

Paper 3.2

Rural development in India

1. Marginal farmers in India

(2012) 7

Ans. The condition of farmer is really in pitiable condition. Debt burden, poor procurement, land crisis, suicide all these are very common to all. Not only farmers but whole agriculture is facing challenge abysmally. If we points out all these;

1. Land crisis: Like the past, the land lords are perpetuating maximum share of land and the procurement. So, farmers are dependable and not getting the proper share of their service. Therefore, the marginal farmers are unable to recovery themselves from the system and at the same time farmers are becoming marginal so much.

2. Secondly, debt burden; it is one of the major challenge that farmers have to take loan from the moneylenders and finally they become so vulnerable that they have nothing to repay their debt. They choose the extreme decision that is suicide.

3. The contribution of marginal farmers is also not satisfactory. To sustain in the global market, they fail to compete and slowly the whole sector becoming alienated as a whole.

4. The traditional technology and dependency upon the nature really pushing back them to be marginalised. So, the highly technology and hybrid procurement is a distance vision for a considerable number of farmers.

5. The role of government is also very critical somewhat, they are not providing too much attention towards them. They even try to replace the marginal farmers by industrialist. So, people, farmers and the government mechanism all are responsible for vulnerable condition of farmers and which leads marginalised.

2. What are the major features of planning in India?

(2013) (2014) 12

Ans. India since the independence, have been following socialistic pattern of economy. Planning is the base of Indian economic framework. So, the major characters of planning is try to highlight in the following manner.

1. **Five years planning:** Planning may be short term or long term. But since the independence, India has been following five years planning except the three years rolling plan of 1966-69. So, it is neither short nor a long planning system whatever we are following.

2. **Decentralisation process:** Indian planning is decentralised in nature. It makes a space to participate the common people in preparation as well as implementation process. It helps to preparing a plan properly.

3. **Peoples participation:** In Indian planning system, people can participate directly or indirectly. The interest of the people generally reflect on the planning, because the expert have to study all the sphere of society.

4. **Direct benefit:** The people are the target factor of Indian planning system. The elimination of poverty, establishment of base, infrastructure, health, education all are getting priority in every sphere of time.

5. **Central and state planning board:** The Central and State planning boards are different, even their budget, budget allocation, priorities are different but in between these, there is a very close connection, so that the ultimate aim is the development of all.

6. Indian planning is mainly public sector planning. These plans also provide for various resources of financing like taxes, borrowing, external assistance etc.

7. Development is the prior issue of India planning. It is adopted for increasing the productive capacity of the country. It also helps to plan for large projects on the basis of larger available resources.

8. Indian planning is basically a mixed economy planning. Here from the initial stage socialism is followed as well as capitalist system is followed; even today we are following same mixed type of economy, but we are more close to the capitalist system of economy.

9. In India, government has allowed FDI (Foreign Direct Investment) in different sectors. Even the maximum crucial sectors are also brought under the purview of FDI.

10. The agriculture sector was given priority in the initial stage, but later it transformed to industrialisation. So, Indian planning tries to bring drastic change in the whole system.

So, these are the various features of planning in India. But it is not free from criticism. We can criticise in the following manner.

1. Though it has been taking various strategies, decentralisation process is followed; but the interest of the people from the bottom level does not reflect properly.

2. The whole planning system is the centrally imposition. No people can participate properly. They even do not know the complex official procedures.

3. It is neither socialistic and nor capitalist, thus it is unable to overcome from various problems.

4. People are the major factor, but today in the real sense the profit is the main factor. Every government try to earn profit for a particular section of people.

5. The influence of political party and their leaders is very important. So, development is a just visionary concept.

So, these are the various points we can raise against the planning system of India.

3. Define 'Rural development'. Analyse the causes of rural and urban disparities. (2012)
4+8=12

Ans. The term rural development connotes overall development of rural areas with a view to improve the quality of life of rural people. It is a strategy to enhance the socio-economic condition of rural area. Rural development is very closely related with the following points:

1. The rate of transfer of people out of low productivity agriculture and rural activities into more rewarding pursuits has been slow.

2. Most of the people in rural areas in developing countries are facing different degrees of poverty and their position will be worse if population increases at unprecedented rates.

3. Rural areas have land, labour and some capital which can be mobilised for road, irrigation works, introduction of new technology etc.

4. There is a substantial change in the rural economy with the overall progress of a nation state.

So, these are very relevant points to understand rural development in the proper change of the term. There are various causes behind the rural urban disparities. Most of them are related with connectivity. Since long back, such type of disparity has been going on and till date it is not possible to free overwhelmingly. The reasons are highlighted bellow.

1. **Modern Technology:** The modern technology generally occupies the market of urban area. People are comparatively more modern in their thinking and therefore they can apply all the technology more advance than the rural people. So, rural area people have to depend upon them or avail the facilities later than the urban area.

2. **Transport and communication:** The urban area is more developed than the rural area, actually the transport and communication facilities are more advance in urban area. It is a great setback for the rural area people and therefore they are backward than the urban area.

3. **Market economy:** The rural area have no local market to sale their procurements. Actually they have to sale their items to the brokers of the urban area and even they get the actual benefit for their competitive market; whatever the rural area people have to deprive.

4. **Employment opportunities:** today the urban area is much more employable than the rural area. So, workless or no workable condition makes them to deprive in the overall development.

5. **Traditionally disparity is maintained:** Urban area is already become centre and rural are the periphery. Since long back the difference is prevalent everywhere and right now it is going on.

6. **Competition:** In the urban area, there is a competition among the people for the sake of development, but the rural economy is slow and traditional one. So, the gap is not a modern creation, but it is going on in accordance with the time and space.

7. Rural area get less support from the various financial institutions, even government schemes in comparison with the rural area. Financial crises, debt all are very common in rural area. Urban area is also experiencing but number is very less.

8. Finally, in rural area there are less opportunities to work in comparison with urban area. Agriculture labour is the sole space for employment, but urban area is transforming to industrialised position.

So, these are the various reasons, for the rural urban disparity. Since time immemorial such type of disparity is going on and in the near future it will remain same.

4. Discuss, in detail, the rule of Panchayati Raj Institutions in rural development in India. (2014)
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Ans. Panchayati Raj is one of the most visionary step for the rural development of India. Even it is the expectation of father of Indian nation, Mahatma Gandhi and today it is one of the praiseworthy step for participatory democracy in world politics.

1. **Participation of people:** By this institutions, people can participate in the decision making process. They can choose very locally. It provides space to select members from their family or relatives and which makes them the whole system very attractive.

2. **People's choice may be reflect:** Whatever the choice of the people, it reflects very nicely. The aspiration, desire, expectation all are more or less reflected in this process.

3. **It makes people aware:** It makes the people aware whom to vote and whom to not. Actually all the candidates are very close to all the voters and which makes them to decide the best person. So, in such situation, people have the knowledge about their fellow candidates so that he or she can work as per their expectation.

4. **Social responsibility:** It provides more social responsibility. Actually by this, the whole political system brings to the bottom level. The entire people have direct connection with their leaders, candidates and therefore it makes him more socially responsible.

5. **Women empowerment:** through the panchayati raj system, the women reservation gives a perfect space to empower politically. Various states accepted 50 per cent reservation so that in every institution they get full opportunities to participate in the decision making process.

6. **Empowerment of marginal section of people:** Not only the women, but all the marginal section of people are also getting opportunities where they belong. For them, as per their proportion, seats are reserved.

7. **Incorporation of rural public property:** by this process, the whole administration brings to the bottom level and the local public properties are getting the governmental node so far. So, the public properties are properly used by this process.

8. **Decentralisation of power:** Undoubtedly, this is the most important contribution of panchayati raj. The whole process is decentralised by this, it may be formulation or execution. Everything is practically happening through this.

From the above discussion we are sure that panchayati raj institution is very acute step for the rural development. Here women, marginalised groups and finally all the people are incorporated and that is why undoubtedly it is very effective step for the rural development. If we criticise it, we can highlight the following points.

1. Though reservation is very effective, it is helpful for women or marginal groups empowerment, but a particular portion of people are utilising the power and that is why it deviates from the aim of panchayati raj institution.

2. It is not the only the decentralisation of politics but it is also the decentralisation of corruption also. So, all the people are looting in the name of fund allotted to the panchayats.

3. The common people have nothing to do with this and that is why power is repeatedly concentrated in the hands of a section of people who have influence in the society.

4. The illiterate, poor people have nothing to do with the politics it may be central level or bottom level. So, how much it is effective, people have to look it critically.

So, these are the points we can raise against the panchayati raj institution but we must also accept that up to a limit, it is a very effective step. Moreover, if it works properly, the then obviously will help in the participatory democracy process.

5. Critically discuss the schemes for women development in India.

(2012)

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Ans. Half of the total population is women. But they are traditionally kept in a vulnerable position and even today they remain same. Therefore, a lots of schemes are introduced for them and a pen picture of all the schemes are discussed below. After that a critical evaluation is also try to highlight.

Schemes regarding the women development:

1. Reservation system in politics, job etc.: Today in everywhere a portion of seats are reserved, it may be politics or jobs or any other thing. So, they are getting the constitutional benefit through this. In Panchayat 50 per cent reservation and others 33 percent reservation is there. Job also reserves for women in equal number of seats.

2. Constitutional provisions: Our constitution is very strictly speaks against the discrimination on the basis of sex; it may be government services or any other opportunities. So, the constitution is in favour of them.

3. Jawahar Rozgar Yojna: here also 30% reservations for women. This is a scheme of central government in rural area. So, the main motto is to emancipate the rural women through this.

