



## Political approaches towards rural development policies: A critique

D.B. Channabasappa, Assistant Professor & HOD, Department of Political Science,  
Government First Grade College , Banavara, Karnataka

**Abstract:** Rural development is primarily concerned with overall policy guidance in formulation of strategies for rural development. Indian Rural issues such as farm sector development, poverty eradication, employment generation, land record maintenance, health, education, sanitation, nutrition, etc have to be considered in rural development. Coping with vulnerabilities Indian rural development policies have always been criticized as being nonproductive. The need for maintaining a liaison with rural development ministry & such other organizations needs a review in the changed economic scenario. Collection of information & review of progression of the policies adopted also needs a review because there has been plenty of policy making, budgetary allocations & priority scheduling, but there is a great neglect in assessing evaluation of progression of these government policies. A right evaluation in right direction needs good supervision & monitoring. This paper considers the need for scrutinizing & evaluation of policies towards comprehensive rural development.

**Key words:** Rural development policies, need for an integrated approach, comprehensive policy making

**Introduction** Formulation of rural development programmes is to assist in formulation of rural development programmes which can be included in Five Year Plans and Annual Plans and to make periodic assessment of progress achieved to maintain liaison with Ministry of Rural Development, National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) and other allied organisations mainly and participating in the meetings, to collect information from various Divisions of the Planning Commission, State Governments and also from the Central Ministries which are implementing various schemes related to rural development, to organize Working Group meetings to finalise the Draft Five Year Plan proposals of the State Governments. This involves the preparation of background papers, discussions on inter-se plan priorities, critical examination of plan proposals in

relation to plan objectives and approaches, preparation of Working Group Reports giving, inter-alia, outlays and physical targets, finalization of the Five Year Plan outlays of the Ministry of Rural Development. Finalization of Annual Plans of the Central Ministry of Rural Development and State Governments. This includes assessment of progress both in physical and financial terms, in relation to the approved targets and outlays, scheme-wise examination of proposals and reviewing targets and finalizing allocation for next Annual Plan and to provide comments, materials etc. for Public representations, VIP references, Parliament Questions and Agenda items for the meetings of Consultative Committee/ Standing Committee for the Planning Commission pertaining to rural development sector are also attended.



### Rural Development programmes

The Rural Development Division looks after the following programmes being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD):

**The MNREGA** - The MNREGA was launched on February 2, 2006 and the first full year of operation was 2006-07 covering 200 districts. The programme was expanded to 330 districts in 2007-08 and covers the whole country from 01.04.2008. The MGNREGA aims at enhancing the livelihood security of the people in rural areas by providing guaranteed wage employment through works that create durable assets and strengthen the livelihood resource base of the rural poor. The choice of works suggested addresses causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation and soil erosion etc. The MGNREGA thus provides a social safety net for the vulnerable groups and an opportunity to combine growth with equity. The implementation of Act ensures that local employment is available to every rural household for at least 100 days in a financial year.

**Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/ National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM):** Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana was launched in April 1999 following the restructuring of the erstwhile integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and its allied programmes along with Million Wells Scheme (MWS). The objective of SGSY is to bring the poor families (swarozgaris) above the poverty lines by organizing them into self-help groups (SHGs) through the process of social mobilization, their training and capacity building and provision of income-

generating assets through mix of bank credit and government subsidy. The SGSY programme is conceived as a process-oriented programme for the poor with emphasis on social mobilization and formation of SHGs. Funding pattern is 75:25 between Centre and States and 100% central assistance in case of UTs. The SGSY has been restructured as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) renamed as Aajeevika to implement it in a mission mode in a phased manner for targeted and time bound delivery of results. Aajeevika will support creations of strong institutions of the rural poor and will also support them in increasing their incomes through improvements in their existing livelihoods and also diversifying into new livelihoods.

**Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY):** The Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is a flagship scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development to provide houses to below the poverty line (BPL) families in the rural areas. It has been in operation since 1985-86.

The funding of IAY is shared between the Centre and States in the ratio of 75:25. In the case of UTs, entire funds of IAY are provided by the Centre. However, in the case of NE States, the funding pattern has been changed and at present is in the ratio of 90:10. The ceiling on construction assistance under IAY is Rs. 70,000/- per unit in the plain areas and Rs. 75,000/- in hilly/difficult areas. In addition, all nationalized banks have been instructed to include the IAY houses under the Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) scheme for lending up to Rs. 20,000/- per housing unit at interest rate of 4% for SC/ST beneficiaries. For up gradation of kutcha houses, the



financial assistance is Rs. 15,000/- per unit.

**National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP):** NSAP was launched by Government of India on 15th August, 1995 with the aim to provide social assistance benefit to poor households in the case of old age, widows, disabled and death of primary breadwinner of the BPL households. The programme supplements the efforts of the State Governments with the objective of ensuring minimum national levels of wellbeing and the Central Assistance is an addition to the benefit that the States are already providing on Social Protection Scheme. With a view to ensure better linkage with nutrition and national population control programmes, the maternity benefit component of the NSAP was transferred to the Department of Family Welfare, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare from the year 2001-02. NSAP, at present, comprises of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and Annapurna Scheme.

