



Strategies For Human Development Via Convergence Of Resources While Planning For Development Of Ideal Village In The State Of Gujarat

Dr. Deepakbhai G. Bhoje Assistant Professor, Mahatma Gandhi Department of Rural Studies, VNSGU, Surat, Gujart.

Abstract

Human development is about expanding the richness of human life, rather than simply the richness of the economy in which human beings live. It is an approach that is focused on people and their opportunities and choices (Human Development Report, UNDP, 1997). Human development is about giving people more freedom to live their valuable life, which means developing people's abilities and giving them a chance to use them. Three foundations for human development are to live a long, healthy and creative life, to be knowledgeable, and to have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living. Many other things are important too, especially in helping to create the right conditions for human development.

Keywords: Human Development, convergence of resources, Ideal village.

Introduction:

Villages are backbone of the India as out of total population, around seventy percent population dwells in rural areas. To make the country developed, development of the villages is essential. In the process of development of villages, first step is to identify and finalize the areas of intervention in the targeted village. A village amply developed in all spheres and faces can be called an Ideal Village. Without development of villagers, village institutions, governance and civic facilities, a village cannot be an ideal village. Different authors defined ideal village with vivid perspectives but the ultimate goal is to overall development of villages in sustainable and holistic manner. In a nutshell, an ideal village should have all possible provisions and basic infrastructure for the all-round development of the people living there, which prevent them migrating to urban areas (NomitaMitra, Aug. 2017).

The basic areas of intervention could be efforts for improvement upon segments such as basic facilities, good governance, financial inclusion, food security, education, health, sanitation, livelihoods, social security, women

empowerment etc. Basic facilities includes drinking water, road connectivity, electricity, housing facilities, internet connectivity and appropriate sports & recreational facilities where as good governance may be provided by Strengthening local democracy through strong and transparent Gram Panchayats, active Gram Sabhas and their provisions through e-services. The provision of banking facilities and food grains to all the villagers may help in developing the ideal villages. Infrastructure such as schools, collages, anganwadi centres etc. may promote education activities whereas gutter lines, drainages, sock pits, toilets, bath houses etc. helps in developing sanitation and hospitals and health centres improves health of villagers. Advancement of agriculture, dairy, entrepreneurship, micro enterprises, traditional works, cottage industries and appropriate market facilities via trainings, skill development and supportive activities may lead to livelihood generation and economic development of the village. Empowerment of women and women led initiatives could help in durability of outcomes. Promotion of cultural heritage, awareness for conservation of environment, social and personal development via improving values, ethics, behaviour change, voluntarism, imparting peace and harmony etc. among the village individuals have equal importance to the development of physical infrastructure, assets and amenities.

Human development is about expanding the richness of human life, rather than simply the richness of the economy in which human beings live. It is an approach that is focused on people and their opportunities and choices(Human Development Report, UNDP, 1997). Human development is about giving people more freedom to live their valuable life, which means developing people's abilities and giving them a chance to use them. Three foundations for human development are to live a long, healthy and creative life, to be knowledgeable, and to have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living. Many other things are important too, especially in helping to create the right conditions for human development. Once the basics of human development are achieved, they open up opportunities for progress in other aspects of life.

Availability of funds and needed resources is important factor in the process of developing the Ideal Village, which can be mobilized using different ways. Convergence of resources with different Central sector, Centrally sponsored and State Government schemes and programmes could be the key strategy in executing the plan. There could be other sources of support such as income of Gram Panchayat, CSR, help from benevolent and local leaders, NGOs, contribution of villagers in term of materials, machineries and workforce could helpful in filling the gap of resources.

Here in this paper, various central and state government schemes are categorised which enforces Human Development via empowering the sectors such as Health, Nutrition, Education and Social Security. A compilation of Central sector, Centrally sponsored & State scheme in form of document was released by

Department of Rural Development Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India & National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad named Samanvay and the document is referred to review different government schemes and programmes, which focuses on Human Development of villagers residing in the rural areas. In this paper the methods are used of analytical and exploratory nature.

UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO BASIC HEALTH FACILITIES:

Following are the schemes, which are helpful in providing the basic health facilities to the villagers within the reachable limits of time and distance.

