The Journey of Rural Development and Need for Voluntary Action

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Journey begins for a Young Nation

- Tryst with Destiny - 1947
- Population of 36 Crore
- 83 % Rural; 17 % Urban
- 47 % Below Poverty Line

Early Stages of Rural Development -1950s

- **Grow More Food Campaign (1943)**
- **Five Year Plans (1951 onwards)**

  Focus on irrigation and energy followed by Community Development

- **Community Development Programmes (1952)**
  - Overall development through Integrated approach, Equity considerations
  - People's Participation
  - Building Democratic Village Institutions (Panchayati raj, Co-operatives, Village schools)

1960s: Intensive Development Programmes

- **Community Development and Panchyati Raj**
  - Balwantrai Mehta Report (1959)
  - Democratic Decentralisation -Three-tier Panchayati Raj System
  - Early Adopters: Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan - 1959

- **Intensive Agricultural District Programme (IADP)**
- **Bank Nationalisation – 1969**

1970s: Progress towards Food Self Sufficiency

- Intensive Agriculture Area programme (IAAP)

- Green Revolution

- Food grain production increased

  from 54.9 million tonnes 1949-50 to 123.2 million tonnes during 1974-75.

- Operation Flood – White Revolution

  Average milk procurement increased from 2.56 million kg per day in 1970

  to 5.78 million kg per day during 1985.

- Food Self Sufficiency

1970s : Shift from Intensive programmes to Special Groups and Area Specific Programmes

- **Rural poverty, unemployment, and inequitable distribution of benefits in earlier programmes.**

- **Focus on special group and area specific programmes,**
  - Small Farmer Development Agency (SFDA)
  - Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Programme (MFAL)
  - Drought-Prone Area Programme (DPAP)
  - Desert Development Programme (DDP)
  - Hill Area Development Programme (HADP)
  - Tribal Area Development Programme (TADP)
  - Crash Scheme for Rural Employment (CSREP)
  - Food for Work Programme (FFW)
  - Minimum Needs Programme (MNP)

- **Benefits to flow to Weaker Sections and Backward Areas.**

1980s: Integrated and Holistic Approach

- **Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)**
  - Minimum Needs Programme with Employment and Income Generation Activities,
  - Single largest Anti Poverty Programme focusing Poorest of the Poor,
  - Income levels of target households raised marginally,
  - IRDP later transformed to a holistic programme covering all aspects of Self-Employment & existing sub-schemes of TRYSEM, DWCRA, SITRA and GKY merged into IRDP
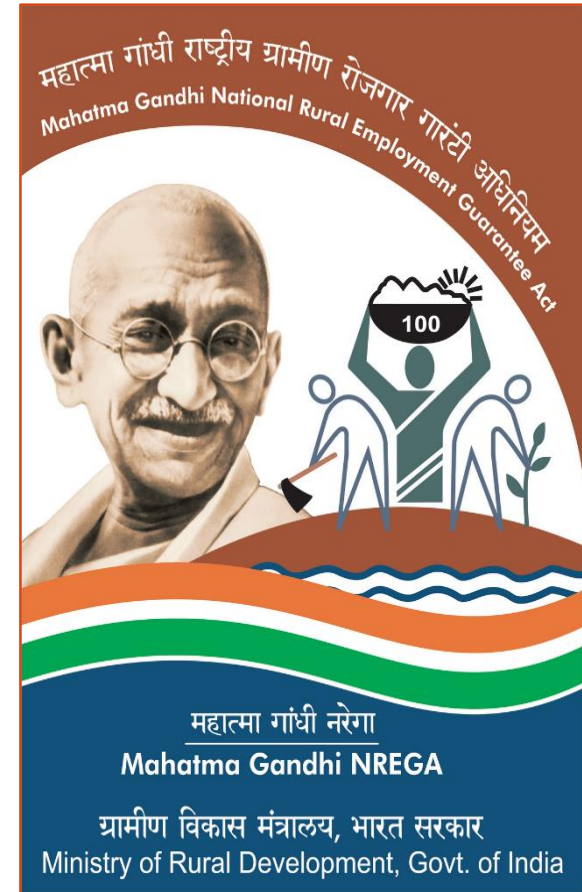 - Reduction in poverty levels.

