



Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan

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Why in News

The Government of India has decided to launch a **rural public works scheme ‘Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan’** through video-conferencing from village **Telihar in Khagaria district of Bihar** on 20th June 2020.

Key Points

- **Beneficiaries:** The scheme will empower and provide livelihood opportunities to the **returnee migrant workers and rural citizens** who have returned to their home states due to the **Covid-19** induced **lockdown**.
- **Duration and Outlay:** This campaign will work in **mission mode for 125 days** with an outlay of **Rs. 50,000 crore**.
- **Coverage:** A total of **116 districts** across **six states**, namely **Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand and Odisha** (where maximum migrant workers have returned) have been chosen for the campaign.
 - These districts are estimated to **cover about 2/3 of such migrant workers**.
 - The chosen districts **include 27 Aspirational Districts**.
 - **Aspirational Districts** are those districts in India which are **affected by poor socio-economic indicators**. These are aspirational in the context, that improvement in these districts can lead to the overall improvement in human development in India. It is a **NITI Aayog’s Programme**.
- **Implementation:** It will involve **intensified and focused implementation of 25 different types of works** to **provide employment** to the migrant workers on one hand and **create infrastructure in the rural regions** of the country on the other hand.

The workers will help build gram panchayat bhawans and **anganwadi centres**, national highway works, railway works and water conservation projects, among others across six states.

- **Participants: 12 different Ministries/Departments**, namely, Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Road Transport and Highways, Mines, Drinking Water and Sanitation, Environment, Railways, etc. will be coordinating for the implementation of the scheme.
- **Connectivity:** The villages will join this programme through the **Common Service Centres (CSCs)** and **Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs)** maintaining the norms of **social distancing** in the wake of the **pandemic**.

Common Service Centres

- Common Services Centres are a strategic cornerstone of the **National e-Governance Plan (NeGP)**.
- It was approved in **May 2006** to introduce e-governance on a massive scale under the **National Common Minimum Programme**.
- **Objective:** To provide high quality and cost-effective video, voice and data content and services, in the areas of e-governance, education, health, telemedicine, entertainment as well as other private services.
- A **highlight** of the CSCs is that it **offers web-enabled e-governance services in rural areas**, including application forms, certificates and utility payments such as electricity, telephone and water bills.

Krishi Vigyan Kendras

- It is an integral part of the **National Agricultural Research System (NARS)**.
 - India has **one of the largest** national agricultural research systems in the world. It consists of **scientists, technical staff, administration support staff** and auxiliary staff.
 - Such a large number of research and other personnel are required because India is blessed with a **variety of agro-climatic conditions** and it **conducts research on all aspects of agriculture** to suit these diversified conditions.
- The first KVK was established in **1974 at Puducherry**.
- **Aim:** Assessment of location specific technology modules in agriculture and allied enterprises, through technology assessment, refinement and demonstrations.
- KVKs also produce quality technological products (seed, planting material, bio-agents, livestock) and make it available to farmers.
- The KVK scheme is **100% financed by the Government of India and funds are sanctioned** to Agricultural Universities, **Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)** institutes, related Government Departments and **Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)** working in Agriculture.
- These are crucial to fulfilling the target of **doubling farmers' income by 2022**.

Source: PIB