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M.R.D.- 103

Rural Development Planning and Management

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By: Gaurav Sahni



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QUESTION PAPER

June – 2023

(Solved)

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

M.R.D.-103

Time: 2 Hours]

[Maximum Marks: 50

Note: Answer all the five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Q. 1. Describe the theories and techniques of planning in India.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-1, Page No. 2, 'Theories and Techniques of Planning'.

Or

Explain various functions involved in the process of management.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-7, Page No. 56, 'Process of Management'.

Q. 2. What do you understand by project evaluation? Discuss the dimensions of project evaluation.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-14, Page No. 99, 'Meaning and Objectives of Evaluation and Dimensions'.

Or

Briefly trace the evolution of voluntary effort in India.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-15, Page No. 106, 'Introduction' and Page No. 113, 'Role'.

Q. 3. Answer the following question:

(a) Explain the meaning and scope of grassroots level planning.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-5, Page No. 37, 'Meaning and Scope'.

(b) What are the differences between non-governmental organizations and voluntary organizations.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-15, Page No. 107-108, 'VOs and NGOs'.

(c) Describe the main features of social action.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-8, Page No. 141, 'Features'.

Q. 4. Attempt the following:

(a) Poverty Alleviation and Indian Planning

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-1, Page No. 8, 'Poverty Alleviation and Indian Planning'.

(b) Pay Back Period

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-11, Page No. 82, 'Pay Back Period (PBP)'.

(c) Activity Planning

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-12, Page No. 87, 'Activity Planning'.

(d) Objectives of CAPART

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-15, Page No. 108, 'Objectives'.

(e) Mahila Mukti Morcha–Dalli Rajhara

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-2, Page No. 9, 'Mahila Mukti Morcha–Dalli Rajhara'.

(f) Registration of a Trust

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-19, Page No. 151, 'Registration of a Trust'.

Q. 5. Write short notes on the following:

(a) National Development Council

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-2, Page No. 17, 'National Development Council'.

(b) Perspective District Plan

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-4, Page No. 33, 'Perspective District Plan'.

(c) Detailed Project Report

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-8, Page No. 63, 'Detailed Project Report'.

(d) Cashflow Statement

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-11, Page No. 81, 'Cashflow Statement' and Page No. 85, Q. No. 2.

(e) Essential Features of Monitoring

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-13, Page No. 97, Q. No. 1.

(f) Average Return of Investment

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-11, Page No. 83, 'Average Return of Investment'.

(g) Features of Community Participation

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-17, Page No. 135, 'Features of Community Participation'.

(h) Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, 1976

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-19, Page No. 149, 'Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, 1976'.

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QUESTION PAPER

December – 2022

(Solved)

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

M.R.D.-103

Time: 2 Hours]

[Maximum Marks: 50

Note: Answer all the five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Q. 1. What are the principal administrative tasks of voluntary administrative administration? How does the agency perform administrative task?

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-16, Page No. 122, 'Nature and Scope of Voluntary Agency'.

Or

Explain various features of social action. Distinguish between social action and social reform.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-18, Page No. 141, 'Introduction', 'Features' and Page No. 142, 'Social Action and Social Reform'.

Q. 2. Explain the formation and registration of voluntary agency.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-19, Page No. 150, 'Formation of Voluntary Agency and Its Registration'.

Or

Discuss the problems of voluntary organisations. Suggest ways for strengthening voluntary effort.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-15, Page No. 116, 'Problems of Voluntary Organizations' and Page No. 117, 'Strengthening Voluntary Effort'.

Q. 3. Attempt the following questions:

(a) Discuss different schemes for creating rural markets and promoting rural handicrafts.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-15, Page No. 119, Q. No. 5 and Page No. 114, 'Promotion of Micro Finance and Micro Enterprise'.

(b) Explain the factors which facilitate and hinder people's participation.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-15, Page No. 116, 'Factors Determining People's Participation'.

(c) Discuss the role of voluntary organization in playing a constructive and meaningful role in the process of development.

Ans. Voluntary organization plays a vital role in bringing out socio-economic development in urban as well as in rural areas in India. It has become an important worldwide force today. It not only have a definite place in the modern era but it performs a number of functions for the welfare of its members, the development of a country, integration and solidarity of the society and nation. Voluntary organization provide services to the poor, needy, neglected, the old aged and the sick people. They not only provide free services to the urban but also to its rural folk and make different efforts and initiate different programmes at local, national and at international level to aware the common people. They perform their duties in emergency situations like droughts and floods etc at massive scale. The main functions of the voluntary organization is to identify the needs of individuals, groups, communities, and initiate programmes and projects to meet them on their own or with the grant-in-aid of the government. Voluntary organizations have become an important global force today. These organizations provide accountable, effective and equitable services in many areas then public or private agencies in India. They not only have a definite place in the modern state but they also perform a number of functions for its members. The voluntary organization provides social services to the poor, needy, neglected, the old aged and the sick. They made different efforts not only to reduce poverty or inequality in society but also put

control on social evils which includes drug addiction, suicide, dowry child marriage, etc. voluntary organization also provide their services in emergency situations like droughts, floods, etc. on a massive scale. It is believed that voluntary organization not only teaches essential civics skills such as trust, compromise and reciprocity but it also binds society together by creating bridges between diverse groups. They work for development, welfare of people, so their ample service is to bind people towards progress and towards the well being of the society, nation and country.