1990s: Liberalisation phase

- **Economic Liberalisation**

- **Higher Economic Growth**

- **Significant Reduction in Poverty levels**

- **Diversification of Employment Opportunities**

- **Technical Progress**
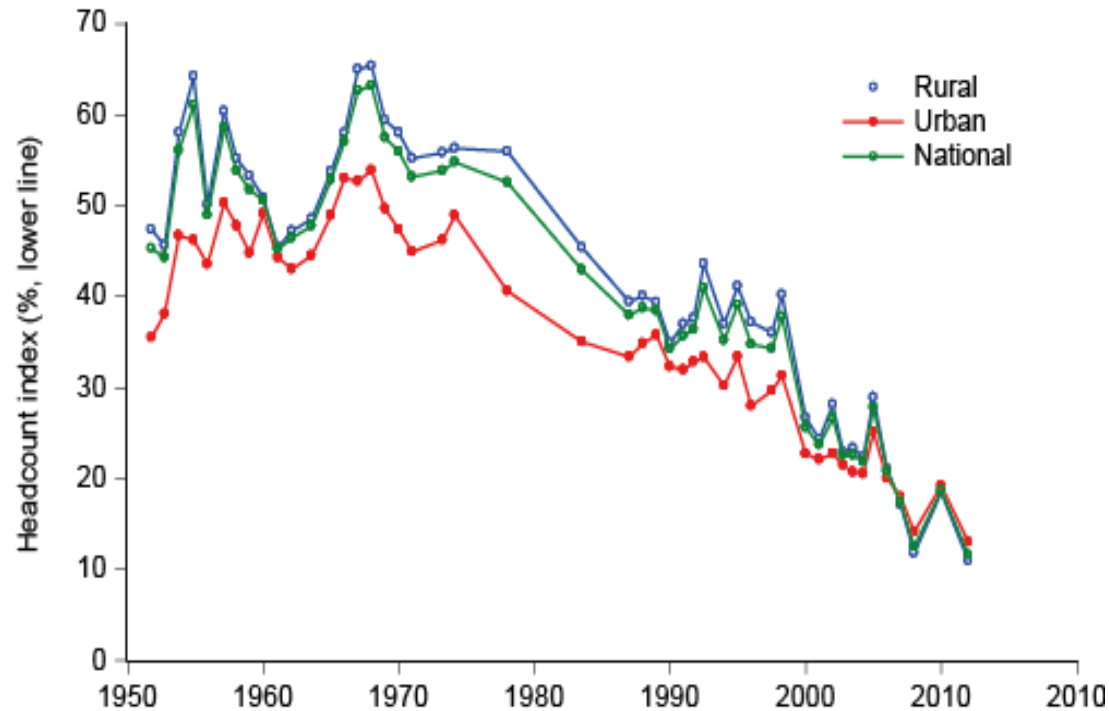
- **Increasing Inequality**

Ongoing Strategy

- **MGNREGA – A rights based wage employment**
  - 2016-17 - Rs 57,512 crore
- **National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) – Social capital building by Women empowerment**
- **Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana –Gramin (PMAY-G)**
  - Budget for 2017-18 is Rs 23000 crore.
- **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)**
  - Budget for 2017-18 is Rs 19000 crore.
- **Deen Dayal Upadhayaya- Grameen Kaushalya Yojana**
- **NSAP – Social security**
- **Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)**
- **Swatch Bharat Mission**
- **Mission Antyodaya**
- **Rurban Mission**

Journey so far...

- **1950–2016**
- Reduction in Poverty levels *(47 % to 21.9 %)*.
- Divergence between Urban and Rural Poverty narrowed.
- India joining the league of fastest growing major economies in the world.

Challenges Ahead : Rising Inequality

- Increasing inequality
- The share of National Income accruing to India's top 1% of earners is 22%, while the share of the top 10% was around 56%

World Inequality Report 2018
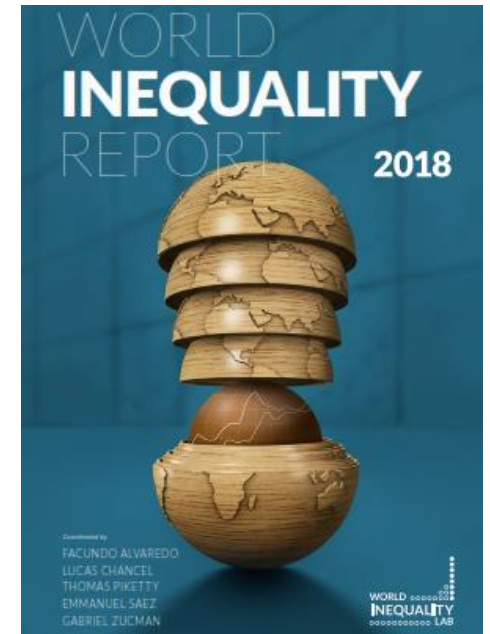
Top 10% and Middle 40% income shares in India, 1951–2014
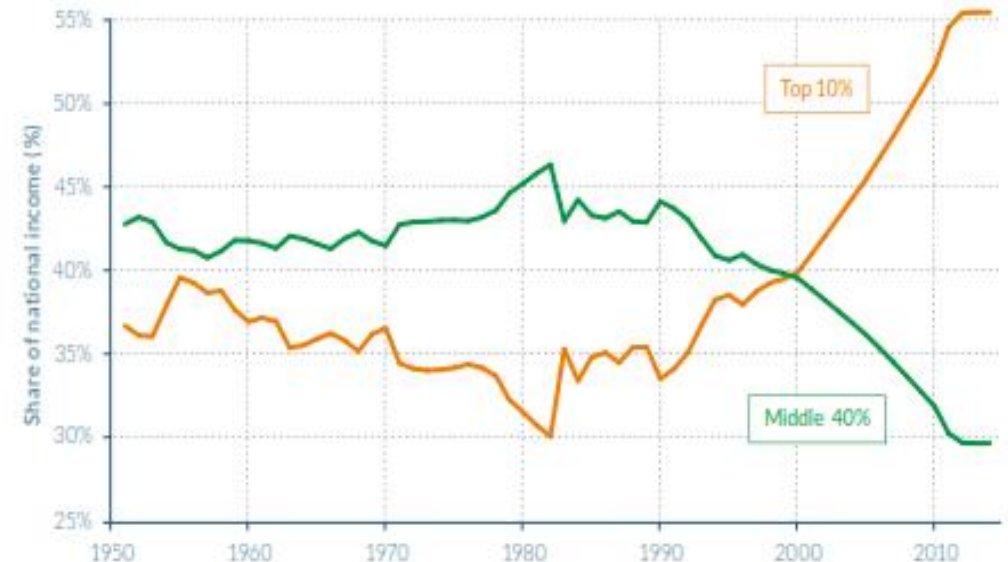
Source: Chancel & Piketty (2017). See wir2018.wid.world for data series and notes.
In 2014, the Top 10% national income share was 55%.

