and water connections.

10.7 Conclusion

All these programmes and initiatives are aimed to improve the living condition of slum dwellers by providing them with the basic infrastructure of shelter, road, drinking water, schools, dispensary etc. The idea was to make these unrecognized people, a part of society by integrating them with the growing city. Their contribution to the economy was important so, schemes were launched to provide them jobs. Few schemes even aimed at providing free housing to these people.

But even after all the initiatives the population of slums is increasing in India which reflects the efficiency of the programmes. Previous schemes of the government have not been successful in addressing the housing deficit. They have failed to achieve their goal in the stipulated period. However we have to really work hard to chalk out ways to improve the situation of the slums, as living in a good condition is the right of all the slum dwellers

10.8 Exercise

1. Define Slum. What are its salient characteristics?
2. Discuss the programmes taken up by our Indian Government for the development of the urban poor?
3. What are the Slum Redevelopment Models?
4. What are the various initiatives taken up for the upgradation of the Slum?
5. As a Social Worker plan a strategy to tackle Dengue in a slum.

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Unit 11 □ Urban poverty Alleviation Programmes and Scheme

Structure

11.1 Objective

11.2 Introduction-Urban development programs in India

11.3 Key urban development schemes of the Government of India

11.4 Conclusion

11.5 Exercise

11.6 Reference

11.1 Objective

In this Unit we will look into the various programmes for Urban Development

11.2 Introduction- Urban development programs in India

As per the records by the Ministry of Urban Development, the urban population of India accounts for 377.1 million, which is 31.6 per cent of the population. India has the second largest urban population in the world and by 2050, around 50% of India's population i.e., 814 million is expected to live in urban areas. Given this scenario, the present infrastructure and amenities in cities and towns are not adequate to address the expanding urbanization process. Several initiatives were launched by the government to promote urban development.

11.3 Key urban development schemes of the Government of India

1. AMRUT (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) Project) (2015)

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) along with smart cities were jointly planned and launched by the government to transform urban living

conditions through infrastructure upgradation. AMRUT is aimed at transforming 500 cities and towns into efficient urban living spaces over a period of five years. Ministry of Urban Development has selected the five hundred cities with the help of state governments.

- Aims to provide basic services to households, including tap water supply connection, sewerage system and urban transport
- Includes developing greenery and well-maintained open spaces in cities, and reducing pollution by switching to public transport by environment friendly public transport services,.
- Other thrust areas include: storm water drains, parking spaces and recreation centres for children
- 500 cities to be covered
- Planned outlay of 50,000 INR crore for 5 years (2015-16 to 2019-20)

2. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) or Housing for All by 2022 Mission launched on 2015

The 'Housing for All by 2022' under the scheme of "Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Housing for All (Urban)" launched by the central government (*Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA)*) aims to provide housing to all urban people by 2022. It provides central assistance to States and UTs for constructing houses to all eligible sections by concentrating on urban slums and economically weaker sections. Hence, slum rehabilitation and affordable housing to Economically Weaker Sections are the major features of the project

- Aims at constructing more than 2 crore houses across the nation during 2015-22
- Target beneficiaries: Women, economically weaker section of society (EWS), LIG and ST, SC
- Involves: (1) in-situ rehabilitation of slum dwellers using land as a resource through private participation, (2) credit-linked subsidy, (3) affordable housing in partnership with the public/private sector, and subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction/enhancement
- Subsidy amount: Expected to be between 1 lakh to 2.30 lakh INR per beneficiary
- Coverage: Entire urban area consisting of 4,041 statutory towns with an initial focus on 500 Tier I cities in three phases

Total Dwelling Unit Cost is Rs. 3.68 Lakh (Rs. 4.41 Lakh for Hilly Areas) Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Govt. of India.

3. DAY National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)

Objective: To improve the quality of life of Urban Poor by way of Organising the poor women under one umbrella and providing livelihood support to them & Urban Youth.

Components: i) Social Mobilization & Institutional Development; ii) Capacity Building & Training; iii) Employment through Skills Training & Placement; iv) Self Employment Programme; v) Support to Urban Street Vendors; vi) Shelter for the Urban Homeless; and vii) Innovative & Special Projects.

