



Impact OF Improvement Initiative Schemes on fundamental rural additives of India

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ABSTRACT:

improvement of a kingdom cannot be determined only with the aid of the beyond and present trend of growing activities however aside it consists of the way of initiation on developmental programmers to maximum backward societies in the usa. As having forwarding fashion in the developing United States of America like India has many developmental programmers that planning to execute year by means of yr via the path of planning fee on allocation budgets. There are urban and rural areas that separate societies to be benefited by the commission. here, the observe specially focuses the developmental programmers for the welfare of Indian rural societies by the allocation of assets inside the price range list. There are numerous fundamental rural additives which are want to be enlighten via the authorities helps. moreover, this study categorized the developmental initiative schemes on physical and nonphysical category in rural a part of the u . s . . bodily class focuses fitness, nutrients and sanitation and nonphysical class certainly deals social additives like family, employment, schooling, monetary, shipping and strength. key phrases: Rural, Scheme, development, Programme, sources. In India, there are greater than 6 lakh villages located primarily based on distinct terrains inclusive of, undeniable, hilly, deserts, swamps, costal place, mountainous region, back water regions, tribal pockets, etc. The climatic conditions also differ from one place to some other in a exceptional volume. Rural development has taken as a global interest specifically the various developing international locations. it is very spark off to enhance for a country like India wherein majority of the populace which meant around 66.46 percentage of the people lives in rural areas according to the world bank collection of development signs in 2017[1] the existing approach for rural development in India specially points on poverty relief, higher livelihood possibilities, provision of primary facilities and infrastructure facilities through revolutionary programmers of wage and self-employment. The Ministry of Rural development in India is the apex body for frame and formulating policies, rules and acts implication to the development of the agricultural region. Agriculture, handicrafts, fisheries, poultry, and diary are the primary contributors in rural enterprise and financial system. After independence of India, the dominance of Indian authorities become targeted on the agricultural development in various current fields because there was no more contribution from advanced areas because of lack of simple requirements and was located that it avails in rural area with lack of awareness and concept about produce up and make contributions at some stage in all territory of kingdom. So, because the predominant additives of rural India which have been taken into consideration that possibilities holds, valuable and nation governments collectively began to enforce the rural region toward financial upgrades by using initiative diverse schemes and policies on sturdy components of human resources (human beings), Agriculture and infrastructure are consisting numerous departments itself. gift authorities additionally boosting rural area by introducing many schemes to stand up the usa's economic system stage to satisfy the global competition.

People improvement

■ bodily development health government promised in parliament that might open 3,000 clinical stores for the terrible within the subsequent 8 months, however no greater than a 10th of that quantity has opened during the last 8 years. The government has set March 2017 because the closing date for the new stores because of best 321 have opened since 2008. insufficient public healthcare and its expenses push approximately 39 million people lower back into poverty in India every year. Recent budgetary records, Rs 149 crore has been set apart for 2016-17 to set up the scientific shops nationwide and the IJLRET global journal of new research in Humanities and Social technology (IJLRHSS) volume 01 - difficulty 11, www.ijlrhss.com || PP. 49-fifty eight 50 | P a g e www.ijlrhss.com authorities intends to give each save one-time financial assistance of Rs 250,000, consisting of Rs one hundred,000 as drug treatments. greater than half of India's rural population uses non-public healthcare with excessive fee. India's poorer states have fitness indicators which are worse than many countries poorer than them, and India's healthcare spending is the bottom among BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) nations, as are its fitness indicators[2]

● Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) (2005) : that is an Indian authorities scheme released on 12 April 2005 via the top Minister of India. It targets to lowe the neo-natal and maternal deaths taking place inside the u . s . with the aid of promoting institutional delivery of toddlers. this is a safe motherhood intervention underneath the national Rural fitness project (NRHM). it's miles a a hundred% centrally subsidized scheme it integrates coins assistance with shipping and publish-delivery care[3]

- Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) (2008) : The scheme started out to sign up on April 1, 2008 and has been carried out in 25 states of India. The scheme targets to provide medical insurance insurance to the unrecognized zone people belonging to the BPL class and their family members shall be beneficiaries beneath this scheme. a total of 36 million households were enrolled as of February 2014. This permits them to receive up to ₹30,000 in step with circle of relatives per year in any of the empanelled hospitals for medical care. inside the Union budget for 2012-thirteen, the government made a total allocation of ₹1,096.7 crore towards RSBY[4]
- national Rural health task : This assignment (2005-12) seeks to provide effective healthcare to rural population throughout the united states with special cognizance on 18 states, which have vulnerable public fitness signs and vulnerable infrastructure. The mission aims at effective integration of health concerns with determinants of health like sanitation and hygiene, nutrition and secure ingesting water via a District Plan for health[5]
- Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram : This application became released in September 2009 with the aid of Union health Minister Gulam Nabi Azad. The goal of this system is to reduce the toddler Mortality price (IMR) from 55 to 30 through the year 2012 and reduce it zero in addition. IMR in India turned into 60 in 2003 and fifty five in 2007. the new programme will allow the paramedical staff to save new born infant and mom at diverse health facilities across the united states[6]
- Scheme for merchandising of Menstrual Hygiene amongst Adolescent ladies (10-19 years) in Rural India : The Ministry of health and own family Welfare has initiated a brand new scheme for the promoting of menstrual hygiene among adolescent girls within the age group of 10-19 years in rural regions. This programme geared toward making sure that adolescent women (10- 19 years) in rural areas have good enough understanding and records approximately menstrual hygiene and the usage of sanitary napkins. This scheme is being released in 152 districts across 20 States of us of a within the first phase

Nutrients

- noon Meal Scheme (2004) : The noon Meal Scheme is a college meal programme of the authorities of India designed to improve the nutritional reputation of faculty-age kids national. The programme materials unfastened lunches on operating days for kids in number one and top primary classes in authorities, authorities aided, neighborhood body, education guarantee Scheme, and alternate revolutionary education centers, Madras and Maqtabs supported below Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, and national toddler Labour challenge faculties run with the aid of the ministry of labour. The midday Meal Scheme is blanketed by means of the national meals safety Act, 2013[8]
- countrywide meals security challenge (NFSM): it's far a Centrally backed Scheme, 'countrywide food protection undertaking' (NFSM) has been launched in October 2007. The venture met with an awesome achievement and completed the centered extra manufacturing of rice, wheat and pulses. The challenge endured in the course of 12th five year Plan with new goals of additional manufacturing of food grains of 25 million tonnes of meals grains comprising of 10 million tonnes rice, eight million tonnes of wheat, 4 million tonnes of pulses and three million tones of coarse cereals via the cease of 12th five yr Plan [9]

Sanitation

- countrywide Rural consuming Water Programme (NRDWP)(2013) : This programme is a flagship programme with the goal of offering secure and good enough drinking water supply through hand pumps, piped water deliver etc. to all rural regions, families and folks. within the Union price range 2013-14, an quantity of Rs. 11000 crore has been made for NRDWP. goals of this programme is to provide forty liters in step with day as safe drinking water for people, 30 lpcd additional for livestock within the desert improvement Programme regions. One hand-pump or stand put up for each 250 humans, The water source ought to exist within 1.6 km in the plains and a hundred mtrs in an elevation of hilly areas [10]

● Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan :

earlier it known as general Sanitation marketing campaign (TSC). This assignment has been released within the complete rural India protecting approximately 607 Districts in 30 States and Uts. Provision of man or woman family Latrine (IHHL) for both below Poverty Line (BPL) and identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households within a Gram Panchayat (GP). priority can be given to Gram Panchayats having practical piped water supply and Provision of sanitation centers in authorities faculties and Anganwadis in authorities homes within these GPs. solid and Liquid Waste management (SLWM) for proposed and present Nirmal Grams. giant capacity builds of stake holders like Panchayati Raj institutions (PRIs), Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs) and area functionaries for sustainable sanitation. fundamental objectives of the NBA are, bring about an improvement inside the popular fine of life within the rural areas, accelerate sanitation coverage in rural regions to attain the imaginative and prescient of Nirmal Bharat with the aid of 2022 with all gram Panchayats in the usa accomplishing Nirmal status, encourage communities and Panchayati Raj establishments selling sustainable sanitation centers via consciousness advent and fitness education[11]

