

Chapter - 22

Planning and Sustainable Development

Poverty, hunger, malnutrition, low standard of life, disgusting illiteracy is the feature of the low level of human development. The Indian government has given special attention to eradicate poverty in various plans. The main aim of our economic development is to remove poverty. In India, in 1993-94 about 40.37 crore rural population was living below the poverty line. In 2004-05, 32.63 crore people were living below the poverty line in rural areas.

Development and Planning

Plans and program implementation : Since the Independence in India, organized efforts are made to rebuild rural development. After the start of community development programme (1952), its aim has been to bring the right of equality and justice to rural society by improving the traditional life style of the villages.

In this lesson we will study the various facets of planning, poverty and its eradication, employment generation, MNREGA and sustainable development.

Poverty

The first Director General of Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Lord Boyd, presented the concept of poverty line in 1945. According to Dr. Ore a person who consumes less than 2300 calories per day is poor.

Absolute poverty : According to it, poverty is a situation in which a person cannot fulfill his minimum basic needs such as food, clothing, health care etc.

Relative poverty : It's meaning is the inequality of income. it may be international economic inequality or regional economic inequality. For example if a country's per capita income is lower than the per capita of another country, then the first country will be considered poorer than the other country.

Poverty : Poverty is just opposite to development. It means lack of development, low levels of development and backwardness. Endless backwardness and inequality in some areas of our country has given rise to intensity of poverty in some part of the country. Therefore, poverty is a geographical dimension. In addition to it, because poverty is maintained especially among some specific groups, so social dimensions also exist. There are many differences on poverty measures in India, Yet, the discovery of poor families through panel data will facilitate the analysis of poverty. Our focus is to change the important aspects of perpetual poverty and factors that take non-poor families towards poverty and to ensure a better life for all the families.

In India, there are two basis of measuring poverty:-

1. Minimum calorie consumption
2. Expenditure per capita per month.

According to expert group constituted by planning commission, intake of less than 2400 calories per person per day in rural areas and 2100 calories per person per day in the urban areas, a person is considered below poverty line i.e. BPL. According to the minimum consumption expenditure (2011-12), Tendulkar committee has fixed that if a person spends Rs. 27 in rural and Rs. 33 in urban per capita per day he will not come below the poverty line.

According to the Tendulkar committee, in 2011, 26.9% population in India out of which 21.65% and 5.28% in rural and urban areas respectively and according to Rangrajan committee 36.30% in India, out of which 26.05% in rural and 10.25% in urban areas are in BPL category.

Poverty Eradication Employment Programme

Various programmes of rural development such as the Integrated Rural Development Programme, TRYSEM, the National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, Minimum Need Programme and regional development programmes like drought prone area development programmes etc. had an direct and indirect affect on poverty eradication.

The details of the past and present programmes for eradication of poverty are as follows:-

(1) Rural Youth Training for Self Employment(TRYSEM) : It began as a centrally sponsored programme on August 15 1979. It gives training for the skill development to youths of the poor families in the age group of 18 to 35 years, for self employment in agriculture and related activities, Industry, services and business. After training, TRYSEM beneficiaries are helped under the integretaed rural development programme. Under this programme 4148425 youths (17,74395 schedule castes/tribes) were trained during 1980-98. Out of which 2332274 youths were engaged in self-

employment. This programme is included in the Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana on 1st April 1999.

(2) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) : This programme was started in 1978-79. It was centrally supported programme. Its aim is to give some assets to the poor families so that they can increase their income and use it to come above the poverty line. In order to provide live stock (cattle, cow, sheep, goats, buffaloes) bullock carts, sewing machines, handloom etc, the government gave subsidy under this programme. Loans from banks were disbursed. This programme has been merged in the Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana on April 1st 1999.

(3) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) : This programme was started in 1989-90 with the view to increase employment in rural areas. It had 80% of the centre share and 20% of the states. Under this programme, construction of wells for drinking water, school buildings, hospitals, rural roads, minor irrigation, and land conservation works were done. The food grains in exchange for work programme also raised the nutritional levels of the people. Before this, two programmes of rural employment were started -

- (i) National Rural Employment Programme and
- (ii) Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme. Both of these programmes were merged in it in 1989-90. Jawahar Gram Samridhhi Yojna was implemented from 1st April 1990.

