

State Sponsored Inclusive Development at Grass Roots: A Case Study of Haryali programme (IWDP) In Jammu & Kashmir

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ABSTRACT: *Inclusive growth aims at empowerment. India has adopted a chain of inclusive developmental programmes in all spheres to check imbalances in and ease constraints to equitable development. IWDP (Haryali) being aimed at inclusive growth in agricultural development besides giving preferential treatment to PRI's (Panchayati Raj Institutions) for the financial and administering empowerment of socially marginalized/disadvantaged sections of the society. The implementation of this flagship programme in the state of Jammu & Kashmir has undoubtedly played a significant role in the rural development particularly in the agriculture sector in the areas of watershed and wasteland development, irrigation and rain water harvesting, pasture and fisheries development, etc.,. In addition to this, Haryali has lead to the empowerment of rural masses by facilitating community involvement, employment and empowerment besides bringing out a functional correlation between PRI's (mostly watershed committees, NGO's, Panchayats) and Government authorities (DRDA's, Programme implementing agencies). This paper is based on the critical evaluation/analysis of Haryali Programme for Inclusive growth and people's participation and impact in the districts of Anantnag in South and Ganderbal in central Kashmir. The paper is descriptive in nature based on Survey method. Research tools used in the study are observation and unstructured interviews and data collected from PIA's was verified by visiting the field for actual evaluation.*

KEYWORDS: *Haryali, IWDP, PRI's, PIA's, Inclusive development, Kashmir.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The process of improving the quality of life and economic wellbeing in rural landscape is termed as rural development. The improved agricultural production since few decades has offered a ray of hope and has definitely played a remarkable role in the inclusive growth and development of the rural India, as advocated in the 11th five year plan (2007-2012). Though acknowledging the fact that still much more needs to be done to check crop losses, abject poverty of farmer, farmer suicides, flash floods, preservation of agricultural land and above all the sustaining of rural livelihood support systems etc.,. The concept of rural development has more rested upon making the use of land for agriculture, horticulture, forestry, etc.,. It may not be wrong to say that agriculture sector is still a significant economic source. The government of India has felt the need for rural transformation and to achieve the development on grass root level, certain developmental programmes like: Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)/ Sampoorna Gram Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee act (MNREGA), Integrated rural development programme (IRDP) etc., have been operationalised to achieve the desired levels of development and promote community welfare.

Apart from these programmes, there have attempts from time to time both at state and national levels to bring about the rural development with a special focus on the upliftment of marginalized sections such as SC's, ST's, women etc.,. All area development programme comprised of IWDP, DPA. DDP¹ is one such endeavour which ensures rural development through people's participation including minorities by striving to create durable community assets which will:-

- Mitigate adverse effects of droughts on production of crops and productivity of land, water, livestock and human resources through an integrated development of natural resource base of the area.
- Create additional employment in these areas.

¹Integrated wastelands development programme, Draught prone areas programme and Desert development programme.

Objectives of the Paper

This paper has been developed with certain objectives in mind. These are:

- To analyze the actual level of rural empowerment including that of marginalized sections through integrated developmental programmes like Haryali.
- To examine the people's participation in developmental programmes, changing rural landscape, agricultural development, development of watersheds and watershed development activities, etc.
- To portray as to what extent the scheme has generated the needed benefits.
- To identify the problems in the implementation of the scheme and reasons for delayed implementation and give suggestions for improvement.

II. METHODOLOGY

The present study has been conducted on the basis of evaluation and assessment of Haryali in rural Kashmir particularly in south Kashmir and central Kashmir to know the actual level of inclusive development and role of Haryali scheme. The researcher being the state level evaluator has observed the grass root situation and evaluated the role of key actors like Panchayat Committees (Haryali committees), PIA's and their following of Haryali Guidelines, actual watershed development, role of DRDA through Haryali in rural transformation. The survey emanated that for inclusive growth, a functional collaboration is imperative between all the agencies of rural development like Panchayat bodies, GO's, NGO's, DRDA and other line departments like forest services department, social forestry, irrigation, horticulture, etc.. Moreover secondary sources like books, research papers, internet sites, DRDA, etc. were also resorted to for the purpose of necessary data and required information and also for the objective assessment, evaluation and composition of the paper.

