



Role of rural development programmes in India: A conceptual study

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Abstract

As we all know that India lives rural. As per the census survey 2011, the population of the rural sector was 67%, and the urban sector was 33%. So the development of the pastoral industry became a necessity. Rural development enhances people's living standards and well-being in rural areas, which are generally remote and sparsely inhabited. From the independence and till now, several rural development programmes have been executed. These programmes help in increasing the growth of the rural sector.

The study is focused on understanding and analysing the role of rural development programmes. In this study, the analysis of programmes like Narega, Green Revolution etc., has been executed. An attempt has also been made to determine their impact on employment and other factors.

The study found that rural development programmes help increase employment and the standard of living and also further help in increasing the per capita income of rural people.

Keywords: rural development, conceptual study

Introduction

A rural area is a wide swath of land with few houses or other structures and few people. The population density in rural areas is relatively low. A city, or urban region, is home to many people. Although there is a low population in rural areas with agri as their primary source of income, the living room is still separated.

In India, rural areas are referred to as the 'countryside' or a 'village.' The population density is extremely low. Agriculture, along with fishing and ceramics, is the primary source of income in rural communities.

The effort to unearth the faithful India of the countryside is still ongoing. Rural India is now defined by almost every economic organisation. Here are some examples of definitions: A town with a maximum population of 15,000 people is considered rural by the Planning Commission. The panchayat makes all decisions in these regions. In the panchayat, there are five people.

Definition and need of rural development

Improving people's living standards and well-being in rural locations accounts for rural development. Rural development has traditionally centred on the extraction of land-intensive natural resources such as land and forestry. Urbanization, on the other hand, have altered the character of rural communities. The need for hours to make a dynamic approach to development, rather than focusing solely on agricultural or resource-based companies, has resulted in a greater focus on a broader range of development goals. Education, entrepreneurship, physical infrastructure, and infrastructural facilities are essential in improving rural areas. The emphasis on locally produced economic development techniques is another rustic development feature. Rural regions differ significantly from one another, in contrast to urban areas, which have numerous commonalities.

Need for rural development

Villages in India, their growing significance to the nation India is a country of villages, 67% of the population lives in about 638,000 villages. The government is expected to overtake China as the World's most populous by 2025. As the significant population resides in rural areas, the need for rural development appeals to the nations in every aspect. The growth in rural areas will aid the rapid development of the country.

Objectives of the Rural Development

1. To increase employment
2. To increase the standard of living.
3. To increase per capita income.
4. To make the rural people technical.
5. To encourage entrepreneurship in them.

Objectives of the Study

- To study different rural development programmes.
- To study the role of rural development programmes.

- To analyse the performance of rural development programmes.

Research Design

The paper studies the role of rural development programmes. The study is exploratory- cum- descriptive. In the study, secondary data were used. The secondary data were collected from websites and research reports. The geographical scope of research is in India.

Ministry of rural development

1. Department of Rural Development
2. Department of Land Resource.

The Ministry's aim and mission are to promote rural India's long-term, inclusive growth through a multi-pronged approach to poverty eradication, including improving livelihood options, providing a social security net, and constructing growth infrastructure. This is projected to improve life in rural India and redress developmental imbalances while reaching out to the most marginalised members of society. Budget Allocation by Central Government

Table 1

S.No.	YEAR	TOTAL BUDGET	TRANSFER TO STATE & U.T.	BUDGET FOR RURAL SECTOR
01	2009 - 2010	₹10,20,838 crore	₹3,01,030 crore	₹24,106 crore
02	2010 – 2011	₹11,08,749 crore	₹3,78,687 crore +	₹24,928 crore +
03	2011 – 2012	₹12,57,729 crore	₹4,25,649 crore +	₹25,391 crore +
04	2012 – 2013	₹14,90,925 crore	₹4,70,686 crore +	₹21,965 crore -
05	2013 – 2014	₹16,65,297 crore	₹5,15,301 crore +	₹24,334 crore+
06	2014 – 2015	₹17,94,892 crore	₹6,68,237 crore +	₹27,106 crore +
07	2015 – 2016	₹17,77,477 crore	₹8,21,520 crore +	₹28,984 crore +
08	2016 – 2017	₹19,78,060 crore	₹9,21,201 crore +	₹34,226 crore +
09	2017 – 2018	₹21,46,735 crore	₹11,15,877 crore +	₹39,041 crore +
10	2018 – 2019	₹24,42,213 crore	₹12,69,435 crore +	₹45,609 crore +

Mnrega

Country: India

Launched: 2 Feb 2006

Introducer: Raghuvansh Prasad Singh

Since the scheme's implementation, more than 3 lakh crore has been spent. Out of this, 71 per cent has been spent on wage payments to workers. According to reports, the share of Scheduled Caste (SC) workers has steadily been around 20%, while the percentage of Scheduled Tribe (ST) workers seems to have been about 17%. Women's involvement has risen to 57%, far exceeding the mandatory obligation of 33%.