(4) Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) : In this, to increase the income of the women of poor families, Rs. 15,000 recurring amount (Centre, State and Unicef) is provided to a group of 5-10 women. Under this programme between 1980-81 to 1997-98, women were provided help. It was merged in SGSY on 1st April 1999.

(5) District poverty Eradication project (DPIP) : This plan was started on July 22, 2000

with the help of World Bank. It was created to empower rural poor through the development of their capabilities by non-governmental organization. It was operated by making a common interest groups (CIGs) by NGOs. Under this project, work of community based infrastructure, land based, social services and income generation were carried out.

(6) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) :

under this SC/ST's living below the poverty line, freed bonded labourers, rural poor and widows / next kin of soldiers killed in the war are given Rs. 75000 in hill areas for housing and Rs. 70,000 in the plain area for housing. This scheme was started in May 1985-86 and in 2016 the name has been changed to Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana. Under this, Rs. 1,48,000 will be given to a family living in a kachcha house with out toilet.

(7) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)

: This programme was started on May 30, 2005. It has been started with the intention of ensuring health services to the poor rural people in the country. The aims of this plan are the following (i) provide effective healthcare to the women and children of the weaker section of the society especially in rural area. (ii) Decrease infant and maternal Mortality rate. (iii) Ensure population stabilization, gender and demographic balance.

(8) Ganga Kalyan Plan : This centrally sponsored plan has been for the small and marginal farmer's living below the poverty line. It was started on February, 1997 to provide economic help and term loans for tube wells and pumping sets. In this 50% beneficiaries belong to scheduled caste/scheduled tribes. 80% of the expenditure is borne by centre and 20% by state government. It was also merged in GSSY in 1999.

(9) National Social Assistance Programme :

It was started on August 15, 1995. (i) Under the Indira Gandhi. National Old Age pension, presently 700 rupees are given to 65 years of eligible aged and 500 rupees for the person above the age of 60 years

per month. (ii) Under the National Family benefit plan, in case of the death of the earning member of the family, 30,000 rupees are given to the family. (iii) Under the National Motherhood benefit plan, 1400 rupees are given to pregnant females above the age of 19 living below the poverty line on the birth of a girl child. Under the Rajshree Plan, 50,000 rupees are given to girls completing their studies from government schools.

(10) Annapurna Scheme : It was started on April 1, 2001 with the objective of giving 10 kgs cereals to the senior citizen (above 65 years of age) per month.

(11) Antyodaya Ann Yojana : It was started in December 2001, under the public distribution system 25 kg wheat is provided at the rate of Rs. 2 per kg and rice at the rate of 3 rupees per kg to the BPL families.

(12) SwarnaJayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) : This program was started by ministry of Rural Development, Government of India on April 1, 1999 by bringing together the previously working 6 programmes namely IRDP, TRYSEM, DWCRA, SITRA, GKY, MWS. The Indian government and the Rajasthan government contribute in the ratio of 75:25 in it. Under it, arrangements are made to employ the self employment persons in small enterprises in the rural areas, in order to raise them above the poverty line and to increase their income, Under it maximum self-employment was generated in group. Arrangement was made for subsidy under it. People of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are specially benefitted by this.

(13) Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) : It was started in September, 2001 by combining the employment guarantee plan (EAS) and Jawahar Gram Samriddhi Yojana (JGSY). Its objective is to provide employment in rural areas, food security and to make permanent community assets. In it, priority has been given to the weaker sections, especially females, scheduled caste,

scheduled tribes, and the parents of children employed in dangerous occupations. Under the plan, it is compulsory to give 5 kgs. cereals and 25% cash payment to each worker. Presently, it has been included in MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act).

(14) Food for Work Scheme : It has been started on November 14, 2004 in 150 most backward districts of the country which are identified by the planning commission on the advice of the central and state government. There is a provision to provide employment for 100 days in a year to each poor family. 5 kg cereals and cash is given as wages per day. Now this plan has been included in MGNREGA.

Poverty removal Programmes at Present

(1) PradhanMantri Gram SadakYojana (PMGSY) : This scheme was started on December 25, 2000. Its objective is to connect each village with a population more than 500 (250 in case of mountainous, desert and tribal areas) by pucca roads.