- Aims at creating opportunities for skill development leading to market-based employment for the urban poor and helping them to set up self-employment ventures by ensuring easy access to credit loan
- Also focusses on providing shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phased manner
- Addresses livelihood concerns of urban street vendors
- Funding pattern: Centre (75%) and state (25%); for NE and special category states: Centre (90%) and state (10%)

4. Smart Cities Mission (SCM)

The Smart Cities Mission is a major urban renewal program launched by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs Government of India to develop and upgrade living conditions and infrastructure in selected 100 cities all over the country. Objective of the programme is to modernize cities by providing core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of 'Smart' Solutions. The programme was officially launched on 25th of June 2015 and in the first phase, 20 cities will get funding for converting them into smart cities. According to the scheme, a city would be called a 'Smart City' if it has adequate access to basic amenities such as water, shelter, education, electricity, solid waste management, public transport, health services along with information technology connectivity and digitisation that would enable e-governance. Such a city would largely focus on sustainable development that can act as a support system for the neighbouring cities. The infrastructure of the city ensures safety and security of its natives.

- Sustainable and inclusive development of cities to improve the quality of life of citizens

- Application of smart solutions, enabling cities to use technology, information, and data to improve infrastructure and services
- Key infrastructure elements of smart cities: Adequate water supply, electricity supply, sanitation, public transport, affordable housing, digitalization, health and education

5. National Urban Health Mission (NUHM)

This programme has been initiated in March 2014 in 89 ULBs having population 50,000 and above.

- Aim – To improve health of the urban population particularly the slum dwellers and other vulnerable sections by facilitating equitable access to quality health care with active involvement of ULBs.
- The programme is being implemented at the state level jointly by Dept of Health and Family Welfare and Dept of UD & MA.
- The primary objective of the mission is to provide preventive, promotive and curative through Urban Primary Health Centres (1 UPHC for 50,000- 60,000 population) and Urban Community Health Centres (1 UCHC for population above 5 lakhs).
- The components include – OPD counselling and treatment, basic lab diagnosis, awareness generation, drug/contraceptive dispensing, delivery of RCH services, counselling, screening and treatment of communicable and non-communicable disease.

6. HRIDAY (National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana) launched on 2015

The HRIDAY scheme is launched for the holistic development of heritage cities. Its aim is to preserve and revitalize the unique character of heritage cities in India. HRIDAY identifies cities of cultural and/or religious importance and initiates development across the city in terms of its water management, transportation, sanitation, waste management, landscaping, et al. ensuring the city doesn't lose its cultural identity. Heritage cities, needless to mention, are a tourist attraction. Often overcrowded, these cities are unable to accommodate its natives and tourists owing to poor infrastructure. Unlike other schemes of similar nature, it (also) attends to the infrastructure failure at foundation level, like, street lights, electricity wiring, maintaining roads and footpaths, tourist conveniences, etc.

- To preserve, conserve, and revitalise heritage cities and facilitate urban development in such cities. Development of water supply, sanitation, drainage,

waste management, approach roads, footpaths, street lights, tourist conveniences, electricity wiring, landscaping and such citizen services

- Includes provision of better infrastructure and services in heritage cities, including toilets, water taps, roads, street lights, modern surveillance and security apparatus like CCTVs
- Also covers components like local capacity building, conservation of natural and built heritage, urban heritage adaptive rehabilitation and maintenance.
- Covers 12 cities: Ajmer, Amravati, Amritsar, Badami, Dwarka, Gaya, Kanchipuram, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi, Velankanni and Warangal

7. Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban (SBM - U)

Launched on October 2, 2014, The Swachh Bharat Mission is the government's nationwide flagship programme with the objective of universal sanitation coverage in urban areas. It is a comprehensive sanitation scheme which aims to make the country open defecation free by 2019, promote 100 per cent collection and scientific processing of municipal solid waste, encourage healthy sanitation practices and equip the urban local bodies (ULBs) to design, execute and operate systems.

Objective: To improve the quality of life especially for urban poor and dis-advantaged by way of proper arrangement of Sanitation and Solid Waste Management components.

Components: Construction of Individual House Hold latrine (IHHL), Community Toilet (CT) & Public Toilet (PT), and Integrated Solid Waste Management. Central incentive of 4,000 INR per household for construction of household toilets; 40% grant/VGF for each community toilet block, Improvement of SWM and generation of awareness regarding public health, Eradication of manual scavenging.

8. National Social Assistance Program

State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) under Municipal Affairs Department has been acting as "State Level Nodal Agency" for implementation of National Social Assistance Programme of Panchayat & Rural Development Department, Govt. of West Bengal.