National Rural Health Mission (NRHM): NRHM is Central Government scheme and operated by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, GoI. There are multiple activities which can be taken up under NRHM for Human Development. Accredited Social Health established a link between the community and the health system. Rोगी Kalyan Samiti (Patient Welfare Committee)/Hospital Management Society manages the affairs of the hospital. Improved efficacy of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives undertakes better antenatal care and other health care services. Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (VHSNC) have untied grants to increase their involvement in their local communities to address the needs of poor households and children. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) promotes institutional delivery through National Mobile Medical Units (NMMUs), National Ambulance Services, Emergency response services and patient transport system. Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) provides free to and fro transport, free drugs, free diagnostic, free blood, free diet to pregnant women who come for delivery in public health institutions and sick infants up to one year. Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) cures diseases specific to childhood, developmental delays, disabilities, birth defects and deficiencies. Mother and Child Health Wings (MCH Wings) in high case load district hospitals and CHCs create additional beds for mothers and children. Free Drugs and Free Diagnostic Service provides Free Drugs Service and Free Diagnostic Service with a motive to lower the out-of-pocket expenditure on health. District Hospital and Knowledge Centre (DHKC) offers multi-specialty health care including dialysis care, intensive cardiac care, cancer treatment, mental illness, emergency medical and trauma care, etc. at free of cost. National Iron+ Initiative focuses at Iron Deficiency Anaemia in which beneficiaries receive iron and folic acid supplementation irrespective of their Iron/Hb status.

National AIDS and STD Control Programme: The scheme run by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare at Central Government of India. The activities carried out under the programme are; preventive measures, targeted intervention among high risk group, IEC activities, treatment of sexually transmitted infections, blood

safety and quality assurance, Integrated Counselling & Testing facilities including prevention of Parent to Child Transmission as well as rural outreach for AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Diseases. Activities for providing Care, Support & Treatment to people having HIV/AIDS is major focus of the scheme. Capacity Building of stakeholders and Strategic Information Management are also carried out under this programme.

National AYUSH Mission (NAM): The Central Government, Ministry of AYUSH offers services through Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy. It is aimed to provide AYUSH services at health centres and promotion of farming of medicinal plants.

Supply of Contraceptives: Ministry of Health & Family Welfare at Centre promotes campaigns and publicity activities for family planning and supply condoms to consumers at free of cost at village level.

Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Welfare of SCs: Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment grants support to NGOs/ voluntary organisations offering the services like medical centres and dispensaries in SC majority areas.

Cheeranjeevi Yojana: Health & Family Welfare Dept. of Gujarat State run this scheme. The programme aims to reduce the child and mother's mortality in the state. All the beneficiaries belonging to the BPL, APL or ST who are not paying income tax and residing in rural areas, municipal area, municipal corporation area and notified area are covered under this scheme. Benefits availed through this scheme includes; free delivery care in private sector hospital, Immediate access to Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC) when needed, provide skilled birth attendance and EmOC to poor women at a relatively small expenditure, ambulance services to all sections of the society and Treatment by private pediatrician to children aged up to 1 month at no cost.

Bal Sakha Yojana: In the State of Gujarat, Health & Family Welfare Dept. taken an initiative to reduce Infant Mortality Rate which saves precious lives of mothers and children, fighting against malnutrition. Under this scheme, all children born in BPL families are covered for neonatal care by partnering paediatricians, including care in their Neonatal Intensive Care Unit at no cost to the beneficiary.

Kumar Rajaratna Bhimrao Ambedkar Free Medical Aid: Department of Social Justice and Empowerment in Gujarat, under this scheme, offers the financial helps who are suffering from certain disease whose annual income is less than Rs. 47000 and residing in rural areas. The provisions are ₹ 150 per case for Anemia Disease, ₹ 500 per case for Maternity Disease, ₹ 1000 p.m. case for cancer till the Disease is

not cured, ₹ 500 p.m. case for T B till the Disease is not cured, ₹ 800 p.m. case for Leprosy till the Disease is not cured and ₹ 500 p.m. case for HIV AIDS till the Disease is not cured.

Free Medical Aid to ST families: Tribal Development Department of Govt. of Gujarat run this scheme focusing on people residing in Tribal areas. Priority is given to Scheduled Tribe family members with chronic diseases such as TB and cancer and women who require reproductive health care, whose annual income is up to ₹ 27,000 in rural areas. The patients get ₹ 150 for anemia in women; ₹ 500 for complicated delivery, ₹ 500 for TB, ₹ 1000 for cancer, ₹ 500 for HIV/Aids and ₹ 400 for leprosy every month till the patient is fully cured.