(2) Watershed Development Programme (WDP) : Previously run three programmes as Drought Prone Development Programme (DPAP, 1973), Desert Development Programme (DDP, 1977) and Integrated waste land development programme (IWD, 1989) have been merged together under this scheme. Watershed Development Programme are implemented by the Gram Panchayats through Project Implementation Agency under the greenery direction.

(3) Twenty Point Programme : This programme was announced in 1975. The objective of the programme is to improve the living-standard of the poor and deprived section of the country. It includes 119 subjects like poverty, employment, education, housing, health, agriculture, irrigation, drinking water, safety and security of the weaker sections.

(4) Rashtriya Gramin Ajivika Mission : The Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana started

from April 1, 1999 has been re-organised in the form of Rashtriya Gramin Aajivika Mission by the ministry of rural development and has been renamed as Aajivika Mission (2011). Its objective is to make an effective and skilled institutional platform for the rural poor. To make them capable of increasing their income by the means of improving the use of financial institutional and sustainable income growth.

(5) Pradhan Mantri Jan DhanYojana : It was started on August 15, 2014. The main objective of this scheme is to make access easy to banks of all the families of the country. The Pradhan Mantri Jan DhanYojana has been announced by the Prime Minister in order to publicise and universalise the reach of the banks and financial assistance to the public. Under it, facility of a bank account, a Debit Card, and insurance of one lac rupees has been given to the poor families.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

The MGNREGA was notified on September 5, 2005. It was started on February 2, 2006 from Andhra Pradesh to India's most backward 200 districts and later on, it was implemented in all the remaining rural districts which are 644 in number on April 1, 2008. Its objective is to provide guaranteed employment of minimum 100 days in a year to each family whose adult members are desirous of doing unskilled work and to increase their livelihood security. India is the first country in the world, which has formulated the 'MGNREGA' act by certainty of employment in the rural areas and removing poverty on the basis of a legal form and rights based opinion is possible. Making of roads, flood-control and conservation, land-development, renewal of the traditional sources of water, small-irrigation programmes, drought-proofing, water-conservation and water-storage, etc. works have been done by this expenditure. The no. of working days in MGNREGA has been increased to 150 from 100. In this priority is given to employ scheduled castes,

scheduled tribes, women ($\frac{1}{3}$ female workers) and the families living below the poverty line. The Sampoorn Gramin Rozgar Yojna (SGRY) and National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP) has been assimilated into it. Under the Act, a 5 year plan will be made in each district. In the programmes of the Act, there is an arrangement for implementation of the programmes, Muster roll, assets, maintenance of employment register and other records, grievance redressal and monitoring committees. Under this plan, 48,000 crore people done completed 100 working days in 2014-15. Amongst them 55.26% are females and employment has been provided to 17.74% families of scheduled tribes and 22.28% families of scheduled castes.

Main Provision of MGNREGA

According to the MGNREGA Act 2005, the adult person in each family living in the rural area, who are desirous of doing unskilled labour, with the objective of increasing their income, security, legal employment guarantee of 100 days has been given in each financial year. Under it, the adult member of the registered family is eligible to apply for the unskilled human labour. On receiving the job card, the application for employment may be presented in the Gram Panchayat. The wages shall be paid as per the rates fixed for the agricultural labourers by the labour Commission and the rates fixed by the central government for this act. It is essential to provide employment within 15 days of the demand for employment, otherwise the applicant is eligible for unemployment allowance, the expense of which is to be borne by the state government. The contract system is prohibited in the implementation of this plan. The use of machines in place of human labour is prohibited. There is a provision at the working place for immediate medical facility, drinking water, shed, creche, etc. There is a provision of compensation of Rs. 25000 in case of the death or permanent physical disability of a person at the working place under the act. It is compulsory to have 33% women's participation in the plan. Under the

plan, there is no arrangement for reservation of any type to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Financial Management in MGNREGA

Under the financial management in MGNREGA, there is a provision to provide entire amount of the wages for unskilled labour, the three-fourth amount of the cost of material and percentage fixed of the total cost for the administrative expenses by the central government. There is a provision to make available the unemployment allowance, one-fourth cost of material and administrative expenses of the state council by the state government.

Progress of MGNREGA in India

MGNREGA is a demand based plan, under which there is an arrangement to adopt programmes like water-conservation, afforestation, forestry, land-development, flood-control, road construction etc.

