CHAPTER 3
IRDP: BACKGROUND

In the year 1978-79, the Integrated Rural Development Programme was first started as a centrally sponsored scheme in 10 Development Blocks of the State. Two Blocks of the Them East District, Ukhrul T.D. Block and Phungyar Phaisat T.D. Block were also taken up as IRDP Block during the period. Fund amounting to Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 2.30 Lakhs were allocated for the two blocks respectively.

From the 2nd October, 1980, IRDP was started to all the development Blocks. It was implemented through the District Rural Development Agencies which were registered as registered societies under the Societies Registration Act.¹

A District Rural Development Agency in each district was registered in 1981 (except for those districts introduced later on). For effective coordination of the DRDA's a State level implementation cell was established in the month of May 1982. It is no doubt, a comprehensive Programme which, if it is translated into action, is a dynamic approach towards the uplift of the rural poor. The target group of the programme included small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans and those whose annual family income is Rs. 4800. It seeks to augment the income of the poor families in the village by creating regenerative sources of income through grant of subsidies and loans to the poorest of the poor.
Implication of IRDP

The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is a special programme which had been taken up by the State and Central Government for the benefit of weaker sections of the community, including scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes and for tackling the problem of rural under-employment and unemployment.

The programme cover those rural development blocks were any of the special programmes namely, "Small farmers development agency", "Drought prone areas programmes" and "Command Area Development Programme" are already in operation and also those areas where no special programme is identification of the families below the poverty line and providing assistance to increase the income level of the selected beneficiaries.

* (Implication= Meaning)
PECULIARITY OF IRDP

Among the various peculiarities of IRDP, we can mentioned some of them as follows:-

(a) It is basically related to raise families in the identified target groups above the "Poverty Line". It try to free all the peoples from the poverty life.

(b) It help to make a sustantial additional opportunities of employment in the rural peoples of the country.

(c) It guide to increase the standard of living of the poorest sections of the population.

(d) It is a programme for the poor and it may not practicable for the poor people to draw up schemes for their own advancement.

(e) It is not to be as a Government programme without popular involvement. The technical expertise and the administrative capability of the official should serve the needs of the rural poor.
Constituent of IRDP

The constituent of Integrated Rural Development Programme are as follows:-

(a) Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM).

(b) Development of women and children in Rural Areas (DWCRA).

Such constituent of IRDP can be shown diagrammatically as under:-

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IRDP
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Training of Rural Youth for self Employment (TRYSEM)  Development of Women and children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)
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Fundamental Ideas of IRDP

(a) Poverty line:— Poverty line has been defined in terms of annual income of a family. A family having an annual income of Rs. 6400 or less is considered to be a family below poverty line.

(b) Target Group:— The target group of the programme consists of small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourer, rural artisans and others whose annual family income is below the cut-off line.

(c) Small Farmer:— A cultivator who holding a land of 2 hectares or below is known as a small farmer. Where a farmer has class I irrigated land with 1 hectore or less, he will also be treated as small farmer.

2. Integrated Rural Development Programme and Allied programmes. Department of Rural Development, Govt. of India, New Delhi:— Nov. 1988 P.I.

3. Ibid.
(d) Marginal farmer:— A cultivator who holding 1 hectore of land or below is known as Marginal Farmer. In the Case of class 1 irrigated land the ceiling will be 0's hectore.

(e) Agricultural labourers:— A person without any land other than homestead and deriving more than 50% of his income from agricultural wages is an agricultural labour.
TRYSEM: BACKGROUND

Training of Rural youth for self Employment (TRYSEM) was launched by the Government of India on 15th August, 1979, as a component of IRDP. It is a scheme, sponsored by the Central Government. The main thrust of TRYSEM Scheme is to equip rural youths who are below poverty line and to the largest group with necessary skills and technology to enable them to get self employment by giving them the required training in different trades like Tailoring, Wool Knitting, embroidery, dying and Printing, Shoemaking, Carpentry, black smithy etc. The Government of Manipur ordered on 20th May 1981 that the governing bodies of IRDP would function as District level committee for TRYSEM in their district for approval of institutions under TRYSEM as well as for the overall co-ordination and implementation of the programme at the district level.
The target will be 40 Rural Youths per block per year. A minimum of 30% of the trained youths should belong to the Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) communities and a minimum of 33 1/3% of youth trained should be women. Training is the process by which certain skilled and attitudes are imparted to the trainee. Rural Areas are those which have not been classified as urban areas. Such areas fall within the jurisdiction of the blocks. Youths are persons, either male or female, between the ages of 18 and 35 years. Self-employment of a youth is a gainful employment on a full-time basis which results in income sufficient to the family of the youth to cross the poverty line.


