

Chapter 16: RURAL DEVELOPMENT

16.1 Background

Haryana is a leading contributor to the country's production of food grain and milk. Agriculture is the leading occupation for the residents of the state; the flat arable land is irrigated by submersible pumps and an extensive canal system. Haryana contributed heavily to the Green Revolution in the 1960's, that made India self-sufficient in food production. According to census, 1991-2001 about 71.07% of Haryana's population was living in rural area and the agricultural sector contributed 31.19% (Rs. 16625.71 crores) to the Net State Domestic Product. For the year 2006-07 this figure dropped to 21.45% (Rs. 24795.16 crores) which shows decline in the agriculture and animal husbandry sectors. Land, the main asset in rural area, is concentrated amongst a few.

As per Economic survey, the Primary Sector (which comprises Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishery and Mining Sectors) has increased from Rs. 21127.82 crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 21344.82 crore in 2007-08 showing an increase of 1.0 percent. As per available data, about 66% of the total Sub-region i.e. 8862.48 Sq. Km. is under rural area, where about 56.73 lakhs i.e. 66% of the total population resides.

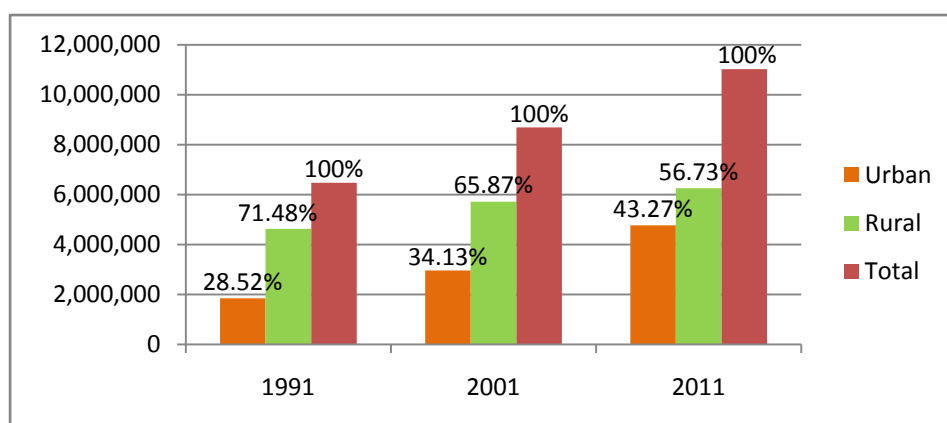
As per Census 2011, the total rural population of NCR was 172.6 Lakhs, which accounted for 37.5% of the total NCR population, whereas in the Haryana Sub-region the total rural population was 56.73% of the total Sub-Region population. There are approx. 2300 rural settlements in the Sub-region as per Census, 2011.

Table 16-1: Share of Urban and Rural Population

	NCR		Haryana Sub-Region	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Rural Population	1,72,68,387	37.50%	62,58,375	56.73%
Urban Population	2,87,80,645	62.50%	47,73,140	43.27%
Total Population	4,60,49,032	100%	1,10,31,515	100%

Source: Census of India, 2011 & Draft Revised Regional Plan- 2021 NCR

Figure 16-1: Share of Urban and Rural Population in Sub-Region, 1991-2011



Total rural population in the Sub-region was 62,58,375 in 2011 that is 56.73% of the total population. Compared to the rural population, urban population has increased from 28.52% in year 1991 to 43.56% in year 2011. Whereas rural population has been continuously declining from 71.48% in 1991 to 56.73% in the year 2011. Hence, the above table shows that urbanization has been continuously increasing since 1991 in the Sub-Region. However, majority of the population resides in rural areas and is dependent on the employment generated through the primary sector.

16.2 Present scenario of rural areas in Haryana Sub-Region.

The Rural Development Department plays a crucial role in uplifting the socio-economic conditions in the rural areas. It executes welfare schemes in the rural areas to serve the rural poor.