**The components and scale of Central Assistance under NSAP** is as follows:

- Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS): Rs. 200/- per month per beneficiary to BPL persons who are in the age group of 60-79 years and Rs 500/- per month to 80 years and above.
- Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Schemes (IGNWPS):Rs. 300/- per month per beneficiary who are BPL and in the age group of 40-79 years.

- Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS): Rs. 300/- per month per beneficiary who are in the age group of 18-79 years.

- National Family Benefit Scheme: Rs. 20000/- to the bereaved household in case of the death of primary bread winner of the family. The eligibility criteria are BPL person who is primary bread winner of the family and in the age group of 18-59 years.

- Annapurna Scheme: 10 kg of food grain (wheat or rice) per month per beneficiary to those who are not covered under IGNOAPS.

**National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP):** For modernization of land records system in the country, a modified programme, viz., the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) has been formulated by merging two Centrally-sponsored schemes of Computerization of Land Records (CLR) and Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA&ULR) in the Department of Land Resources (DoLR), Ministry of Rural Development. The NLRMP was approved by the Cabinet on 21.08.2008.

The integrated programme would modernize management of land records, minimize scope of land / property disputes, enhance transparency in the land records maintenance system, and facilitate moving eventually towards guaranteed conclusive titles to immovable properties in the country. The major components of the programme are computerization of all land records including mutations, digitization of maps and integration of textual and spatial



data, survey/re-survey and updation of all survey and settlement records including creation of original cadastral records wherever necessary, computerization of registration and its integration with the land records maintenance system, development of core Geospatial Information System (GIS) and capacity building. Detailed Guidelines and Technical Manual for better implementation of the NLRMP Manuals have been prepared after obtaining inputs from the leading technical agencies as well as from the field experience of States.

The main objective of the NLRMP is to develop a modern, comprehensive and transparent land records management system in the country with the aim to implement the conclusive land-titling system with title guarantee, which will be based on four basic principles, i.e., (i) a single window to handle land records (including the maintenance and updating of textual records, maps, survey and settlement operations and registration of immovable property), (ii) the mirror principle, which refers to the fact that cadastral records mirror the ground reality, (iii) the curtain principle which indicates that the record of title is a true depiction of the ownership status, mutation is automated and automatic following registration and the reference to past records is not necessary, and (iv) title insurance, which guarantees the title for its correctness and indemnifies

the title holder against loss arising on account of any defect therein.

**Conclusion-** Thus maintaining a liaison with rural development ministry & such other organizations needs a review. Collection of information & review of progression of the policies adopted also needs a review because there has been a great neglect in assessing evaluation of progression of government policies.

#### References

9. Agarwal S .R. - Development Of Adult & Non Formal Education In India – Concept Publishers 2002
10. Gopinathan Pillai .P .- Rural Development , Pointer Publications 2008
11. Gopinathan Pillai .P. – Social Information & Literacy Pointer Publications 2002
12. Kulwant Rai Gupta – Liberalization & Globalization Of Indian Economy Atlantic Publishers 1995
13. Kulwant Rai Gupta – Rural development in India Atlantic publishers 2003
14. Pandey .V .C. Substantial Development In South Asia Isha Book Publishers 2003
15. Pandey V .C. -Literacy & Education Development, Isha Book Publishers 2005
16. Vinod Kumar – Rural Development Isha Book Publishers 2001



## Restructuring Education towards sustainability – Youth Icon Swami Vivekananda & his views on education

Chethan .M .J. Lecturer , Department of History , Government home science College ,  
Holenarasipura taluk , Hassan district , Karnataka state

**Abstract:** Swami Vivekananda has been considered as a youth Icon & his influence on youth especially students has been very strong. Swami Vivekananda always spoke of ethical values as a leading light of personality building. According to Swami Vivekananda, education was a storehouse of immense possibilities & he insisted that education should embrace the whole society towards an affirmative progression. He was of the opinion that students must be motivated to learn how to detach his mind from internal & external distractions. Student life has been full of diversions & students always disorient themselves from proper learning methodologies. Majority of the students indulge in inappropriate & indecent activities soon after they enter college. Education can orient these students towards ethical learning & living. Education can make students to focus their full strength towards knowledge & learning. Education should make students to unfold tremendous power & unlock mysteries of universe. This paper examines the importance of restructuring education in context of modifying Indian comprehension of educational values.

**Key words:** Education, restructuring of education, need for unfolding student learning mechanisms

**Introduction:** Education opens huge potential in a student. As the student of 21st century desires, education opens up enormous avenues to excel in student life. Education embraces community as a whole towards a confirmatory evolution. “The great national sin is the neglect of masses & that is one of the causes of our downfall. No amount of politics would be of any avail until the masses in India are once more well education well fed & well cared for” ( Complete works W 5.222.3.)

**Swami Vivekananda & his vision of education:** Through education, a student learns to isolate his mind from internal & external distractions. These internal & external disruptions persuade the individual towards bad company, bad activities, anti-social

thoughts & negativism. In spite of these disruptions, a student must be competent to direct his mind to desire goal & focus with full force achieve this goal. It should unfold tremendous power & unlock mysteries of subject he is pursuing so far.

**Education & community development –** Vivekananda said “the great national sin is the neglect of masses & that is one of the causes of our downfall. No amount of politics would be of any avail until the masses in India are once more well education well fed & well cared for”. (CW 5.222.3.) Education is universally recognized in India. Ancient Indians education was valued & revered because they thought that education brought them away from all fears of life it got them to understand