5- IRDP and Allied Programmes, Department of Rural Development, Govt. of India, New Delhi, Nov, 1988, p.20.
Constituents of TRYSEM

(a) Identification of beneficiaries:–

The Block Development officer (BDO) will invite applications from youth belonging to the target group in his area. A preliminary scrutiny will be done to find out how many can be provided assistance as part of TRYSEM. Such an assessment can also be done at the time of household survey, so that a wide base of potential beneficiaries is available.

(b) Identification of Vacations:–

The District Rural Development Agency will identify the required vocations, in consultation with the district level officers of various departments, keeping in thought their sectoral plants. As far as possible, emphasis should be on productive activities. Final selection of vocations must be done keeping in mind the demand for the goods or services ultimately to be provided.
(c) Identification of training facilities:

Once vocations have been short listed, the DRDA will prepare a resource inventory of training facilities. This will be available, at all block Headquaters. The facilities may consists of institutions like, ITIs, Polytechnics, Nehru Yuvak Kendras, Training Institutes, reputed voluntary organisations and any departmental facilities available in that area. While selecting training institutions/master Craftsman, it should be ensured that they have adequate facilities in terms of faculty, buildings etc.

(d) Selection of trainees and their vocations:

Once an exhaustive list of potential beneficiaries is available, a commitee presided over by the BDO and including members from training institutions of the area, banks, KVIIs, Panchayati Raj Institutions, and any other which it may wish to coopt will finalise selection on the basis of the following criteria:

(i) Firstly, an attempt should be made to select the members of the poorest families.
Stipend and Honorarium

The amounts of stipend to trainees under TRYSEM are as follows:-

If the training is conducted in the village of the trainee, the amount of stipend is upto Rs. 100 per trainee per month. If the training is conducted in a place other than trainee’s village, the amount of stipend is upto Rs. 200 per month, per trainee. In case the period of training is less than one month, daily stipend of Rs. 8 may be given subject to a maximum of Rs. 125. Again, of such training is in a place other than the trainee’s village and no facilities for free accommodation have been made, the amount of stipend is Rs. 250 per month per trainee.

During the course of the training, a free toolkit costing not exceed Rs. 500 may be given in kind to the trainees. Free toolkit to youth being trained for wage employment is also admissible subject to conditions governing provision of toolkits for self-employment.
A sum of Rs. 75 per trainee, per month is payable to the training institution for the duration of the training. An amount of Rs. 50 per trainee be payable to master Craftsman per month as honorarium with a limit of 10 trainees at a time per master- Craftsman. Sum of Rs. 40 per month per trainee subject to a limit of Rs. 350 per trainee per course can be paid to the institution or master craftsman for the purchase of raw materials during the training.

50% of the sale proceeds of goods produced by the trainees during the training course is to be paid to the trainees and the remaining 50% may be given to trainer or training institution. On completion of training the trainee may be subjected to a performance test to see whether he has possess the skills and is proficient in them.

(ii) at least 1/3 of the candidates should be women.

(iii) Priority should be given to members of Scheduled Castes and Tribes.
(iv) Some consideration should be given to persons who have completed the 12 months course under the National Adult Education Programme.

There are no educational qualifications prescribed for selection of trainees. Spatial classes are advisable to facilitate supply of raw materials and marketing.

TRAINING

(a) Syllabus:-

Syllabus for each trade must be approved by the DRDA. The syllabus should include training in job skills as well as managerial skills. Such managerial skills include, elements of book with project financing by banks etc. It is desirable to associate successful trainees who establish ventures of self-employment with the training of a new batch of trainees.

(b) Duration:- The duration of course should not generally more than 6th month. The SLCC can change the period and prescribe duration for new trade. Training module for each physical skill should be formulated and full emphasis should be on learning by doing.
DWCRA: BACKGROUND:

DWCRA seeks to supply income generating activities to women and also supply an organisational support in terms of a receiving system for the assisted women so that they can become effective recipients of goods and services available in rural area. It was started as a pilot project in 50 selected districts in all States in 1982-83.