4. Integrated Rural Development Programme: It is also a very effective scheme for the rural people. Here also 40% reservation for women. It is undoubtedly a larger field to enhance the women participation in government activities.

5. Training of Rural Youth for Employment is also related with upliftment of women. Like that the scheme *Development of Women and Children in rural areas* is also related with women of Rural India.

6. Various landmark legislations i.e. Minimum Wages Act of 1948, Factories Act 1952, Hindu Succession Act of 1956, Maternity Benefit Act of 1961 so and so forth. All these are also connected with women section.

7. Panchayati raj institutions: It is very clear about that how the women can be active in all sectors. It is the preliminary training so far and undoubtedly 50 per cent reservation makes it somehow more effective.

So, these are the various schemes of development of women living in rural area. But if we criticise all these, we can get the following points.

1. Reservation is effective but how much it contributes in the women emancipation of women. Reservation system concentrated within a particular group who are traditionally getting benefits. So, reservation is not for collective development, within the women section, a particular group can avail this reservation.

2. Secondly, constitutional provisions are there. But how many people have information regarding this. Secondly, they do not know the clumsy procedure right now. Finally, they can't approach the court for their rights.

3. Reservation is a kind of formalities. Reversely it enhances the corruption system. Women are a kind of sign board and everything is done by her male partner.

4. Since long back, reservation and schemes are taken, but we are sure that they are mostly unsuccessful and that is why till date women are suffering a lot.

5. Women themselves are also responsible in achieving their rights, facilities. They do not know what to get and how to get. So, their condition is still deteriorating.

So, these are the points we can highlight regarding the women development in the true sense of the term. But, we must accept it that all these facilities make it sure that women should be provide equal opportunities for their collective up liftment. Government should take more and more agendas for the sake of women in near future.

6. Planning in Rural development

(2012)

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Ans. Planning is the overall estimate of a particular work. For smooth and systematic functioning it is necessary. In rural development is must and therefore from time to time different schemes are taken into account. Various issues of rural area is also taken place in the national planning. Simply we can say that planning is boosting the rural development. Why planning is important and what should be incorporated in planning for rural development are try to highlight below.

Why planning is important?

1. Planning helps to systematised the whole system. Everything is formerly getting shaped and as per direction the work should be fulfilled.
2. It reduces the probability of mistakes. Everything is pre-determined and therefore there is less possibility of mistakes.
3. For the overall development in rural area, planning is necessary. Actually, rural area is very casual in every sector; all are intermingled with each other. So, planning is important.
4. Panning may boost everything. What should be taken or not, what is important and what is not; all are only possible through proper planning.
5. For the layman, less experience people of rural area, planning is must; otherwise they will live in traditional way.

So, these are the reasons why planning is important in rural area. But planning is not sufficient in this regard. What are the areas to be incorporated, everything should be look at properly.

1. First, in rural area planning, the infrastructure is very important. They are suffering a lot in this regard.
2. Agriculture is the base of rural economy. So, this entire agriculture related sector should be given space, so that people can live a happy life.
3. The rural people are not so active and that is why all the people should be brought under the purview of planning. It may increase the total amount of overall production.
4. For the rural development long term planning is must. Incorporating all sectors as well as all section of people may boost up the whole system.

So, finally we can conclude by saying that a systematic, visionary planning is important for the overall development in rural area.

7. Contribution of Cottage Industry in the Development

(2014)

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Ans. India is a village state and even today around 80 per cent people are living in villages. So, with the agriculture, people have very close connection with cottage industry. Rural and handmade

product really gives economic boost in Indian society. The immense contributions are can be highlighted as bellow.

1. In cottage industry generally it requires low investment but highest return. So, it is a better economic sector to invest more and more.
2. People having no proper training may also involve in the cottage industry's activities. So, all section of people are fit for this and which is important for development.
3. Everywhere it is possible to institutionalise. Every family may be the location of every cottage industry and which makes it possible to engage a larger portion of people in this sector and which helps in rural development.
4. It makes employable facilities in the society. A huge number of people are engaged in this sector. So, creating workable condition also helps in the development.
5. It helps to boost up the total income of the people. The gross national product increases by this.

8. Schemes for Development of Women

(2014)

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Ans. Half of the total population is women. But they are traditionally kept in a vulnerable position and even today they remain same. Therefore, lots of schemes are introduced for them and a pen picture of all the schemes are discussed below. After that a critical evaluation is also tried to highlight.

Schemes regarding the women development:

1. **Reservation system in politics, job etc.:** Today in everywhere a portion of seats are reserved, it may be politics or jobs or any other thing. So, they are getting the constitutional benefit through this. In Panchayat 50 per cent reservation and others 33 percent reservation is there. Job also reserves for women in equal number of seats.
2. **Constitutional provisions:** Our constitution is very strictly speaks against the discrimination on the basis of sex; it may be government services or any other opportunities. So, the constitution is in favour of them.
3. **Jawahar Rozgar Yojna:** here also 30% reservations for women. This is a scheme of central government in rural area. So, the main motto is to emancipate the rural women through this.
4. **Integrated Rural Development Programme:** It is also a very effective scheme for the rural people. Here also 40% reservations for women. It is undoubtedly a larger field to enhance the women participation in government activities.
5. **Training of Rural Youth for Employment** is also related with upliftment of women. Like that the scheme *Development of Women and Children in rural areas* is also related with women of Rural India.

These are the various schemes for women development.

9. Discuss the agricultural problems of Indian economy.

(2013)

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Ans. India is an agricultural based country, majority of the people living on Agriculture. In the Gross Net Income, it provides substantial contribution. Again the condition of 1950's is totally changed, but

till date, problem is faced everywhere. The agricultural problems of Indian Economy can be highlight as follows.

1. In agriculture, traditional process is following and a large portion of people do not deserve any change in the age old system.
2. Lack of high yielding seed varieties or its proper use is not possible even today. The traditional process is still following by the agriculture based people. So, the contribution is not as per the expectation.
3. There is another severe problem that land is concentrated in the hands of influential rich person, but those people are not agriculture expert; the farmers are becoming landless and which makes them poverty ridden.
4. Most of the people are depending on agriculture, but as per the proportion, no budget is allocated. So, it is very reciprocal and irrational. So, the proportion is very uneven and it makes imbalance in the overall growth of Indian economy.
5. There is considerably less schemes for the sake of training or providing financial help. So, people have been suffering from debt burden as well as they are incapable to get free from their trend of income.
6. Technology is more expensive and for the common farmer it is not possible to access such type of modern technology.
7. Seventhly, the land acquisition for the private construction, industries are very important and farmers are directly affected by this. From time to time people have to move against such type of initiatives. Singur, a disputed land allotted to TATA in west Bengal may be the fresh example in this regard.
8. Agriculture is undoubtedly most essential product for everybody. But in the open competition it is not getting priority. The small scale product by the rural people is vandalised or unable to sustain in the competition due to large scale farm house.
9. Another big setback is the local agriculture product does not get proper benefit and people have no interest in this regard. So, cost and profit is very unusual and today it becomes an alienated sector.
10. Moreover, agriculture based rural area people are not professional so far and that is why they manage only for their family use. Lack of interest may destroy the production system.
11. People have no knowledge about the complex process of different bank loan or facilities. NABARD, or other agriculture banks are there, but they do not know what to do and how to do.
12. The moneylender is very active right now. They provide loan very easily and make indebted. Most of the people are in chronic vulnerability.

So, these are the problems of agricultural sector of Indian economy. Government has been initiating various schemes and facilities for the uplift ment of it, but repeatedly failing is a kind of challenge for Indian future.

Ans. Panchayati Raj a grass root level political institutions in Indian society. The functions of it can be categorised in to three areas; i.e. civic amenities, social welfare activities, and developmental work. The major assignment of Panchayati Raj Institution are tried to highlight here.

1. Construction, repair and maintenance of village public roads. So that people do not face any trouble for local transportation.
2. Lighting of public roads or public places. They should connect the street lights for the sake of security and safety.
3. Cleaning of streets as well as proper drainage facilities is also important function of panchayati raj.
4. For the sake of education, they are also responsible for providing as well as maintaining elementary education in villages.
5. Providing water for washing and bathing for the people. Even they are also responsible for purified drinking water so that people can avail in the village.
6. They are also related with the statistics of birth and death of village people.
7. They are also responsible for burial ground and cremation area, so that people get proper facilities to offer last respect to decease.
8. They are also responsible for improve the cottage industries as well as agriculture land. A large number of people are related with this.

So, these are the important functions performed by panchayati raj institution in India.

11. Explain the problems of rural unemployment.

(2013)

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Ans. Rural areas have been suffering from unemployment due to different causes. A brief discussion is highlighted bellow.

- 1. Excessive increase in population or population explosion:** there are no controls of population among the poor. Being the rural area most poverty ridden and comparatively backward, a large number of people do not know what are the techniques to control population and which has long term impact in the rural employment.
- 2. Limited land and great pressure on land:** with the population increase, family is getting expanded and therefore land crisis is a future challenge in every society. It also helps in decreasing the amount of land and finally everything is shrinking including the employability.
- 3. More dependency on nature:** the rural area people, maximum agriculture base and people depend upon the nature. They are controlled as per nature and for that sometimes they faced challenges to continue their service.
- 4. Lack of subsidiary and other village industries:** a maximum number of people have nothing alternate to do and therefore after the completion of work in the farmland, they remain workless and at that time they have no contribution in the overall economy.
- 5. Traditional as well as under developed methods:** In rural area, they are using all the traditional and very old model of technologies. Even, they fail to compete in the production and even as per their daily need, they are unable to procure. So, finally it leads alienation and which make unemployed.