- Non-physical improvement Social (circle of relatives)
- credit score-cum-Subsidy Scheme for Rural Housing : There were a large wide variety of families in the rural areas and these households can not take gain of fully mortgage based totally on schemes provided by means of some of the housing finance institutions. The goal of this scheme for rural

housing is to facilitate creation of houses for rural households who have a few repayment potential. The scheme aims at removing shelterlessness from the agricultural vicinity of the u . s . a .[12]

- countrywide circle of relatives Welfare Programme : India released the country wide own family Welfare Programme in 1951 with the objective of "reducing the beginning charge to the quantity essential to stabilise the populace at a stage regular with the requirement of the country wide financial system. The family Welfare Programme in India is recognised as a priority area, and is being carried out as a a hundred% centrally sponsored programme[13]
- Saansad Gram Adarsh Yojana: this is a village improvement programme aimed to put in certain values inside the villages. under this scheme, each Member of Parliament will take the duty of growing physical and institutional infrastructure in 3 villages by way of 2019 of which one might be finished by way of 2016. Thereafter, five such Adarsh Grams (one in keeping with year) might be selected and developed via 2024[14]

Financial

- schooling for Rural financial Empowerment (TREE) Programme : This programme is designed to construct existing task and growing programmes to make those programmes extra powerful, and fill in gaps in which programmes are weak or do not exist. The challenge makes use of a systems method to become aware of rising and capability employment, profits technology and small enterprise possibilities and deliver training in sensible competencies and

Profits

- Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojna : This programme turned into launched in April, 1999 and it covers all of self employment such as enterprise of the negative into self help businesses, education, credit, era, infrastructure and marketing. The objective of SGSY is to provide sustainable earnings to the rural terrible. The programme objectives at establishing a massive number of micro-corporations within the rural areas, based upon the capacity of the rural poor. SGSY is a Centrally sponsored Scheme and funds shared by means of the primary and country Governments in the ratio of seventy five:25 respectively[16]
- Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (2007): it is a Social. protection Scheme for rural landless household released on 2d October, 2007. underneath this scheme the head of the own family or one earning member inside the own family is included. The top class of Rs.2 hundred/- per man or woman according to annum is shared equally by way of the relevant government and the kingdom government, so the insured individual has to pay no premium. The member ought to be covered age between 18 and fifty nine years. The advantages underneath this scheme are, On herbal dying – Rs. 30000, On death because of accident or on everlasting general incapacity due to twist of fate (lack of 2 eyes or 2 limbs) Rs. 75000, On partial everlasting disability due to accident (lack of one eye or one limb): Rs. 37500 and this fund is maintained by using LIC. under the AABY, a free add-on benefit within the form of scholarship to youngsters is also available[17]

Employment

- Jawahar Gram Samridhhi Yojna : The significance of rural infrastructure within the development of village economy is widely recognized. Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojna (JGSY) is designed to enhance the excellent of existence of the negative and it has been released on 1st April, 1999. The number one goal of the JGSY is the introduction of call for pushed network village infrastructure along with durable property at the village stage and property to allow the rural negative to boom sustained employment. The secondary goal is the technology of supplementary employment for the unemployed terrible inside the rural regions. The salary employment below the programme will be given to under Poverty Line(BPL) households. It was implemented as Centrally subsidized Scheme on price sharing basis between the Centre and the state inside the ratio of seventy five:25 respectively[18]
- Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (2001) : This scheme become released by means of the government of India to acquire gainful employment for the agricultural negative. The programme became carried out via the Panchayati Raj establishments. The programme is self-targeting in nature and goals to provide employment and food to humans in rural areas who lived beneath the poverty line. The scheme has unique provisions for ladies, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and parents of kids withdrawn from risky occupations. A finances of Rs. 10,000 crore has been allotted for the scheme and it consists of the provisions of fifty lakh tonnes of meals grains[19]
- national Rural Livelihood challenge (NRLM) (2011) : This scheme is focused on selling selfemployment and employer of rural negative. The idea behind this programme is to prepare the negative into SHG (Self help corporations) businesses and make them capable for self-employment. The center belief of national Rural Livelihood venture (NRLM) is that the bad have innate talents and a robust preference to come out of poverty. they're entrepreneurial, an vital coping mechanism to live to tell the tale beneath situations of poverty. The mission is to unleash their competencies to generate significant livelihoods and enable them to pop out of poverty[20]
- schooling Rural Youths for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) (1979) : This scheme changed into released in 1979 to provide technical abilities (education) to rural youths (among 18-35 years) living below the poverty line and makethem to seek employment in fields of agriculture, industry, services and commercial enterprise activ-ities. consistent with an