Under the MGNREGA project, the no. of persons having job-card was 3,78,60,390 in 2006-07 in India which increased four folds to 12,12,68,914 in 2011-12. In this duration, employment has been provided to 3 times of the no. of families demanding work.

Role of MGNREGA in India

In the central budget 2014-15, 33,000 crore rupees were allotted to MGNREGA, whereas in the budget of 2012-13, the allotted amount was 30,000 crore rupees. In the year 2013-14, employment was given to approximately 4.39 crore families. The average wages paid in MGNREGA at the national level, which was 65 rupees in 2006-07 increased to 181 rupees in 2015. The purchasing power of an agricultural labourer has increased and wages have also been increased in the private sector.

Aims

- (1) To increase the income security of the rural poor by making available wages and employment opportunities amongst the works for developing creative facilities in the

concerned area.

- (2) To increase the natural resources of the concerned area.
- (3) Creating useful rural assets.
- (4) To encourage the local economy by making available the security system to the rural poor.
- (5) To ensure empowerment of women.
- (6) To strengthen the democratic institutions at the ground level.

Purpose of MGNREGA

- (i) To provide a minimum of 100 days of unskilled physical labour, in the form of employment with guarantee to each family in the rural areas on the basis of demand in a financial year. As a result of which pre-determined quality and productive assets of permanent nature can be created.
- (ii) To strengthen the income resources base of the poor.
- (iii) To ensure the social inclusiveness in an active form.
- (iv) To strengthen the Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Effective Change due to MGNREGA in India

India is the first country in the world, which has given the legal right to employment by passing the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, in order to eradicate poverty by ensuring employment in the rural areas. Undoubtedly, the employment Guarantee Act is an important step in the elimination of poverty and unemployment in the rural areas. Under this project, the workers have been allotted works to create permanent assets in the village itself like water shed programme, construction of Panchayat Ghar, roads and ponds, forest and water conservation and afforestation. In the same way, Area Development Programmes are being run in order to provide employment to the poor families residing in the drought-prone areas and remote mountainous areas.

Agreeing to this fact, Dr. Swaminathan has also said that the possibility of employment creation

has become less in the agricultural sector. Hence, the government should give more attention to the development of non-agricultural sector and make efforts to employ the skilled workers into it.

Strong and effective steps should be taken honestly for the establishment, development and expansion of small, rural and cottage industries by eliminating the obstacles and problems prevailed in their development.

The MGNREGA project has not been only proved beneficial for employment in rural areas, but it is not only improving the socio-economic condition but providing assistance in development of telecommunications, medical, education and repair works. Today, there is a need to make this policy more effective by making implementation, administration and evaluation process more transparent and active.

Main Aspects under the MGNREGA at Present

- (i) The quantity of activities of the programme have been expanded so that they may be made meaningful.
- (ii) The electronic wage management system has been implemented in order to lessen the delay in the payment of wages.
- (iii) Surplus employment of more than 100 days is now permissible to each family in the notified drought affected blocks.
- (iv) The "Use of Aadhar Card" in order to stop the corruption prevalent in the employment record and to attach it with cash benefit transfer scheme.
- (v) To combine MGNREGA with the "Poorna Swachh Abhiyaan".
- (vi) To relate the wages given under MGNREGA with the CPI-AL in order to save the workers from inflation pressure.
- (vii) To implement the arrangement for social audit.
- (viii) To combine the wages given under MGNREGA with the Cash Benefit Transfer Scheme.

On the one hand, the MGNREGA increases the demand of food grains by increasing the income of the labour class (pressure on demand aspect), and on the other hand, will increase the wages in other optional employments by increasing the cost (pressure on minimum wages) and will also increase the wages of the workers.

Sustainable Development : Traditional and Modern Outlook

Meaning and definition : Sustainable development, the word was first used in 1887 in the report of Brunt Land Commission. Basically, it is made up of two words sustainable or continuous and development. Presiding over the 'World Commission on Environment and Development; Brunt Land has said in his document, "Our common future" that sustainable development is a development that meets the needs of the present without making any loss to future generations to meet their own needs. "This development is based on the co-operation of a man, his company, dedication and the feeling of respect towards nature.