The research tools for the evaluation were observation, inspections of the sites in person and identification with the help of records, unstructured interviews with various agencies like panchayat committees, local people, beneficiaries, concerned officers, etc, to know the people's perspective on such a programme of inclusive development. Simple statistical tools

like -tables, ratio, percentage were used for analyzing and interpretation of the collected data.

Haryali Scheme: A leap Forward towards Inclusive Growth

The guidelines were adopted since 1995 and revised in August 2001, for watershed treatment in the rural landscape to manage wastelands, facilitate irrigation mechanism, building agricultural infra structure and finally involving people in administering and working for their own development. Haryali facilitates people's empowerment in two ways. It has enabled rural people to participate in decision making process besides offering them labour for the sustainable rural development. It is an integrated development approach to enable the holistic agriculture development through the development of watershed development activities. Haryali being a community development programme has facilitated the ideas of Participatory Rural Appraisal, Rapid Rural Appraisal, etc. Rural empowerment today represents a significant dimension of overall social development and state has shown keen interest in the scenario of employment of rural population that has improved after the implementation of MNREGA programme, Haryali, etc.. Further the concept of Self Help Groups is an another fruitful model for the rural women empowerment and such effective tools collectively brought considerable change in the rural situation.

Haryali guidelines came in 2003 and aim of the guidelines reflects inclusive growth for rural india. Hariyali is the one of the mega projects implemented by District Rural Development Agency Srinagar/Ganderbal from 2003. The IWDP (Hariyali) scheme is a hundred percent grant-in-aid from Government of India. The projects are sanctioned on getting basic information from DRDAs about the watershed to be treated. A detail action plan is prepared by the villagers in presence of watershed Development committees under the guidance of watershed Development team. Projects under IWDP (Hariyali) scheme were sanctioned in the year 2005-06. The watershed committees are the primary unit which is directly involved in implementation of the scheme right from the preparation of Action plan to the stage of implementation. The primary objective of the scheme is to decentralize the decision making process by involving the local Panchayat Raj institutions, NGOs, GOs and the watershed community at grass root level which aims at the removing the stumbling blocks that have delayed the process of the development. It is a important initiative taken by the Department of waste land Development and aims at establishing a system under which rural people can directly actually involved themselves in planning, implementation and monitoring of watershed development schemes. In preparation of the watershed development plan, users and self help groups and other rural peoples are directly depending on watershed.

Aims and Objectives of Haryali

The broad objectives of the Haryali project/scheme are to promote economic development of village community through optimum utilization of rain water. Moreover the thrust of the scheme is on participatory development. The major activities taken up during the first and second stage are within the scope of following objectives:-

- To harvest every drop of rain water for purpose of irrigation, plantations including horticulture and floriculture, pasture development, fisheries etc. to create sustainable sources of income for the village community as well as for drinking water supplies.
- To ensuring overall development works of rural areas through the watershed committee and creating regular sources of income through creation of WDF for sustainable development.
- To promote employment generation, poverty alleviation community, empowerment and development of human and other economic resources of rural areas.
- Mitigating the adverse effects of extreme climatic conditions such as drought and desertification on crop, human and livestock population for overall improvement of rural areas
- Restoring ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing natural resources i.e. land, water, vegetative cover especially plantations.
- Encouraging village community to form self help groups towards sustained Community action and further development of the potential of the natural resources in the watershed.
- Promoting use of simple, easy and affordable technological solutions institutional arrangements that make use of and build-upon, local technical knowledge and available materials to improve productivity of wastelands.
- Ensure equitable representation of weaker sections in the participatory development and employment opportunities for landless.

Watershed Development Programme in Kashmir: A case of Anantnag & Ganderbal Districts.

