

Developmental schemes to strengthen the rural arena in India

Dr. Pratima Suryawanshi

Assistant General Manager, Dept. of HR and Administration, Kay Bee Exports, India

***Corresponding Author: Pratima Suryawanshi**

Email: pratima.ss13@gmail.com

Abstract

For India, Rural improvement has been a basic piece of rural financial advancement. Provincial improvement can at no time in the future be related to insignificant increment in Gross National Product or even per capita national income. An expanded wage ought to be conveyed in order to bring about critical decrease of disparities of salary and riches. Each provincial family ought to have its sensible offer in the era of GNP and sharing expanded per capita pay. In this paper, researcher reviews broadly Government's initiatives through government schemes and programs to accelerate the process of rural development from the period of 1995 to 2017 respectively and design strategies for rural development. All schemes are aimed to reduce the gap between rural and urban people which would help reduce imbalances and speed up the development process.

Keywords: Rural development, Government Schemes, Programs, inclusive growth, Capacity building.

Introduction

India is prevalently an agrarian nation with 72 percent of its populace living in more than five lakh villages. Agriculture is the transcendent job occupation and the rustic populace to a great extent comprises of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, artisans and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. A vast piece of this rural populace (more than 200 million) is as yet living beneath the destitution line and is the focus of rural improvement programs. From the pre-independence time of Mahatma Gandhi, each administration after the Independence of the nation in 1947 has conferred itself to rural development. In India, out of aggregate populace of 121 crores, 83.3 crores live in rustic ranges (Census of India, 2011). Accordingly, about 70 for every penny of the India's populace lives in provincial ranges. These provincial populaces can be portrayed by mass neediness, low levels of education and pay, abnormal state of unemployment, and poor nourishment and wellbeing status. Keeping in mind the end goal to handle these particular issues, various rustic advancement projects are being executed to make open doors for development of the personal satisfaction of these provincial individuals. The expression "rustic advancement" is the general advancement of Rural zones to enhance the personal satisfaction of provincial individuals. Furthermore, it is a procedure prompting supportable change in the personal satisfaction of rustic individuals particularly poor people (Ramesh, 2012).

Rural

As per the Webster's dictionary rural means "open land" and according to the United States census rural includes all persons living outside urban area and who live on farm. Agriculture is generally the main occupation in rural areas.

Development

It refers to growth, evolution, and stage of inducement or progress. The major objectives of the rural development programs are:

1. To achieve enhanced production & productivity in the rural areas.
2. To bring about a greater socio-economic equity.
3. To bring about a spatial balance in social and economic development.
4. To bring about improvement in the ecological environment.
5. To develop broad based community participation in the process of rural development.

Objective of the study

1. To know the concept of Rural Development in India.
2. To design effective strategy for Rural Development.
3. To understand major rural development schemes like MGNREGA, Bharat Nirman.

Research Methodology

The review concentrates on broad investigation of Secondary information gathered from different books, National and worldwide Journals, government reports, productions from different sites which concentrated on different parts of advanced education in rural development. This paper is based on secondary data collected to study the rural development and its chronological progress in India

Government Schemes and Programmes

Indira Awaas Yojana [1995]

IAY is a leader plan of the Ministry of Rural Development to give houses to the poor in the rustic zones. The goal of the Indira Awaas Yojana is to help development/upgradation of abiding units of members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, liberated fortified workers, minorities in the beneath destitution line and other underneath neediness line non-SC/ST provincial families by giving them a single amount monetary help.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana [2000]

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched on 25th December 2000 as a completely funded Centrally

Sponsored Scheme to give all climate street availability in provincial regions of the nation. The program imagines interfacing all homes with a populace of 500 people or more in the plain ranges and 250 people or more in slope States, the tribal and the leave zones. As per most recent figures made accessible by the State Governments under a review to distinguish Core Network as a major aspect of the PMGSY program, around 1.67 lakh Unconnected Habitations are qualified for scope under the program. This includes development of around 3.71 lakh km. of streets for New Connectivity and 3.68 lakh km. under upgradation.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act [2005]

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, (MNREGA) was told on September 7, 2005. The goal of the Act is to upgrade vocation security in rustic territories by giving no less than 100 days of ensured wage work in a money related year to each family unit whose grown-up individuals volunteer to do incompetent manual work.