Mukhya Mantri Amrutam Yojana: In the state of Gujarat, Health & Family Welfare Dept. provides cashless medical and surgical treatment for the catastrophic illness to the beneficiaries involving surgeries and therapies through an empanelled network of hospitals. Tertiary treatment is provided to patients under this scheme. It provides a total assured sum of ₹ 2,00,000 per family/annum on a floater basis. A sum of ₹ 300 is also paid to the beneficiary as transportation charges, for instance, of availing treatment from the empanelled hospital with a limit of ₹ 4500 per year.

TOTAL IMMUNISATION: Central Government through Ministry of Women and Child Development emphasizes on health parameters of all age groups that includes immunization of children of age group of 0 to 6 years, under ICDS through PHC or CHC available in the village or nearby area.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS): A Chart is prepared by doctors, for immunisation to children between age of 0 to 6 years as a preventive measures against different diseases. Awareness among the villagers are generated about the vaccine wise timing for different age groups and dosages along with the details on which part of body, it should be given so that villagers can follow the immunization schedule for their child and visit the nearest medical facilities.

BALANCING THE SEX-RATIO: the central government and gujarat state government have taken certain initiatives for balancing the sex-ratio in rural areas through promoting the girl child birth and other measures. The detailed information about the schemes are discussed below.

BetiBachao Beti Padhao: This initiative of Government aims to address the issue of declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) through a mass campaign across the country and focussed intervention and multi-sectoral action in 100 selected districts low on Child Sex Ratio. The overall goal of the BetiBachaoBetiPadhao (BBBP)

**3873 | Dr. Deepakbhai G. Bhoje Strategies For Human Development
Via Convergence Of Resources While Planning For Development Of Ideal
Village In The State Of Gujarat**

programme is to celebrate the birth of girl child and enable her education. The specific objectives of this scheme are; prevention of gender based sex selection, ensure survival of girl child, protection of the girl child and ensure education to the girl child. This is a joint initiative of Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Human Resource Development at Central Level.

Beti Vadhao Abhiyan: Health & Family Welfare Dept. of Gujarat designed this scheme to welcome birth of girl child. It is a campaign to save the girl child in Gujarat. To reduce the sex ratio, and stop the practice of sex selective abortion. The Pre-Conceived and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act 1994 has been implemented in the state via establishment of PC & PNDT cell in the State and district level for stringent implementation of the Act.

100% INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY: Central Government launched a scheme, Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) considering the pre-natal death of child in interior areas due to lack of proper medical facilities.

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY): This is one of the schemes under NRHM. Under this programme, cash incentive is provided to mothers delivering in hospital. In this scheme, the States where there is a low rate of Institutional deliveries is classified as 'Low Performing States (LPS)', whereas the Gujarat comes under the High Performing States (HPS). Cash benefits in Low Performing State: Mothers' package (₹1400), ASHA Package (₹ 600) totalling ₹ 2000. In Gujarat and other High Performing States: Mothers' package (₹ 700), ASHA Package (₹ 600) totalling ₹ 1300. These costs are applicable to rural areas only.

IMPROVING NUTRITION STATUS: There are multiple schemes designed by State and Central Government for improving the Nutritional Status for all with special focus on children, adolescent girls, pregnant women, and lactating mothers. Detailed information are discussed below scheme wise.

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) – SABLEA: This Central Government scheme has special focus on adolescent girls of the age group, 11 to 18 years. The scheme has two major components namely, nutrition and non-nutrition component. Nutrition is being given in the form of Take Home Ration or Hot Cooked Meal to out-of-school girls of age group 11-14 years and to all adolescent girls of age group 14-18. In the non-nutrition component, the out-of-school adolescent girls of age group 11 to 18 years are being provided IFA supplementation, Health check-up and Referral services, Nutrition and Health Education, Counselling and guidance on family welfare, Adolescent

Reproductive Sexual Health (ARSH), child care practices, Life Skill Education and vocational training.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS): Ministry of Women & Child Development at Centre run this scheme. Six different kinds of services are provided to women and children through the Anganwadi centres. The services sponsored under ICDS are, Supplementary nutrition to children, pregnant women and lactating mothers, Health check-up of children, pregnant women and lactating mothers, Referral services, Pre-school non-formal education to children and Nutrition and Health information to women.