Challenges Ahead: Poverty and Employment

**Development Challenges**

Poverty levels

- India, still, is home to one-third - about 259.5 million of the poor population in World (FAO, IFAD and WFP 2015, World Bank, 2016)

Employment

- Roughly nine out of 10 workers are informally employed and lack   social protection,
- less than 30% of the workforce has completed secondary education, and less than a tenth has had any vocational training.
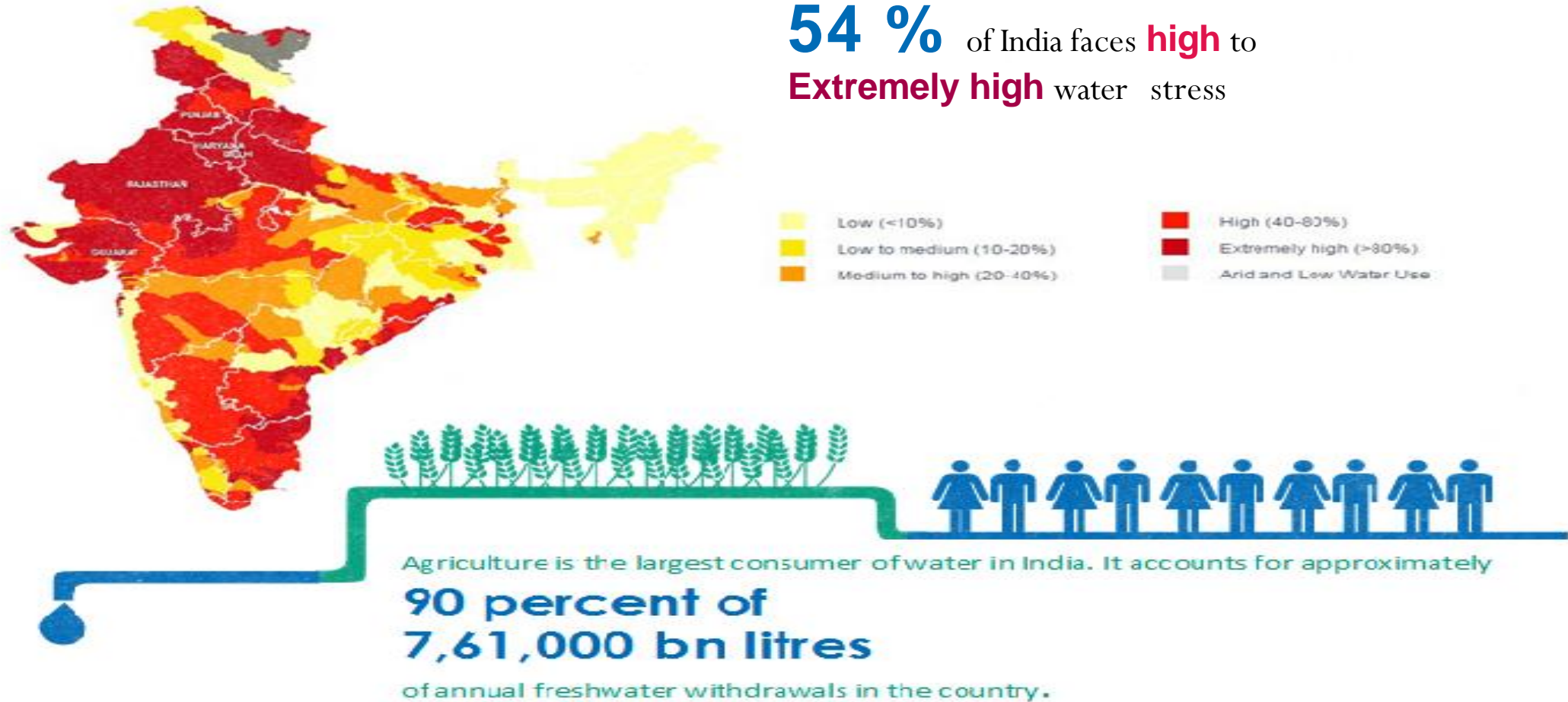
Challenges Ahead: Regional Variations