6. **Lack of scientific temper:** Today is the age of science and technology and in such situation people should provide adequate attention for the scientific procedure. In rural area, agriculture and other sectors are also depend upon the physical labour and which is less effective and slow in nature.

7. **Lack of adequate irrigation facilities:** Rural economy is totally based on agriculture and a maximum number of people are related with this. Being agriculture is the core area, but there are no irrigation facilities. Ultimately depend upon nature. Again due to lack of water, there is a huge barren and non-cultivated land remains forever. So, proper irrigation is necessary to engage the people.

8. **Property is not proportionately concentrated in the hands of few:** In rural area, a section of people have their land as well as property and they are dominating. Others have to depend upon these and therefore they have to do as per the wish and aspiration of their newly created landlords.

9. **Lack of capital:** All the people have no capital to invest and they even do not know from where to get. So, they simply approach to the village money landers and finally they become scapegoat. So, they have to lose everything.

10. **Labourers are there, but no skilled labourers:** Labourers are plenty in number, but they are not skilled as per requirements. Again they have capability to do agriculture work, so in the present market they fail to compete the open competition.

So, these are the various points regarding the rural unemployment. It is a big challenge not for them but overall development of the society. They are alienating from the mainstream society. So, some positive actions are taken so that people can overcome from these problems.

1. Various moments government introducing schemes so that all the people can be skilled in different field. It is the time to think alternative so that rural agriculture base economy is under threatening.

2. Secondly, by introducing various bank with simple official procedure, government try to provide capitals so that every people get opportunity to involve by themselves.

3. Thirdly, some social security schemes are also helpful to eradicate the unemployable condition.

4. Finally, social mobilisation is also very important. It brings competition among the people and then they will think for alternative.

So, rural area through employment is available, but it is somewhat limited. But, employable condition may be created by the people themselves. Government should pay proper attention for providing workable facilities.

12. Jawhar Rozgar Yojana (2013) 7 (2014) 5

Ans. Jawahr Rozgar Yojna is an important scheme to provide employment. It was introduced in the year 1989, targeting that at least one member of each poorest family get minimum 100 day's employment in a calendar year. The major principles are highlighted below.

1. It is an employment guarantee scheme for the poorest family. Through it, social justice is try to provide.

2. It guarantees 50 to 100 days employment and if government is failed to provide, then he or she will get equal amount without doing his or her duty.

3. Around 30% jobs are reserved for women. It gives the concept of social equality as well as social justice.
4. The share of the scheme among the government is 80:20, a major portion is provided by the central government.
5. Gram panchayat is empowering in selecting the targeted people whose family is poor whom the job can be provided.
6. It is a rural scheme for eradicating poverty. It tries to provide social as well as economic justice in the society.

So, these are the various points regarding Jawahar Rpzgar Yojna; but it is not free from criticism.

1. First of all, all the poor families are not incorporated with in this scheme. The concept of poverty is very relative, from one village to another, the concept changed.
2. 100 days guarantee is very problematic, because he may deprive to get opportunities for other days.
3. It is a source of corruption, so the target is somewhere deviated. People just target for money.
4. It again creates social disparity and only the relatives of politician, the person who have channel is able to get opportunities.

So, these are the points can be raised against the scheme. How much people are benefitted is really questionable. Who are the implementing authority and what to do and how to do is really complex issue of present time.

13. IRDP

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Ans. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) was initiated in the year 1978-79 by the Indian government. It is also one of the major initiatives to eradicate rural poverty. To understand this, we can highlight the following characters and what predicaments have been facing are also incorporated here.

1. It is a programme initiated by the central government in collaboration with state government. From the bottom to top, IRDP tries to incorporate.
2. To eradicate rural poverty is the main aim of this. From every poverty ridden household must get opportunity to remove their veil of poverty.
3. The programme was based on the local needs, resources, endowments and potentialities. So, everything from the society is incorporate here.
4. The main administrative unit for its implementation is the District rural development Agencies (DRDA).

So, it is a scheme to control poverty providing employment opportunities. But is suffers from different drawbacks or the predicaments.

1. First of all, it is a source of income. A section of people involved in corruption by this institution.

2. Secondly, the main targeted beneficiaries were deprived. It is very critical to identify the poor people. So, in deciding this, people again suffer from politics. The poorest people do not get adequate attention.

3. Thirdly, DRDA becomes a process to appropriate money from the government.

4. Slowly, people loss their faith upon the DRDA programme. Though it was adequate measure, but it is doubtful about the success rate.

So, we are sure that it was an effective measure for solving poverty, but implementation as well as administrative set up somewhat get deviated. So, today it has been facing challenges from time to time.

14. What is Rural Poverty? Discuss the causes of rural unemployment.

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Ans. A considerable number of people are living in rural area in every nation state. India is also following the same path, but out of them a section of people are poverty ridden. They have less capacity, less potentiality, vulnerable section and therefore it is time to provide adequate attention. To understand rural poverty, we can simply highlight these points.

1. In Rural area people have no infrastructure facilities. The high tech or scientific inventions are not getting popularity and very slowly they spread in rural area. So, in comparison with the urban people they are much backward.

2. These rural people have potentiality but unable to get to perform or contribute. So, they suffer from unemployment, deprived and finally become marginalised. It creates rural poverty.

3. A large number of people are homeless or unable to get adequate food, medical facilities etc. So, these people are side-lined from the mainstream of society and that is also a clear picture of rural poverty.

4. Finally, low level income is also important factor for rural poverty. People do not get proper benefit due to their unskilled labour, they have no formal qualification, they can't communicate properly etc. and for that they are generally deprived.

So, today rural poverty is very crucial issue in the governance system. But we must know that the concept is very relative, from one place another it varies. So, to determine rural poverty is very critical but it is easier to observe in the practical field.

There are various reasons for the unemployment problem in rural area. The reasons are tried to highlight bellow.

1. Excessive increase in population or population explosion: there are no controls of population among the poor. Being the rural area most poverty ridden and comparatively backward, a large number of people do not know what are the techniques to control population and which has long term impact in the rural employment.

2. Limited land and great pressure on land: with the population increase, family is getting expanded and therefore land crisis is a future challenge in every society. It also helps in decreasing the amount of land and finally everything is shrinking including the employability.

3. More dependency on nature: the rural area people, maximum agriculture base and people depend upon the nature. They are controlled as per nature and for that sometimes they faced challenges to continue their service.

4. **Lack of subsidiary and other village industries:** a maximum number of people have nothing alternate to do and therefore after the completion of work in the farmland, they remain workless and at that time they have no contribution in the overall economy.

5. **Traditional as well as under developed methods:** In rural area, they are using all the traditional and very old model of technologies. So, they fail to compete in the production and even they fail to procure their everyday basis need. So, finally it leads alienation and which make unemployed.

6. **Lack of scientific temper:** Today is the age of science and technology and in such situation people should provide adequate attention for the scientific procedure. In rural area, agriculture and other sectors are also depend upon the physical labour and which is less effective and slow in nature.

7. **Lack of adequate irrigation facilities:** Rural economy is totally based on agriculture and a maximum number of people are related with this. Being agriculture is the core area, but there are no irrigation facilities. Ultimately they depend upon nature. Again due to lack of water, there is a huge barren and non-cultivated land remains forever. So, proper irrigation is necessary to engage the people.

8. **Property is not proportionately concentrated in the hands of few:** In rural area, a section of people have their land as well as property and they are dominating. Others have to depend upon these and therefore they have to do as per the wish and aspiration of their newly created landlords.

So, these are the various unemployment problem in rural area. Being they are encompassing the largest portion, so their problem should be tackled properly for the overall growth in every country.

15. What is rural development Administration? Discuss the problems of rural development Administration in India. (2012) 4+8=12

Ans. Rural development administration indicates all the initiatives taken for the emancipation of rural area people. Actually due to their spatiality or living in peripheral position, how they indulge in different problems all are incorporated in rural development administration. If we points out, we can get clear picture.

1. The major problem is the rural poverty. For that from time to time adequate measures are taken and the preparation as well as implementation is the heart and soul of rural development administration.

2. Secondly, the connectivity is also one of the major areas for rural administration. Actually, these people are living not exactly in centre and for that they have been suffering a lot. Therefore, it is also one of the important responsibilities to take adequate attention in this regard.

3. Thirdly, it also one of the motto that how these people get space to participate in the collective development. It may be decentralisation or participatory democracy, but they are integral part of Indian system. So, rural development administration should look at all these things.

4. Fourthly, Rural administration is also related with bridge between the mass people and the government. Actually, there is a huge gap between the people and the government activities, therefore such type of rural administration is necessary.

So, these points clearly give us the picture of rural developmental administration and undoubtedly all these are necessary for the sake of collective development. In Indian context, the rural developmental administrations have been suffering from different problems. So, all these are highlighted below.

1. People participation: Actually the main aim of rural development administration is provide adequate space to participate in the decision making process. Then the desire or expectation of the people can get proper priorities.

2. Irrelevant schemes: the government schemes are outdated and therefore time effective schemes should be introduced. Otherwise, there will be a huge gap and no development will be possible in this regard.

3. People loss faith upon the government: Government is just providing various schemes but this is not the only responsibility to them. The implementation as well as monitoring is vested in the hands of government. But ultimate result is they have no interest to do this. So, people loss faith upon governments.