Meaning of Sustainable Development: The meaning of sustainable development is sustainable nourished development; which means such a development that not only meets the present needs of the human society but also provides the base for future development on a permanent basis. There are several synonyms for sustainable development in Hindi.

Different writers have used various names for it like, 'Durable Development, 'Stationary Development', 'Permanent Development, "Continuous Development, 'Continuous Nourished Development', 'Nourished Development' etc. Sustainable Development concept is basically a reformed form of the concept of development. Infact sustainability lays stress on the expansion of efforts in developmental quality.

Concept of Sustainable Development

This concept not only stresses on environment and resource conservation but also concentrates on

the development and growth of resources. In reality, sustainable development does not lay stress on the maintenance of any static situation between man and environment, but it's stress is on such a dynamic process which establishes harmony between the present and future needs of human society and the resources, capital and technology.

Conferences on Sustainable Development

For the security of the earth and environment and to maintain the ecological balance UN conference on Environment and Development was organised in June 1992 at the City of Rio-de-Jenerio of Brazil under the direction of the United Nations, in which the representatives of 178 developed and developing countries participated. It is known by the name of 'First Earth Summit' or 'Rio Summit'. In this conference, the outline presented by the name of Agenda-21 contain the directive principles for sustainable development. Its first principle says, "The man stands at the centre of the sustainable development in harmony with the nature." Further, it has been said that, "Environmental safety is an inseparable part of development and "Peace, development and environmental safety are inter-dependent and inseparable."

Agenda 21 - It is a detailed document under which light has been thrown on various environmental problems and the solutions to sustainable development related problems in 21st century.

Earth Summit II - (June 1997) It was organised in New York but no strong decision could be taken on proposals.

Earth Summit III (August 2002) - It was at Johannesburg, the capital of South Africa. Its main subject was sustainable development, due to which it is also known as the 'Sustainable Development World Summit. In this conference, developing nations like India raised the issue that excessive production and excessive consumption is not sustainable. The consumption level of the

developed nations is very high. If the consumption in other countries becomes equal to the consumption level of the USA, then there will be a need of several other earths similar to the present earth for necessary resources. With the objective of sustainable development, the developing nations tried to bring a change in the lifestyle of the developed countries but the developed countries were not ready for it. In this conference, all agreed upon one point only that a 10 year programme will be formulated to make the production and consumption sustainable.

Modern Outlook on Sustainable Development

All type of new technologies have been invented due to the increasing global population and the ever increasing desire of man for a better standard of living. These inventions and innovation have made the life more comfortable, but in exchange of it, the demand for food, air, water, minerals and energy is increasing. Due to the limited earth's capacity of renewal, the resources are also limited. The instant deterioration of the natural resources around us have caused drastic changes on the Global climate, as a result of which, there has been a serious effect on the existence of men and other living species on the earth. All know the fact that the dinosaurs became extinct because of the non-adjustment towards the climatic change. It is feared that one fourth species of the earth may become extinct by the year 2050.

The long time changes in the climate of the earth due to natural, mechanical and scientific processes such as carbon dioxide, methane etc, greenhouse gases are known as the climatic change. These gases accumulate in the atmosphere and maintain the heat in the environment which causes global warming and climatic change. Due to the seasonal change, rise in the global temperature, rise in the sea-level, change in the cropping pattern, there is a danger of calamities like land- sliding, Tsunamis, Drought, Epidemics, human migration and health, not only to us and our children but also to their children.

Right now, there is a need to think over such sustainable solutions, which are not temporary, but which also keep into consideration the needs for the future generation. It is also to be understood that natural resources are not unlimited, hence they should be used rationally and it should be planned keeping in view the sustainable development. There is a need to find out the natural options to generate electricity by finding natural options like wind farm, Hydro electricity, Solar energy, Thermal Power, Bio mass and to implement them in an appropriate way.

The work of saving humanity from the ill effects of climatic changes is not the duty of a single nation, but of the entire world. Serious global efforts started in this direction with a formal agreement to the United Nations Preamble treaty (UNFCCC) in 1992 at Rio.