Table 16-2 : QPR Reporting Status of Sub-Region of Haryana for June, 2009

District	Prog.	Number of Projects					All Due QPRs
		Total	Latest	QPR	Only	Non-	Reported
			Due QPR	Reporting	Work-Plan	Reporting	Percentage
		Reported		Reporting			
Faridabad	IWDP	1	1	0	0	0	100%
Gurgaon	IWDP	1	1	0	0	0	100%
Jhajjar	DDP	87	87	0	0	0	100%
Mewat	IWDP	2	2	1	0	0	100%
Panipat	IWDP	1	1	0	0	0	100%
Rewari	DDP	75	75	0	0	0	100%
Rohtak	IWDP	5	5	0	0	0	100%
Sonipat	IWDP	1	1	0	0	0	100%
6 (12) Districts	IWDP	11	11	1	0	0	80.77 %
2 (7) Districts	DDP	162	162	0	0	0	96.63 %

Source: Rural Development Department, Haryana

Maximum number of societies are present in Gurgaon (including Mewat)

Top 4 societies in sub-region

Housing societies>Milk societies> Non-agricultural societies> Weavers societies> Agricultural credit> Marketing

Bottom 5 Societies in sub-region

Primary land development banks > Sugar cane supply > Apex societies > Women sources

16.3 Rural development schemes:

Some of the major schemes implemented by the Rural Development Department are as follows:

- Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)
- Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)
- Sampooran Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)
- Watershed Development Projects/Hariyali Scheme
- Desert Development Programme(DDP)
- Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)
- Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY)
- Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)
- Swarnjayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojna (SJSRY)
- Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)
- National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)
- Integrated Wasteland Development Projects (IWDP)
- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)
- Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra (BNRGSK)
- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)/Aajeevika
- Backward Region Grant Fund
- Intergrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

The department monitors the progress of the schemes through periodic reports. Additionally, to ensure proper implementation at the district level.

At the Block Level – BDPO and other staff help to execute the schemes. The Panchayati Raj Institutions – Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samiti, Zila Parishad and Gram Sabha have substantial role in formulation and implementation of the wage employment scheme of SGRY, NFFWP/NREGA and self employment scheme of SGSY, rural housing schemes of IAY and area development schemes of DDP, IWDP.

16.3.1 Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana

The families living Below the Poverty Line belonging to rural areas are assisted under this programme – individually as well as in Groups (Self Help Group). Funds received under the scheme are shared by Centre and State Govt. in 75:25 ratios respectively. Assistance is provided for income generating activities. After 6 months of the formation of a Self Help Group Rs.10,000/- is provided as Revolving Fund and after completion of 2nd grading (one year) subsidy @ 50% subject to a maximum of Rs.125000/- is provided to a Self Help Group.

16.3.2 Indira Awaas Yojana

IAY is a centrally sponsored scheme funded on cost-sharing basis between the GOI and State Govt. in the ratio of 75:25. Under this scheme Rs. 70,000/- are provided for construction of a House, Kitchen, Smokeless Chulha and Toilet to a family living Below Poverty Line in rural areas in lump sum.

16.3.3 Sampooran Gramin Rozgar Yojana

The Primary objective of the scheme is to provide additional and supplementary wage employment and thereby provide food security and improve nutritional levels in all rural area. The Secondary objective is the creation of durable community, social and economic assets and infrastructural development in rural area. Under the scheme rural poor who are in need of wage employment and desire to do manual and unskilled work in and around his village covered.

Total funds to be received in the scheme are distributed amongst the Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samities and Zila Parishad in the ratio of 50:30:20. 22.5% of the annual allocation (inclusive of food grains) allocated both at the Zila Parishad and Panchayat Samiti level shall be earmarked for individual/group beneficiary scheme for SC family living below poverty line.

16.3.4 Watershed Development Projects/Hariyali Scheme

Funding Pattern 75:25 (Centre:State)

The objective of each watershed development project is to promote the economic development of the village community which is directly or indirectly dependent on the watershed and to encourage restoration of ecological balance in the village. It also includes Development of agricultural lands, horticulture, grassland, forest-land, soil and water conservation measures, creation of water resources etc. It is a 4-5 year project and during this period funds amounting to Rs.30.00 lakhs for one watershed development project are allocated for different components (works, training, community organization, entry point activity etc.) and an area of 1250 Acres (Approx. 500 Ha) is covered under this project.

16.3.5 MP Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)

Under this scheme, funds amounting to Rs. 5.00 Crores per year are placed at the disposal of a Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha) of a Parliamentary Constituency. The funds are released for the works recommended by the concerned M.P. and the works are got executed through the Line Departments/Implementing Agencies like Panchayati Raj, BDPOs, and Municipal Committees etc.