4. Corruption: It is a daily based phenomenon. All the people including the officials are directly or indirectly related with this. Although they are not involved here but have no capacity to oppose these evil practices.

5. Political imposition: it is a very dangerous symbol. All the political parties have their keen area to improve and the party members get priority unconsciously. So, the rural area is also not free from nasty politics.

6. Failure of the government machinery: the government machinery is also failed. They are not taking proper attention or they have no interest towards them. Villagers are very easy going and a section of cunning officials are looting them.

7. Lack of people consciousness: people are not conscious enough regarding their rights or about their suffering. They are more or less traditional and everything is accepted by them very easily. So, they deprived themselves keeping alienated.

8. Clumsy procedure: the villagers do not know what should be done and how to do. So, these illiterate, poverty ridden people have no idea about the complex procedure to get the benefits.

9. Power politics: only a section of people getting the benefits. Because they have the ability to avail or they are provided the benefits by someone for their particular interest. So, in this bottom level, nothing can be free from power politics.

So, these are the various problems have been challenging in the rural development administration. Government has taken various measures so that proper person should get benefit, but the whole system can't get free from the complex administrative loopholes.

16. Social forestry

(2013)

7

Ans. The term social forestry was used by the National commission on Agriculture in the year 1976. Later period the government of India had taken the social forestry project. The main aim of the project:

1. It tries to incorporate all the unused and un cultivated land for proper cultivation.

2. The social forestry emphasise on plantation by the common people. It may help to fulfil the need of the people i.e. timber, fuelwood, fodder etc.
3. Another objective is afforestation of the degraded areas close to human settlement.
4. It also encourages the participation of rural masses in the management of natural resources.

These are the major objectives of social forestry. The whole project can be categorised in to four areas.

1. Farm forestry: it is solely related with the domestic needs of the farmers. For shade on the crops, wind shelter or many other reasons they propounded this, but they have no direct interest regarding the forestry.
2. Community forestry: for the sake of community, government or from public contribution, forestry is created. Here the individual interest is totally rejected. The community protects all these and for the collective interest all these are used.
3. Extension forestry: it implies the plantation of trees on the sides of the roads, railways, canals, wasteland etc. The initiatives may be incorporate as forest land. By this village common land, panchayat lands are afforested.
4. Agro forestry: it is related with afforestation on and around the agricultural land. It is very closely connected with the agricultural crops.

So, from the above discussion we are sure that social forestry is very closely related with agriculture and afforestation. How the public land or space are afforested for the public benefit. So, here the individual interest is nullified and collective or society gets importance.

17. Decentralised planning

(2013)

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Ans. the decentralised planning simply means planning from below. From the bottom level, all section of people are given space to participate in the decision making process. Undoubtedly, there is a correlation between bottoms to the top level of society. The major characters as well as aim of decentralised planning are highlighted below.

1. Decentralisation planning starts from the grass root level. So, it reflects the real aspiration, desires of the people.
2. It gives space for participation of all in the decision making process. It enhances the responsibility of people and also helps to integrate all within the perimeter.
3. It indicates the real democratic process. People participations in every political aspects boost in participatory democracy.
4. Decentralised planning is free from political influences. The actual need of the people gets reflected here.
5. It helps to become conscious. People have to decide, they have to implement, monitoring and all these make the system conscious.
6. It is free from the corrupt system of administration. There is no chance of administrative loopholes.

7. Decentralised planning is more effective, as per the need of time and space, everything get priority.

So, these are the merits of decentralised planning. But it is not free from criticism.

1. Decentralised planning may be the planning of the layman. The common people have no idea, what is good or what is bad. So, we can't give up everything to them.

2. It is a time consuming process. Again it varies from time to time and space to space.

3. It is a complex procedure and that is why nobody has the power to understand this.

So, it is not free from criticism. In spite of that, decentralisation or decentralised implementations are really boosted in the developmental process.

18. Rural ecology

(2014)

5

Ans. Ecology simply means structure and function of the nature. It is very necessary to sustain the environment so that it should not harm the ecology. The ecological imbalance may destroy the environment. The following points may give us the clear picture of rural ecology.

1. Rural ecology simply indicates the structure of rural area and its functioning within the nature. With the changing circumstances, the ecology is getting changed. It is a kind of dangerous symbol for the creature.

2. The degradation of natural resources may harm in the rural ecology. Again the development programmes causes environmental degradation. So, development is the basic enemy to sustain rural ecology.

3. The excessive use of fertilisers, medicine are also harming in sustain the rural ecology.

4. Government has initiated various programmes for maintain the balance rural ecology. Wildlife Act, Forest Conservation Act is passed to protect the ecology.

5. Rural ecology is under threatening. Similarly environment is also facing severe challenges. So, it is very essential to introduce the concept of sustainable development.

So, this point gives us a picture of rural ecology and why it is important for us.

19. Command area development programme

(2014)

5

Ans. Command Area Development Programme is a policy related with agriculture sector. In the mid of 1970's it was introduced by the government. Regarding these following points can be highlighted.

1. Command Area Development Programme was launched in the year 1974-75 by the central Government.

2. To boost up the process of rural development the central government of India launched this Command Area Development Programme.

3. The main aim was improving the utilization of created irrigation potential and optimizing agriculture productivity from irrigated agriculture through a multi-disciplinary team under an area development authority.

4. By this million hectares of land have been included under this programme.

5. In the year 2004, the command area development programme was renamed as command area development and Water management programme. Even National Water Policy is also very close to this programme.

So, Command Area Development Programme is totally agricultural base and undoubtedly it has been boosting in the overall production.

20. Community Development programme (2014) 5

Ans. Community development programme is very closely related with welfare state concept. In accordance with the planning commission, in the year 1952, Community Project Administration was set up and later period in the same year a new scheme named Community Development Programme was initiated. It is bound to perform the followings.

1. It is a process to accelerate the growth or developmental activities. The rural masses are the target of community development programme.
2. It is consisted of agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation, cooperation, public property, education, communication etc.
3. For planning, executing and evaluating, in every district officials are appointed.
4. It helps to participate of the people at the grass root level in the process of local government.
5. Cooperation, group decision, self-initiatives, social responsibility, leadership, trust worthiness are the major area included here.

So, these are the major character as well as area where the community Development Programme have to do their activity.

21. Ashok Mehta Committee (2014) 5

Ans. Ashok Mehta Committee is related with Panchayati Raj system in India. He redefines the structure as well as economic power of panchayati Raj institution. Ashok Mehta Committee can be highlight as follows.

1. It was appointed by the Janata government in the year 1977 and submitted its report in the following year.
2. He proposed to replace three tier systems by two tier system. He was in favour of Mandal Panchayat and Zilla Parishad.
3. He was against the dependency of panchayati raj institution upon the state government. He proposes to collect certain taxes by the panchayat institution.
4. He suggested to setting up of social justice committee in each zilla parishad to protect the interest of vulnerable section of society.
5. He also favours the open participation of political parties in working of panchayati raj institution.

So, he was prudent enough for a lively and active panchayat so that people can participate everyday basis.

22. What is democratic decentralisation? Discuss the important features of 73rd amendment to the Constitution of India. (2012) 4+8=12

Ans. Indian constitution provides the provision of local self government under the article 40. The father of the nation also emphasised upon the Gram Panchayat. Nehru, the main architect of modern India was in favour of decentralisation of power or economy so that India could develop collectively. So, from time to time different committees are appointed to study the local self-government. In this regard we must say about Balwant rai Mehta committee and Ashok Mehta committee are prominent. Later period, in the year 1992, by the 73rd amendment of Indian constitution, a final shape was given and till date that process has been following. It is solely related with democratic decentralisation. The main characters of democratic decentralisation and 73rd amendment highlighted below.

Democratic decentralisation:

1. It is a process to decentralise power in every sphere of life. All the people can participate in the decision making process.
2. It paves attention all the issues in locally and even try to solve it locally. So, the exact problem may be possible to detect and also perfect measurement can be initiate in this regard.
3. Democratic decentralisation is a process which increases government responsibility, accountability, and transparency and reversely increases people's participation.
4. It is also enhancing the role of civil society for the collective welfare of people.
5. It is for the sake of social justice and also try to improve the life of the people.

So, this is a brief discussion of democratic decentralisation.

73rd constitutional amendment:

1. There will be three tier panchayat systems i.e. village level that is Gaon panchayat, the intermediate level that is Anchalik panchayat and district level that is Zilla Parishad.
2. All the seats of panchayat shall be filled by directly elected person.
3. As per the population structure, seats are reserved for the various marginalised groups; even for women 1/3 seats are reserved.
4. Regarding duration of Panchayat, the act provided that ever panchayat shall continue for 5 years from the date of its first meeting. But it can be dissolve earlier in accordance with the procedure prescribed by state law.
5. Article 243 F provides that all people who are qualified to be chosen to the state legislature shall be qualified to be chosen as a member of a panchayat. Just one thing is different, to be elected as member of panchayat, 21 is the minimum age.
6. Article 243 G and 243 H prescribes the power and responsibilities of panchayati raj institution. For social justice, economic security, public property and others; total 29 items are given to the panchayat institution.
7. The state government have the responsibility to appoint a finance commission to review the financial status of panchayats.
8. For free and fair election, the state election commission is empower to conduct its election.

So, these are the various principles accepted or recommended by the 73rd amendment of Indian constitution. Art 243 to 243 O; all these are mentioned systematically.

23. Critically discuss the rule of community development programme in India. (2012) 12

Ans. Community development programme is very closely related with welfare state concept. In accordance with the planning commission, in the year 1952, Community Project Administration was set up and later period in the same year a new scheme named Community Development Programme was initiated. For the sake of rural development, it is very effective. To understand it, we can go in brief discussion.