The State of Jammu and Kashmir is situated between 32° 17' N and 37° 6' N latitude, and 73° 26' E and 80° 30' E longitude on the northern extremity of India, comprised of three divisions namely Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh and 22 districts. The Kashmir division comprises of the

districts of Anantnag, Kulgam, Pulwama, Shopian, Srinagar, Ganderbal, Budgam, Baramulla, Bandipora and Kupwara. Jammu and Kashmir, like other states of the country is predominantly an agrarian state with 70 percent of the population depending upon agriculture. According to Census-2011, Jammu & Kashmir's food grain production has shown good growth during the last decade. It has grown more than 23% between FY2001 and FY2011. During FY2001, food grain production of Jammu & Kashmir was 1114.5 thousand tonnes, which has increased to 1371.5 thousand tonnes in the FY2011. 49% of the total working population is engaged in the agricultural sector in the state. The importance of the various other economic sectors in the economy has changed little over time. The contribution of the agricultural sector to the state domestic product declined from 38 percent in 1980-81 to 32 percent in 2000-2001 and 27 percent in 2008. Jammu and Kashmir grows cereals, fruits and cash crops. The major cereal products include wheat, rice and maize. As a result of Intensive Agriculture Programme and the introduction of high yield variety seeds, the agriculture sector in the state has registered a tremendous transformation.²

District Ganderbal

The district Ganderbal is located in the central Kashmir. It was previously the part of Srinagar and given the status of District on 1st, April 2007. It has a Geographical area of 1078 sq kms. About 5% of its geographical area in the north-east consists of Low living marshy land as per the revenue records and is situated 28 kms from Srinagar city. The District lies between 32°-25'' to 38°-15'' degree north latitude and approximately 73 to 85 degree east longitudes. The District is flanked by District Baramulla in the West; District Srinagar in the South, newly created District Bandipora in the northwest, Arahama forests in the north and District Kargil in the east. The district enjoys a unique geographical position and it represents the last station depicting all the scenic features of the Kashmir valley and the gateway to the sky touching, nude, magnificent and multicoloured mountainous range of famous "Moon Land" i.e. Ladakh. The District comprises of three administrative tehsils viz; Ganderbal, Lar and Kangan and has four C.D. Block viz; Ganderbal, Lar, Wakura and Kangan. The District has two Police stations viz; Ganderbal and Kangan. There is one Municipal Committee and 13 Municipal wards, 104 Panchayat Halqas, 136 inhabited villages in the district. The district has a population of around 297,003 (2011 Census). The district is predominantly agricultural and about 80% of population are engaged in agriculture & allied sectors and per capita income is Rs.12678.

²Source: PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from RBI & Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K

III. SANCTION OF PROJECT

Seven Micro-watershed projects were sanctioned in the District Ganderbal by Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, as per detail given here under:-

S. No	Name of Water shed Project	Name of Micro-IWDP Projects	Year of Sanction	Targeted Area (Hectts.)	Area Covered so far (Hectts.)	Project Cost. (Rs. in Lacs.)			Funds Received (Rs. in Lacs.) Up to 12/2010.			Expenditure (Rs. in Lacs) Up to 12/2010.		
						C/s	S/s	Total	C/s	S/s	Total	C/s	S/s	Total
1.	IWDP / Ganderbal	Ganderbal, Lar, Kangan	2005-06	5200	2226.50	286.00	26.00	312.00	128.70	8.90	137.60	120.54	8.90	129.44

(Source: DRDA Ganderbal District)

The total physical target was 5200 hectares. Out of which only 2226.50 hectares were treated so far and the detailed evaluation has been done.

Field Observations

The seven Micro-watersheds of block Ganderbal are full of works such as Protection Bunds at different Streams, Improvement of water channels, and construction of water channels, etc.,. The other works such as Vegetative barriers, Gully plugs, Contour & Graded bund, Bench terracing, Renovation of old terraces, Farm pond, Nallah bund, Percolation Tanks, Water Harvesting Tanks, Diversion Drains & Entry point Activity Horticulture with Fruit plantations, etc have improved the status of cultivation of farmers and treated wastelands in a considerable manner.

Moreover, afforestation with plantation works, Pasture development, etc, have been executed by the Line departments in the year 2008-09 & 2009-10 at different villages of micro-watersheds and have contributed to ecological development, more land use and creation of natural assets.