Q. 4. Attempt the following questions:

(a) Objectives of people's participation

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-15, Page No. 117, Q. No. 1.

(b) Differentiate between public cooperation and people's participation

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-15, Page No. 118, Q. No. 2.

(c) Positive impact of NGOs

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-16, Page No. 121, 'Positive Impact of NGOs'.

(d) Need for planning in rural development

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-1, Page No. 2, 'The Need for Planning in India'.

(e) Need identification for initiating programmes

Ans. Needs identification involves front-end needs assessment and analysis to ensure that the

learning and non-learning solutions identified align with the business and performance needs.

Also Ref.: See Chapter-8, Page No. 62, 'Project Identification'.

(f) Steps in approaching the community for planning programmes

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-17, Page No. 132, 'Planning Community Based Programmes'.

Q. 5. Write short notes on the following:

(a) Growth centre approach and area development approach

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-1, Page No. 3, 'Growth Centre Approach' and 'Area Development Approach'.

(b) Concept of stocks and flows

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-1, Page No. 5, 'Stocks and Flow'.

(c) National Development Council (NDC)

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-12, Page No. 17, 'National Development Council (NDC)'.

(d) Annual Plans

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-2, Page No. 14, 'Annual Plans'.

(e) Central schemes, centrally sponsored schemes and state plan schemes

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-2, Page No. 19, Q. No. 2.

(f) Role of the Planning Commission

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-2, Page No. 20, Q. No. 3.

(g) Key aspects of District Planning

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-4, Page No. 34, Q. No. 2.



Sample Preview of The Chapter

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RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

1

Planning for Rural Development

INTRODUCTION

In the last two courses we have learned about the concepts, strategies and performance of rural development programmes in detail. In this particular course we will learn about the planning process related with the rural development. Rural development generally refers to the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas. Rural development has traditionally centered on the exploitation of land-intensive natural resources such as agriculture and forestry.

We all discover the fact that rural development planning has gained prominence few years back and providing the benefits to large segments of rural society. One can also have to take care of the organization and structure of the process of planning in the rural sectors in the country. In this chapter, we will have the overview rural development actions are mainly and mostly to development aim for the social and economic development of the rural areas. We will also learn about the rural development planning in India.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

NEED FOR PLANNING

Planning is blueprint of actions to attain stated objectives within a fixed time frame. The determination of the objectives, the specification of targets, the strategy

for mobilization of resources, the allocation of resources to different development sectors etc. Planning is one of the most important project management and time management techniques. Planning is preparing a sequence of action steps to achieve some specific goal. If you do it effectively, you can reduce much the necessary time and effort of achieving the goal. Planning is also crucial for meeting your needs during each action step with your time, money, or other resources. With careful planning you often can see if at some point you are likely to face a problem.

The most important reason that you are faced with a severe shortage of certain resources. These resources may also have different uses, you may be unable to decide how to utilize these resources.

The question which comes in the mind that what is a rational manner? Or, what are the resources available to perform planning? Let us further illustrate the first question before answering it. Rural development has traditionally centered on the exploitation of land-intensive natural resources such as agriculture and forestry. However, changes in global production networks and increased urbanization have changed the character of rural areas. The object is to explore planning methods that enhance the management of resources for long-term productivity while enhancing quality of life for both residents and visitors in a context of rapid and substantial changes in the character of rural economic activity and in the demands placed upon rural places and resources by the evolving national economy. In the management world planning is vital in that it helps

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to clarify, focus and research the project's development and prospects, it also provides a logical framework within which a business can develop and pursue business strategies over the next five years or more and planning also provides a benchmark against which actual performance can be measured and reviewed.

Most of the other justifications for planning can be broadly grouped into two—growth and distributive justice. Growth is related with the increase in the output per unit of time. On the other hand, distributive justice means that, as growth takes places in a society, the gains from increased prosperity are equally distributed in all the segments of the society.