estimate, as much as 1995-ninety six, about lakh youths have been being skilled each 12 months and approximately 45 in line with cent have become selfemployed and 30 per cent got ordinary employment[21]

- meals for work Programme (FWP) (1977) : This programme become introduced in 1977 by means of the Janata government with the objective to offer employment to the underemployed village people at some point of the slack season. The wages paid to the workers have been in form of meals grains. The works undertaken were flood safety, preservation of current roads, production of latest link roads, improvement of irrigation facilities, construction of school buildings, clinical and health centers and Panchayat Ghars (network halls) and many others [22]
- countrywide Rural Employment Programme(NREP) (1980) : this is deliberate for developing extra employment possibilities in the rural regions with the help of surplus food grains. It become started in 1980 as a element of the 6th Plan (1980-85). This programme specially, for those rural people who largely trusted wage employment but had no source of earnings at some point of lean agricultural period. PRIs were actively worried in this programme. later on, this programme became merged with Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)[23]
- Rural Landless Employment guarantee Programme (RLEGP): special schemes have been formulated with the aid of a few states together with Maharashtra and Gujarat to offer increasing employment possibilities to rural people, particularly landless human beings. Maharashtra commenced the Employment guarantee Scheme (EGS) for the unemployed in rural areas. The Gujarat authorities's scheme furnished for unskilled jobs to the unemployed workers on unique initiatives. This scheme changed into later on merged into JRY in conjunction with NREP[24]
- Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY): This programme got here into life from April 1989 with the merger of the NREP and the RLEGP. beneath this scheme, it turned into anticipated to offer as a minimum one member of every negative family (BPL own family) an employment for fifty to 100 days in a 12 months at a work near his/her house. approximately 30 in line with cent of the jobs under this programme had been reserved for women. The scheme turned into carried out through Village Panchayats[25]
- top Minister's Rural improvement Fellowship : it is a short time period work opportunity for young women and guys who already possess a few level of academic or professional information. Fellows will be given for gaining professional revel in and based getting to know in rural development and poverty reduction with emphasis on growing analytical and trouble fixing talents. The length of Fellowship shall be years and shall consist of an orientation duration now not exceeding three months. the guys shall be entitled to a consolidated stipend bundle of Rs.50,000 (Rupees Fifty thousand simplest) according to month at some point of the orientation period and Rs.seventy five,000 in step with month (Rupees 75 Thousand most effective) for the duration of the primary yr and a ten% increment all through the second one year, challenge to the fellow's quality performance as determined via NRLP This package deal will be deemed to cover the fellow's honorarium, boarding and lodging costs[26] education
- Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (2004) : It turned into brought by the authorities of India in August 2004, then integrated in the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan software, to provide academic facilities for women belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, different Backward lessons, minority groups and households below the poverty line in Educationally Backward Blocks[27]
- countrywide digital Literacy mission : This scheme for rural India to cover round 6 crore additional families in the subsequent three years, details of the scheme can be spelt out one by one. virtual literacy can be defined as the understanding to address digital gadgets like computer systems, pill pcs and smartphones, and net utilization. "Finance Minister Arun Jaitley stated whilst saying Union finances 2016-17. We want to unfold virtual literacy in rural areas. Of the sixteen.eight crore rural families, as many as 12 crore households do not have computer systems and are unlikely to have digitally literate people,"[28]\Agricultural development
- Drought-susceptible areas Programme : The Drought prone regions Programme (DPAP) aims at mitigating the adverse outcomes of drought at the production of vegetation and farm animals and productiveness of land, water and human sources. DPAP is a human beings's programme with government assistance. there may be a unique association for preservation of assets and social audit by way of Panchayat Raj institutions. Allocation is to be shared similarly via the Centre and state govt. on seventy five:25 foundation. budget are immediately released to Zila Parishads or District RuralManage the spinned words as you want.. improvement groups (DRDAs) to sanction tasks and launch funds to Watershed Committees and assignment Implementation corporations[29]
- Gramin Bhandaran Yojana or Rural Godown Scheme(2014) : below this Scheme, government gives helps to an person, a employer, a farmer , nearby government, NGOs and various institutions, if they build or renovate rural godowns. authorities will provide 25% of the capital investment made in such a task. If the Godown is constructed or renovated with the aid of a woman farmer, the government support is 33.33% of the entire capital investment. objectives of this scheme are, introduction of scientific storage potential, discount of loss in quantity and pleasant, introduction of extra employment possibilities in rural regions, easy procurement of meals grains with the aid of FCI and different businesses, protection and upgradation of present garage capacity created through co-operatives with the help of NCDC, Encouraging private and co-operative quarter investment inside the advent of garage infrastructure within the important generating zones and the predominant intake zones within the us of a and discount in stress on existing storage facilities with public companies and co-operatives and reduction in pressure on the shipping machine in the postharvest length[30] Infrastructure improvement
- MP nearby location improvement Programme : It was launched in December 1993 as a principal region scheme to enable participants of Lok Sabha