1. It is a process to accelerate the growth or developmental activities. The rural masses are the target of community development programme.
2. It is consisted of agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation, cooperation, public property, education, communication etc.
3. For planning, executing and evaluating, in every district officials are appointed.
4. It helps to participate of the people at the grass root level in the process of local government.
5. Cooperation, group decision, self-initiatives, social responsibility, leadership, trust worthiness are the major area included here.

So, these are the major character as well as area where the community Development Programme but has been suffering from harsh criticism. From the positive point of view:

1. The society like India, maximum people do not know the clumsy procedure of governance. So, this directs beneficiary process for overall development.
2. Secondly, it provides maximum people to participate in the decision making process. It is one of the mottoes of participatory democracy.
3. It brings social awareness among the people. People become more conscious about self and the whole system. It is for the sake of common village people and emancipation is the motto of them.
4. Fourthly, benefits are very specific; allocation is according to their needs. So, it is more effective step so far. Again all the sectors are got priority in this scheme.
5. There is proper plan estimate, proper allocation of budget, so it makes the whole system responsive, committed, and which brings overall success.

Similarly, if we criticise in negative manner, the following points can be produce here.

1. Such type of schemes can't reflect the basic problem of the rural people. Development is essential, but basic needs are more essential in this regard.
2. This is nothing but a source of corruption. From top to bottom, everybody gets this opportunity. Red tappism, maladministration and overall corrupt culture have been penetrating everywhere.
3. The rural people have no knowledge about the outer world. So, it is a kind of policy imposition and therefore till date it is not successful enough.
4. Fourthly, are the destitute or needy people getting proper benefits? Actually, the poor people remain poor and marginalised; therefore the problem remains the same.

5. Finally, it also enhances the social disparity among the people. So, before introducing a scheme for the sake of community development, it is better to ensure that it is effective for the people. The benefits are reaching to the people.

So, these are the various points we can raise against the community development programme. But, we are sure that more or less these are function for the better life of common people. It tries to incorporate all the communities and their overall development.

24. What do you mean by rural industrialization? Discuss the role of cottage industry in rural industrialisation. (2013) 6+6=12

Ans. Basically rural area is agriculture based and they followed traditional way of life. But in addition of their agriculture system, people have close attachment with some homemade products. Handloom, animal husbandry, cottage industry all are simultaneously done by the agriculture based people. But whenever all these are done through proper planning with profit motif, then it is called rural industrialisation. It includes small as well as large scale sectors. The basic features of rural industrialisation are highlighted below.

1. Agriculture is the base of rural economy. But rural industrialisation tries to incorporate all other sectors like fishery, dairies, poultry farm, cottage industry etc.
2. Rural industrialisation tries to promote employment as well as income in the rural areas. It reduces the unemployment burden and provides opportunities to get engage.
3. Thirdly, rural area comprises the larger portion of a nation. So, excluding that, the development is meaningless. Therefore it is essential for the overall development of a nation.
4. Rural industrialisation is somewhat important for controlling migration. People get alternate opportunities within rural areas.
5. It contributes a lot to eradicate poverty from rural areas. People get facilities to work by introducing this.
6. Finally, for the developing or underdeveloped countries, such type of rural industrialisation is more effective. Though it fails to compete with global market, but today all these have tremendous demand so far. Again it requires less capital to establish this.

So, today rural industry gets immense importance in the overall development of a country. Cottage industry has a substantial role in sustaining the rural economy. Undoubtedly cottage industry indicates rural industrialisation. To understand its role, we must mention some points.

1. Employment opportunities: It provides ample opportunities to get employed. All sections of people including women can contribute a lot by this. One hand it generates employment and others it is helping in the development system.

2. Requires less capital: It is very effective for the low income people. Actually, it doesn't requires huge capital and every person can get involved in it. People can provide part time as well as full time job opportunities to the rural artisan, women and the poor.

3. Large production and large exports: Being every person as well as families get involved in it; so a large number of people are related with this. So, comprising all, it becomes a healthy amount of production and income.

4. **Utilization of unusual local resources:** in rural area, various resources are remained un-utilised. Therefore, it is an opportunity to utilise all the resources in a professional manner. It is basically related with locally available resources.

5. **Welfare activity:** The employments, income, productivity all are important in the overall development of a country. So, job creation, poverty elimination etc. are major contribution of cottage industries.

6. **Social security:** Finally cottage industry is the greatest source for social security. People are able to income, they can sale their potentiality, and they get local market; so in such situation they feel more secure. They have not to die for hungry; they do not commit suicide etc.

So, these are the various contribution of cottage industry in the overall development of a nation. It has a vast field and therefore a large number of people directly or indirectly related with cottage industries.

25. Rural industrialization

(2012)

7

Ans. Basically rural area is agriculture based and they followed traditional way of life. But in addition of their agriculture system, people have close attachment with some homemade products. Handloom, animal husbandry, cottage industry all are simultaneously done by the agriculture based people. But whenever all these are done through proper planning with profit motif, then it is called rural industrialisation. It includes small as well as large scale sectors. The basic features of rural industrialisation are highlighted bellow.

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So, today rural industry gets immense importance in the overall development of a country.

26. Critically analyse the role of NABARD in the upliftment of rural economy. (2013)

12

Ans. as per the recommendation of B. Sivaraman Committee; in the year 1982 NABARD was established. Even parliament had to pass an act for the establishment of NABARD. It is solely related with rural area and all the financial matter are deal by this institution. The major area of NABARD is try to discuss in the following.

1. NABARD is the apex institution. Therefore, it is attributed with all matters concerning policy, planning and operation in the field of credit for agriculture and other economic activities in rural India.
2. It acts as the coordinating agency of all the institutions involved in the affairs of rural development.
3. It prepares project, evaluate as well as monitor the project particularly in rural areas.
4. It coordinates among government, reserve Banks and other banks in the matter of rural income, credit, subsidy, policy formulation etc.
5. It also deals with research in the field of rural banking, agriculture and rural development.

So, these are the various activities are assigned to NABARD. Even it is more or less very effective for the rural area people. But, it is not free from criticism. From the positive points of view,

1. NABARD is very effective for the common people of rural area. It has been extensively providing service for the sake of rural area.
2. Being the responsibility is the rural area; so it provides adequate time in the matter of rural economy. It brings economic change in the system.
3. The banking procedure is very simple and all the people can access very easily. The branches are extended to the rural area and therefore, people no need to run after the loan in other banks.
4. NABARD gives opportunities to get credit very easily. So it debar the agriculture based people not to depend upon the money landers.
5. It is not a finance institution, but it cares overall growth of every side of rural economy. So, it is a dependable institution so far.

From the negative points of view:

1. Though it is established for the sake of rural people, the poor, marginalized are targeted here, but they are not getting the proper benefit. A dominant section gets the opportunities.
2. The complex procedure not accessible for the common people. So, they feel easy to approach the moneylenders than NABARD.
3. Undoubtedly NABARD accomplishes various sectors of agriculture, but it fails to promote what to do and how to do; ultimately it repeatedly fails in the developmental activity.
4. NABARD is providing financial assistance, but it is not free from corruption. The deserving people may not get the opportunities here.
5. Finally, government has no interest regarding NABARD. It becomes alienated from the whole system and therefore it fails to fulfil the adequate measures for the needy people.

So, these are the points we can highlight in favour of or against the NABARD and its functioning.

27. Watershed Development programme

(2012)

7

Ans. There are various organizations to implement the Watershed Programme in India. National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas, Ministry of Rural Development, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, various non-governmental organizations etc. The ultimate purpose is to

conserve and utilize natural resources for enhanced productivity and higher socio economic status. It also helps to preserve, conserve and utilize natural resources in accordance with growing population. The major aim of watershed programme can be points out as follows.

1. Watershed Development Programme aims at soil and water conservation structures in arable and non-arable lands reduce runoff and soil loss.
2. Increasing rainwater infiltration and its proper use is important for the enhancing the seasonal productivity.
3. Increasing ground water table. It reduces the risk of draught like situation.
4. Increasing surface storage leading to increased cropping intensity
5. Increasing productivity of crops is the final motto of this programme.

So, watershed programme is concerned with how changing circumstances may sustain the needs of the people. It is technically supported so that maximum result can be expected here.

28. Economic growth and economic development (2012) 7

Ans. To a layman, there is no difference between economic growth and economic development but both bear huge differences. Growth is the material condition but development is overall material condition. Growth indicates size, shape but development indicates ability, potentiality, power etc. Here, it is an attempt to discuss economic growth and development from different perspectives.

1. The scope of development is much bigger than the growth. Growth is one of the essential components of development.
2. Development is the collective perception whereas growth is related with subject oriented. It indicates the size, shape, area etc. Development is related with capacity, potentiality etc.
3. Development and growth, both may face up down in its transmission, but growth is rapid transformation, but development faces slowly. Growth may be positive and negative; whereas development may be slow, but always positive.
4. Economic growth indicates just better income, productive capacity etc. but development is concerned with economy and other socio cultural sectors, and it indicates overall influence upon the lifestyle of a people.
5. Growth is more visible and people can prove it. It is quantitative. But development is more qualitative concept. There may be economically rich, he or she may have better income, so his economic growth is high, but he may not be developed one.
6. Economic growth means more output, while economic development implies both more output and changes in the technical and institutional arrangements by which it produced and distributed.
7. Economic growth may not change the outlook, but growth indicates to change the outlook.
8. Growth is very individualistic whereas development is collective. Growth relates with independent structural change but development is associated with structural change.