National Social Assistance Program [1995]

The National Social Assistance Program (NSAP) then included National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS). These projects were implied for giving social help advantage to the matured, the BPL family units on account of death of the essential provider and for maternity. These projects were expected to guarantee least national benchmarks notwithstanding the advantages that the States were then giving or would give in future.

Accordingly, by and by NSAP now contains the accompanying five plans:-

1. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)
2. Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)
3. Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)
4. National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)
5. Annapurna

PURA [2004-05]

PURA expects to accomplish a comprehensive and quickened advancement of conservative ranges around a potential development focus in a gram panchayat (or a gathering of gram panchayats) by giving occupation openings and urban amenities to enhance the personal satisfaction in provincial regions. It perceives the quick development capability of provincial India if upgraded network and foundation are given. The Rural populace would then be engaged and empowered to make openings and occupations for themselves on a supportable and developing premise.

Aajeevika Skills [2009]

Its starting points in the 'Special Projects' segment of the Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY). Other than decreasing neediness, it rides on the expectations and goals for a superior personal satisfaction in expansive areas of the rustic poor. Aajeevika Skills intends to ability Rural youth who are poor and furnish them with occupations having customary month to month compensation at or over the base wages. Skilling and position under Aajeevika Skills includes particular strides:

1. Awareness building within the community on the opportunities.
2. Identifying rural youth who are poor
3. Mobilising rural youth who are interested. iv. Counselling of youth and parents.
4. Selection based on aptitude.
5. Imparting knowledge industry linked skills and attitude that enhance employability.

Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana [2001] Giving extra wage employment and food security, alongside creation of durable community assets in rural areas.

Watershed Development (Revised – 2001)

The Watershed approach has ordinarily gone for treating corrupted terrains with the assistance of ease and privately got to advancements, for example, in-situ soil and dampness protection measures, afforestation and so forth and through a participatory approach that tries to secure close inclusion of the client groups. The wide target was the advancement of the general monetary improvement and change of the financial states of the asset poor segments of individuals possessing the program regions. Many undertakings composed inside this approach were, at various purposes of time, taken up by the Government of India. The Drought Prone Areas Program (DPAP) and the Desert Development Program (DDP) were brought into the watershed mode in 1987.

The Integrated Wasteland Development Program (IWDP) propelled in 1989 under the aegis of the National Wasteland Development Board likewise gone for the improvement of badlands on watershed premise. The concentration of these projects has, with the approach of the Department of Land Resources (DoLR) moved to the improvement of the feasibility and nature of Rural work emotionally supportive networks.

Hariyali [2003]

New ventures under the zone improvement programs should be actualized as per the Guidelines for Hariyali with impact from 1.4.2003. the fundamental destinations are: Objectives Harvesting each drop of water for reasons for water system, estates including agriculture, field advancement, fisheries and so forth to make manageable wellsprings of wage for the village group and in addition for drinking water supplies. Guaranteeing general improvement of provincial territories through the Gram Panchayats and making customary wellsprings of pay for the Panchayats from water collecting and administration.

National Horticulture Mission [2005]

To advance all encompassing development of the agriculture division through territory based territorially separated methodologies, the National Horticulture Mission (NHM) was propelled in the nation, amid the Xth Plan with impact from 2005-06. The plan has upgraded agriculture generation, enhanced nourishing security and salary support to homestead families and others; has set up merging and cooperative energy among different on-going and arranged projects for cultivation improvement. The plan has likewise helped in creating work for talented and incompetent people, particularly unemployed youth.

Support to State Extension Programs for Extension Reforms [2005]

The plan was launched in May, 2005 with a target to support State Governments endeavors to renew their extension system. The plan advances a decentralized farmer-driven and rancher responsible extension system through another institutional course of action for technology spread as Agriculture.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana [2007]

To give advantages to the rancher group, the Ministry of Agriculture has propelled the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) amid the Financial Year 2007-08 to urge the States to contribute more towards horticulture and partnered divisions in order to achieve 4% yearly development. This would help in increasing the generation and profitability. The Ministry has envisaged an expense of Rs.25,000/- crore for the 12th Five Year Plan. The plan requires the States to get ready District and State Agriculture Plans for creation of such foundation, which are basic to catalyse the current creation situation for achieving higher generation. The plan gives adequate flexibility and self-rule to the State Governments in choice, arranging and execution of project under this new lead consortia.