General Findings/Observations

The numerous works can be treated in terms of asset creation and agricultural development reflects the programme's success and its positive impact on the general society.

During the evaluation process it has been observed that except in few cases, most of works were of a considerable quality and the clearance and widening of irrigation structures were done satisfactorily and there has been a positive response by villagers, farmers especially by the ST's like Gujjar community and other the weaker and poor sections. The feasibility in the watersheds was found to be considerable level and commensurate with the amount utilized. The construction and renovation of many water structures have been very functional in terms of irrigating the large catchments. It was noticed that the water harvesting tanks are functional and benefitting a large area by serving the irrigation facility in the lower catchment area of the different blocks of the district. The Horticulture Plantation, Agriculture development in the area was done satisfactory and most of the beneficiaries were content with the nature of implementation of such a scheme to cater to the agricultural needs in far flung rural areas. Taking into consideration the overall performance of the scheme in the project area, it was found satisfactory and up to the mark. However, a major proportion of plantation work was invisible and fencing was not found at all.

Hariyali is, however, full of water harvesting Structures, Protection bunds, Irrigation kullas and Gully plugs, etc. By and large, people are not fully aware of the scheme and, hence, the BDO/Line Departments must launch a comprehensive awareness campaign through local cable net work to highlight the purpose of scheme. Moreover the constitution of watershed committees and their consistent involvement in work execution must be the priority so as to make the scheme people friendly and community welfare oriented. Given the overall performances of the scheme it has created a good impact especially in tapping the irrigation resources in the Ganderbal District.

The lack of awareness about the Hariyali guidelines is the main impediment in the implementation process. However amidst few short comings and limitations, it was observed that Haryali is on the move in all the seven Micro-watersheds of the district, but still there is a need of creating more income generating and sustainable sources. Moreover, the constitution of watershed committees should ensure a due representation to marginalised sections of society as well otherwise the idea of community representation is defeated. Taking into consideration the overall performance of the block there is a dire need of continuation of the scheme to ensure agricultural growth and inclusive development.

IV. ASSESSMENT & IMPACT

- The significant impact of Hariyali scheme in district Ganderbal is observable as people more or less feel empowered and demand its operation and functional intervention without brake for many more years ahead. Overall the current progress is good, however, lack of optimum production assets was observed in most of the micro-watersheds.
- During the survey it was noticed that Hariyali has not resulted amply in the immediate gains of local labourers in many cases but has created a basic infra-structure be it water harvesting tanks, plantations, bunds, etc.
- The positive general observation was that the scheme has proved highly beneficial to the beneficiaries in general and weaker sections of the micro-watersheds. Besides this, people's participation has been magnificent and watershed committees were functional and involved in the implementation process satisfactorily.
- It was remarkable to see water harvesting structures like reservoirs and check dams, in every watershed having made a lot of difference in the lives of the masses.
- However, no considerable and worth mentioning plantations including Social Forestry and Agriculture etc. was found while assessing the Hariyali of Block Lar especially, which has perhaps been the dismal part of this whole exercise.
- Last, but not the least the Hariyali has far off developmental impact in district Ganderbal and has helped in a sustained transformation of rural social structure in general and the catchment areas in particular. There is a considerable impact on agricultural economy in the context of Farm ponds, Nallah bunds, check dams, percolation tanks, harvesting tanks, etc.
- The benchmark of this holistic social auditing in the district was that there has been a considerable impact on the rural scenario be it wasteland development, irrigational facilities, protection bunds and drains and many other social benefits mostly in the blocks like Kangan, Lar & Ganderbal.
- By and large, people are highly satisfied with the scheme and demanded that the scheme should be continued keeping its all objectives and impact in view. Especially in hilly terrains Dardudder, Chuntiwaliwar and Wangth. The scheme had laid a great impact in various spheres. Overall the operational audit of the whole district revealed positive findings and observations that community based watershed development has now become the guiding principle of rejuvenation for natural resources especially land and water in rural landscape.
- The potential of the scheme in empowering rural communities economically as well as socially, has been recognized widely. Given the acknowledgement of the impact by the people, it is recommended that there should be a comprehensive programme launched for the watershed development programmes so that the maximum villages of the watershed are included for the programme. Now that the state Government has almost elected panchs and sarpanch, so whatever kind of deficiencies have been marked at the watershed committee level can be now substantiated by the involvement of Panchayats as the Hariyali scheme envisages such provisions. Moreover the scheme offers an excellent example of self-governance wherein devolution of financial and administrative powers to the watershed/Panchayats have been administered by the Ministry of Rural Development particularly in planning, implementation and management of economic development activities in rural areas. With the devolution of necessary powers strictly as envisaged in the guidelines the watershed committees are expected to perform for better results. I hope the scheme will usher in an era of effective local self-governance in the managements of watershed development programmes thereby contributing substantially towards Gandhiji's dream of Gram Swaraj.