So, these are the differences of growth and development. But in day today life we understand intermingly.

29. What is rural infrastructure? Discuss the problems of rural ecology?

(2012) 12

Ans. Rural infrastructure indicates prevailing facilities of village area. Road and communication, electricity, market, ecology, forestry and so forth are the basic equipment's for rural area. Collectively all are call rural infrastructure and the development of a particular area is based on the precondition of infrastructure of that area. To simplify the concept of rural infrastructure, we can raise some points.

1. Rural infrastructure simply means the facilities available for the uplift ment of rural area i.e. electricity, road and transport etc. these are the essential means of development.
2. Government is concerned for the rural infrastructure and various schemes, department are introduced for the sake of it.
3. Rural infrastructure is important for connectivity. Today's global world incorporates all the villages through the all round connectivity.
4. People's participation is necessary for the improvement as well as enhancement of rural infrastructure.

So, rural infrastructure is the base for the development of rural area. Being, society like India and other third world countries or developing countries, rural area is the base of nation; so government should provide attention in this particular field.

Ecology is a modern concept and very new for the rural people. It indicates structure as well as function of the nature. With the changing circumstances, people are in a competition to become rich, eradicate poverty and finally try to live a happy life. So, everywhere we are fighting with the nature. In rural area also similar activities are occurring. So, today people from village are in a turmoil situation and protection of ecology becomes important.

Major problem of rural ecology:

1. First of all, for the sake of development, people are destroying the whole system. It harms the ecology and generates various problems day by day.
2. Modern technological development, fertilizers, medicine; all are dangerous for the sustainable environment. These are essential but anti natural and will remain as a challenge for coming days.
3. The population burden is the major problem to maintain ecology. Population enhances all types of requirements and for the sake of security and safety, whatever people are doing all are reasonable. But, for the sake of ecology, this reasonable condition can not possible to accept.
4. Even a section of people create problem of rural ecology for the sake of their livelihood. People are destroying forests for food, fuel, building materials etc.
5. The negligence of the common people also harming the ecology. People have no idea how to sustain the whole system. Though the concept sustainable development slowly spreading, but it doesn't penetrate in every level.
6. Government acts are undoubtedly for sustain ecological setup; but it is not possible to implement everywhere and all the times to come. Even, the responsible person may have relation in this corrupt process.

7. People consciousness is very important in this regard. People are not concerned about their future, they are concerned for their temporary benefit only. So, nobody cares it.

8. The social gap or disparity among the people also creates problem for the rural ecology. Harming the environment already one portion of people reached in a comfort zone, so others are just following. So, eliminate social disparity is important for the sake of sustaining rural ecology.

So, these are the present situation regarding the rural ecology and whatever problem it is confronting must be solved. Never the less, it is the greatest challenge for the coming generations.

30. What do you mean by rural resources and rural income? What are the causes of low level of rural income? (2014) 6+6=12

Ans. Rural area is the base of developing economy. A larger portion of people are living in rural area, it means people are more or less living in comfort. A bounteous amount of rural resources are handling by rural people and which bring large scale income to them. So, very briefly the concept of rural resources as well as rural income is discussed below.

Rural resources:

1. The major resource of rural area is agriculture land. People are engaged in crops production in accordance with different seasons.

2. The second resource is forestry and a considerable number of people are living on this. People use all these as fire wood, construction materials, industrial raw materials etc.

3. Another important rural resource is dairy culture, fish production and so forth. People can depend upon all these.

4. Finally and the most important is the skilled labour; from the population point of view, a large number of people living in rural area. So, there is ample opportunities to transform human being as human resources.

So, in simple, these are the point's to understand rural resources. Similarly, there are major income sources in rural area.

1. The agriculture is the major source of income. The additional portion of crops can be sale in the market. A portion of people are living on this.

2. Secondly, the saling of labour is also another major source of income in rural area. People have to sale physical as well as mental labour in exchange of money; it may be skilled or unskilled. So, it is also a source of income.

3. Thirdly, in rural area, the natural resources are also a source of income.

4. Rural marketing or business is also important in modern time. People are engaged in transportation system, working as brokers, middleperson in the large scale business are also the source of income.

5. Finally, the cottage industry or other local products are also source of income.

So, these are the various source of income in rural area. In spite of these, the condition of the people remains poor, marginalised. So, various reasons are behind this low level income and day today life.

1. People are living on agriculture and whenever they sale their procurement; those products can't compete with the imported product. So, they do not get the proper value so far.
2. Secondly, rural area is still now traditional. They are very close to nature and even do not interested in scientific application. So, these products are unable to compete with the fancy product of modern farms. So, these are less preferred and fail to income properly.
3. Thirdly, there are plenty of labourers, but maximum of them are unskilled. So, they are also not getting proper benefits.
4. The problem of transportation is the major drawbacks for them. The rural product does not get the market value, due to poor transportation people are not interested to bring all to the market.
5. The role of middle persons is also not satisfactory. The common people are very simple, they do not understand the complexity of modern time, and so, the brokers are generally cheating them. So, they do not get the actual benefit.
6. Finally, the less production is also responsible for less income. In rural area, people are not in a competition; so they are not bound to product more. So, ultimate result is low income.

So, these are the major reasons for the low income in rural area. But, we can't deny the fact that they have substantial contribution in the overall development process.

31. Self Help groups and rural development (2012) 7

Ans. Self-help group is getting impetus to mobilise the village economy. It is very local in nature; it also proves that by collective effort, community development is possible. Self Help groups have tremendous contribution in the rural development. A pen picture of it tries to give in below.

1. It is a collective effort. So, impossible work may be possible by this process. For the poor, capital less people; this is the best way to overcome from his or her problem.
2. Secondly, people get opportunity to approach the government. Individual efforts may be fail but government can't reject the collective efforts of a community.
3. It helps them to think different ideas, planning and it also helps them to execute all of them. So, ultimately rural area gets development.
4. Government is also in favour of providing development schemes to the rural area people and in this condition self-help groups are dependable institution so far.
5. Self-help groups bring social as well as collective responsibility. It is not concerned with economic condition but other social, cultural sectors are also promoted by this institution.
6. Self-help groups spread consciousness among the people. People participation in the decision making process and execution really boosted the rural development.
7. There is no any discriminatory system, all section of people can form self-help group and achieve proper benefit for the sake of community development.

So, these are the various points highlighted for the sake of self-help group and its contribution towards the rural development.

32. Cooperatives and Rural development (2012) 7

Ans. Cooperatives are getting impetus to mobilise the village economy. They are very local in nature, and also prove that by collective effort, community development is possible only through these cooperatives. In simple, cooperatives have tremendous contribution in the rural development. A pen picture of it tries to give in below.

1. It is a collective effort. So, impossible work may be possible by this process. For the poor, capital less people; these are the best way to overcome from his or her problem.
2. Secondly, people get opportunity to approach the government. Individual efforts may be fail but government can't reject the collective efforts of a community.
3. It helps them to think different ideas, planning and it also helps them to execute all of them. So, ultimately rural area gets development.
4. Government is also in favour of providing development schemes to the rural area people and in this condition cooperative groups are dependable institution so far.
5. Cooperative institutions bring social as well as collective responsibility. It is not concerned with economic condition only, but other social, cultural sectors are also promoted by this institution.
6. Cooperatives spread consciousness among the people. People participation in the decision making process and execution really boosted the rural development.
7. There is no any discriminatory system, all section of people can form cooperatives and avail proper benefit for the sake of community development.

So, these are the various points highlighted for the sake of cooperatives and its contribution towards the rural development.

33. Gandhian concept of Gram Swaraj

(2013)

7

Ans. Gandhi, the father of India was very sincere to the development of Indian society. He was rigorous for the rural area. Indian economy is village economy and improvement of village is the real independence. So, he developed a very crucial concept of Gram Swaraj. The following points may give us a clear picture of Gandhian Gram Swaraj.

1. Gandhi knew well that Indian economy is the village economy and that is why the improvement of village may improve the condition of India. The independence of village is the real independence from the British.
2. Secondly, he favoured the local self-government so that people can participate in the decision making process. The wish and aspiration may be reflected through this process.
3. Thirdly, Gandhi tried to bring Swaraj by emancipating the villages. Therefore he was in favour of cottage industries. It may boost the village economy to a particular level.
4. Gandhi tried to bring gram Swaraj by decentralizing of power politics. It may be political power or the economic power of the masses. But, his motto was the common people of rural area.
5. Gandhi was in favour of self-sufficiency to get the real freedom. Whenever the villagers can get the maximum facilities for their day today life, then the actual freedom or Swaraj can be entertained.

6. By this Gandhi was in favour of community responsibility; self-help group or village cooperatives are important to bring the village society to a comfort position. That is also integral for Gandhi's Swaraj.

So, these are the major points we can mention for the sake of Gram Swaraj propounded by Gandhi. Gandhi was very correct in this regard, because maximum portion of area is rural area and for that those area should be self-sufficient. But it is very unfortunate that Gandhi's vision never come to the reality. There is a huge gap between rural and urban area. Even government schemes are somewhat failed in this regard. So, active participation may make it great success in future.

34. Ministry of rural development

(2012)

7

Ans. Ministry of Rural development is very integral part of Indian Governance system. A pen picture of this tries to highlight below.

1. In the year 1974, the Department of Rural Development came in to existence as a part of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Later period various transformations has been going on with the changing party politics.

