

# **IRDP & SGSY**

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# Integrated Rural Development Programmes (IRDP)

- The apparent failure of CDP was the main reason for the evolution of IRDP.
- It was a major self employment programme for poverty alleviation launched in 1978-79.
- The basic objective of the programme was to provide suitable income generating assets through a mix of subsidy and credit to **Below Poverty Line (BPL)** families with a view to bring them above the poverty line.

➤ **Launch of IRDP:**

<b>Phase</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Coverage</b>
First	1976-77	20 selected districts
Second	1978 – 79	2300 blocks
Third	2 <sup>nd</sup> Oct 1980	All over India

- Under these schemes, both wage employment and self-employment were provided to the people below the poverty line.
- This was a centrally sponsored scheme funded on **50:50** basis by the central and the state.
- It was stipulated that at least **50%** of the assisted families should belong to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Categories.
- It was also required that at least **40%** of those assisted should be women under this programme.

- Any persons who were below poverty line were eligible for the subsidy under the IRDP schemes.
- The target group comprised of small and marginal farmers, tenants, landless labourers and rural artisans.
- Members of Scheduled Caste and tribal communities were also in the target group as they were suffering from economic and social handicaps.

➤ **Programmes included in IRDP:**

1. Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS)
2. Food for Work Programme (FWP)
3. Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA)
4. Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers (MFAL)
5. Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)
6. Desert Development Programme (DDP)

- Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM),
- Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA),
- Supply of Improved Tool Kits to Rural Artisans (SITRA) and
- Ganga Kalyan Yojna (GKY)

were introduced as special programmes of IRDP to take care of the specific needs of rural populations.

# Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

- On 1 April 1999, the IRDP and allied programmes, including the Million Wells Scheme (MWS), were merged into a single programme known as **Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)**.
- The SGSY is conceived as a holistic programme of micro enterprise development in rural areas with emphasis on organising the rural poor into **Self-Help Groups (SHG)** for capacity-building, planning of activity, infrastructure support, technology, credit and marketing linkages.



➤ **It is the merger of the following schemes:**

1. IRDP: Integrated Rural Development Programme
2. DWCRA: Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas
3. TRYSEM: Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment
4. SITRA: Supply of Improved Tool Kits to Rural Artisans
5. GKY: Ganga Kalyan Yojana
6. MWS: Million Wells Scheme

- It seeks to promote a network of agencies, namely, the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs), line departments of state governments, banks, NGOs and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) for implementation of the programme.
- The SGSY recognizes the need to focus on key activities and the importance of activity clusters.
- The programme has in-built safeguards for the weaker sections.
- It insists that 50 per cent of the self-help groups must be formed exclusively by women and that 50 per cent of the benefits should flow to SCs and STs.

- **Funding:** 75:25 ( Centre : State )
- **Aim:** To establish large number of micro-enterprises in rural areas.
- **Target group:** Person assisted under this programme were known as **Swarozgaris**, not beneficiaries as in IRDP. Group is **Self Help Group (SHG)**.
- **Principle of SGSY:** Every family assisted by the scheme will be brought above the poverty line in three years and the programme aims at creating substantial additional income for rural poor.