- Regional variations in employment opportunities

- Poorer States lagging behind in employment generation
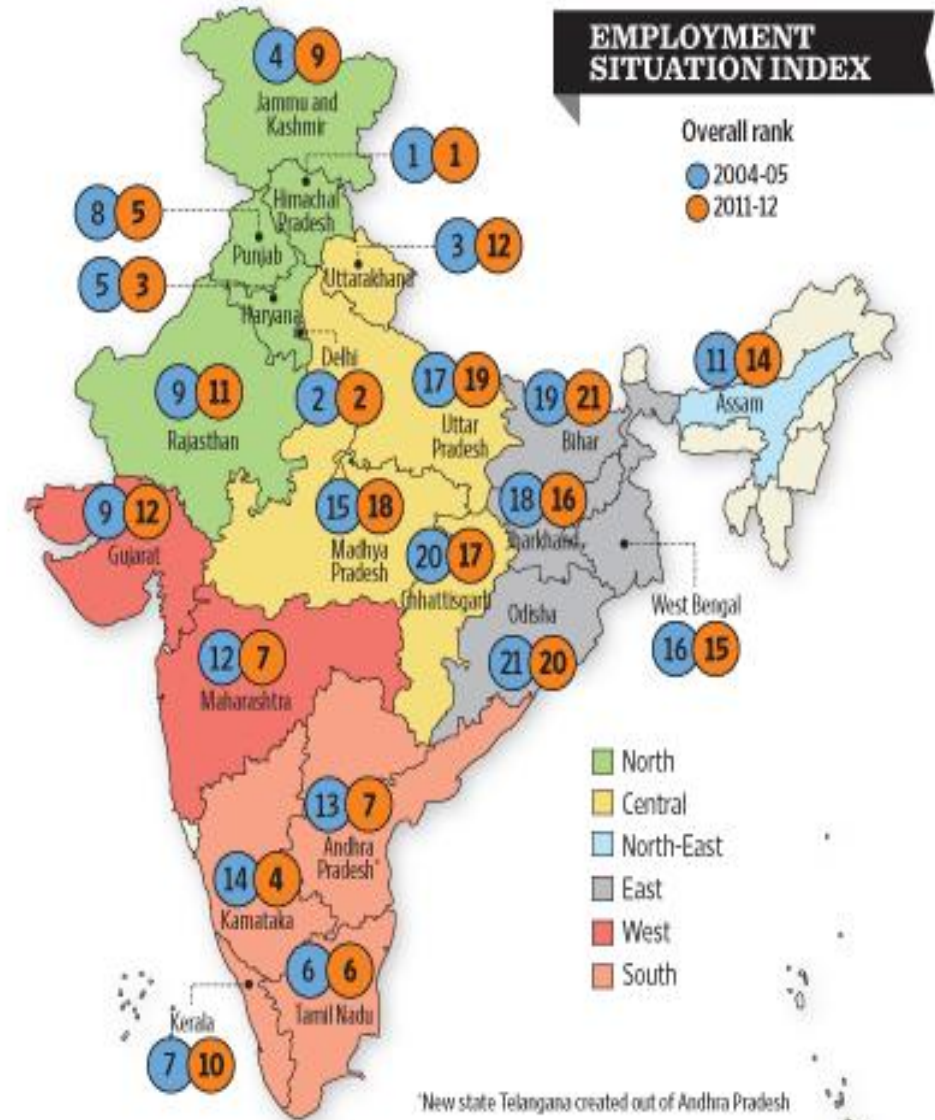
Challenges Ahead: Natural Resources – Water

54 % of India faces **high** to **Extremely high** water stress

Low (<10%)

Low to medium (10-20%)

Medium to high (20-40%)

High (40-80%)

Extremely high (>80%)

Arid and Low Water Use

Agriculture is the largest consumer of water in India. It accounts for approximately

90 percent of 7,61,000 bn litres

of annual freshwater withdrawals in the country.

United Nations projected that nearly

3.4 bn people

would be living in 'water scarce' countries by the year 2025 and India would be at the centre of it.