Sl. No	Scheme	Eligibility criteria
1	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)	BPL widows in the age group of 40-79 Years Rate of assistance : Rs. 600/- per month
2	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)	BPL persons with severe or multiple disabilities in the age group of 18-79

		YearsRate of assistance : Rs. 600/- per month
3	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)	(i) BPL persons of age 60-79 years (excluding BPL widows and BPL disabled persons)Rate of assistance : Rs. 400/- per month (ii) BPL persons of 80 years and above;Rate of assistance : Rs. 1000/- per month
4	National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)	The death of “primary bread winner” (male or female) of a BPL household should have occurred while he or she is in the age group of 18-59 years Rate of assistance : Rs. 40000/- lump sum

9. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission(JNNURM)

JNNURM was launched in 2005 as the flagship scheme for urban development. The programme had two components viz., Basic Services for Urban poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). Civic amenities were improved under the programme including urban transportation. The programme aimed at integrated development of slums through projects for providing shelter, basic services.

11.4 Conclusion

The programmes for urban development must be framed judiciously as it is meant to cater for a large population.It must be chalked out to improve the transport system, housing facility and also control pollution .Thus we must develop these programmes in such a manner that it promotes over all development of the Urban Societies.

11.5 Exercise

1. Discuss JJURM.
- 2 . Write a note on Swachh Bharat Mission
3. Why are the Urban Development Programmes necessary?

11.6 Reference

- 1 Report of Ministry of Housing & urban Affairs (MOHUA) Govt. of India.
- 2 Report of Department Agency, SUDA, WB
- 3 Report of State Urban Development Agency, SUDA, West Bengal.

Unit 12 □ Role of NGOs in Different Community Development Efforts

Structure

- 12.1 Objective**
- 12.2 Introduction**
- 12.3 Role of NGOs**
- 12.4 Responsibility of NGOs in the field of Community Development**
- 12.5 Suggestions to improve the working of the NGOs**
- 12.6 Conclusion**
- 12.7 Exercise**
- 12.8 Reference**

12.1 Objective

NGOs play an important role in the development of our communities, so in this unit we will try to see how these NGOs render their services in various communities, and also suggest ways to improve the working of the NGOs.

12.2 Introduction

Community development entails the provision of infrastructural facilities to the people. The provision of these social amenities can be attained through a number of ways and/or organizations which includes, the government, community development associations, Non-Governmental Organisations. Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) are non-governmental, nonprofit making and self-governing, set out to ameliorate the plight of the people in dire need of life sustaining facilities in the society. The main role of the NGOs is to provide social protection and support to the community people and help in spreading awareness. It also helps the community in developing by providing financial support to the families which are not stable or are in need. NGOs working in the field of Community development, tend to access resources, frame community issues, and conduct interventions at the local level. They do these things in relation to, if not in cooperation with, other local

entities that make up the public, private and civil society sectors. However, the distinctions and divisions between these spheres are blurred (Srinivas 2009)

12.3 Role of NGOs

A number of these NGOs are into various aspects of community development such as: community mobilization, environment, health and sanitation awareness creation, promotion of child's rights law, promotion of sexuality and reproductive health education and fight against child labour and human trafficking etc. In general, the Non-Governmental Organization is a positive approach to rural development

Local, national and regional NGOs have emerged as major players and partners in development activities in the region. At the community level, they are in the front line in providing assistance in the acquisition of basic needs and amenities; in identifying issues, raising awareness, and providing information to grassroots communities; in articulating the communities' problems and needs and bringing these to the attention of those who can affect change; in defending both the environmental and developmental rights of communities and building the capacity of communities to manage their natural resources; and in dealing with sustainable development concerns.

1. Awareness-Raising, Campaigning and Advocacy
2. Environmental Monitoring and Reporting
3. Education, Training and Capacity Building
4. Local Government and NGO Partnerships
5. Contribution Toward Making Cities Child-friendly
6. Catalyzing and/or facilitating the active participation of communities in development
7. Complementary or neutral to the objectives of the local authority.
8. Ensure reliability and sustainability of their initiatives, since they are self motivated.
9. Implementation, operations and maintenance of the facilities required for development.

1. Awareness-Raising, Campaigning and Advocacy

Across the region a large array of groups work to raise awareness of environmental issues and push for changes in policy and development programmes. These groups carry out environmental awareness raising and campaigning locally, nationally, and internationally, with some campaigns operating simultaneously at all levels. In India, for example, the Kerala SastraSahityaParishad (KSSP) has earned international recognition

for its work in mobilizing public opinion among people's organizations in the State of Kerala .