National Food Security Mission [2007]

Understanding the significance of nourishment security, the National Development Council in its 53rd meeting held on 29th May, 2007 received a determination to launch Food Security Mission involving rice, wheat and pulses to expand the creation of rice by 10 million tons, wheat by 8 million tons and pulses by 2 million tons before the finish of Eleventh Plan. Accordingly National Food Security Mission has been launched since Rabi 2007 with a budgetary cost of Rs. 4882 crore (Eleventh arrangement period).

Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran pariyojana [2009]

To enhance the present status of ladies in Agriculture, and to improve the open doors for here empowerment, Government of India has announced "Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran

Pariyojana" (MKSP), as a sub part of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) and chosen to offer help to the tune of Rs. 100 crore amid 2010-11 spending plan. The primary target of the MKSP is to engage women in horticulture by making orderly ventures to enhance their

investment and efficiency, as also create and manage farming based employments of rural ladies.

Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) [2010]

It goes for 'ghetto free' India in next five years. It is for urban zones. Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA, launched on second February, 2006) The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) 2005 imagines securing the occupation of individuals in Rural ranges by ensuring 100 days of work in a money related year to a provincial family unit.

The principle arrangements of the Act are

1. Employment to be given inside 15 days of application for work.
2. If business is not given inside 15 days
3. Day by day unemployment stipend in real money must be paid.
4. Employment inside 5 km range, else additional wages to be paid.
5. At least 33% recipients must be ladies. eGram Sabha will suggest works.
6. Gram Panchayat to execute at least half of works.
7. PRIs have a foremost part in arranging and execution.
8. Grievance redressal instrument to be set up for guaranteeing a responsive execution.

Pradhan Mantri Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana [2014]

Propelled on eleventh October 2014)- Each MP to create three towns by 2019.

Indradhanush Scheme [2014]

Mission Indradhanush was propelled by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India on December 25, 2014. The Mission Indradhanush, portraying seven shades of the rainbow, plans to cover every one of those youngsters by 2020 who are either unvaccinated, or are mostly immunized against seven antibody preventable ailments which incorporate diphtheria, whooping cough, lockjaw, polio, tuberculosis, measles and hepatitis B

Soil Health Card Scheme [2015]

Soil Health Card Scheme is a plan propelled by

1. The Government of India in February 2015.
2. Under the plan, the administration arrangements to issue soil cards to ranchers which will convey edit insightful suggestions of supplements and manures required for the individual homesteads to help agriculturists to enhance efficiency through wise utilization of data sources.
3. All soil tests are to be tried in different soil testing labs the nation over.
4. Thereafter the specialists will break down the quality and shortcomings of the dirt and propose measures to manage it.
5. The result and recommendation will be shown likely.
6. The government arrangements to issue the cards to 14 crore agriculturists

Shyama Prasad Mukherji urban Mission

The Mission goes for advancement of provincial development groups which have inert potential for development, in all States and UTs, which would trigger general improvement in the district. These bunches would be produced by provisioning of monetary exercises, creating abilities and nearby enterprise and giving framework comforts. The Rurban Mission will along these lines build up a bunch of Smart Villages.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojna [2015]

It is a Government of India Project to connect with provincial youth uniquely BPL and SC/ST fragment of

populace, in profitable work through aptitude preparing programs.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana [2015]

It is a Government of India program gone for giving 24x7 continuous power supply to all homes in Rural India

Gram Uday Se Bharat UdayAbhiyan [2016]

The 'Gram Uday Se Bharat Uday Abhiyan' started on April 14 from Mhow in Madhya Pradesh, on the event of 125th birth commemoration of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

Statistical Data of Major Rural Development Schemes in India**MGNREGA –Implementation and its output****Table 1:** Implementation report under MGNREGA