Sources: FICCI, Grant Thornton, 2016

Challenges Ahead:

- Literacy levels

26 % of the population are still illiterate

Gender disparity in literacy levels: Male 82%, Female 65% (Census, 2011)

- Hunger

India has been ranked **100th** among 119 developing countries on the Global Hunger Index (GHI), behind *Kenya (70) Nigeria (84), Bangladesh (88) and even Nepal (72).*

Challenges Ahead: Nutrition & Sanitation

- Malnutrition
  - India faces great challenges in the front of nutritional status of its population, particularly children

    Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) – 42 %

    Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) - 38 % *(21 % for sub-Saharan Africa)*

    Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) – 21 % - (NFHS-4, 2015-16)

  - Annual economic losses due to malnutrition levels is estimated to be about 3 per cent of country's GDP

- Sanitation and Hygiene – ODF, SWM, LWM

Challenges Ahead: Housing and climate change

- Housing

  Shortage of 43.6 million houses in rural areas (MoRD, 2011)

- Climate Change affecting Food Security and Livelihoods

  - **Temperature variability**

  (net increase in annual temperatures in the 2030s ranging between 1.7°C and 2.2°C, seasons getting warmer by 2030)

  - **Precipitation Variability**

  (A mean increase of 7–20% in annual precipitation, number of rainy days are projected to decrease, in most parts of the country, extreme precipitation events are likely to increase by 5–10 days)

  - **Extreme Events** – Drought (drop in ground water table), Floods (10-30 % increase in flooding, frequency of cyclones to increase)

  - **Rising Sea levels**

  Sea level along the Indian coast has been rising at the rate of 1.3mm/year.

  - **Environmental Health Risk**

  Increased occurrences of environment-related health risks, due to extreme temperatures, flooding and sea level rise

Challenges Ahead: Social Stratification

- Social Stratification (class, caste),
- Social Regional disparities in development achievements,
- Marginalised sections Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes,
- 104 million belonging to 700 ethnic groups,

Task Before us

Particular	Deprivated Households 2	Landless and manual casual labour (D7) 3	% of 3 over 2
Only zero room or one room with kucha walls and kucha roof (D1)	2,37,31,674	1,41,13082	59%
No adult member between age 16 to 59 (D2)	65,15,205	30,46,605	47%
Female headed households with no adult male member between age 16 to 59 (D3)	68,96,014	37,32,041	54%
Disabled member and no able bodied adult member (D4)	7,16,045	3,25,070	45%
SC/ST households (D5)	3,85,82,225	2,08,86,654	54%
No literate adult above 25 years (D6)	4,21,47,568	2,32,18,296	55%
Landless households as manual casual labour (D7)	5,37,01,383	5,37,01,383	100%

Insecure & Uncertain Income,
Unsafe and Poor quality Houses,
Low on Skill & Education and no or less Assetless

Poverty Free Ecosystem
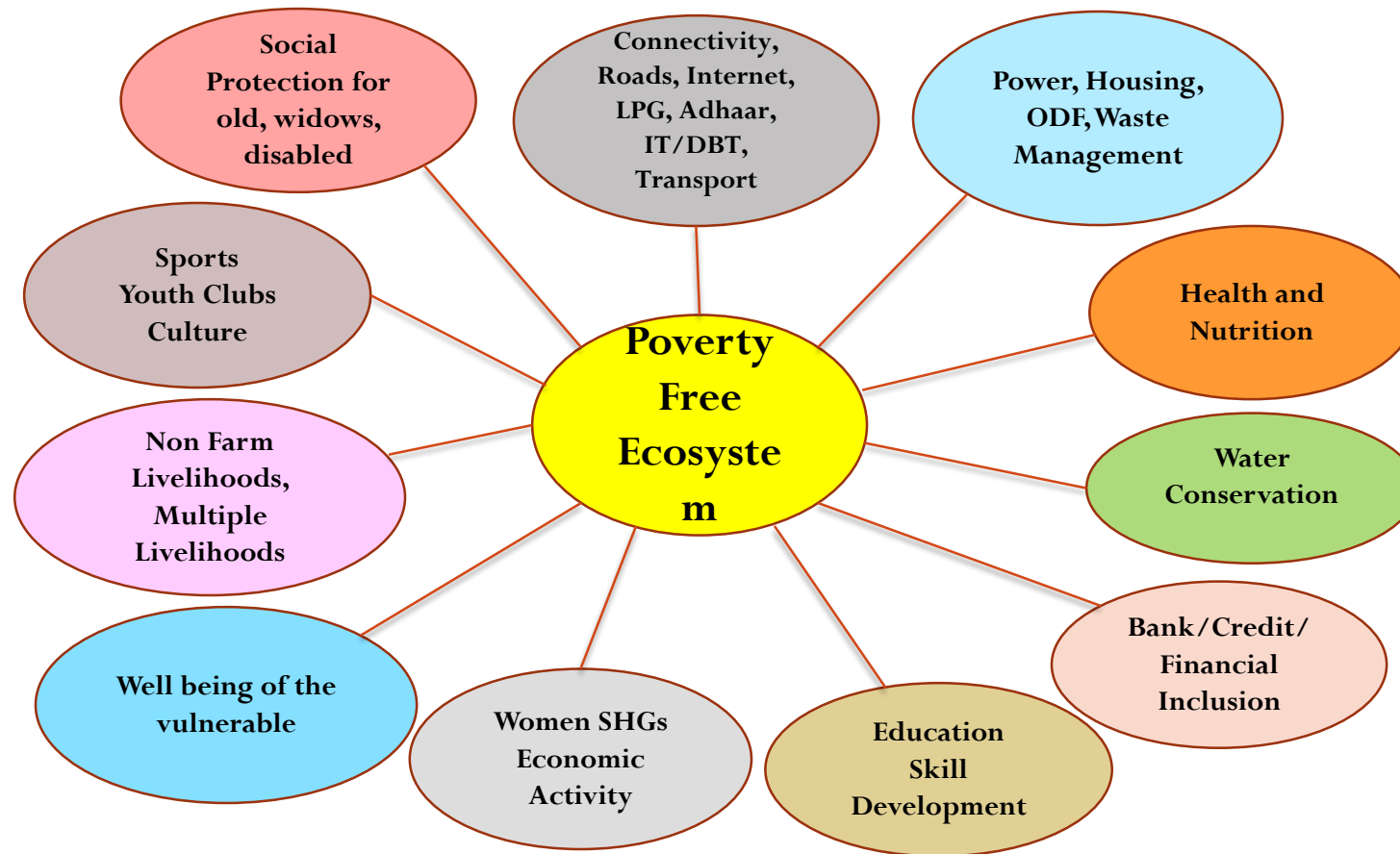
Local Governments - PRIs and GPDP

