Chapter-3 Development schemes in details

After nearly 53 years of independence, India is still a predominately backward agrarian economy, with the result that the majority of her population is poor. Even after more than three decades planning has certainly achieved its objective of growth but with a difference. Instead of growth with justice, we find today that the rich reaping all fruits of development and the poor becoming poorer. Especially in rural areas, the process of development has increased the marginalization and pauperization of the lower strata of population. Large areas are still under semi-feudal operation, where cropping intensity is low; minimum wages are not paid; untouchability is widely practiced; child labour and bonded labour persist; developmental efforts including target oriented schemes like Integral Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Women Child Development in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Ganga Kalyan Yojana (GKY), Million well Scheme (MWS) and some other have not made significant dent on the condition. A critical assessment of the process of development by planners, academicians and administrators at the national as well as international level has led to the conclusion that development schemes have failed to deliver the good because they were imposed from the above on the people. The evaluation of one particular plan gave birth to a new plan but these plans did not make any difference in the condition of the down trodden. There are three reasons for development schemes not being adequate enough to deliver developmental resources to the section of population who are deprived and are dependent on others. First, the number of programmes is unmanageably large; second, they are launched by a number of different Ministries, Departments, Institutions and Organisations which have least co-ordination and practically negligible co-operation amongst them; and third, the information and the effective implementation process regarding these development programmes reach the targeted group often guite late.

Keeping these factors in view an attempt has been made to put together all the schemes run by various departments in rural areas for the purpose of comparative study.

Name of the Ministry	Developmental Schemes						
Agriculture	 Assistance for Cooperative marketing, processing and shortage programme in cooperatively under developed States/UTs R&D funding for S&T Projects, Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) 						
Dept. of Electronics	 Increasing Socio-economic impact of electronics through development of affordable rural agriculture technologies and generation of gainful employment in rural areas R&D funding for S&T Projects – National Photonics Council (NPC) 						

Box 3.1 : Various schemes being run at National Level in Rural Areas by different departments.

Environment and Forests Health and Family Welfare	 Regeneration of Degraded Forest Lands ECO – Regeneration : Field Demonstration Projects for Integrated Ecological Improvement Environment Education and Information : National Environmental Awareness Campaign Environment Education and Information : Seminars, Symposia and Workshops Environment Education and Information : Grants-in-aid to Professional Societies and Institutions Eco-Clubs – A Scheme for Participation of School Children in Environmental Conservation Paryavaran Vahini – A scheme for People's Participation in Environmental Protection Grants-in-aid Scheme for Voluntary Agencies of the National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board Model Scheme for Promotion of Small Family norm and Population Control – Setting up six bedded Sterilisation
	 Ward with Operation Theatre Model Scheme for Assistance to Non-Governmental organizations for promotion of small family norm and population control by encouraging spacing methods and sterilization
	 Polypathy : An integrated Primary Health Care-cum- Family Welfare Scheme for Implementation by small NGOs Schemes for promotion of small family norm through innovative methods (revamped) Financial Assistance under Rolling Fund (mother unit) Scheme
Dept. of Health	 The involvement of Non-governmental organisations in the National AIDS Control Programme The scheme for improvement of medical services Special health scheme for rural areas Scheme for sanctioning grant-in-aid to voluntary institutions/organisations engaged in the promotion and development of voluntary blood donation programme Organising eye camps – under the National Programme for Control of Blindness Survey, Education and Treatment of Leprosy – Grant-in-aid Scheme Setting up of Eye Banks in voluntary sector – under the National Programme for Control of Blindness R & D Funding for S &T Projects – Indian Council for Medical Research (ICMR)
HRD, Dept. of Education	 Environmental Orientation to School Education Improvement of Science Education in Schools Mahila Samakhya – Programme for Education for