16.3.6 Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY)

The Planning Commission, Govt. of India has launched a New 100% Centrally Assisted Scheme – “Backward District Initiative – R.S.V.Y. The main aim of this scheme is to solve the problems of poverty, low growth and poor governance in the backward districts of the country.

16.3.7 Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)

The main objective of the scheme is to bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas; accelerating sanitation coverage in rural area, generating felt need through awareness creation and health education, covering schools in rural areas with sanitation facilities and bringing about a reduction in the incidence of water and sanitation related diseases.

Table 16-3: Co-operative societies and banks classified by types in Haryana

District	Apex Societies	Central Co-operative Banks	Development Banks	Agricultural Credit	Non Agricultural Credit	Development Banks	Marketing	Sugar cane Supply	Milk Supply	Weaver Societies	Consumer Societies/Stores	Housing Societies	Farming Societies	Women Societies	Others	Total
Panipat	1	1	1	28	22	-	4	-	59	244	9	523	-	-	294	1186
Sonipat	-	1	1	33	22	-	4	-	106	-	4	1236	2	1	392	1802
Rohtak	-	1	1	21	62	-	5	-	302	9	6	26	3	1	403	840
Jhajjar	-	1	1	23	6	-	3	-	316	-	-	9	4	-	297	660
Faridabad	-	1	1	30	98	-	3	-	428	7	3	3935	-	-	294	4800
Palwal	District carved out of Faridabad district (Segregate data not available)															0
Gurgaon	-	1	1	33	50	-	5	-	288	13	3	3657	6	-	885	4942
Mewat	District carved from Gurgaon (Segregate data not available)														0	
Rewari	-	1	1	24	20	-	2	-	113	-	1	515	3	-	293	973
State	12	19	19	573	974	-	80	10	5931	352	72	15685	131	8	9478	33344

Source: Rural Development Department, Haryana

16.3.8 Swarnjayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

Under the scheme assistance to the individual family is given with maximum bank loan of Rs.50,000/- and 15% subsidy maximum limit of Rs.7500/- is provided for establishing the economic viable unit employment venture. The Self Help Group is provided subsidy @ 50% with maximum of Rs.1.25 lakhs. For development schemes, funds are provided for environment, improvement of slums, national slum development programme, and assistance under 10th Finance Commission for development of various urban areas.

16.3.9 Employment Assurance Scheme

The primary objective of the EAS is creation of additional wage employment opportunities during the period of acute shortage of wage employment through manual work for the rural poor living below the poverty line.

The secondary objective is the creation of durable community, social and economic assets for sustained employment and development.

16.3.10 National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is the flagship programme of the Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India. It is notable that MGNREGS has played a crucial role in minimizing the negative effects on the labour force.

16.3.11 Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

Funding Pattern 90:10 (Centre: State)

The objective of Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) is to restore the ecological balance of the area by adopting natural resources conservation measures in a holistic manner. Its objective also includes improvement in water table and enhancing the productivity of land through various soil and water conservation measures so as to increase the livelihood activities for the resource less poor people. At present, under IWMP, 25 projects in 8 districts of NCR i.e. Gurgaon, Jhajjar, Rohtak, Mewat, Palwal,

Bhiwani, Rewari and Sonipat, have been sanctioned by DoLR, GoI. The area involved is 1.11 lac hectare. Water Conservation activities are being under taken in the area.

The objectives of the programme is to control severity of drought, desert conditions and to bring ecological balance by having integrated development of soil and moisture conservation including land shaping and development, dry land farming, water resource development, afforestation, pasture development, livestock, fisheries etc. in the watershed areas.

16.3.12 Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra (BNRGSK)

Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendras are constructed at Block & village level to strengthen the infrastructure at the Gram Panchayat and to enable an efficient implementation of MGNREGA.

A Five year Perspective Plan is required to be prepared to facilitate to advance planning and to provide a development Perspective for the districts. The aim is to identify the types of MGNREGS works that should be encouraged in the district. Out of the 9 NCR districts in the state, district Faridabad, Jhajjar, Palwal, Panipat and Rohtak have prepared the five year Perspective Plan.

16.3.13 National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)/Aajeevika

Funding Pattern 75:25 (Centre:State)

The Govt. of India has launched the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) replacing the SGSY scheme. The NRLM is a flagship programme for poverty reduction in the rural areas.