District Anantnag: A Success story of Inclusive Growth via Hariyali

Anantnag District has the geographical area of 2917 Sq Kms as per Revenue papers. Situated 55 Kms. of South East of Srinagar, Anantnag District lies between 30°-30'' to 34°-15'' North latitude and approximately 70 to 75 East longitude. The District is contiguous to District Pulwama in the North West and District Srinagar in the North. The District is bounded in the East by District of Doda as well as Kishtwar while District Kulgam falls on its West and Kargil on its North East.

The District acquires the name from its main Town, which during the Hindu rule was named after the spring situated within it. The name of Anantnag District is according to a well known archaeologist, Sir A. Stein from the great spring Ananta Naga issuing at the southern end of the town. This is also corroborated by almost all local historians including Kalhana pandit in his 'Rajtarangni', according to him, the town has taken the name of this great spring of Cेशa or Ananta Naga land of countless springs. The spring is mentioned in the 'Neelmat Purana' as a sacred place for the Hindus and Koshur Encyclopedia testifies it. The Town had gained significance during Aurangzeb's time when his Governor Islam Khan laid out a garden here for the Mughal Emperor and the place was named after him as Islamabad. Subsequently during the Dogra rule Maharaja Gulab Singh re-christened the Town as Anantnag. Although the Town is officially called Anantnag, but publicly this

Town is still commonly called by both the names The District is famous for its springs, health resorts and places of religious importance and of historical significance. Anantnag has an abundance springs which are locally called “Nag.” Verinag 26 Kms. from Anantnag issuing from the foot hills of pine forests is the main source of the major river of the valley the “Jehlum”. Kokernag, the well known sweet water spring with trout hatcheries, Achabal spring surrounded by beautiful garden laid out during the Mughal period and Martand (Mattan) spring with religious significance are the main places of Tourist attraction in the District.

The District has 6 Tehsils viz Anantnag, Bijbehara, Dooru, Shangus, Pahalgam and Kokernag and has 7 C.D. Block viz Achabal, Dachnipora, Khovripora, Shangus, Shahabad, Breng and Qazigund. There is one Municipal Council and 11 Municipal Committees, 279 Panchayat Halqas, 385 inhabited villages and 8 uninhabited villages in the District. The District has a population of 7.37 lacs out of which male –female ratio is 390976 and 3127224 and 1.55 : 5.81 are urban and rural population respectively and male female ratio are 3.83 and 3.5 constitutes gender ratio per thousand 1000:927 and schedule tribe population is 0.81. The district is predominantly agricultural and per capita income is Rs 13868/ Of all the Districts of state

Six projects have been sanctioned in the District Anantnag by Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India as per the detail given here under:

1	2	Year of sanction	Targeted Area (Hect.)	Area covered so for	Total Project Cost			Funds released upto 11/2010			Expenditure Upto 11/2010		
					4	5	6	8	9	10	12	13	14
					C/S	S/S	Total	C/S	S/S	Total	C/S	S/S	Total
1	Achabal	2005-06	5000	1761	275	25	300	121.28	10.35	131.63	95.33	10.35	105.68
2	Breng-Achabal	2003-04	5000	1917	275	25	300	122.29	12.75	135.04	96.34	12.75	109.09
3	Koviripora	2005-06	5000	1502	275	25	300	120.96	10.35	131.31	79.77	10.35	90.12
4	Qazigund	2004-05	7000	2723	385	35	420	170.05	14.25	184.30	149.18	14.25	163.43
5	Shangus	2005-06	5000	1593	275	25	300	120.79	10.35	131.14	85.23	10.35	95.58
6	Shahabad	2005-06	5000	1391	275	25	300	122.01	8.00	130.01	75.49	8.00	83.49
			32000 Hact	10886	1760.00	160.00	1920.00	777.38	66.05	843.43	581.34	66.05	647.39

(Source: DRDA Anantnag District)

(Treatment of 32000 Hectors of land as shown in the table in six blocks has been a success story of Haryali in Anantnag District).

V. ASSESSMENT & IMPACT OF HARYALI IN ANANTNAG

- The significant impact of Haryali scheme in District Anantnag is visible.
- During the survey it was also noticed that Haryali has resulted amply to the agricultural development and created the opportunity of earning through contracts of and labour on Haryali Works. However, most of the people are not aware of this scheme because of lack of public mobilization by DRDA.
- The People’s participation has been a success and Haryali committees were functional everywhere and working in collaboration with DRDA and PIA’s.
- Works like water harvesting structures like reservoirs and check dams, irrigation ladhs in every watershed have made a lot of difference in the lives of the farmer community.
- Also plantations including horticulture and floriculture, pasture development and fisheries development were observed while assessing the Haryali of the district in different blocks.
- Besides sustainable sources of income for the village community, though not too sufficient, have been generated via Haryali works so far, which shows people’s empowerment and employment opportunities.
- Haryali has started laying a serious developmental impact in district Anantnag and changed the agricultural scenario to a large extent in terms of the emergence of the farm ponds, nallah bunds, check dams, percolation tanks, harvesting tanks, irrigation ladhs, drains etc.,

- The benchmark of this holistic social auditing in the district was that there has been a considerable impact on the rural scenario be it wasteland development, irrigational facilities, concrete ladhs and drains and many other social benefits mostly in block Breng, Larkipora, and Achabal.
- By and large, People are highly grateful to the scheme and demand that the scheme should be continued keeping its all objectives and impact factor in view. Especially in hilly terrains, scheme have casted a positive and deep impact in many spheres.

Suggestions for successful implementation of Hariyali & Inclusive development in Kashmir

Still there are some impediments to inclusive development in agricultural sector which can be overcome if proper implementation of the community development programmes is made a priority. Some suggestions in the context of Haryali to be made more gainful in the rural Kashmir are:

- That the government has fixed the labour charges @110 whereas the departments had to pay double of that as no one is ready to work at such a low wages. Therefore there should be increase of wages minimum to 250/ otherwise the implementing agencies would continue to excuse for the poor quality of works as they would argue that they will have to compensate the additional labour charges from the amount to be utilized from the allotment of works.
- The basic failure of many of the plantation works under Haryali has been the lack of fencing or barbed wire around, which the scheme doesn't include, but it is defeating the actual goal as the evaluator witnessed many plantations which need fencing in order to flourish and be free from trespass, cattle and others.
- There should be a yearly based evaluation of project works executed under the different watersheds to ensure proper social auditing and regulation.
- There is still a dire need of making people aware of their rights, entitlements and obligations under the scheme/programme of Haryali. Specifically, making them aware of their right to participation in the ongoing process of developmental works by organizing awareness camps and seminars at village level to realize the dream of inclusive development.
- By and large, People with the treatment in the agriculture, horticulture and barren land, the natural resources are bound to increase in a sustainable manner and that is what Haryali has aimed at in the district. There has been a substantial impact in the reduction of soil losses and the investment in the agriculture, horticulture/irrigation has created a lot of employment generation and could over a period of time have a crucial role in the sustainable development of the area. The striking feature of the programme has been seen in the involvement of land less and weaker sections such as women, SC's, ST's and the creation of SHG's in terms of haryali committees, Labourer groups, etc.. People are highly benefitted by the scheme and demanded that it must be continued keeping in view its benefits. Besides, there is a must need to educate people about its benefits so that proper implementation of this entire scheme is ensured. Last, but not the least the Haryali has a far reaching developmental impact in district Anantnag and changed the agricultural scenario to a large extent in terms of the emergence of the farm ponds, Nallah bunds, check dams, percolation tanks, harvesting tanks, irrigation Ladhs, drains etc. Reflecting the overall performance of the scheme in all the projects of the districts, it is recommended that the next installment may be released at the earliest.
- There is a need to organize training programmes for watershed committees, SHGs/UGs and have a special thrust on the income generating activities. There has been total negligence so far as the constitution of SHGs and UGs is concerned. Only few SHGs are organized no representation are given to women, SCs and STs etc.
- There is no denying the fact that BDOs are so overburdened with the responsibilities, frequent meetings and allied supervisory activities that every officer while discussing the various aspects of the implementation were of the opinion that there should be a provision of separate officers at Block level to implement the respective schemes. It is therefore imperative in light of the empirical evidences that the Block staff structure need to be enhanced so that the BDO's will be in a position to ensure the proper implementation of the development works in a just manner.
- By and large with the treatment in the Agriculture, Horticulture and barren land, the natural resources are bound to increase in a sustainable manner and that is what Hariyali has aimed in the district Ganderbal. There has been a substantial impact in the reduction of soil erosion and the investment in the Agriculture, Horticulture/soil conservation has created a lot of employment generation and could over a period of time have a crucial role in the sustainable development of the area. The striking feature of the programme has been seen in the involvement of landless and weaker sections such as Women, STs, SCs and the creation of SHGs. People are highly benefitted by this scheme and demanded that it must be continued keeping in view its benefits. Besides, there is a must need to educate people about its benefits and participation under Hariyali so that proper implementation of this entire scheme is ensured.

VI. CONCLUSION

The Government of India has launched a number of Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and Community/Area Development Programmes in the areas of Health & Family Welfare, Education, Employment & Poverty Alleviation, Agriculture, Women & Child Development, Sanitation, Housing, Safe Drinking Water, Irrigation, Transport, Tribal Development, Border Area Development, Social Welfare, etc., both in rural and urban areas of the State. The main objectives of all these schemes are to generate employment, remove poverty, economic inequalities and improve quality of life. Besides, these schemes are also aimed at creation of basic infrastructure and assets essential for economic development in rural areas. However, despite of huge allocations made by Government of India through Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Jammu and Kashmir, there is a general feeling that the development in basic infrastructure and improvement in amenities/facilities has been quite inadequate especially in rural areas of the State.

The integrated wasteland development programme is to improve the socio-economic conditions of the far-flung areas of the country. The employment generation is central to the scheme apart from involving people in the essential decision making process. Moreover, it was observed that the scheme is highly beneficial for the protection and sustainable development of natural resources be it, fodder/grazing resources, medicinal and aromatic plants, flora and fauna, etc.,. With the treatment in the agriculture, horticulture and barren land, the natural resources are bound to increase in a sustainable manner. There has been a substantial impact in the reduction of soil losses and the investment in the Agriculture, Horticulture/irrigation has created a lot of sustainable development of the rural landscape in Kashmir. The prominent feature of the programme has been seen in the involvement of landless and weaker sections as women, STs and creation of Haryali committees that has decentralized the power as well. The expectations, with which the new Haryali watershed management programme was introduced, are now slowly being accomplished through its holistic programme. But poor knowledge of guidelines, along with power crisis, political interference and inadequate local knowledge are creating bottlenecks in the path of said developmental process. However, it can be safely argued that Haryali is a comprehensive programme, because it takes a long-term view and follows a total approach to development.

Hence, it can be concluded that the scheme has proved to be very useful and has benefited poor, beneficiaries like small farmers, ST's, etc.,. Despite few problems in the implementation of the scheme, Haryali Scheme has been successful in achieving its objectives to a greater extent.

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