NGOs that seek to change laws and government practices are more likely to be successful when they join forces. Effective advocacy requires large numbers. The more people you have on your side, the louder your voice is, and the stronger the pressure you are able to bring to bear. If a coalition already exists, join it. If none exists, think about starting one. That will make your NGO a leader among its peers. Such a step will take time and commitment. You may have to recruit staff and board members who can invest the time and energy to do it well.

2 Environmental Monitoring and Reporting

Many NGO campaigns are based on research that highlights or monitors specific environmental issues. At the local or community level, NGOs are in a good position to keep track of critical issues on a continuing basis and, in many cases, NGOs complement the work of government institutions and cooperate with law enforcement authorities.

Environmental NGOs typically take up causes related to the environment such Climate Change, Air Pollution, Deforestation, Ozone Layer Depletion, Waste Management, Biodiversity and Land Use, Energy, Conservation, Environmental degradation, Land Degradation Some of the Prominent examples of Environmental NGO working in India are

1. Green peaceIndia,
2. Awaaz Foundation,
3. Centre for Science and Environment,
4. Goa Foundation,
5. CERE India,
6. Conserve,
7. Foundation For Ecological Security,
8. Exnora International,
9. Goa Foundation,
10. WWF India
11. Winrock International India.

3 Education, Training and Capacity Building

NGOs have worked extensively with governments to help develop and implement national environmental education strategies

4 Local Government and NGO Partnerships

Partnerships take different forms, ranging from informal and casual to formal and structured. You can have relationships where you talk to each other regularly to share information, ideas and experiences. You can also have highly organized, collaborative relationships where you design projects, raise money and run the projects together.

Governments need NGOs to accomplish their missions as well as vice versa. Because they often have very deep relationships in the communities they serve, NGOs can reach people governments can't. With the ability to operate with high levels of flexibility and creativity, NGOs can fill gaps where governments have difficulty reaching.

5 Contribution Toward Making Cities Child-friendly

Rapid urban growth in many cities in India poses significant risks to the well-being of children. Research commissioned by UNICEF has noted that the health and often the lives of more than half of the world's children are constantly threatened by environmental hazards, in their home and surroundings and in the places where they play and socialize. The research also indicates that 40 000 child deaths occur each year from malnutrition and disease, and that 150 million children a year survive with ill health, with retarded physical and mental development. More and more young people are being admitted to hospital with asthma due to car fumes, while other pollutants are linked with a whole range of other health problems in the young. Shanty town dwellings with inadequate basic facilities exposes children to diseases and dangers, while traffic claims many young lives on a daily basis. Because of such problems, one of the greatest challenge for urban administrations in the new millennium is in the area of child development and protection.

During the past two decades, relevance of the role of voluntary sector has been in focus in India. In fact, the initiatives taken by the United Nations and its agencies in involving the voluntary sector for capacity building and contributing towards the speedier and less expensive processes of development has gained worldwide acceptance. As a consequence, the developed countries in particular and those which are still developing or are less developed have taken the idea of involving the voluntary sector responding to the complex processes of development at various levels. India has a large network of voluntary organizations working in the fields of Health, Education, Urban spheres.

12.4 Responsibility of NGOs in the field of Community Development

There are many Non-Governmental Organizations(NGOs) which have been working, especially for developing various communities in the field of health, agriculture, education, rural structure, democracy, small business and so on. NGOs play roles in coordination, collaboration and bridging the communication between the government, private sector and local inhabitants toward a concerted effort so that they could raise the issues and concern as well as community voices to be heard by the government for intervention or seeking for building support in the development project purposes. The responsibility of NGOs are briefly designed as following:

1. Charity Mission Fulfillment

Most of NGOs which implement their activity as humanitarian performances mostly are Christian NGOs to assist the target areas through love education, healthcare, saving bank goal for self-help groups, for instance, providing cow or rice loan without an interest charge.

2. Community based Organization(CBO)

The activity of the NGOs is based on the rural targets which focused on the disadvantaged beneficiaries. They create the grassroots community volunteer and community member networking or member organizing for their specific goal implementation. For example, the Village Health Volunteer(VHV) or commune development committee works directly with local people to promote healthcare to them.

3. Construction Assistance

Some of the NGOs' activities are building development of infrastructure like construction of health center, irrigation system related to agriculture, digging well as the water sources, construct a path road, community school, dam, a bridge for people use.