[]	Managia Equality					
Dept. of Women & Child Development	 Women's Equality NLM – Jana Shikshan Nilayam Non-Formal Education Assistance to Voluntary Agencies in Adult Education Non-Formal Education for Elementary Age-group children under the programme of universalisation of elementary organisation Experimental and innovative programmes for the education at the elementary stage including Non-Formal Education Integrated education for the disabled children Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Cretches for Working & Ailing Women's Children General Grant-in-aid Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations in the field of Women and 					
Labour	Child Development Guidelines for Awareness Generation Projects for Rural & Poor Women Setting up Women's Training Centers/Institutions of Women in Distress Support to Employment Programmes for Women Rashtriya Mahila Kosh Balwadi Nutrition Programme Production of Community based Nutritious Foods Setting up of Employment and Income generating training-cum-employment-cum-productions units for women (NORAD) Assistance under the Socio-economic Programme					
Rural Areas and Employment (CAPART)	 Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for projects on Child and Women Labour Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) Advancement of Rural Technology Scheme (ARTS) Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) IRDP JRY Organisation of beneficiaries of anti-poverty programmes Promotion of Voluntary Organisation in Rural 					
Dept. of Waste Lands Development Science & Technology	 Development Grant-in-aid Scheme for Voluntary Agencies R&D Funding for S&T Projects – Dept. of Biotechnology Science & Society Programmes S&T for Development of SCs (Special Component) 					

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	 Plan) S&T for Tribal Development (Tribal Sub-Plan) R&D Funding for S&T Projects – S&T Application f Rural Development 					
National Science & Technology	Entrepreneur-ship Development Programmes					
Development Board	 Mass employment generation through science & technology 					
	 Setting up of Handloom Development Centers and Quality Dyeing Units 					
	 Assistance to disabled persons for purchase/fitting of aids/appliances Assistance to organisations for the disabled persons General Grant-in-aid Scheme for Assistance to Voluntary Organisations in the field of Social Welfare Aid to Voluntary Organisations for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes 					

Source : Chauhan, P.S. and Rehman, M.M. (2000). A Compendium of Developmental Schemes for Rural Development with Special Reference to Rural Labourers : NOIDA : V.V. Giri National Labour Institute.

Development Schemes in Hoshangabad District

The 14 development schemes being implemented by the district panchayat of Hoshangabad in the running year are the same as for the financial year 1999-2000. The situation of sources of funds and expenditure done for the previous year (Table 3.1) shows that 80% of the total funds was spent on various developmental schemes. Hundred per cent of the sanctioned amount were disbursed under Rashtriya Bridhawastha Pension and Mulbhut Adho Sarachana. Only 39 percent of grant were utilized under 10th Finance Commission fund meant for small constructions in different Panchayat. The lowest fund spent was under SGSY and DRDA Prashasan (57 per cent) (56 per cent).

Table 3.1 : Developmental Schemes of HoshangabadDistrict in Madhya Pradesh in 1999-2000

	Name of Scheme	Opening Balance of 1.4.199 9	Center's	States	Various Receives	Total	Exp.	Balance	% Of Exp.
1.	Rojgar A. Yojana	0.16	200.20	66.73	117.13	384.22	360.64	23.58	94
2.	Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana	-	202.83	67.61	7.54	227.90	274.47	3.51	99
3.	Indira Awas Yojana 80%	0.01	297.90	99.34	7.13	404.34	400.18	4.16	99
4.	Indira Awas Yojana 20%	-	74.48	24.82	-	99.80	910.48	7.52	92
5.	Rajiv Gandhi Water Mission	12.0 3	269.60	89.86	31.37	402.86	378.22	24.64	94
6.	Swaran Jayanti S. Yojana	150. 70	112.49	37.50	10.26	310.95	178.43	132.52	57
7.	Gramina Loan A. Yojana	-	11.82	3.94	-	15.76	12.20	3.56	77
8.	R. Bridhawastha Pension	1.70	87.81	-	0.37	89.88	89.88	-	10 0
9.	Rashtriya Pari. Sah. Yojana	7.57	78.75	-	0.90	87.22	73.13	14.09	84
10.	R. Matratve Sah. Yojana	3.00	8.30	-	0.22	11.52	8.10	3.42	70
11.	Balika Shishu S. Yojana	8.27	-	-	0.21	8.48	5.84	2.64	69
12.	10 th Finance Commission	133. 32		-	-	133.32	52.04	81.28	39
13.	Mulbhoot Adho S.	0.09	-	140.6 4	-	140.73	140.63	0.10	10 0
14.	D.R.D.A. Prashashan	1.42	19.45	6.48	29.17	56.52	31.37	24.81	56
			Danahau			(Rs.	in lakhs)		

Source : Hosangabad District – Panchayat, Hosangabad.