The Need for Planning in India

The principle need of planning in underdeveloped countries like India is to increase the rate of the economic development. It means increasing the rate of capital formation by raising the levels of income, saving and investment. Rural development is needed to reduce the migration of people from villages to cities. The current rate of rural-to-urban migration in India is unsustainable. India has been an agrarian state ever since the Independence and the primary objective is of alleviation of rural poverty and development of rural areas. With focus on elimination of poverty, ignorance, diseases and inequality of opportunities and providing a better and higher quality of life for the rural areas are the basic premises. Rural development implies bringing the economic betterment of people as well as greater social transformation/equity. Needless to say, planning in India has to be geared to meet these challenges. India still has nearly half its people living in rural areas and that poses a challenge for the rural development task. With large scale de-centralization and empowering Panchayats to plan and undertake development comes the need to plan and develop our villages in a systematic manner, invest in rural infrastructure and improve the quality of life in our rural areas. We have noticed that there are large number of poors who are living misreable life in the country. The poors are very large in number.

THEORIES AND TECHNIQUES OF PLANNING

Many approaches to development are being evolved and tried and a number of alternative theories have been put forth. Planning methods can also be classified and understood according to their strategic orientation: protective, defensive, offensive or opportunistic. The main attention was focused on 'Modelling' the production structure of the economy. These strategies, in essence, define the planning context with respect to the macro-drivers of change in a given

landscape and the strategic nature of the planners' response. The concept of distribution is an essential aspect of the growth planning models started including a set of disaggregated regions within the country. Thus, multi-sectoral models have been proposed to include factors which affect the income levels of various groups. In the era of sixties and seventies paved the way for theories of regional development planning.

Theories of Regional Development Planning`

Regions vary not only in terms of economic development, but also in nature, complexity and magnitude of problems. Problem regions are usually identified by certain symptoms such as income levels, activity rates, growth rates, unemployment levels and migration flows. These are areas with long history of industrial development, but they are now suffering from declining economic fortunes due to inefficient social services, obsolete infrastructure and exhaustion of mineral resources, ageing work-force and unrestrained out-migration of skilled workers, out-dated production technology, reckless exploitation of mineral resources. The strategies and approaches for "regional development" and "urban development" differ depending on the development issues that must be resolved. In other words, there are as many development strategies as there are issues to be faced, and breaking down all the development strategies into a number of types, and setting objectives for them is a difficult task. Economic Base Theory also posits that the local economy is strongest when it develops those economic sectors that are not closely tied to the local economy. By developing firms that rely primarily on external markets, the local economy can better insulate itself from economic downturns because, it is hoped, these external markets will remain strong even if the local economy experiences problems.

Rural Development Planning Methodologies

'Growth with Stability' was the main objective of the fourth five year plan. The plan expected to increase the national income at the rate of 5.5 per annurn through the growth of agriculture and industries. The Planning Commission formally create the district plans, provided guidelines for district planning and suggested:

"The first objective is create a district plan to set forth a long-term perspective indicating the economic activities to be established in different sub-regions of the district and the measures to be taken over the next two decades to develop natural resources, build up infrastructural facilities and social services for the betterment of the society. The other objective is to

prepare an integrated programme of action for the realistic assessment of the various problems, short-term priorities and available resources”.

Rural development implies both the economic betterment of people as well as greater social transformation. Increased participation of people in the rural development process, decentralization of planning, better enforcement of land reforms and greater access to credit and inputs go a long way in providing the rural people with better prospects for economic development. Improvements in health, education, drinking water, energy supply, sanitation and housing coupled with attitudinal changes also facilitate their social development. In the last we can say that the methodologies evolved for rural development planning can be described under three categories: Growth Centre Approach, Area Development Approach and Integrated Development Approach.

Growth Centre Approach

The growth centers must be integrated with rural development policies by promoting agro-processing industries rather than capital-intensive manufacturing, by functioning as an alternative destination for rural migrants to the primate city, and by strengthening the service hierarchies in rural regions. Growth center policies will fail unless they are conceived within the framework of a national urban development strategy. Growth Centres Approach for Rural and Urban Development is a new approach emphasizing the integration of both rural and urban development. Growth centre is a powerful tool for planning both rural and urban development. It is also recognized in even sectoral planning in industry, education, regional planning etc. The small place in the rural areas becomes vital in such a strategy as it is the interface between urban and rural systems, and an effective rural development strategy should concentrate on this interface.

The concept of rural growth centre is to identify ideal locations for investment and also checking the growth in the area concerned at each level of the process. This aspect of the theory is concerned by Location Theories and the Central Place Theory. Classic location theory tells us that as transport costs diminish in importance, fixed facility cost minimization drives location strategies. But classic location theory also suggests there will be no more than one firm of each type in each region due to the economies of scale. We need modern industrial organization theories of

imperfect competition to rationalize an equilibrium multiplicity of firms, with scale economies, in one place. Central place theory places towns in a hierarchy depending on the level of services they provide. The services are pictured as most basic in the small village where there is usually a grocery store, gas station and cafe. The next level up offers those but adds in a restaurant, bank, hardware, and drugstore. The towns goes up in size adding in new features, once a population threshold is reached for that service, until the top is reached with a full line of services.