A State Society namely "The Haryana State Rural Livelihoods Mission" has been formed for the implementation of NRLM. While approving the Annual Action Plan for the year 2013-14, the Govt. of India has sanctioned the financial outlay of Rs.27.04 Crore.

Under NRLM, interest subvention above 7% lending rate will be provided to the Women Self Help Groups (SHGs). The State Govt. will provide additional 3% interest subvention for prompt repayment by the Self Help Groups (SHGs).

The objective of the mission is to reduce poverty by enabling the poor households to access gainful self employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in appreciable improvement in their livelihood on a sustainable basis, through building strong grass root institutions of the poor.

16.3.14 Backward Region Grant Fund

Funding Pattern 100% Govt. of India The Planning Commission, Govt. of India launched 100% Centrally assisted scheme Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) in district Sirsa during 2004- 05. This programme continued upto 2006-07 and thereafter, RSVY has been subsumed into the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). Besides district Sirsa, the programme has also been extended to district Mahendergarh from 2007-08. The MoPR has extended this programme for 12th Five years Plan. The Backward Regions Grant Fund is designed to redress regional imbalances in development.

The infrastructural gaps under various sectors have been identified and accordingly the schemes like construction of School Rooms, Anganwari Centers, Mid-day meal, kitchen sets, Vikas kinder, Drinking water facilities, Irrigation facilities etc. have been recommend by the PRIs. The consolidated Annual Action Plans are being prepared and proposed by the District Planning Committee concerned.

16.4 District Rural Development Agency

The District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) has traditionally been the principal organ at the District level to oversee the implementation of different anti poverty programmes. The primary objective of DRDA Schemes is to professionalize the DRDAs so that they are able to effectively manage the anti poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development and interact effectively with other agencies.

The Department of Rural Development is implementing a number of programmes in rural areas through the state Governments for poverty reduction, employment generation, rural infrastructure habitant development, provision of basic minimum services etc.

16.4.1 Programmes implemented by the DRDA

- Panchayati Raj
- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
- Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)
- Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)
- Rural Housing (Indira Awaas Yojana)
- DRDA Administration
- Training Schemes
- Promotion of Voluntary Schemes and Social Action Programme, organization of beneficiaries, advancement and dissemination of rural technology through CAPART.
- Monitoring mechanism.

16.4.2 Organizational Structure

- Each District will have its own District Rural Development Agency. The DRDA would be headed by a Project Director, who will be of the rank of an Additional District Magistrate. In respect of such States where DRDA does not have a separate identity, a separate Cell to be created in the Zilla Parishad to maintain separate accounts, so that these are capable of being audited separately.
- The DRDA should emerge as a specialized agency capable of managing the Anti Poverty Programmes of the Ministry on the one hand and to effectively relate these to the overall effort of poverty eradication in the District.
- Actual execution of programmes will be handled outside the DRDAs and the DRDA's role will be to facilitate the implementation of the programmes, to supervise/oversee and monitor the progress, to receive and send the progress reports as well as to account for the funds.
- DRDAs will develop the capacity to build synergies among different agencies involved, for the most effective results.
- If DRDAs are to be entrusted with programmes of other Ministries or those of the State Governments, it would be ensured that these have a definite anti poverty focus.
- The Chairman, Zilla Parishad would be the Chairman of the Governing Body of the DRDA. The DRDA shall also have an Executive Committee.
- The Project Director should cause the annual accounts of the DRDA to be prepared not later than 30th June. These shall be duly audited.

16.5 Integration of Urban and Rural settlement pattern

The main aim is to integrate urban and rural settlements and provide adequate facilities within a reasonable distance. For this, the hierarchies of the settlements have been identified to provide facilities and services within manageable time and cost to the Sub-Region. These hierarchies are based on the size of population and the functions of the overall settlement.

NCR Regional plan 2021 suggests that the settlements with population size 50,000 to 3.0 lakhs should be marked as Sub-Regional centres. Within the influence of each sub-regional rural settlement there will be service centres, central villages and basic villages.

Service centres are those settlements which have a population range in between 10,000 to 50,000. They are at the verge of immediate change in their character and function, and are expected to be sub-regional centres. These centres will cater to rural hinterland as agro service centres in the collection and distribution of agricultural goods and services. They will support processing, marketing, warehousing and storage facilities.

To integrate basic village to the central villages and ultimately to the service centre, the following facilities such as social and economic, commercial etc should be proposed. All villages should be provided with basic

facilities like link roads, water supply and electricity, paved streets, low cost common sanitary facilities and minimum planning norms.