- **PRIs to act as pillars of democratic decentralisation**

    - To build inclusive and sustainable institutions for achieving SDGs
    - Backbone of bottom – up approach in development planning
    - Platform for convergence of various development programmes at different levels

- **Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)**

   Based on 14th Finance Commission Recommendation (2015-2020)
    - An annual plan of each Panchayat, where the villagers would decide where the money should be spent
    - Every panchayat knows how much money it has under different schemes and how it should plan
    - Resources from various centrally and state sponsored schemes can be leveraged and converged at the GP level.
    - Opportunity for the GPs to synchronize their plans with SDGs
    - Facilitating inclusive and sustainable development through Convergence Approach

Volunteerism and Philanthropy

- All human beings have innate urge to give back to the Society
- But only few people like you venture into, despite many road blocks
- From *each according to her ability* to *each according to her* needs.

Volunteerism and Philanthropy

We need not wait to become millionaires to start volunteering, attempting to bring smiles on millions of under-privileged faces
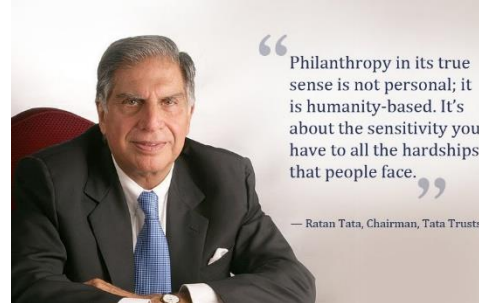
Philanthropy in its true sense is not personal; it is humanity-based. It's about the sensitivity you have to all the hardships that people face.

— Ratan Tata, Chairman, Tata Trusts

Voluntary Action – Constraints and Limitations

- Many a times they do not find right platform for their contributions

- Get bogged down with procedures and get vexed up

- The impact of their investment gets constrained as the critical requirements of the village / society get missed out.

- Their effort and investment at times become duplication with the ongoing government initiatives.

- Absence of convergence with the ongoing government initiatives at various levels is not adequately felt at grass-root level.

Spring Board for Voluntary Action

NIRD & PR as a Platform to facilitate Social Action

- I express my gratitude of Indian Society for great persons who are engaged in assisting in rural   development

Spring Board for Voluntary action

Join hands for creating Gram Swaraj -

- Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)
- Governance improvement through ICT
- Village Adoption
  - Village Adoption means to work along with the community at the grass root level, while enabling / empowering them for pursuing the goal of development of the village in line with the Sustainable Development Goals and learning as to what works and what doesn't and evolve a model of village development for replication and trainings.
- Adopt a Primary School
- Propagation of cost effective and eco friendly housing technologies

Spring Board for Voluntary action

Invites participation in

- Mission Antyodaya – hand hold clusters
- Hand holding for promoting entreprenereship
- Resource persons for PRI-RD capacity building
- Inclusive agricultural development
  - Promotion of FPOs
  - IT enabled precision farming
- Skill development, leadership development
  - Convergence with DDU-GKY, RSETI.
  - Village level volunteers/SHGs

1958: Central Institute of Study and Research in Community Development, Mussoriee, UP (Uttarakhand)

1959: Trainers Training Institute, Dehradun

1962: Merged and named as National Institute of Community Development (NICD); shifted to Hyderabad (1964-65)