and Rajya Sabha to execute the schemes of their choice. The basic goal of this programme is to facilitate immediate execution of small however regionally crucial schemes. The works completed under this scheme are creation of homes for faculties, hostels, libraries and shelter for antique and handicapped, construction of roads, culverts, bridges, public irrigation and public drainage centers and so forth. The government of India affords cent-percentage fund for this scheme. each MP has the selection to signify work to the tune of Rs. 2 crores in step with 12 months to be taken up in his or her constituency[31]

- DRDA administration : District Rural improvement agency (DRDA) has been added from 1st April, 1999 based totally at the tips of an inter-ministerial committee referred to as Shankar Committee. The goal of the scheme of DRDA (District Rural development employer) administration is to reinforce the DRDAs and to make them greater professional and powerful. underneath the scheme, DRDA is visualised as specialized agency able to handling anti-poverty programmes of the Ministry on the one hand and efficaciously relate these to the general efforts of poverty eradication inside the district on the other. The funding sample of the programme might be inside the ratio of seventy five:25 between the Centre and the States[32]
- national Rural internet and era project: the government will cognizance on putting in broadband in villages, sell neighborhood manufacturing of hardware and Indian software products. imparting extra possibilities for the generation corporations, the Minister proposed to installation a hundred clever towns and supplied a sum of Rs 500 crore for this cause[33]
- Provision of urban services to Rural areas (PURA): it's miles a method for rural improvement in India and concept become given by way of former president Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. It proposes that urban infrastructure and services to be furnished in rural hubs to create monetary possibilities out of doors of cities. physical connectivity by means of supplying roads, electronic connectivity by providing communique network, and expertise connectivity through setting up expert and Technical institutions will must be done in an integrated manner in order that financial connectivity will emanate. The Indian relevant government has been jogging pilot PURA packages in several states on the grounds that 2004 Transport
- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)(2000) : This is a nationwide plan in India to provide good all-weather road connectivity to unconnected villages. This Centrally Sponsored Scheme was introduced in 2000 by the Prime Minister Of India Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Shri Prabhjot Singh. The aim was to provide roads to all villages with apopulation of one thousand men and women and above by using 2003, with a populace of 500 folks and above through 2007, in hill states, tribal and wasteland location villages with a populace of 500 folks and above by using 2003, in hill states, tribal and wilderness place villages with a population of 250 individuals and above by means of 2007. it's miles absolutely funded by the principal government. however currently it's miles introduced that it will be funded with the aid of both centre and states in 60:40 ratio, on the grounds that 14 th finance commission recommendation for extra devolution of tax pool to states[35]