The following are some crucial facts about MGNREGA:

- Mid-day Meal Scheme serves 105 million people, making it the most extensive school- feeding programme in the world.
- Highest budget allocation: From 48220 to 55167

96% of wages are directly into the account, while in 2013-14, it was 37%

Criticism

One of the most common criticisms of the MNREGA is that a large portion of the money allocated by the government is syphoned off by intermediaries, leaving many MGNREGA workers with unpaid salaries or wages that are less than minimum wage. Most people who worked under the MGNREGA in Mahuadand, Jharkhand, were not paid, while others were paid less than the statutory amount or were given 5 kg of rice instead by private contractors.

Gram Panchayat Development Plan Campaign

Based on their resources, Gram Panchayats have been tasked with developing a plan for economic development and social justice. The GPDP planning process must be comprehensive and participative, fully converging with

the Schemes of all relevant Central Ministries / Functional Areas related to the 29 areas included in the Constitution's Eleventh Schedule. The People's Plan Campaign commences from 2nd October to 31st December 2018 to prepare GPDP for 2019-20. The programme launched under "Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas" would be a rigorous and systematic exercise for Gram Sabha planning through collaboration between Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and pertinent State Line Departments.

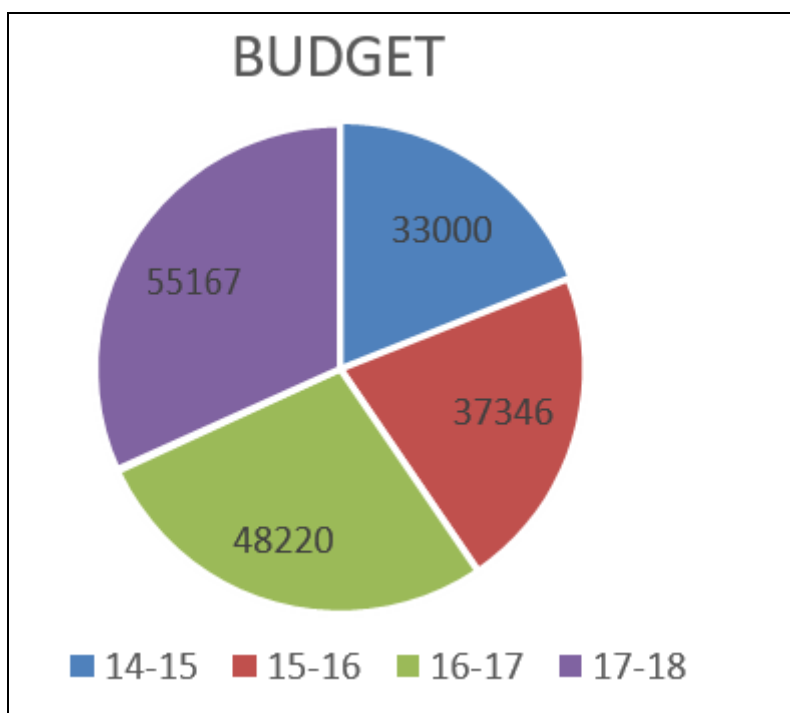


Fig 1

Achievements

- 7446 Nodal officers appointed
- 334899 facilitators appointed
- 255663 GP with the facilitator. CRITICISM
- Gram panchayat may become dominant.
- There may be more corruption.

Mission Antyodaya

It focuses on "Poverty Free India by 2022" Human Development, Social Development, ecological development, and economic development that focuses on transforming lives and livelihoods.

Table 2

State Name	GPs Complet ed	Villages Completed	GPs In Progress	Villages In Progress
All India	245997	574337	5913	43851

5000 clusters comprising 50000-gram panchayat

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana Gramin

Housing for All BY 2022

- Who launches: Prime Minister Sh. Narendra Modi
- When: 20 November 2016
- Target: 1cr. Pucca houses by 2019.
- Target has already achieved 1, 53, and 00,000 houses have been constructed.
- Direct benefit transfer.
- Facilities in houses include toilet, LPG Connection, and Electricity connection.

The unit assistance has been increased from Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 1.20 lakh in plain and from Rs75 000 to Rs 1.30 lakh in hilly states, difficult areas and IAP districts. The beneficiary is entitled to 90.95 people on the days of unskilled labour from MGNREGS.

- The cost of unit assistance is to be shared between Central and State governments in the ratio of 60:40 in plain areas and 90:10 for North Eastern and the Himalayan States.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana**Improving Roads Improves Lives**

- Who launches: Former Prime Minister Lt. Sh. Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- When: 25 Dec. 2000.
- Target: All weather road connectivity to unconnected villages.
- Of 178,000 (1.7 lakh) habitations with a population above 500 in the plains and above 250 in the hilly areas planned to be connected by an all-weather road.
- 82% were already connected by December 2017, and work-in-progress on the remaining 47,000 habitations was on track for completion by March 2019.
- The average speed of road construction under the PMGSY was 98.5 kilometres per day from 2004 to 2014; it rose to 130 km per day in fy2016-17.
- The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) program has attempted to increase the green cover near the roads. This is through the planting of tree saplings, including the planting of fruit-bearing tree saplings. Varying levels of success have emerged from these attempts.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

