



WELCOME



Capacity Development Workshop on Improving Agricultural Productivity, Water Use Efficiency & Rural Livelihoods”

29th January 2009, Day-2, Session- 1

“Rural Development Models- Lessons & Experiences”

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Organization of the Presentation

- **What is the scope of Rural Development?**
- **Different Models that emerged in India**
- **The model that is promising for up scaling**
- **Line functions as against demand generation**
- **Way Forward**

Scope of Rural Development

▪ Includes , among other things

▪ Agriculture and Allied subjects

✓ Housing

▪ Health

▪ Education

✓ Infrastructure

▪ Food Security

✓ Social Security

▪ Irrigation

✓ Livelihoods- employment/livelihoods

Ministry of RD
-How many countries
-Have?

For poor- which
department delivers
doesn't matter

Different Models of RD that emerged

HDI Model-

Kerala-

**High migration/
unemployment**

Agrarian Reforms

**Model- West Bengal-
subsistence**

Green Revolution

**Model- Punjab, UP-
Inequities/sustainabi
lity**

Social Capital Model

**-Andhra Pradesh –
-all round
-development**

RD Strategy

Individual/Family
Oriented activities

Community
oriented activities

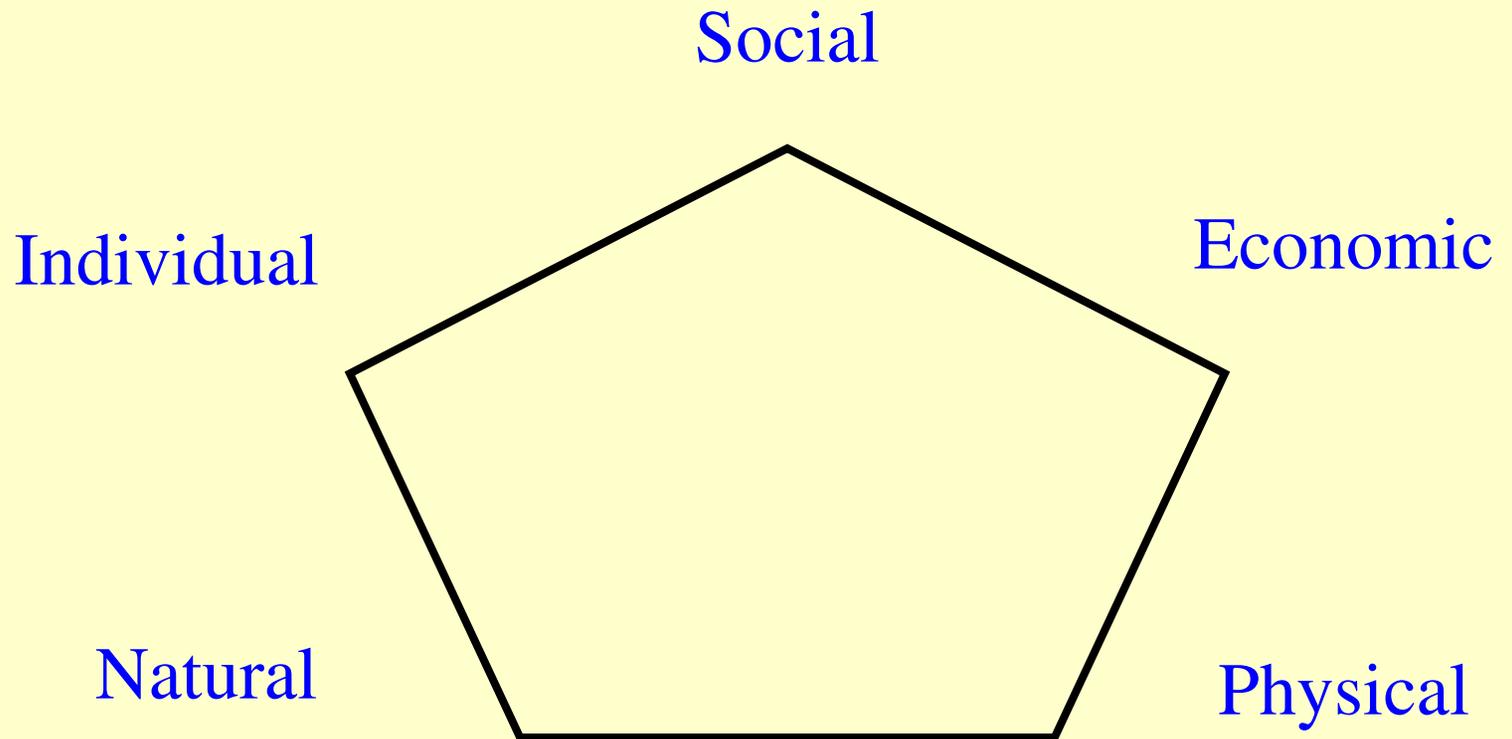
*Area
Develop-
ment*

*Empowe
rment*

Link resource to families/community

Sustainable Rural Livelihoods Framework

Five Capitals



The Individual Capital

- **Building Knowledge and Skills**
- **Investment for Institution & Capacity Building**
- **Have patience to build capacities**
- **Wage Employment, self-employment, entrepreneurship- which level to aim?**