National Nutrition Mission (NNM): Basic activities covered under this scheme are; Strengthen and restructure the ICDS scheme, Introduce a multi-sectoral programme to address maternal and child malnutrition in selected 200 high-burden districts, Introducing a nation-wide information, education and communication campaign against malnutrition, and Making nutrition a focus in the programmes and schemes of line Departments. This scheme of Ministry of Women and Child Development, now considered as a sub-scheme under Integrated Child Development Scheme.

Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY): Ministry of Women and Child Development designed this scheme. cash assistance directly to pregnant and lactating women (P & L Women) from the end of 2nd trimester of pregnancy up to 6 months after delivery. Rs. 6000 provided to the pregnant and lactating women in response to fulfilling specific conditions related to health and nutrition of mother and child. The scheme addresses short-term income support objectives with long-term objective of behaviour and attitudinal change. The scheme attempts to partly compensate for wage loss to pregnant and lactating women both prior to and after delivery of the child.

Aajeevika - National Livelihood Mission: Ministry of Rural Development support this scheme from Centre. Under NRLM, Food Security Risk fund is provided to SHG/ volunteer organisations, cluster level SHG federation. In addition, activities such as IEC on education and nutrition are conducted in VO / SHG meetings.

Doodh Sanjeevan Yojana: Women and Child Development Department of Government of Gujarat promotes this scheme to improve the health of children in tribal areas, by enriching the level of nutrition of primary school going tribal students and Ashram shalas. The students get 200 ml of fortified milk in school every day.

Mamata Taruni Abhiyan: In the state of Gujarat, Health & Family Welfare Dept. provide basic health care and counselling to the adolescents under this scheme. The services are being provided by the Mamata Diwas centres at sub-centre and anganwadis. Under this schemes, adolescent girls are enrolled and trained in nutrition awareness, personal hygiene and health care.

FOCUS ON THE SPECIAL NEEDS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITY (PWD): There are couple of schemes which pays strong focus on person with disabilities and their special needs, especially children and women. There are some schemes which dedicated for disabled persons while in some schemes, special provisions are made for disabled people as described below.

Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Act.: MGNREGA ensures the provision of paid work for 100 days to all the individuals of the nation. Under MGNREGA, tasks are defined for labourers with different forms of disability. The disabled or differently-abled persons defined under the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 as persons with disabilities, the severity of which is 40 per cent and above would be considered as special category of vulnerable persons for the purposes of MGNREGA. The disabled persons as defined in the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 are also to be considered as disabled for the purpose of inclusion in MGNREGA. Medical treatment in case of injury in the course of employment including cost of hospitalisation if required and ex gratia payment in case of disability or death in the course of employment. The exclusive measures for the promotion of the participation of the disabled persons are; identification of suitable works, mobilisation of disabled persons by focussing on awareness and special provisions, specifically identified works for disabled persons in the case of large GPs, preference to appoint as mates and as workers for providing drinking water, to manage crèches etc., at the worksites, adoption of tools and equipment/facilities at work places, treating persons with disabilities with respect, special drive to ensure 100 days of employment to such households and provide special job card of a distinct colour.

National Institutes for Blind, Deaf, Mentally Retarded and Orthopedically Handicapped: Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment from Central Level run this scheme in consonance with the policy for providing a comprehensive package of welfare services and also in order to effectively deal with multi-dimensional problems of persons with disabilities. Seven institutes are working in their respective areas of specialisation. They provide professional training courses with a view to developing trained manpower in the disability sector and also providing various other rehabilitation services.

Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for PWD: Central Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment providing financial assistance to students with disability (SWD) for pursuing research studies leading to M.Phil, Ph.D and equivalent research degree in universities, institutions and scientific institutions under this scheme.

Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Old Age Homes: This scheme of Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, provides financial assistance up to 90% of the project cost for running and maintenance of day care centre, old age home, mobile medical care unit, etc. Besides increase in amount of financial assistance, several new projects have been added to the scheme like maintenance of Respite Care Homes and Continuous Care Homes, Running of Multi-Service Centre for Older Persons, Running of Day Care Centres for Alzheimer Disease/Dementia Patients, Physiotherapy Clinics for Older Persons, Disability and hearing aids for older persons, Helplines and Counselling Centre for older persons, etc.

National Programme for Persons with Disabilities: Under the scheme, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment aimed to implement the PWD act with due letter and spirit. Activities such as construction of hostels for PWDs, community based rehabilitation programmes, etc., can be taken up.