Year	Cumulative number of households issued jobcards	No. of households who have demanded employment	No. of households provided employment	Person days In Lakhs					Average Person days per Household	Number of Households who availed 100 days of Employment
				Total	SCs	STs	Others	Women		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2006-07	37850390	21188894	21016099	9051	2295	3299	3457	3679
2007-08	64740595	34326563	33909132	14368	3942	4206	6220	6109
2008-09	100145950	45516341	45112792	21632	6336	5502	9795	10357	48	6521268
2009-10	112548976	52920154	52585999	28359	8645	5874	13840	13640	54	7083663
2010-11	119824434	55756087	54947068	25715	7876	5362	12478	12274	47	5561812
2011-12	125025265	51128994	50645132	21876	4847	4092	12938	10527	43	4166070
2012-13	166991184	41965919	41570020	14066	3142	2214	8710	7474	34	1365649
2013-14	218743901	51752717	47562524	21766	4926	3722	13118	11515	46	4578683
2014-15*		42438376	36009444	12125	2751	2018	7357	6732	34	1004180
Source: Ministry of Rural Development, Annual Report 2013-14										
* during Financial Year 2014-15 but till 31.12.2014										

From above table, following interpretations can be made

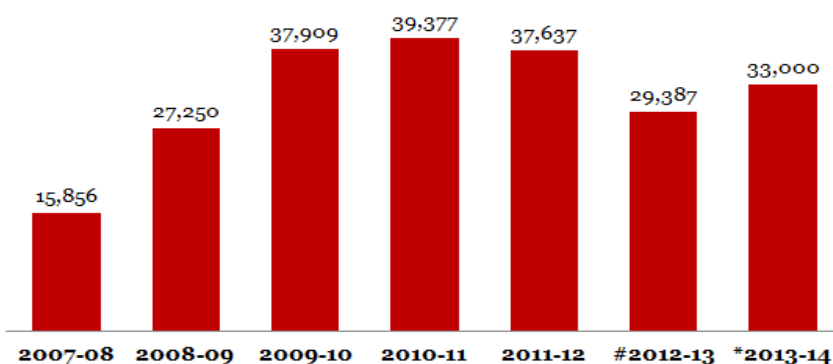
1. MNREGA scheme started in year 2006-07.
2. Average 44 person days per households.
3. Around 3.6 crore households were provided employment.
4. It is a demand-driven programme where provision of work is triggered by the demand for work by wage-seekers.
5. This scheme provides greater relief to marginalized groups in society like SC/ST and Woman.

Table 2: Physical outcomes under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA

Year	Total Works Taken up	Work (Assests) completed										% Age of Works Completed	
		Rural Connectivity	Flood Control and Protection	Water Conservation and Water Harvesting	Drought Proofing	Micro Irrigation Works	Provision of Irrigation facility to Land Owned by	Renovation of Traditional Water bodies	Land Development	Any Other activity Approved by MRD	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra		Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2008-09	2774660	225067	62554	248167	75443	66173	238088	92519	189517	16639	NA	1214167	43.8
2009-10	4617032	355022	95954	629833	115885	151655	360831	162762	342465	45075	NA	2259482	48.9
2010-11	5098990	458777	111054	537848	142963	232384	408582	236166	425494	35431	1723	2590422	50.8
2011-12	8076599	617947	144138	632135	201913	259670	301715	135268	339711	119722	3515	2755734	34.1
2012-13	10161798	389554	88718	398248	160441	136294	221978	150564	274674	117562	3059	1941092	19.1
2013-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Rural Development

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act Expenditures, 2007-2014



Figures in Rs cr, #2012-13: Revised Estimates, *2013-14: Budget Estimates
Source: nrega.nic.in & Union Budget

Fig. 1

From above table and figure, the expenditure on MNREGA seems to be rising from 2007-08 to 2010-11, but it was reduced from 2011-12 to 2013-14, the percentage of works completed was also increased during 2008-09 to 2011-12, then it was reduced from 50.8% to 19.1 % in year 2012-13.

The schemes outcomes are

1. Improvement in Rural road connectivity
2. Improvements in water conservation and water harvesting
3. Avoidance of draught
4. Rise in ground water level and irrigation

Bharat Nirman scheme- Implementation and its output

Table 3: Physical progress of rural roads under Bharat Nirman

Year	New Connectivity				Upgradation	
	Habitations covered during the year (in number)	Habitations covered upto the end of year (in number)	Road constructed during the year (in KM)	Road constructed upto the end of year (in KM)	Road upgraded during the year (in KM)	Road upgraded upto the year (in KM)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2005-06	5210	5102	18054	18054	3898	3898
2006-07	8251	13353	21423	39477	44307	48205
2007-08	7040	20393	21902	61379	58145	106350
2008-09	10760	31153	24026	85405	48669	155019
2009-10	4172	35325	20752	106157	42438	197456
2010-11	4627	39952	19391	125548	24138	221595
2011-12	4137	44089	15548	141096	14309	235903
2012-13	4690	48779	17315	158411	9076	244979
2013-14	2474	51253	14506	172916	6779	251758
2014-15	1445	52698	15387	188304	5599	257356