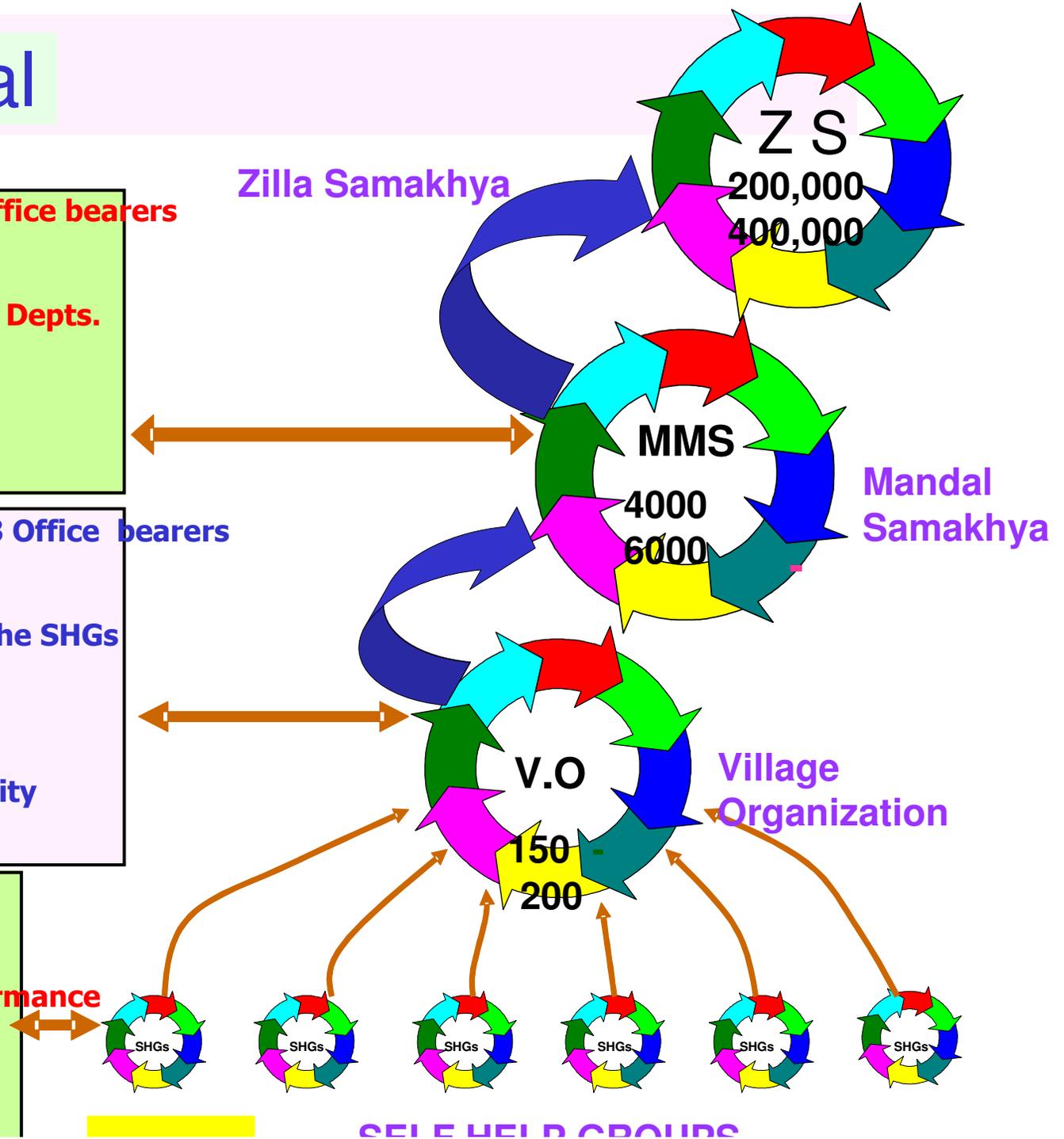
The National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme- entitlement to 100 days of work
Employment Generation & marketing mission- one lakh jobs in one state in a year

Social Capital

- E.C - 2 from each V.O, 5 Office bearers
- Support to VOs
- Secure linkage with Govt. Depts. fin institutions, markets
- Auditing of the groups
- Micro Finance functions

- E.C - 2 from each S.H.G, 3 Office bearers
- Strengthening of SHGs
- Arrange line of credit to the SHGs
- Social action
- Village development
- Marketing and food security
- Support activists – 3 -5

- Thrift and credit activities
- Monitoring member performance
- Micro Credit Planning
- Household inv plans



The Social Capital- Why is it important?