16.6 Village development

Each village has basic issues related to shelter, employment, sanitation and health. For the developmental purposes, villages should be linked to the nearby central village and to the service centres, within a distance of 5 kms.

In addition, the HSIIDC also has a policy for undertaking infrastructure and skill development in those villages whose land is acquired for development of Industrial Estates / IMT, with the following provisions:

- 2% of the estimated infrastructure development cost of an Industrial Estate / IMT, is spent on the development works of public benefit in the affected villages.
- 1% of the land acquisition cost (as per original award) is spent on skill development for imparting training to the village youth of affected villages.

Table 16-4 : Distribution of proposed facilities in Proposed Hierarchy of Settlements:

Sub-Regional Centre	Service Centre	Central Village	Basic Village
Educational			
Degree College, Technical Institute	Vocational Training Centre	Secondary School	Primary, Middle School
Medical			
Sub-Regional Hospital with specialized facilities, Hospital	Hospital, Veterinary Hospital	Dispensary, Veterinary Hospital	Child Welfare Centre
Communications			
Sub-regional Post Office, Telephone Exchange	Post Office, Telephone Exchange	Sub-post Office, Telephone Exchange	Telephone Booth
Banking			
Banks with Sub-regional Offices	Banks	Cooperative Bank	-
Transport Facilities			
Sub-regional Bus Terminal, Railway Station	Bus Terminal	Bus Stand with Depot, Provision of Railway Station, If situated near Railway Line	Bus Stop
Marketing			
Regulated Wholesale Market	Regulated Wholesale Market	Regulated Small Wholesale Market	Weekly Markets, Daily Markets
Community Development Programme			
Agricultural Implements, Specialized for Agri Services	Agricultural Implements Distribution Centre	Co-operative Society, Fertilizer-Pesticide Distribution Centre, Agricultural Implements distribution Centre	Seed Fertilizer, Pesticide Distribution Centre, Poultry Farming Centre, Fishery Development Centre
Co-operatives			
Regional Co-operative Society	Sub- Regional Co-operative Society	Co-operative Marketing Society, Co-operative Consumer Society	-
Warehousing			
Large Godowns and warehouses, urban economic & service functions	Godowns and warehousing depots	Small godowns and warehouses	-

16.7 District Planning Committee and 73rd & 74th Constitutional Amendment in Haryana

16.7.1 Introduction

The 73rd and 74th amendments to the constitution, have given constitutional status to local self-governments for decentralized planning. The Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992 provides for a District Planning Committee (DPC). DPC shall be constituted to consolidate the plans prepared by the Panchayats and the municipalities in the district and to prepare the draft development plan for the district as a whole.

The Constitution therefore enjoins upon the DPCs two specific responsibilities. In preparing the draft development plan, the DPC shall have regard to matters of common interest between the Panchayats and the Municipalities including spatial planning, sharing of water and other physical and natural resources, the integrated development of infrastructure and environmental conservation and the extent and type of available resources, either financial or otherwise.