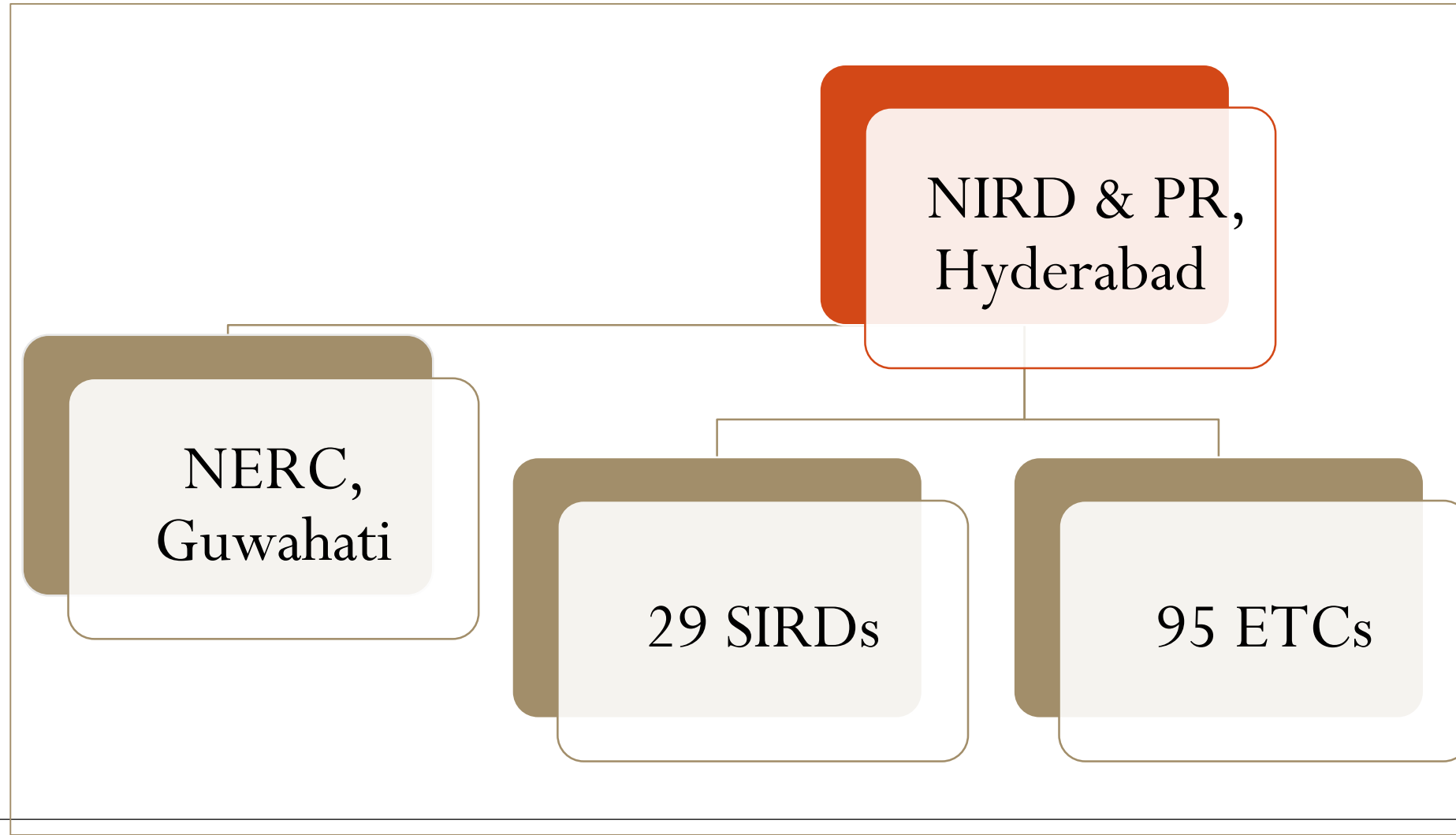1977: Renamed as National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD)

2013: Renamed as National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR)

Vision and mission

- Capacity building through training programmes, conferences, seminars and workshops for senior level development managers, elected representatives, bankers, NGOs Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and other stakeholders

- Act as 'think-tank' on matters related to poverty reduction, rural development and local governance