Nearly 10 million poor women in AP alone

- **Food Security-** Accessing Benefits of Public distribution system
- **Prices for Farmers-** As procurement agents of the government
- **Agriculture-** Working Capital & Non-Pesticide Management over 2.5 lakh ha area
- **Pensions-** old, disabled, widows and weavers
- **Insurance-** to all their members

The Natural Capital

- About 16% families do not own land
- > 75% holdings are < 1.00 ha
- Increase in extent of fallow lands
- Lack of a comprehensive support
- Lack of access to and rights on common pool/property resources

Government assignment of land to landless- Women

NABARD-RIDF Support for development

Assigning rights over CPRs (CSOs working with Govt.)

Recognizing tenancy rights, Buying land for poor

The Financial Capital

Process:

- Strong institution building through community resource persons
- Internalisation of quality norms – “Pancha Sutras”
- Preparation of Micro Credit Plans
- Establishment of Community Based Recovery mechanisms
- Point Persons & case managers for each bank branch

The Financial Capital

Achievements made so far:

- Bank loans to S.H.Gs – Rs.5882 crs in 2007/08 & Targeted Rs. 11,000 crs in 2008/09
- A.P linkage Rs.84000, repayment rates 98.7%, AP Repeat loans – 85% and rest of the country : 32%
- TFI in 3037 villages benefiting 4.67 lakh members to the tune of Rs.1459 crs
- T.F.I – per S.H.G Finance – Rs. 4,50,000

The Physical Capital

- **Housing- Saturation approach**
- **Drinking Water- Water Sector Reforms**
- **Rural Connectivity- PM's Grameen Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) connecting up to 500 population**
- **Schools- Sarva Siksha Abhiyaan**

What Ails Rural Development?

“Out of every rupee meant for the poor only 25 paise reaches them- Rajiv Gandhi former PM India”

- **Secrecy as against Transparency**
- **Accountability to system as against people**

Need to be institutionalized

There ways to Beat the bad practices

Empower the Stakeholders and

- Application of ICT- Transaction based – web site
- Dispensing with the need for handling money- account based (bank/post office) payments
- Improve transparency- Right to Information Act
- Accountability to people- Social Audit

Mandal Computer Centre



APREGS



सत्यमेव जयते

NREGA



National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

User Name

Password

Logon

Exit



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Ver 3.0 Hotfix 2



National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005

Andhra Pradesh Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
Department of Rural Development, Govt. of AP



- Wage Seeker
- Works
- Funds
- Reports
- Analysis

Analysis

Household Wage Earning Analysis

Gender Wise Work & Wage Earning Analysis

Caste Community Work & Wage Analysis

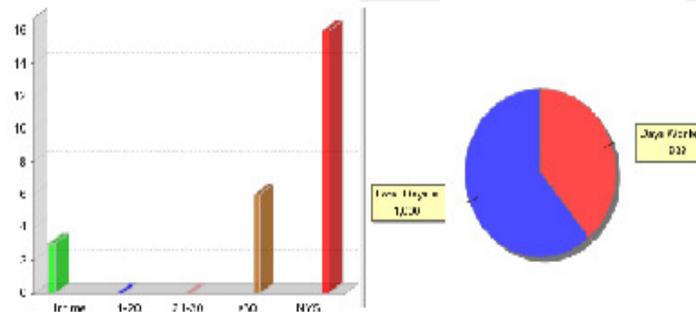
Employment Analysis(Caste wise:HouseHold)

Employment Analysis(Shg and Disabled)

Work Category Analysis

Work Execution Agency Analysis

Work Jurisdiction Analysis



This module is used to analyse the available data in the database and generate reports for monitoring the successful implementation of the program. This module will be useful in identifying undesirable trends to take corrective actions.

Social Audit

- **Social Audit** is the audit of a program or a scheme *by the community* with active involvement of the primary stakeholders
- **Empowering communities & enhancing accountability**

A decade long work of the MKSS CSO

Social Audit Process

- **Social Auditors access government files and relevant documents**
- **Verify reality at worksites and with people**
- **Public meeting - SA reports are read out and officials respond to the issues raised .**
- **Corrective action based on SA findings**

Social Audit- Why?

- **Monitoring and evaluation tool for identifying strengths and weaknesses of a program so that corrective action can be taken**
- **Measurement of effectiveness or otherwise of a program**
- **Report card of our own performance.**
- **Empowering communities otherwise enhancing accountability**

Challenges

- **Village level institutional support system- GPs**
- **Enthusing Government Departments**
- **Legacy systems**

Rules framed to give legal status to social audit

Conclusion

- **Whatever may be the structure of government organizations, convergence will happen only at stakeholder level**
- **Institutions of/by and for the poor only sustainable alternative for demand generation**
- **Line Function against demand generation**
 - **Line departments mostly diffident**
 - **Answerable to their line bosses only**
 - **Do not have any necessity to generate demand**
 - **Have their own problems**