CHAPTER 8

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8.1. The people should be assisted with sufficient and adequate funds, implements, and training. The level of subsidy should be raised for the very poor. The people already assisted need to be assisted again to raise them above poverty line on a lasting basis. Agriculture should be given much importance. The modern implements of science and technology viz., insecticides, fungicides, improved varieties of seeds should be made available on subsidy level. Orchards should be developed to enhance rural economy. Small-scale industries need to be utilized fully.
8.2. As the rural poor do not have adequate knowledge of rural development programmes and of repayment procedures; an increase in awareness would lead to a greater involvement of the rural poor with development programme;

8.3. Family planning programmes should play a vital role in reducing the size of the family. This should be popularized in such a way that people adopt it by choice and not by force. The implements of family planning techniques should be supplied free of cost to the people. Proper education should be given regarding birth control. The age at marriage need to be raised a little and enforced strictly. People should be given handsome financial assistance for birth control. The agencies of mass media viz, radio, television, news papers should play a vital role in advertising the family planning programme;

8.4. The area need to be provided with proper educational facilities. This could enhance literacy rate and prove beneficial to the rural people. Adequate training should be given to the social welfare workers in order to launch an effective campaign against illiteracy and large family size.

8.5. Rewards, Prizes, Certificates, and other such measures must be made a permanent part of IRDP. This would make IRDP more interesting and successful as well as motivate
the beneficiaries in these programmes in future too.

8.6. Various mass media agencies such as Television, radio, cinema, newspaper and so on must be utilized by the IRDP authorities to propagate the objective and multidimensional activities of the programme;

8.7. There should be regular monitoring and continuous periodical assessment of all rural development programming. This would not only ensure regular activities but also would ensure the quality of these programmes;

8.7. It is suggested that a comprehensive household survey should be carried out every year for the identification of genuine beneficiaries under IRDP;

8.8. The beneficiaries should be selected in the meeting of Gram Sabha and the list be displayed at a common place in the village;

8.9. All efforts must be carried out to resist the politicizing of the IRDP. If it was done successfully, there would be every possibility for the effectiveness of this programme,

8.10. Only economically viable assets capable of generating sufficient income should be given to the beneficiaries to enable them to cross the poverty line,

8.11. Annual physical verification of the assets should be done and action should be taken against those beneficiaries who had disposed of the assets without repaying the loan.
8.12. To make the IRDP more effective, a comprehensive training should be given to those beneficiaries who do not have the experience and skill in the management of the assets. Adequate veterinary facilities should be ensured to the beneficiaries as and when required; and

8.13. It is suggested that government should ensure that the beneficiaries should not be made to pay bribe at any stage to draw benefit from the programme.