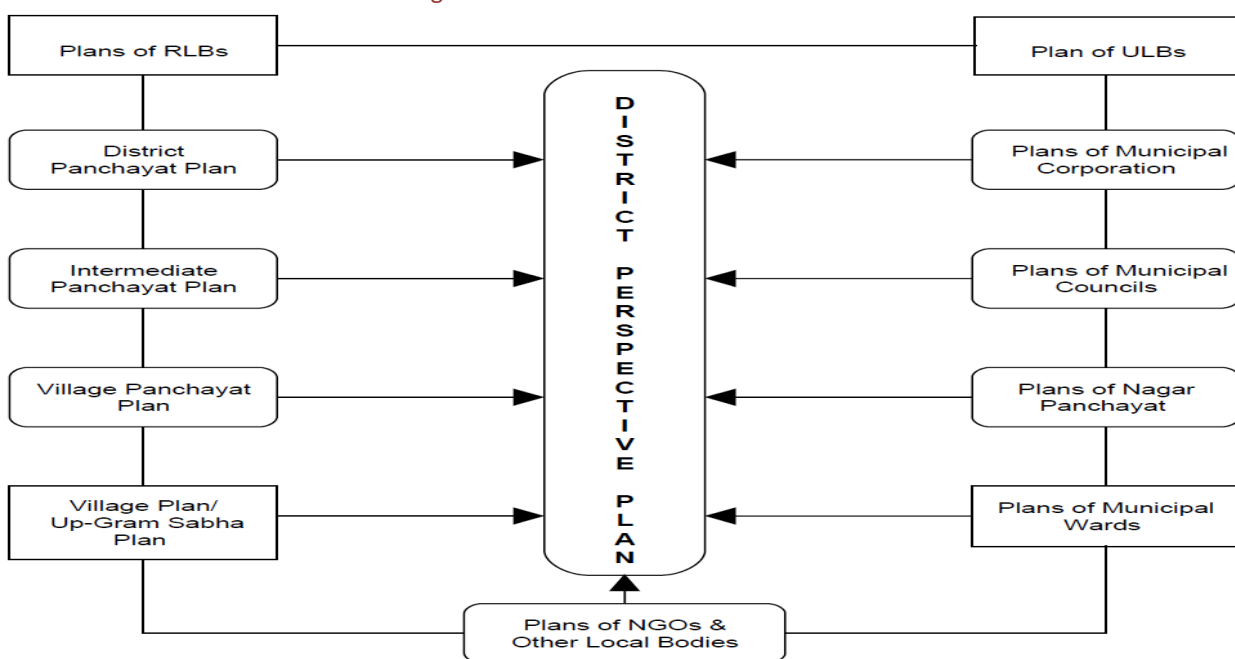
District Planning is the process of preparing an integrated plan for the local government sector in a district taking into account the resources available (natural, human and financial) and covering the schemes assigned at the district level and implemented through local governments. Thus, the District Plan document that embodies the statement of resources and their allocation for various purposes is known as the District Plan.

It would essentially have three aspects:

- Plan to be prepared by the rural local bodies for activities assigned to them for national/state schemes, implemented by them with their resources and other Govt. funds earmarked for these purposes.
- Plan to be prepared by the urban local bodies for activities assigned to them for national/state schemes, implemented by them with their resources and other Govt. funds earmarked for these purposes
- Physical integration of the plans of rural and urban local bodies' with the elements of the State Plan that are physically implemented within the geographical confines of the district.

All the three aspects would be considered and consolidated by the District Planning Committee (DPC) into a District Plan.

Figure 16-2 : Flow chart of Rural-Urban Integration



16.7.2 District Planning Committee in Haryana

District Planning Committee (DPC), has been constituted in each district in accordance with Local Government Department notification dated 5th August, 1997.

All the DRDAs have constituted District level Governing Bodies in Haryana with the Deputy Commissioner as the Chairman to ensure proper implementation of Rural Development Programmes.

The State Govt has decided that the Chairman, Zila Parishad would henceforth be the Chairman of the Governing Body of the DRDA with the Deputy Commissioner as its Executive Chairman.

In order to have effective management, implementation of rural development schemes and smooth functioning of DRDAs, the functions and duties of the Chairman of the Governing Body of DRDA have been defined as under:

- i. To coordinate and supervise the preparation of Perspective Plans and Annual Plans of the blocks leading to preparation of District Plan in respect of implementation of rural development schemes.
- ii. To monitor and evaluate the implementation of rural development programmes by Govt. and Non-Governmental Organizations to ensure their effectiveness.
- iii. To secure inter-sectoral and inter-departmental coordination and cooperation.
- iv. To give publicity to the achievements made under these programmes and disseminate knowledge and build up awareness about the programme.

16.7.2.i Status and Functioning of District Planning Committee in Haryana

The District Planning Committees for all the Districts, except Sonapat which is being reconstituted, have already been constituted by the State. District Plans for all the Districts of the Sub-region have been prepared.

16.7.2.ii List of sectors & schemes to be covered under district plan scheme**1. Drinking Water Facility**

- a. Tube wells.
- b. Water tanks.
- c. Hand pumps/Submersible Pumps.
- d. Piped Drinking Water Supply.

2. Education

- a. Extension of Building/New Rooms/halls etc. in Government educational institutions.
- b. Other infrastructural projects such as boundary walls & parking shed for student vehicles etc. for Govt. educational institutions.

3. Electricity Facility

- a. Projects for lighting of public streets and places.
- b. Projects of Govt. agencies for improvement of electricity distribution infrastructure within the prescribed limit of funds under District Plan.