- Promote transfer of technology

- Undertake support and coordinate research including action research

- Promote voluntary action, guide CSR and People's action

- Application of technology such as ICT, GIS for rural transformation

Reach of NIRD & PR

Schools and Centres of NIRD & PR

.	School	Centres within the School
1.	Development Studies & Social Justice	1. Centre for Human Resource Development (CHRD) 2. Centre for Gender and Development (CGAD) 3. Centre for Equity & Social Development (CESD) 4. Centre for Agrarian Studies (CAS) 5. Centre for PG Studies and Distance Education
2.	Rural Livelihoods and Infrastructure	1. Centre for Wage Employment (CWE) 2. Centre for Skills and Jobs (CSJ) 3. Centre for Financial Inclusion and Entrepreneurship (CFIE) 4. Centre for Rural Infrastructure (CRI) 5. Centre for Entrepreneurship Development (CED) 6. Centre for Livelihoods (CFL)
3.	Sustainable Development	1. Centre for Natural Resource Management (CNRM) 2. Centre for Climate Change & Disaster Mitigation (CCCDM)
4.	Public Policy and Good Governance	1. Centre for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (CPME) 2. Centre for CSR, Public Private Partnership and People's Action (CC, PPP & PA) 3. Centre for Good Governance & Policy Analysis (CGG&PA)
5.	Local Governance	1. Centre for Panchayati Raj (CPR) 2. Centre for Decentralised Planning (CDP) 3. Centre for Social Service Delivery (CSSD) 4. Centre for Social Audit (CSA)
6.	Science, Technology and Knowledge Systems	1. Centre for Geo-informatics Applications in Rural Development (CGARD) 2. Centre for Innovations and Appropriate Technologies (CIAT)
Professional Support Centres		Centre for Development Documentation & Communication (CDC) Centre for Information & Communication Technology (CICT) Centre for Research & Training Coordination and Networking (CRTCN)

NIRDPR - a Snapshot

Administrative Building

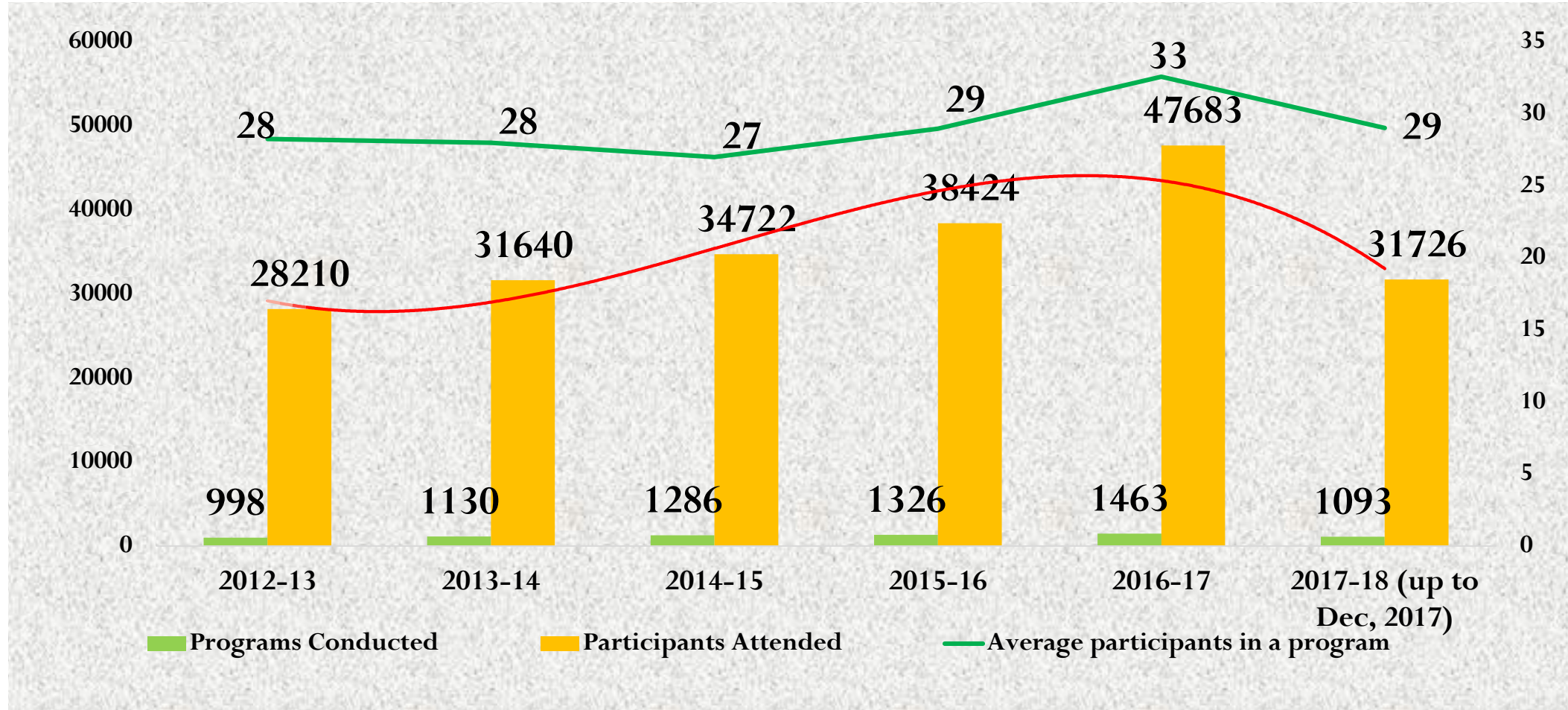Auditorium

Computer Lab

Library

Hostel

Sports Complex

Training Performance (5 years)

Bridging the gap

- **Reach of the Government**

- **Agility of the Corporates/Volunteers**

- **Sensitivity of the NGOs/CBOs**

can make the difference

Join us

E- mail: ivolunteer.nird@gmail.com