Aids and Appliances for the Handicapped: objective of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment through this scheme is to provide Grants-in-aid to various implementing agencies to assist the needy disabled persons in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard aids and appliances that can promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation. PWDs can get the aids and appliances.

Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation: Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment helps to Persons with Disabilities by restoration of their dignity by way of manufacturing and supplying durable, sophisticated, scientifically manufactured modern and ISI standard quality assistive aids. The aids are supplied to PWDs.

National Social Assistance Programme: Ministry of Rural Development under this scheme offers various Pensions - comprising Old Age Pension Scheme, Widow Pension Scheme, Disability Pension Scheme, National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and Annapurna are provided under NSAP.

Promotion of Sports Amongst Disabled: Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports promotes Sports facility for persons with disability in all states of India under this scheme.

**3877 | Dr. Deepakbhai G. Bhoje Strategies For Human Development
Via Convergence Of Resources While Planning For Development Of Ideal
Village In The State Of Gujarat**

Scholarships to Disabled Students: Social Justices & Empowerment Department - Directorate, Social Defence, GoG, implemented this scheme with a view to imparting education to the disabled children of economically weaker guardians to purchase necessary materials for their education and to instigate education among them. Eligibility criteria for availing Disabled scholarship are handicappedness of the student must not be below 40%, Must have passed the last annual exam with at least 40% marks and Regular satisfactory attendance. The annual family income of guardians of disabled student should not be more than Rs. 50000 and he/she must be a holder of Disabled Identity Card, Amount of Scholarship. Under the scheme, disabled students studying in Std. I to VII are paid ₹ 1,000 per annum, disabled students studying beyond Std. VIII are paid ₹ 1,500 or maximum of ₹ 5,000 per annum. The scholarships are routed through TDO to principal of the school or collage.

Scheme for Prosthetic aid and Appliance to disabled persons: Social Justices & Empowerment Department, Gujarat, implemented this scheme with a view to minimising the disability of the differently abled persons and to bring easiness in obtaining employment and to provide vocational materials. Beneficiaries include: applicant aged 5 to 50 years having not less than 40% disability, annual income not exceeding ₹ 47,000 and ₹ 68,000 in rural and urban areas, respectively. Should also possess Domicile and Disabled I-Card. The beneficiaries are provided artificial limbs (Ghodi, Calipers, Tricycles, bicycles, wheelchairs) hearing aid, Musical Instrument for blind, financial assistance up to ₹ 6,000. And for self-employment, handcart, sewing machine, material for shoe-making, carpentry tools, electric repairing and computer repairing tools, embroidery machines are given.

Assistance to Disabled Widows for House Construction: In the state of Gujarat, to provide pucca housing especially to the differently abled widows, the Social Justice and Empowerment Department sanctioned financial assistance of ₹ 40,000. Taking into account, the circumstances of the differently abled widows of the State and with a view to living a respectful life in the society, the handicapped widows having 40% or more disability in each category, are given the benefit of housing assistance. The disabled women of each category in the age group of 18 to 60 years, having 40% or more disability, are entitled for the benefit once only under this scheme.

Scheme of Higher Education Assistance to the Handicapped Students: The disabled persons studying for SSC, HSC and graduates are entitled for the benefit of this scheme. Student or trainee must be a disabled and aged between 18-35 yrs. Annual income should not be more than ₹ 24,000 and must be a permanent resident of Gujarat for the last 10 years. Under this scheme, 50% of the course fee or ₹ 2,500 whichever is less, is given for higher education, also all types of

vocational, technical courses like computer training, advance accountancy, hotel management, beauty parlour etc.

Free Travel in State Road Transport Buses (GSRTC) for Disabled Persons:

The State Government through Social Justice & Empowerment Department implemented this scheme for the purpose of giving financial relief in the expenditure of bus travel by the disabled persons for medical treatment of the children, social work, for educational purpose and for other works. Through this they can travel free of cost in the GSRTC buses within the jurisdiction of Gujarat State.

UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO EDUCATION FACILITIES UP TO CLASS X AND RETENTION:

Scheme for the Welfare of Working Children and Children in Need of Care and Protection: This scheme of Ministry of Women and Child Development is intended to bring working children into mainstream education, and also provide vocational training to working children for self-employment in addition to health care and nutrition.