4. Facilitation Process

Basic community development projects which stand benefit to the local people entail the participation from them and facilitated by the NGOs for the result-based outcome. This called a participatory rural assessment.

5. Communication and Relationship

A community's need maybe not enough even they have mobilized the existing natural resources, sometimes they need the expert come to explain or provide them the skill

training or approach to address any issue happens in their region. That is the point in which NGOs are also making the connection to make fundraising or donation to the target areas. Furthermore, NGOs act as the mediator to resolve any rural conflict. And other communications for services available for local people like legal consulting.

6. Advocacy and Lobbying

The rural people's concern maybe not heard by the government or the local people want the government to make some reforms or review a process of its policy implementation through NGOs' lobbying and advocacy so that NGOs raise those issues to the government to reconsider.

7. Bring voice to Government

The only side of government working alone does not have enough information to cope with regional villager's hardship or difficulties. That is why the NGOs act a role to bring off all vocal efforts of stakeholders to the government for intervention.

8. Bring Initiatives and new Technology

The NGOs can take new initiatives or modern technology to develop community rural areas through the expert or provide the training to the development project outcome beneficiary.

9. Suggest and give Recommendation to the Government

Through the NGOs, the government could receive any recommendations or suggestions stem from the plenary sessions or workshops in order to review its national policy or strategy and fulfill the gaps more effectively.

Thus NGOs have a monumentous task in the field of Community Development, however there are some difficulties which is often faced by the NGOs working in this field which may be listed as below-

➤ Accreditation Issues

- It remains a big challenge as it is very difficult to distinguish whether an organization wants to work for the cause or has been set up only for the specific purpose

➤ Difficulties to get funds

- NGOs' willingness to speak out against the government is diluted by their dependence on government funds.
- Getting donors is a hard task, and sometimes dealing with some specific donor's funding conditions can be a challenge for NGOs.

- Lack of proper networking
- Lack of communication is caused by an inadequate network.. Poor networks lead to loss of opportunity to work with the community and their participation.
- Developmental issues
- In India, foreign-funded NGOs have been often responsible for organizing disturbances and undermining development initiatives.
- Cultural hurdles
- NGOs are frequently viewed as invading on people's centuries-old traditions and cultures, resulting in huge protests. For example, Ban of Jallikattu, after the PIL by PETA
- Lack of Volunteerism/Social work among Youth
- **Because of the lack of appealing employment prospects** and pay levels. Parents, too, discourage their children from participating in social activities.

12.5 Suggestions to improve the working of the NGOs

Capacity Building:

- Capacity building and training can assist in the acquisition of critical new skills.
- NGO workers can then be more easily trained and the appropriate skills can be developed within the organization to meet difficulties.
- Donors will have more faith in the initiative if they have access to qualified experts.

Information, Communication and Technology:

- All NGOs should be using a minimum of Internet, email, a basic website and relevant social media platforms. It will help the timely updation.

Timely filing of annual income and expenditure

- This will help in improving the image of NGOs in the eyes of the government.
- NGOs also need to ensure that laws, rules and regulations should be followed.

Monitoring

- In terms of monitoring and regulating illicit and unaccountable funds, there should be more collaboration between the Ministries of Home Affairs and Finance.
- Keeping track of such foreign fundings will enhance transparency in their operations and serve as a deterrent to legislation.

Inculcate the Essence of social work

- It is important that participation of people in democracy, for the promotion of social justice, gender equity, inclusion etc. while working with NGOs.
- NSS and NCC should encourage kids to volunteer from the time they are in elementary school.
- Universities, colleges and schools have to collaborate with NGOs and conduct campus interviews for the young graduates who are interested in social work.

Increased Role of NGOs in Rural Areas

- In India, 65% of the population belongs
- To rural areas. NGOs must therefore expand their operations in rural regions in order to enlist the help of village residents in improving their lives.
- Simultaneously, these NGOs must encourage young graduates from rural areas to participate in volunteer work.

12.6 Conclusion

NGOs can play a remarkable role in developing the communities as they work in the grassroots level and can understand the pulse of the people. Government and NGOs must work hand in hand to reach the remotest people and facilitate development of the communities.

12.6 Exercise

1. What role can a NGO play in the development of the Communities?
2. In what ways can the NGOs and Government work in Collaboration for community development?
3. What suggestions can we make to improve the working of the NGOs?

12.7 Reference

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