- Vision: Transform rural poor youth into an economically independent and globally relevant workforce.
- Focus on wage employment.
- When started: 25th December 2014
- DDU-GKY is a programme focusing on rural youth aged 15 to 35 who come from low- income homes. It plays a vital role in assisting the government's social and economic goals as part of the Skill India campaign.
- Over 180 million, or 69% of the country's youth population between 18 and 34, live in rural areas.
- Of these, the bottom of the pyramid youth from low-income families with no or marginal employment number about 55 million.
- In 28 states, 726 training centres, 381 job roles, and 38 sectors.
- 5.74lakhs trained, and 3.50 lakhs have been placed.
- 12 champion employers and five government agencies are in partnership.
- 2.3 lakhs, women trained, 1.76 SCs, 84000 ST, 1500 PWD prepared so far.
- Biometric attendance system for transparency.
- 1.76 candidates have been registered through Kaushal panjee mobile app.

RSETIs (Rural Self Employment Training Institutes)**Powering Rural Entrepreneurship**

- Works under the management of Banks, GOI, and respective state governments.
- 28 states, 566 districts.
- 17 lakhs candidates trained and around 12.65 lakhs has been steered.
- Five 5 lakhs got credit linkage from banks for setting up their own business, and around 60000 got from PM MUDRA scheme.
- Biometric system necessary.

Pradhan Mantri KisanSammanNidhi (PM-KISAN)

Scheme, seeking to provide income support to all small and Marginal landholder farmers' families with cultivable land holding up to 2 hectares across the country, by way of payment of Rs.6000/- per year, subject to specific exclusions, has been launched by the Humble Prime Minister on the 24th February 2019. The amount is being released in three 4-monthly instalments of Rs.2000 /- each over the year, to be credited into the bank accounts of the beneficiaries held in destination banks through Direct Benefit Transfer mode. More than Rs.2000 crores has already been released to more than one crore farmers' families across the country in the first lot of 1st instalment. Further releases for the 1st instalment to the remaining beneficiaries are being made.

The 2nd instalment under the scheme would be admissible after the 1st of April 2019. In this connection, it is stated that the Union Cabinet, while approving the plan on 1.2.2019, made Aadhaar seeding of the beneficiaries' data compulsory for releasing the 2nd instalment. However, getting 100% Aadhaar seeding to release funds for the 2nd instalment would be difficult, as efficient seeding of beneficiaries' details with Aadhaar requires biometric authentication. Demographic seeding will result in significant scale rejection as the spellings of names have to be precisely the same. Non-seeding of beneficiaries' details with Aadhaar numbers will delay the release of the 2nd instalment as it is due on 1st April 2019 and will cause discontent among the farmers. Therefore, this condition has been relaxed. The state will remain applicable for the release of the 3rd instalment onwards. However, the Aadhaar number shall be compulsory to release the 2nd instalment. The Government will take adequate measures to validate the data before payment is made.

PMKSY (Prime Minister Krishi Sinchayee Yojana)**Har Khet Ko Pani**

India's government is committed to high -priority water conservation and management.

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, approved Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) in its meeting on 1st July 2015.

By MoWR, RD & GR

- Creation of new water sources through Minor Irrigation (both surface and groundwater)
- Repair, restoration and renovation of water bodies; strengthening carrying capacity of traditional water sources, construction of rainwater harvesting structures (Jal Sanchay);
- Command area development, strengthening and creation of distribution network from source to the farm;
- Improvement in water management and distribution system for water bodies to take advantage of the available source, which is not tapped to its total capacity (deriving benefits from low-hanging fruits). At least 10% of the command area will be covered under micro/precision irrigation.
- Diversion of water from the source of the different locations where it is plenty to nearby water-scarce areas, lift irrigation from water bodies/rivers at lower elevation to supplement requirements beyond IWMP and MGNREGS irrespective of irrigation command.
- Creation and rejuvenation of traditional water storage systems like Jal Mandir (Gujarat); Khatri, Kuhl (H.P.); Zabo (Nagaland); Eri, Ooranis (T.N.); Dongs (Assam); Katas, Bandhas (Odisha and M.P.) etc. at feasible locations.

Conclusion

- In a study of rural development programmes, some factors play a crucial role in rural development:
- **Electricity:** Before 2014, there were lakhs of villages which do not have the reach to electricity as today, all the towns of the country are electrified, which is remarkable work by our honourable prime minister.
- **House:** we know that three things play an essential role in our basic needs .housing is one of them. The PMAYG government made pucca houses for the country's needy people through the scheme. With this scheme, the government did their target before time. And is another remarkable work done by our government.
- **Connectivity:** Connectivity is another factor that plays a vital role in rural development. Today the govt. It is making the roads at a speed of 134kms per day. And after 2013-14, approximately 2 lakhs roads were built.
- **Irrigation**
- **Health**
- **Employment:** employment plays a vital role in developing the rural sector. With the DDU- GKY and RSTIEs scheme, the government can provide jobs and develop entrepreneurship in the rural youth.

Suggestions

- 24*7 Electricity should be started.
- Roads should be made properly.
- Many needy people are still living on roadsides.
- There is still unemployment in the rural sector necessary. Measures should be taken to solve this issue.
- Social awareness should be started.

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