Strengthening Education among Girls in Low Literacy Pockets: From Centre, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Grants Aids to State Tribal Development Societies for running educational complex for the development of literacy among ST girls in identified low literacy pockets in tribal areas. ST Girls and PVTG girl children in identified Low Literacy Pockets can be enrolled in these schools. Residential education facility is provided in these schools. The scheme is implemented by voluntary organisations/civil society organisations and State Tribal Education Societies.

Umbrella Schemes for Education of ST Children: Establishment of Ashram Schools: Ministry of Tribal Affairs, under the scheme, provides grants for construction of residential school infrastructure for ST children in Tribal Sub-Plan areas. Students belonging to ST category can be enrolled in these schools.

Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS): This is the scheme introduced by Ministry of Tribal Affairs for setting up and running of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) for providing quality education to ST children. These are high quality residential schools run in the pattern of JNV/KVs. Children are enrolled at Std-VI and continue their study till Std XII in these schools. The schools are established in TSP areas under the grant under First proviso to Article 275(1) of Constitution of India.

Common Programmes for SCs and Other Backward Classes: The provision by Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment covered for scheme of Free Coaching for SCs and OBC students. The scheme has been designed to cater to the needs of the prospective job seekers belonging to SCs and OBCs by way of providing special pre-examination coaching in order to enable them to compete with general category students. The scheme is implemented through reputed institutions/centres/UT Administrations, Universities and Private Sector Organisations. Under the scheme, 100% Central assistance is provided to run the coaching programmes. Only students belonging to SCs and OBCs community having family income up to ₹ 3.00 lakh per annum are eligible under the scheme.

Free Coaching & Allied Scheme: Ministry of Minority Affairs run this scheme with objective of to assist economically weaker section candidates belonging to minority communities by providing them opportunities for enhancing their knowledge, skills and capabilities for employment in government/private sector through competitive examinations/process of selection, and for admission in reputed institutions.

Support for Students Clearing Prelims Conducted by UPSC, SSC and State Public Service Commissions: Under this scheme, coaching and tutoring support is provided to minority students who have cleared Prelims conducted by UPSC, SSC and State Public Service Commissions.

Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority Students: Under the scheme, fellowship is provided in the form of financial assistance to students belonging to Minority Communities to pursue higher studies at M. Phil and Ph.D level by Ministry of Minority Affairs.

Scholarship for College and University Students: At Central Level, MHRD Department of Higher Education, scholarship is provided to students for pursuing higher studies in colleges and university system. The scholarship amount is disbursed directly to the beneficiaries through e-banking.

Merit-cum-means Scholarships for Professional & Technical Courses of Undergraduate & Post-graduate Level: Financial assistance is given to minority students to pursue degree and or post- graduate level technical and professional courses from recognised institutions. The scholarship is provided to students from minority communities belonging to a family with annual income of ₹ 2.5 lakh or less.

Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for Scheduled Caste Students: Under this scheme of Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, financial assistance is

provided to SC students for pursuing higher study leading to M.Phil/Ph.D and equivalent research degree in universities, research institutions and scientific institutions.

Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for Other Backward Classes and Economically Backward Classes: Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to OBC/ SEBC students for pursuing higher study leading to M.Phil/Ph.D and equivalent research degree in universities, research institutions and scientific institutions.

Top Class Education for Meritorious Students: Under this scheme, a short list of Institutes of excellence has been notified and SC students who secure admission in any of these institutes are awarded a larger scholarship that meets the requirements of tuition fees, living expenses, books and a computer. The parental annual income ceiling is ₹ 4.50 lakh to become eligible under the scheme.

Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC: Under the scheme, post-matric scholarship is provided to the SC students pursuing post-matriculation or post-secondary stage to enable them to complete their education.

Pre-Matric Scholarship for Children of Those Engaged in Unclean Occupations: Under this scheme of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, financial assistance is provided to children of the targeted group who are engaged in unclean occupations such as scavengers, sweepers, tanners, flyers, manhole and open drain cleaners, rat pickers etc.

Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC Students: The scholarship is provided to students studying in standard IX and X so that the incidents of drop-out, especially in the transition from the elementary to the secondary stage is minimised. For being eligible under this scheme, the student should belong to scheduled caste and her/his parent, guardian's income should not exceed ₹ 2 lakh per annum.

National Overseas Scholarships for Persons With Disabilities (PWD): Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment promotes study of disabled students in other countries and provides scholarship to them to pursue higher education.

Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for PWD: The provision is for providing financial assistance to students with disability (SWD) for pursuing research studies leading to M.Phil, Ph.D and equivalent research degree in universities, institutions and scientific institutions.

National Overseas Scholarship for SCs and Passage Grants: The scholarship is awarded for higher studies abroad in specified field of Engineering, Technology &

Science and covers cost of fees, etc., and other educational expenses including maintenance, contingency allowance, and travel expenses, etc., for various courses at Masters' and Ph.D level only. For the passage grant, only those candidates are eligible who possess a masters' or equivalent degree in technical, engineering and science disciplines and are in receipt of merit scholarship for post-graduate studies, research or training abroad. It do not include, attending seminars, workshops, conferences from a foreign government/organisation or under any other scheme where the cost of passage is not provided.

Post-Matric Scholarship for Students with Disabilities: Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to students with disabilities studying at post-matriculation or post-secondary stage to enable them to pursue higher education.

Post-Matric Scholarship for Minorities: Post-matric scholarship is provided to students from minority communities who fulfil merit and means criteria for studies in class XI & XII levels including technical and vocational courses and to such eligible minority students for general courses at undergraduate, post-graduate levels up to Ph.D level, in schools/colleges/ institutes/universities recognised by an appropriate authority.

Pre and Post- Matric Scholarship to ST Children: Under this scheme of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, financial assistance is provided to ST students studying in elementary, primary, high school, higher secondary school, college and university level. Pre-matric scholarship and post-matric scholarship to students belonging to ST community.

National Overseas Scholarship Scheme - for ST Students: Ministry of Tribal Affairs, under this scheme, provides financial assistance to meritorious ST students for pursuing higher studies in foreign university in specified fields of Master Level Courses, Ph.D and Post-Doctoral research programmes, in the field of Engineering, Technology and Science.

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao: Central Level Ministry of Women and Child Development promotes Enrolment of Girl Child in schools. The programme is a joint effort of MHRD and MW&CD. The efforts made under BBBP Abhiyan are; Activate School Management Committees (SMCs) to ensure universal enrolment of girls, Create Forums to encourage participation of girls through BalikaMand and Construction of girls toilets and efforts to make dysfunctional toilets functional.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA): This is a flagship programme of Government of India being implemented in partnership with the States/UT Governments for universalisation of elementary education in the country by MHRD Department of School Education & Literacy. Activities carried out under SSA are; Construction of

elementary school with adequate school infrastructure, Provision of free books and uniforms to children, Supply of teaching aid to schools, Engagement of teachers in the elementary school, Enrolment of children and retention of children in schools as well as Quality improvement in elementary education. There is also provision for creation of computer lab, use of multimedia content, etc., in school education.

Grants-in-aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation: Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) is a voluntary, non-political, non-profit making, social service organisation established to promote education among the educationally backward minorities.

Kendriya Vidyalayas: MHRD Department of School Education & Literacy set up Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in 1965, as a registered body, wholly financed by Government to establish, control and manage Kendriya Vidyalayas. The main objective of which is to meet the educational needs of the children of transferable Central Government employees.

Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS): The JNVs are established in every district and are run by an autonomous organisation, the Navodaya Vidyalayas Samiti (NVS). Students from rural area can attempt for admission into Navodaya Vidyalayas. The entry level for NVS is Std-VI. For getting enrolled in the JNVs, the students have to clear the JNV admission test.

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA): Under RMSA, the thrust is on middle and secondary school education. Under RMSA, model schools are established in the Educationally Backward Blocks. Students can take admission in these schools. School classes range from Std. VI-XII.

Scheme for Providing Education to Madrassas/ Minorities: The scheme seeks to bring about quality improvement in Madrassa to enable Muslim children to attain standards of the National Education System in formal Education Subject. Students belonging to Muslim community can take admission in these schools.

School Quality Assessment Programme: Performance assessment of schools can be taken up and suggestions to improve the standard of education, school functioning, etc., are carried out.

Schemes of Top Class Education for PWDs: Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to persons with Special Needs to pursue their higher education.

National Mission in Education through ICT: MHRD Department of Higher Education from Centre run this scheme. The scheme has the objective to develop a system of identification and nurturing the talent of human resources of the country and for their life-long learning through learning modules to address the personalised needs of the learners. The scheme also envisages for effective utilisation of intellectual resources, certification of the knowledge acquired by the learners either through formal or non-formal system as also systematically building a database of capabilities, capacities and human resource talent of the country. Special focus is laid on e-Learning modules for all kinds of persons in various languages.