Source: Ministry of Rural Development

From table 3, the new road added to connect rural area was 188304km from 2005 -06 to 2014-15, this scheme was launched to improve rural connectivity, the objectives of this scheme were to provide better road, housing, electrification, irrigation and water supply to rural area, the outcome of this scheme shows us that up to 257356 km of roads were upgraded.

Strategy for Rural Development

Demand instead of Supply driven

The rural development programs should be demand driven as opposed to supply driven. One of the major drawbacks of the provincial improvement programs in India is that they are supply driven at times based on the felt needs of the groups. Frequently it is seen that people groups don't get what they require. People's participation ought to be guaranteed in each angle right from wanting to execution, observing and evaluation so that their needs are completely incorporated while detailing any formative methodology for them.

Participative instead of representative

In spite of the fact that the Panchayati Raj Institutions at the grassroots level are the primary vehicles through which the rural advancement projects are conveyed to the rural masses yet frequently it has been seen that the developmental functionaries achieve just the selected and chose ones. The advantages don't percolate deep down at the most minimal level. This has made these institutions agent as opposed to participative ultimately challenging the very rationale for which they were meant.

Arrangement of resources

Arrangement of adequate resources to the general population is likewise a necessary prerequisite for the formative projects to succeed. Sufficient assets as far as funds, labor and

foundation ought to be made accessible to the individuals and the establishments to work successfully.

Awareness of programmes

In spite of the fact that there is no shortage of developmental programs, yet we are far behind in essential formative markers like education, health, sanitation and so forth. This is on account of masses are not aware of the distinctive projects launched for them. Henceforth there is a prompt need to make individuals mindful by utilizing different audio, video and varying media sources. Information and communicational technologies (ICT) can be very useful in making awareness.

Conclusion

The feasible development intervention in the rural zones to a great extent depends on the fruitful and powerful execution of rural development projects. Since freedom the Rural has planned different rustic development programs and has rebuilt and revamped them imagining their more extensive effort and acceptability. Any provincial improvement methodology should focus in tackling the intrinsic abilities of the poor in order to show the flawlessness in them and supplement them with limits such as information, learning, aptitudes and states of mind so that they can take part and contribute successfully in the developing economy of the nation. This is also necessary on the off chance that we are to make the vote based system truly representative and a comprehensive one. However, the issues, challenges and concerns identifying with the execution of the rural improvement programs have remained more or less the same. The need of the hour is the convergence of all development interventions at the grass-root level so as to enhance necessary infrastructure in the backward regions and ensure capacity building and skill up-gradation.

Source of funding

None.

Conflict of interest

None.

References

1. Anonymous (2006): Towards Faster and More Inclusive Growth – An Approach to the 11th Five Year plan (2007-2012); Planning Commission, Govt. of India, New Delhi.
2. Annmali R, Manoharan M, Netajiseetaraman R, Somasundaram S. 1994. Rural Development and Extension Programme Planning. Palaniappa Printers, Tirunelveli.
3. Subhash Chandra. Eds. 2004. *Berojgari Nivaran Safalataki Kahani Yuva Kisanoki Jubani*.
4. Bulletin; Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Shikohpur, IARI; pp 1-77.

5. Subhash Chandra and R. Singh. Opportunities for self employment of rural youth through agrobased vocations. In *Krishi Vigyan Kendra – A Reality*; P. Das and B.S. Hansra, Eds. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Delhi. 1999; pp 209-23.
6. Ambasta P, Shankar PSV, Shah M. Two years of MGNREGA: The road ahead. *Econ Pol Wkly* 2008.
7. Dey S, & Bedi A. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in Birbhum. *Econ Pol Wkly* 2010;XLV(41):19-25.

Websites

<http://mospi.nic.in/statistical-year-book-india/2017/204>

How to cite this article: Suryawanshi P. Developmental schemes to strengthen the rural arena in India. *J Manag Res Anal* 2019;6(4):178-84.