In this 21st session of United Nations Climatic Change conference at Paris in December 2015, the countries presented their Integrated Nations Desired Contribution (INDC). India has already declared its INDC which aims of promoting clean and long lasting energy, using the non biotic sources of fuel and expanding the forest for generating extra carbon-sink equivalent to 2.5 -30 million c.Carbon dioxide, develop flexible urban centres producing less carbon dioxide and to reduce the frequency of green house gas emission to about 33-35% by the encouraging the safe, expert and durable green transport network using the garbage, It has also expressed resolution to collect surplus money from the developing nations, and to prepare an international structure for the development and group research related to the publicity of ultra-modern technologies. By means of this INDC, India has also expressed its resolution "to fight the climatic change and to be a part of the solution without being a part of the problem."

Mahatma Gandhi said,"There are ample resources on the earth to meet the needs of all, but for not their greed. "The world is coming together to save the future and to handover the legacy of the

earth to our coming generations, hence we can expect to make such a world, where we can prepare the resources to meet the needs of someone.

Suggestions for Sustainable Development

The pre-determined way to development, in which the resources are used rationally and in a way to conserve them for the coming generations is known as sustainable development. The following are the ways for meeting for the present supreme need of the sustainable development.

- (i) The development and publicity of eco friendly technology to promote growth and production.
- (ii) The environmental safety, ecological balance and economic efficiency should be properly measured before the establishment of new projects.
- (iii) Decentralization of environmental conservation and growth of production should be done.
- (iv) Strict laws should be made for stopping environmental deterioration and they should be strictly implemented.
- (v) Priority should be given to public participation in environmental programmes.
- (vi) Effective and creative role of government, bureaucracy, media, NGO's should be increased.

IMPORTANT POINTS

1. **Poverty** : A Person consuming less than 2300 calories per day is considered poor.
2. Capital formation, best use of sources, eradicating poverty and employment is essential for balanced development and the development of socio- economic structure.
3. **MGNREGA** : To increase the employment security by providing a guaranteed employment for 150 days to each family in rural areas in a year. India is the first country in the world to do this.
4. **Sustainable development** : It is a durable

development in which the present generation uses the resources in a way without harming the needs of the future generations. For it, favourable options have been looked for in Agenda- 21, Earth Summit, Rio- conference, World Environment Conference, Ozone layer Conservation, Conference, United Nations Climatic Conference.

EXERCISE

Multiple Choice Type Questions

1. According to the latest data, the maximum number of poor is in which state of India -
 (a) Bihar (b) Orissa
 (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Assam
2. The state coming on the top in poverty ratio is-
 (a) Bihar (b) Orissa
 (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Rajasthan
3. The reason of unemployment in India is -
 (a) Lack of proper human resource planning
 (b) Lack of natural resources
 (c) Lack of political leadership
 (d) All of the above
4. In which state in India Employment Guarantee Programme was started first -
 (a) Gujarat (b) Maharashtra
 (c) Rajasthan (d) Madhya Pradesh
5. Which of the following statements is true in respect of the 'Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana.'-
 (a) Its objective is to establish large no. of small industries in the rural areas.
 (b) The target group in this programme is the BPL families of the rural areas.
 (c) The contribution of the centre and state government in the programme is in the ratio of 75:25 respectively.
 (d) All of the above.
6. Presently, the highest population of the poor is in which state-

- (a) Bihar (b) Chhattisgarh
 - (c) Jharkhand (d) Uttar Pradesh
7. In India, the evaluation of the implementation of the poverty alleviation programme is done by which of the following-
 - (a) National Development Council
 - (b) Ministry for programme implementation
 - (c) Finance Ministry
 - (d) Planning Commission
 8. National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (MGNREGA) was started on-
 - (a) February 2, 2006
 - (b) August 15, 2006
 - (c) February 2, 2007
 - (d) August 15, 2007

Very Short Answer Type Questions

9. When was the community development programme started?
10. Write the full form of 'TRYSEM'.
11. Write the full form of 'MGNREGA'.
12. Give the full name of 'IRDP'.
13. What is "Poverty?"
14. What is the "PradhanMantri Jan DhanYojana?"

Short Answer Type Questions

15. Write about the "Programme 21".
16. Throw light on Pradhaan Mantri Aawas Yojna.
17. Throw light on 'MGNREGA' scheme.
18. What is sustainable development? Explain.

Essay Type Questions

19. Describe in brief the various programmes for the Poverty alleviation.
20. Describe the role and objectives of MGNREGA in India.
21. Write an essay on the effective change due to MGNREGA in India.
22. Describe the concept and conferences on sustainable development.