Multi-Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP): From national level, Ministry of Minority Affairs this is a special area development programme. The objective of the multi-sectoral development programme is to address the development deficits in the selected minority concentration blocks/towns/clusters of villages having a substantial minority population, which are relatively backward. Activities such as construction of new school and hostel, setting up of computer lab, renovation and school infrastructure upgradation, ICT integration, etc., can be taken up under the scheme.

Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA): MHRD, Department of Higher Education designed this centrally sponsored scheme aimed at providing strategic funding to State higher and technical institutions. Funding is linked to academic, administrative and financial reforms of State higher education. Activities such as establishment and functioning of new colleges, improvement of quality of education in colleges, career counselling, etc., can be taken up under RUSA.

SANDHAN: Education Department of Gujarat, facilitate virtual teaching and discussion of various subjects by well known experts of that particular field of knowledge and to provide a platform for communicating with all colleges, students and teachers simultaneously to disseminate ideas, information and training relevant to higher education through this scheme. Enabling all the students of higher education in Gujarat to have access to lectures delivered by eminent academicians from across the State, Nation and from abroad all at once by leveraging technology optimally.

Vidya Laxmi Bond: Education Dept. of state Govt. of Gujarat implemented it to fulfil the goal of girl's education, which is implemented at the village level where literate level of female is less than 35%. In this scheme, Narmada Nidhi's bond of ₹ 2000 is provided to the girls enrolled in the standard 1st and paid with interest to the girls after the completion of 8th standard.

Gunotsav: Education Dept. of Gujarat started the programme in 2009, with aim of evaluating primary education scenario and grade schools accordingly phase-wise. In phase I, assessment is conducted for over 52 lakh children of classes 2-8 covering 100% schools and also known as the Self-Evaluation phase. In the 2nd phase, external evaluation is done by senior Govt. officials of Gujarat covering 9000 schools. As a part of the exercise, top IAS, IPS, IFS and other officers besides ministers go to schools to access parameters and grade them to evaluate the status of education in the State.

Mukhya Mantri KanyaKelavani Nidhi: Gujarat Government is providing assistance to girl students such as laptop, tablets and financial assistance to spread education among the girls for golden future.

Shala Pravesh Mahotsav: The “Shala Praveshotsav” is a unique initiative of Shri Narendra Modi, Hon’ble Prime Minister of India and former Chief Minister of Gujarat. The event is being organised successfully from last ten years with the prime objective of 100% enrolment of the children between the age group of 6 to 14 in primary and secondary education, respectively.

Modernisation of Schools: This new scheme is introduced with a view to providing basic infrastructure in 100 Government secondary and higher secondary schools of Gujarat. Infrastructure and furniture in principal’s room, staff room, class room, school board, grills on computer classroom and safety locks on steel door are provided. Facility of sweeper and Gujarat Industrial Security Force (GISF) guard is also provided.

Vidya Deep Yojana: Vidya Deep Yojana of education department in Gujarat is the Insurance scheme adopted for children where the premium is paid by the Government to ensure financial assistance to parents in case of untoward incident. Provides accidental death insurance coverage to students from primary and secondary education. A sum of ₹ 25,000 and ₹ 50,000 are given to primary and secondary students, respectively.

Saraswati Sadhana Yojana: Department of Social Justice and Empowerment in Gujarat run this scheme to provide free cycles to promote girls’ education. The girl students belonging to families Below Poverty Line are eligible for benefit of free cycle scheme. The girl students who are travelling to other village for studying in secondary school other than local schools by commuting from their residence are eligible for this benefit. Girl students studying in Std. VIII are given free cycles. The annual income of family should be ₹ 47000 for rural areas and ₹ 6800 for urban areas.

E-LITERACY: Digital India Programme and Manpower Development for Skill in IT and IT for Masses: Department of Electronics & Information Technology focuses majorly for programme on 'Digital India'. Other initiatives include ensuring availability of trained human resources for electronic and IT industry. Provision includes amount of 'IT for Masses'. The grant allocation includes provision for 'e-Panchayats' as part of Digital India Programme, Programme on Cyber Security, e-Governance, etc. National Knowledge network and other related programmes are under this umbrella programme.

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