power

- Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana(2015) : This scheme designed to provide continuous electricity deliver to rural India. The authorities plans to invest ₹756 billion for rural electrification underneath this scheme. The scheme will replace the present Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY). It affords blessings to all villages and families shall be electrified, increase in agriculture yield, business of Small and household establishments shall develop ensuing in new avenues for employment, development in fitness, training, Banking (ATM) offerings, development in accessibility to radio, cellphone, tv, internet and cell and many others., Betterment in social protection because of availability of strength, Accessibility of energy to faculties, panchayats, hospitals and police stations and so forth., Rural areas shall get extended possibilities for comprehensive improvement [36]
- Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) : This scheme became launched in April 2005 and to provide power to all un-electrified villages and rural households within the whole country. The scheme was implemented thru the agricultural electrified cooperation (REC) which was specified the Nodal corporation of the Ministry of power[37]
- national Rural Electrification policy (2006) : It become initiated in 2006 and focused to provide energy to all families through the year 2009 with affordable rates on 1 unit in step with family in step with day as a benefit through 2012. It have to be contributed by means of the Gram Panchayat certifying that fundamental infrastructure energy has been supplied to numerous regions and schools, Panchayat workplace, fitness facilities and community facilities and so on. The range of households had electrified at 10 percent amongst overall village households[38]
- Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) : This scheme was brought and carried out by means of our Honorable top Minister Narendra Modi because of lack of primary resources and harmfulness a few of the users that created in Ballia district of Utter pradesh under his inspection. this is country wide Democratic Alliance (NDA) authorities scheme calling inside the call of 'Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana' and it aims to offer 5 crore loose cooking LPG connection to the people residing below under Poverty Line (BPL) within subsequent three years until 2019. This contributes as economic supply of Rs. 1600 to every circle of relatives (BPL) by way of the assessment in their repute undertaken by state governments and the Union Territories through the Socio-economic Caste Census of 2011. government is targeting by way of this scheme to enhance the economic level of the negative at the side of ladies empowerment and extending fitness efficiency to them. because of this scheme, many rural human beings who have been the usage of harmful electricity for cooking will be benefited like clever, the human beings from city and semi-city who consumes LPG as cooking energy. The aim of the scheme is to offer green cooking energy for the humans residing underneath BPLBanking

- integrated Rural development software (IRDP): First added in 1978-seventy nine, IRDP has supplied help to rural areas in the shape of subsidy and bank credit for effective employment possibilities through successive plan periods. In the end, training of rural adolescents for Self Employment (TRYSEM), development of women and children in Rural areas (DWCRA), delivery of advanced tool Kits to Rural Artisans (SITRA) and Ganga Kalyan Yojana (GKY) have been brought as sub-applications of IRDP to take care of the specific needs of the agricultural populace[40]
- Village Grain bank scheme(2004) : it is being implemented for the reason that November 2004 by the department of food & Public Distribution. The scheme targets to assist marginalised food insecure families who do not have enough resources to buy rations at some point of lean season or natural calamities. Such households in need of meals grains that can be borrowed from the village grain banks set up within their villages to be sooner or later returned to the bank. Meals grains are loaned to BPL households on the rate of 1 quintal in keeping with own family under village grain bank scheme. Thus far (January 2013), the authorities have sanctioned 21,751 village grain banks in 20 states so far to provide safeguard towards hunger throughout the duration of lean season or natural calamities[41]

conclusion

The authorities' initiative policies and programmes are generally targeting the development of rural or backward regions of the U.S.A. but, diverse components of rural regions additionally broaden by means of the effect of this. As an instance, policy provisions to the agricultural human beings has targets additionally the kid, kids, girls, employers and antique elderly people of the region. For this reason, economically, earnings and employment are the effective tools for the rural financial system development. Above cited schemes are typically objectives the agricultural development in the direction of monetary improvement of the state but certainly it booting each interrelated additives of rural location.