2. The main aim of this department is to provide adequate facilities for the rural people for the upliftment of their socio economic condition. Rural agriculture, poverty, housing, drinking water, sanitation etc. are incorporated with in this department.

3. It also try to provide social justice in the rural area. The marginal or weaker people should get adequate facilities so that nobody can violate their rights and privileges.

4. The department is concerned with various schemes for the rural area i.e. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sarak Yojna, MGNREGA, Sarnayajayanti Gramya Sharozgar Yojna, Indira Awash Yozna etc. are under this department.

5. Being the largest part of Indian society is rural; the research oriented works are also going on. The aim is to boost up the village condition.

6. Ministry of Rural development is a separate department, but it has to work in collaboration with other departments. For the overall development it is important.

7. Finally, if we summarise the motto of this department, we are sure that it is for the sake of alleviate the rural poverty and especially working for those who are below poverty line.

So, these are the functions performed by rural development ministry. Undoubtedly it is very important for the sake of overall development, but till today it doesn't have any outstanding contribution.

35. Discuss the rule of agriculture in rural development. Or explain the rule of agriculture in the rural development in India?

(2012)

(2013 for 7 marks)

(2014)

12

Ans. Agriculture is the base of Indian economy. Since time immemorial, considerably large numbers of people are related with this. Today with agriculture, various other rural industries are coming to the fray but agriculture remain in the highest position. In the following few lines how the Indian rural economy is closely connected with agriculture are try to highlight.

1. It helps in boosting gross income: Agriculture is the major sector and it contributes a lot in the Gross Domestic Product. In every year, Indian government can able to export a portion of agricultural products.

2. Agriculture sector generates rural employment: people from different walks of life are related with agricultural product. Without discriminating class, caste, age, sex; a considerable number of people are related with agriculture.

3. High yielding seeds: since the late 60's, India got first green revolution and after that high yielding seeds are becoming very crucial. It helps to enhance the quantity as well as quality of agricultural product.

4. Self-sufficiency: Today India as a country, almost self-sufficient in agricultural product. Very less number of items are imported from other countries. So, it is a positive sin in agriculture sector particular and India as a whole.

These are the major contribution of agriculture in Indian village economy. But if we look at the problems suffer by these agriculture based people, we may get the real picture of agriculture in India.

1. Traditional technologies are used: A major portion of agriculture based people are using the traditional technologies; so in spite of ample opportunities, they fail to achieve the target point. Even they fail to compete with others.

2. Debt burden: The major problem is debt burden, the banking finance is very complex in its procedure and people do not approach the bank for this. The village moneylenders are accessible for them. Many rural farmers are chronically indebted and which compels them to take harsh decision like suicide.

3. No proper markets: the villagers are undoubtedly producing a lot but they do not get the proper value of their procurement. They are unable to sale due to lack of transport and communication. So, they do not get proper benefits.

4. Over cost in procurement process: Due to unscientific process and traditional way are following, so they suffer huge loss if they compare the cost value and return. Actually, the labour price is so high and it has an evil impact upon this.

5. Lack of interest of people: It is the greatest setback that a section of agricultural workers already left this field. People are producing for their consumption only. But overall they have alienated the system from their everyday life.

So, these are the major problems of agriculture based people in Indian society. Today, looking all these, it requires a substantial change in the whole system. We can put forward the following points for the sake of agriculture development.

1. Scientific technology and high yielding seeds are important. Such type of hybrid products may give maximum benefit. People from everywhere must get the benefit and which will bring interest among the agriculture based people.

2. Proper irrigation system should be facilitated. Depending on nature is not possible and it will slow the whole system. Quality and quantity should be maintained here.

3. Training for the labourers may help to procure maximum amount of crops. It will be more scientific and less costly. So, profit will be maximum.

4. Schemes are not sufficient but proper implementation; so time bound and effective schemes are inevitable for the overall development of agriculture sector.

5. Proper research in agricultural problems may solve the problems of this department. What to do and how to do is very important and scientific research may help us in this regard.

So, these are the main suggestion for the improvement of Indian agriculture system. Undoubtedly, it is the largest sector for Indian economy.

36. What do you mean by 'development'? Explain the income differences between rural and urban sector. (2013) 6+6=12

Ans. development simply means all round growth of something. Though it has different parameters, but it is more qualitative. Development is a collective change in a positive direction. The following points give a clear picture regarding the development.

1. Development is a continuous process. It generally indicates positive side of transformation. In general it is related with overall growth of a system or a thing.

2. Development is a very relative subject. India is a developed country in comparison with Bangladesh, but if we compare with USA, France, then Indian are poorer and underdeveloped. The concept of development in modern time is something different with the earlier days.

3. Development is multidimensional, economy, health, medicine, science and technology, politics, anthropology, culture etc. everywhere it is fit. We can ask what the development status is.

4. Fourthly, today the concept is very fragile and though there are various parameters but we can observe it. We can't quantify it.

5. The economic condition is the base of development system and it can influence everywhere.

6. We all, the common people, government, civil society, political parties all are for the sake of development. So, development is the motto of every people.

7. In the name of development, there may be destruction. Sometimes, harming others development can be initiates. So, development and destruction is very closely connected concept.

The above mentioned points gives us what exactly development is. Though there is substantial disparity between the rural and urban area; but both the sector have been developing day by day. Even the income of people is also different. So, to understand the income source, exact income and in urban and rural circumstances, we must go in to the depth of both the sector.

1. Urban area bears various opportunities to income but rural area is very limited in this regard. Agriculture, cottage industries are the major source of income in rural area; but urban area has large scale industrialisation, trade and commerce, wagger etc.

2. In rural area the demand of labour is less and that is why the value or rate of daily labour is also less, but in urban area the demand of daily labourer is very high and that is why it is profitable income source.

3. Rural area even today has less monetarise economy; whereas in urban area it is totally professional. So, to measure the income sources of urban and rural area is very critical.

4. Urban area is more professional, skilled labour, experts are got more opportunities whereas the rural area is very simple and common and unorganised people can serve in this process. So, urban area there may be organised income and rural are it is totally unorganised income.

5. Fifthly, in urban area there is heterogeneity and therefore income may be come from heterogeneous means but in rural area the employment opportunity is very limited and that's why from limited source income may come.

6. The size of the people is also influence upon the income; rural area is large and population structure is also very large but urban area population is small and income is also small.

So, these are the different sources of income in different level of rural and urban area. So, we are sure that still now rural areas have major contribution in the national income.

37. Explain different dimensions of administration for rural development in India. (2014) 12

Ans. Rural area is the base of Indian administrative system. Since the independence and even before that rural area has been getting priority. For the sake of rural development, the administrative set up is also prepared differently. It may be decentralisation or the panchayat raj system; or by the self-help groups but the ultimate aim is to improve the condition of rural masses. Different dimensions are highlighted bellow.

1. Decentralisation of power:

a. Indian government is keen to decentralise the power system. From the political side, the panchayat is the grass root level organisation and people can participate in the decision making process. Preparation and implementation may be possible through this.

b. planning is also important and though here bot top to bottom or bottom to top level functioning is going on, but interest of the bottom level people also reflect in the overall planning. Even the gram sabha gets the opportunity to raise their views.

c. The local institutions are involved in this process. The role of civil society, NGO's are also taken in to account here.

2. Special provisions for weaker section: Generally the weaker section suffers from landless, low income, less capital, homelessness, discrimination, lack of regular income, lack of employability etc. So, the government is very much concerned about them and for that from time to time various policies and programmes are introduced. Here we can highlight some policies for the sake of weaker section.

a. APL and BPL category is the first step for the selecting weaker section and the rich people. The BPL category people get rice in cheap rate, kerosene, flour, sugar, salt etc. It is the preliminary step of helping hand for weaker section.

b. The overall benefit that is reservation system is also important. So, the rural area people are also able to access this constitutional benefit.

c. From time to time various schemes are allotted for the weaker section, scholarship, other educational facilities are providing and which is also important to boost up the position of marginalised. Village people are also availing these facilities.

3. Various integrated schemes: Indian government initiates various schemes from time to time. The ultimate aim is to eliminate poverty, marginalised condition of rural as well as urban people. They are for the sake of social justice. The major and significant schemes are:

a. MGNREGA and by this rural area people get 100 days employable facilities by the government. For a fixed rate they have to work and if there are no workable facilities than the government have to pay money without work. So, it is a kind of job security for the rural people.

b. Jawahar Rozgar Yojan is also related with employment. For a fixed duration the government will pay the minimum wages and which is a kind of economic security for a section of people.

c. By the 5th five year plan the government of India initiates Minimum Needs Programmes and by this education, housing, water supply, health all these facilities are try to provide to the rural area people.

4. Welfare activism: government is acutely related with the welfare of the common people. With the new trend of welfare state concept, all the government are working for the sake of people. The most essential commodities are subsidised for the sake of people. Development or profit is not the only motif of the government, but welfare of all is the prime objectives of administration.

These are the various areas governance in rural area. If we crystallise the characters of rural administration, we will get the following points.

1. People and their welfare is the main motto of every administration.
2. Agriculture is the most potential area in rural development.
3. Poverty is the main enemy of rural area and government is concerned with that.
4. Connectivity may reduce the rural administrative problem.

So, very briefly a pen picture of rural administration is discussed here.