4. Health and Family Welfare

- a. Buildings for hospitals, family welfare centres, public health care centres, and ANM centres within the prescribed limit of funds under District Plan.
- b. Mobile dispensaries in rural areas only.
- c. Boundary walls of hospital/PHC/CHC etc., parking shed for the vehicles of patients.

5. Irrigation Facilities

- a. Construction of public irrigation facilities.

- b. Construction of flood control embankments.
- c. Public lift irrigation projects.
- d. Public ground water recharging facilities.
- e. Other public irrigation projects.

6. Non-conventional energy sources

- a. Community gobar-gas plants on panchayat/local body's land only.
- b. Non-conventional energy system/devices for Community use.
- c. Non-conventional energy system for providing lights in Govt. Educational/Health Institutions etc.

7. Social facilities

- a. Construction of community centres.
- b. Construction of public libraries & reading rooms.
- c. Crematoriums and structures on burial/cremation ground and boundary wall of cremation ground.
- d. Construction of bus-sheds/bus-stops for public use.
- e. Buildings for cultural activities prone areas (not for individuals).
- f. Public parks.
- g. Any other infrastructural nature development work meant for the welfare of people of the area.

8. Roads, pathways and bridges

- a. Construction of roads, approach roads, link roads, pathways.
- b. Construction of culverts and bridges.
- c. Level crossing at unmanned railway crossing.

9. Sanitation and public health

- a. Drains and gutters for public drainage.
- b. Public toilets and bathrooms.
- c. Other works for sanitation and public health.

10. Sports

- a. Buildings for sports activities within the prescribed limit of funds.
- b. Buildings for physical training institutions within the prescribed limit of funds.
- c. Buildings for multi-gym within the prescribed limit of funds.
- d. Fixed (immovable) sports equipment within the prescribed limit of funds.
- e. Construction of Stadium within the prescribed limit of funds.
- f. Other public works for sports activities within the prescribed limit of funds.

11. Animal care

- a. Building for veterinary hospitals, artificial insemination centres breeding centres.
- b. Shelters for animals.

12. Women & child welfare services

- a. Crèches and Anganwadis

13. Horticulture

- a. Development and beautification of parks by Horticulture Department.

- 14.** All infrastructural nature works of other sectors meant for the welfare of the people of the area which have not been covered above.

16.8 POLICIES AND PROPOSALS

The basic objective of the policies/programs mentioned to in para 16.3 above is to upgrade the living standard of the rural people including those below poverty line (BPL) by restricting the rural-urban migration.

However, to provide optimum benefit to the grass-root level, there is a need for coordination among various Government agencies and other institutions engaged in rural development. This will also assist in minimizing the rural-urban gap in terms of basic infrastructure facilities essential for 'Sustainable Development' of a settlement. Rural Development Department shall undertake the matter for effective implementation of these policies in the Sub-region.

Service Centres and Central Villages, as identified in Chapter 4 relating to 'Demographic Profile and Settlement Pattern', stands identified in the Sub-region on the basis of their growth potential, size and capability of performing central functions for the Basic Villages.

The following strategies, as proposed in the Regional Plan, are proposed to be taken up for development of rural areas:

- i. Training programmes in micro-entrepreneurship, processing of local produce, vocational skill up-gradation etc., allied agro-economic activities such as poultry, dairy, pottery, handlooms, handicrafts and rural tourism.
- ii. Financial incentives and loan schemes for starting micro-enterprises may be worked out and delivered through DRDAs.
- iii. Providing urban amenities/facilities in rural areas such as housing, better sanitation, water supply, communication system, social infrastructure etc, to improve the quality of life in the rural/ semi urban and also provide better connectivity among various types of settlements in the rural areas.
- iv. Increasing demand for organic agriculture produce in the Metropolitan cities of NCR should be met through cultivating non-conventional crops such as mushrooms, broccoli, baby corn, bamboo shoot, etc. as well as floriculture under RKVY. The State Government will provide necessary infrastructure in terms of technical know-how, finance and marketing support facilities etc. to the farmers to promote the non-conventional high value commercial farming in the Sub-region.
- v. Promotion of strategic partnership between government agencies, private sector, NGOs and Cooperatives in the areas of marketing, research and development and growth of rural infrastructure.
- vi. Dissemination of relevant information on regular basis on on-going programmes, sources of micro-credit, market potentials, etc.