The Scheme envisages formation of a group of 15-20 women. The women are expected to come together for an activity of mutual interest to all. All viable economic activities can be undertaken under DWCRA. The programme lays utmost stress on training for motivation, attitudinal change and awareness building. Training programmes have to be organised for functionaries changed with the responsibility of implementation of the programme.
In Manipur it was introduced in 1983-84 as a central plan scheme for the special benefit of rural women. It was implemented at 3 valley blocks namely, Thoubal, Imphal-East and Imphal-West II CD blocks, the funding pattern in the ratio of 50:50 by Govt. of India and State Govt. in addition UNICEF provided necessary requirement of tools and equipments for training etc. for women groups. Under the scheme, 30 women group constituting of 15-30 women have been organised during 1984-85 for taking up feasible economic profiles at village level. On 21st November 1983, the Govt. of Manipur ordered for creation of three new sub-divisions namely paomata, kakching and Moirang. On 24th Jan-1988, samulamlan T.D.Block, Churchanpur was opened raising the number of Development Blocks in the State to 31 (9 CD Blocks in the Valley and 21 TD Blocks in the Hills).

As far as possible trainees should be attached to an institution, to ensure that training of prescribed standard is actually imparted. Loan application of TRYSEM trainee must be completed and processed while training is still in progress, so that loan is disbursed immediately upon completion of the course. Subsidy and Credit are available as per IRDP norms.
Training under DWCRA

Training is an important part of the DWCRA. The various programmes under such scheme can be studied as follows:-

(i) Training would be imparted to members of the community in building up awareness and skill formation, for a period of 5 to 15 days.

(ii) The training of the group organizers will be during 2 to 3 weeks. Such training of the group organizers will be initially imparted in identified Training Centres (Preferably Voluntary Agencies) in a group of 20 or 30 which will be followed by a short Refresher Training of 3 days duration.

(iii) Training of Gram Sevikas would be one month duration.

(iv) Training of Mukhya Sevikas or Education Organizer (Women).

(v) Training of Assistant Project Officer.

(vi) strengthening up of the Training Institutions.

The expenditure of the above training would be shared between the States and the Centres on 50:50 basis and would be met out of the overall IRDP outlay.
IMPARTIAL OF DWCRA

The main impartial of the scheme can be studies as follows:-
(a) Help to each women to get advantage of the facilities already available under IRDP.
(b) Those women who are capable of taking advantage of these facilities, must organised in homogeneous group and get the economical viable activities on group basis.
(c) Organising child care facilities to provide for security Health Care and Nursing of the children at NREP work sites. It is also envisaged to impart suitable training to officials and non-officials to be involved in the implementation of the scheme.
(d) Providing necessary supportive services to women of the target group in terms of provision for caring of children while the mothers are at work, provision for working conveniences etc. so that they could improve their efficiency and reduce the drudyery.


7. Ibid.
Attribute of DWCRA

The identification of beneficiaries is performed by APO(WD) assisted by the Mukhya Sevikas and Gram Sevikas. Such Scheme is proposed to be taken up on pilot basis. The Scheme will be necessary for intensive coverage because it would make an impact in terms of bringing women within the purview of the IRDP.

There would been about 15 to 20 villages under the charge of each of the Gramm Sevikas. An attempt would be made to identify women of the families already identified under the IRDP and ensure to the extent possible that the assistance available under the IRDP flows to them. In some cases, individual women made a small homogeneous group of 15 to 20 beneficiaries and these groups would decide themselves the type economic activities they like to undertake.

It is required to give special attention to concentration of women and to make them aware of their own strength and potential. The selection of economic activity and assistance from Government by way of grants or subsidy etc. will be given only after about 6 months of actual interaction among the members of the group.
It has been successfully adopted by the various voluntary Agencies in the country. It is proposed to choose a group organizer from among the various members of the group. Such organizer attend to her work part time and would be paid an honorarium of Rs. 50 per month by the group. For meeting the expenses on travelling etc., of a group, a provision of Rs. 200 per annum will be provided.

Rs. 10,000 would be available as a provision of a group on an average basis. This amount is to be assisted the members of the group to build up their infrastructural and marketing support. In some cases, part of this fund may be used for the purchase of raw-material, salary of the group-organisers and administrative cost, items for which assistance is not available under the IRDP etc.

Beside, an amount of Rs. 500 will be provided to each group to purchase equipment needed for Training, Demonstration, setting up of child Care facilities etc. The success of the scheme will depend mostly on market-ability of the products.