38. What do you mean by rural electrification? Explain RGGVY as a project to improve rural electrification. (2014) 12

Ans. Rural electrification is a visionary agenda of government to provide electricity to all. By the Rajiv Gandhi Rural Gramya Vaidyutikaran Yojna is a step in this regard. By this, the dark side is try to remove from the villages. Rural electrification very simply indicates:

1. It is completely related with rural area. The entire rural household will be the consumer of this project.
2. The major consumption is the household; there is no provision of business. Even in industry or any others. But irrigation and small and medium scale industries are incorporated in it.
3. Electrification of rural area is a kind of rural infrastructure. The development, growth of a village depends upon this.
4. It helps the common people. The consumption of kerosene is costlier and risky; government have to subsidies it for the sake of people; so, electricity is cheaper and less risky.

5. It is more effective, people can utilise as per their need. So, it gives alternate opportunities to improve their condition.

So, these are the major points we can raise for the rural electrification. But why RGGVY is important in Indian context. If we look at the reasons, the following points can be raise in this regard.

1. Even today, around 60 per cent rural household do not have access to electricity and depend on kerosene for lighting.
2. The villages with electricity suffer from severe and constant shortage of power supply.
3. Government as well as electricity boards are bias to the urban area and therefore villages are neglected and deprived.

In the year 2005, by the then UPA government take a major initiative for the electrification of village area. The major objectives of this programme are:

1. First, to electrify over one lakh un electrified villages.
2. It also aims to provide free electricity connections to 2.34 crores of rural BPL household.
3. Both the central as well as state government will share the project.
4. Only the village area is covered by this project.

Undoubtedly, rural electrification by RGGVY is an appreciable concept, but it is not free from criticism.

1. It could not provide adequate electricity in rural area. Even they are unable to connect the estimate household.
- 2, second, one campaigner of Green Peace, said there is energy hierarchy giving preference to the urban area.
3. Thirdly, government have no sufficient stock of electricity to provide all the time to all.
4. It is nothing but a visionary scheme but people honesty, transparency is a matter of concern everywhere.

For the successful of such type of visionary project, the following points are important.

1. People should be honest and they must know how to use and preserve the electric power energy. So, their benevolent participation is necessary.
2. The government should bear the responsibility not to prepare the scheme but how to implement it.
3. Thirdly, the institution or the electricity board is also responsible. Their activity is also critical in this regard.

So, it requires just proper implementation and monitoring for the sake of successful of RGGVY.

39. Critically discuss intensive agriculture area programme. (2013) (2014) 12

Ans. Government of India introduced intensive agricultural district project in the year 1960-61 and after three years it is extended to other places as Intensive Agriculture Area Programme. The main objective is development of agricultural product. The programme covered these following elements.

1. Co-ordinated Research in respect of all important crops.
2. Continued expansion of irrigated facilities and practices so as to ensure optimum and integrated use of ground and surface water.
3. Improvement in the utilization of existing irrigation potentialities through the special programme.
4. Expansion in the supply of fertilizers, plant protection materials, farm machinery and credit.
5. Intensive efforts in selected suitable areas for raising the yield level of major commercial crops.
6. Measure to increase the intensity of cropping.

So, in different sectors the intensive programme tries to promote high yielding seeds, plant protection, multiple cropping, policy of minimum prices of technological product etc. But, to some extent the programme is failed. So, we can criticise the programme from both positive and negative ways.

From the positive points of view:

1. For the agricultural boosting, such type of policy is very effective in Indian society.
2. A major portion of people have been benefitted by this programme. It brings change in the livelihood of common agriculture base people.
3. Thirdly, today Indian agriculture sector is self-sufficient to some extent and for the crore of consumer it was very effective and praiseworthy step.
4. Later period it helps to bring green revolution in Indian agriculture and the benefits of that still touches everyone.

So, these are the positive criticism. But we can raise the negative criticism also.

1. For the poor countries like India, such type of visionary programme is meaningless. The deserving people are unable to access the benefit.
2. Secondly, it creates social disparity, some area got much benefit and some are not. So, social disparity propounds social exploitation.
3. Technology is important, but how many technologies are subsidised by this scheme. If it is given, how many deserving person got the benefit, it is a big question for all the time.
4. After the introduction of this programme, the quality of crops becomes vulnerable. Too much pesticide, fertilizer destroys the quality of every product.
5. It is not a development oriented programme, just enhance the quantity and that is a biggest challenge for the present society.

So, these are the points we can raise against the Intensive Agriculture Area Programme. But we can't deny its relevance in 1960's.

40. Discuss the role of watershed programme in the agricultural development of India.(2014) 12

Ans. Indian government launched Watershed programme in the year 1983-84 so that it helps to conserve and utilize natural resources for enhanced productivity and higher socio economic status. It also related with to evolve better strategies to preserve, conserve and utilizes natural resources for betterment of ever growing population.

1. It helps to bring market oriented and high value crops to the market. It is related with more demandable crops, maximum people may have their choice. They deserve such type of highly demandable crops.
2. Farmers can use high technologies and scientific procedure and which helps in the gross product as well as income. All round facilities are provided by this and with less investment, high return is expected.
3. Simply it brings drastic change in the agriculture system. Scientific techniques, high seeds qualities, irrigation etc. are equipped for the sake of agriculture.
4. It helps to extend export and which improves international relation. As per demand of international market, it helps to produce. So, a high standard of agricultural facilities are provided by this Watershed programme.
5. It also helps to utilise natural resources in a proper way. Water, land, humus all are properly utilised. So, it is effective in nature.

So, these are the various process of agricultural development, but we can criticise from both positive and negative way.

Positive points:

1. It helps in enhancing the number of quantity as well as quality of agriculture procurements.
2. Natural resources are properly utilised.
3. It up lift the village economy to the global market.
4. All section of people get ample opportunity to work for the sake of agricultural development with scientific temper.

From the negative points of view:

1. It fails to incorporate all the area within Indian Territory.
2. Secondly, though all the people are targeted elements, but a larger portion of people fail to achieve the benefit.
3. The maximum process is just black in white, but how much it could be practically, that is a big question.
4. The allocation of money is no sufficient in this regard.

So, these are the negative points regarding watershed programme. But we are sure enough this scheme is very effective for a section of agriculture based rural people.

41. National extension service

(2013)

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Ans. India in its very beginning, some visionary programmes had taken into account and the National Extension service is one of them. A pen picture of that is tried to highlight bellow.

1. The planning Commission of India propounded the National Extension Service for improving social and economic life of the villages. It was started in accordance with the community development programme in the first five year plan.

2. It is a Block level arrangement and for a particular time frame a fixed amount is given and after the proper implementation another portion of money is provided to them. First time, it incorporates 66000 populations and allocated 15 lacs to them. So, it is a plan to provide benefits to all.
3. To run the administration, the state is empowered to monitor the whole system. It is a central government scheme, but state government can look after the matter as per their requirements.
4. One of the major aims of the programme is the people participation. It brings them opportunity to do for themselves.
5. For implementing the scheme, the project authorities are given training in extension training centre.
6. It tries to bring social justice to the people. So, decentralisation of Indian administration through planning was occurred by this.
7. Finally, It tries rebuild the Indian base, the blocks. Village is the heart and soul of India, and by this scheme once try to enhance the whole system.

So, by this National Extension service an effective, visionary step is taken by the then Indian government. It was introduced in the very initial period.

42. Explain in detail various programmes for the development of hill and tribal areas. (2013) 12

Ans. India experiences diversity everywhere. Even geographically it possesses low land or basin type area and similarly hill area with large plain area. So, for the maximum productivity, government have to prepare different policies. For hill area, there are couple of policies for the development of tribal people living there. They are provided special facilities, financial aids, special status etc. so that they can uplift their socio economic condition.

1. Recognising their special problems the principles of *Panchsheel* have been adopted in the welfare and development of these communities so as to ensure an understanding of their culture and traditions and an appreciation of the social, psychological and economic problems with which they are faced.
2. An important landmark was opening of 43 Special Multi-purpose Tribal Blocks (SMPTBs) during the Second Five Year Plan
3. Tribal Development Blocks (TDBs), each having about 25000 people as against 65000 in a normal block. An amount of Rs.15.0 lakh per SMPTB was contributed by the Central Government.
4. Further, an important step in this direction was taken during the Fourth Five Year Plan when six pilot projects in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa were set up in the Central sector.
5. A separate Tribal Development Agency was established for each project and an amount of Rs.2.0 crore was allotted. The Fifth Five Year Plan marked a shift in the approach when the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) for direct benefit of the STs was launched. It is an umbrella under which all schemes implemented by the States and Central Governments are dovetailed for addressing different needs of the Scheduled Tribes.
6. National Forest Policy and Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 is closely associate with tribals living in forest, provision of clean drinking water and medical facilities, effective rehabilitation of the tribals displaced on account of setting up of development projects and legal measures to curb the activities of money lenders and traders by effective implementation of laws and regulations.

7. For the integrated development of the Hill States and Union Territories of the North-Eastern region, the Central Government set up the North Eastern Council in 1971 by an Act of Parliament. The North-Eastern Council started functioning with the commencement of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

8. The hill areas which are self-contained politico-administrative units are being treated as Special Category States whose outlays are met, substantially out of Central assistance. These are the States and Union Territories of the North-Eastern Region, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.

Critical evaluation of Hill and tribal area development programme.

1. All the people can't bring to the development umbrella of Indian government. So, regional disparity is becoming so high.

2. The excluded nature also very important in this regard. They are kept excluded and therefore this their structure.

3. The amount allotted to them is either not sufficient or not spending properly. So, till date these people are remained marginalized.

4. Finally, the schemes are not long term and therefore permanent growth is not possible. So, there is a demand to relook the schemes taken in different time.

So, this is a brief discussion regarding the development of tribal and hill area people. The policy maker should get the problem properly and people from that community is also important.