Area Development Approach

This approach is an upgraded version of the growth centre approach and takes into account the local factors in achieving economic growth. This is in contrast to other forms of rural development that focus on public works (e.g. rural roads and electrification) and technology (e.g. tools and techniques for improving agricultural production). An area-based approach takes a small, homogenous, socially cohesive territory, often characterized by common traditions, a local identity, a sense of belonging or common needs and expectations, as the target area for policy implementation. Having such an area as a reference facilitates the recognition of local strengths and weaknesses, threats and opportunities, endogenous potential and the identification of major bottlenecks for sustainable development.

Area-based essentially means local—This approach is likely to work better than other approaches because it allows actions to be tailored more precisely to suit real needs and local competitive advantage. The area chosen must have sufficient coherence and critical mass in terms of human, financial and economic resources to support a viable local development strategy. It does not have to correspond to pre-defined administrative boundaries. There are two reasons why these effects not touch all the segments of the society:

- In some situations the modern farm technology has not been able to make an productive agricultural activities and cannot assign all the labours within the particular village.
- A sizeable number of rural people have little or no access to resources, particularly land.

Integrated Rural Development Approach

The integrated development approach emphasis is the need of coordinating different agencies under a single management system of essential components (including education) required to get agricultural or rural development moving. The management system

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may be highly authoritarian credit may be designed to provide an important role for local people in planning, decision making and implementation of the programmes. The main emphasis is on rational development and coordination of all principal factors required for agricultural and rural development.

The Sixth Plan (1978-83) indicated the concept of integrated rural development that rural development was traditionally associated with agriculture. The policy shift towards integrated rural development reflects the complex linkages and interactions within the system of overall rural development. Putting too much emphasis on agriculture and ignoring its linkages to the rest of the economy could result in analytical bias. Rural development provides an alternative to agriculture as a source of incomes and livelihoods. Rural diversification is a process aimed at reducing the price risks of agricultural production and is a logical consequence of the policy shift away from direct agricultural price support. This shift represents a fundamental change in policy objectives and frameworks towards a more holistic approach to rurality and implies new tools of analysis. Conventional economic models are based on an instrumentalist methodology which links means to ends with little interest in the underlying structure. This approach incorporates both traditional network and institutional analysis and focuses on working mechanisms and processes rather than ends. Substituting a holistic vision of rurality for the old instrumentalist and deterministic approach leads to understanding the need for fostering co-operation between public and private actors to achieve sustainable development.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

Rural development programmes can be grouped under two heads:

- Area-based programmes.
- Target-group oriented programmes.

The Area based programmes include: Intensive Agriculture District Programme (IADP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Command Area Development Programme (CADP), and Desert Development Programme (DDP). On the other hand, the Target group oriented programmes, include: Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).

Every programme includes its own set of development projects which are of great interest. For instance, The Centrally sponsored Command Area

Development (CAD) Programme was launched in 1974-75 with the main objectives of improving the utilization of created irrigation potential and optimizing agriculture production and productivity from irrigated agriculture through a multi-disciplinary team under an Area Development Authority.

A development project is a time bound activity with various different objectives. It is totally opposite to scheme. Every project requires different types of resources, such as material, manpower, machinery, and finance.

Advantages and Disadvantages of Development Projects

Some the advantages of the development projects are listed below:

- Concentrate resources as per the priorities.
- Primarily focus on specific locations.
- Address specific masses and groups.
- Function as intensive social laboratories using an innovative approach.

Some of the disadvantages in this regard are:

- Working as segmented units of intervention.
- By-pass overall structures related to this.
- Develop it atypically.
- Cannot always generate sustainable development.
- Often overlook socio-structural and institutional variables.

Project Cycles

The project life cycle consists of four phases, initiation, planning, execution (including monitoring and controlling) and evaluation. The Initiation phase begins by defining the scope, purpose, objectives, resources, deliverables, timescales and structure of the project. The next step is to develop a Business Case, including several possible solutions and a cost/benefit analysis for each. A feasibility study should then be carried out to ensure that the chosen solution is feasible and has an acceptable level of risk. The next step is to define the Terms of Reference, followed by the appointment of the project team. The final step is to carry out Phase Review before seeking approval to proceed. The first step of the Planning phase is the creation of a detailed Project Plan which the project manager will refer throughout the project to monitor and control time, cost and quality.

The Project Life Cycle refers to a series of activities which are necessary to fulfil project goals or objectives. Projects vary in size and complexity, but,