

# An Analytical Study on the Role of Rural Development Programmes and its Implementation from Indian Perspective

Dr. Priyatam Kumar

Guest Faculty, Deptt. of Commerce, Marwari College., T.M. Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur, (Bihar)

---

## ARTICLE DETAILS

### Article History

Published Online: 13 March 2019

### Keywords

Poverty line, Rural Development, Lifestyles, Village, Expenditure

---

## ABSTRACT

Indian planners since independence have given huge thinking to developing the rural areas. However, the process of village improvement commenced with the 2nd Five Year Plan with the help of the Panchayat Raj Institution. In the subsequent years, many programmes and schemes have been designed and floated in rural areas.

Rural improvement is a multi-dimensional concept, which entails all sorts of improvement in rural areas via collective efforts. Therefore the core of rural development programmes is to ensure water supply, suitable sanitary and health care facilities etc. Rural development receives foremost share of development expenditure and the authorities have been instrumental in uplifting the humans from below poverty line substantially. Yet India has a lengthy way to go in Integrated Rural Development to enhance the lifestyles of rural people. The existing paper tries to analyse the role of Govt. of India involvement in the rural development. This paper also prescribes reasonable measures for the better implementation of Rural Development Programme in India and thereby improving the contribution of rural economy towards national GDP.

---

## 1. Introduction

The fruits of financial boom have now not benefited all people uniformly. Some are left in the back of and some others are no longer touched through the advantages of monetary growth. Modern economic system is technological know-how pushed and now not labour-intensive. In short, the contemporary financial system is no longer producing a lot employment and every so often it displaces and replaces labour with machines and tools. The span of 2000 to 2005 noticed fast monetary boom in the nation, however it has now not impacted on the unemployment hassle of the country. One-third of the country's populace is nonetheless illiterate and majorities are now not educated. The giant agriculture personnel in rural areas is no longer sustainable with dwindling cultivable land and use of contemporary strategies of cultivation. As a result, agricultural labour is pushed into cities in search of work. Urbanization in this nation is in general due to acute poverty in rural. It is consequently that clear whilst the financial reform did carry in prosperity to the country. It is additionally pertinent to recognize that some of them are unable to be section of the monetary reform. Such organizations want authorities' intervention to make certain that they are now not left in the back of in the improvement process. The authorities wishes to increase protection nets for such companies and attempt to mainstream them in the improvement process. They want welfare measures in the structure of poverty alleviation programmes to make sure that they survive.

Rural Development is a process, which targets at enhancing the well-being and self-realization of humans dwelling backyard the urbanized areas via collective process. The rural improvement is a method designed to enhance the financial and social lifestyles of rural poor. The time period rural improvement is the universal improvement of rural areas to enhance the pleasant of existence of rural people. And it is a

procedure main to sustainable enhancement in the excellent of existence of rural people, in particular the poor.

The rural developmental programmes intend to decrease the poverty and unemployment, to enhance the fitness and academic fame and to fulfil the simple desires such as food, refuge and garb of the rural population. To enhance the prerequisites of rural people, Government of India launched some schemes such as MGNREGA, Indira AwasYojana, SGSY, PMGSY, National Rural Health Mission, etc. All these schemes are aimed to limit the hole between rural and city people. It consists of measures to improve the democratic shape of society thru the Panchayati Raj Institutions as nicely as measures to enhance the rural infrastructure, enhance earnings of rural households and shipping structures pertaining to education, fitness and protection mechanisms.

### 1.1 Purpose of the rural development programme in India

Rural improvement ambitions at enhancing rural people's livelihoods in an equitable and sustainable manner, each socially and environmentally, via higher get right of entry to assets, and services, and manage over productive capital that allow them to enhance their livelihoods on a sustainable and equitable basis. The fundamental targets of Rural Development Programmes have been alleviation of poverty and unemployment via introduction of primary social and financial infrastructure, provision of coaching to rural unemployed formative years and offering employment to discourage seasonal and everlasting migration to city areas.

## 2. Review of literature

Gaiha (1996) disclose that the EGS used to be mis-targeted opposite to the conclusions of the former researchers. According to these studies, a little over forty eight per cent of the EGS individuals in 1979 have been poor. In 1989, the share of the negative amongst EGS individuals was once a little over 27 per cent.

Shaha (1999) – Gandhiji’s strategy to rural industrialization used to be developed over a duration of time. Our success in its implementation was once much less than desirable. However, it must now not lead us to consider that we should get rid of this as a burden of ‘Gandhian Legacy’. Some different techniques will have to be advanced with the aid of us for a great time.

Singh (2002). The e book offers a complete photo of the rural improvement programmes in chronological order considering that first 5 12 months sketch to the eighth five yr plan. The 0.33 phase offers first-hand records on the groundwork of village and family questionnaires particularly developed for the purpose, no longer solely have helped in evaluating the effect of a number of rural improvement programmes however additionally in assessing the participation of beneficiaries and that of the imposing agencies.

Karuppaiyan (2002). The most important conclusions of this file have been drawn from the secondary information evaluation of the Centrally Sponsored and State Sponsored Rural Development programmes carried out in the State. Besides, the venture additionally opinions the standard effect on surroundings from the attitude of sustainable development. This secondary information evaluation would furnish the point of view to pick out the core issues, which are being mentioned in the foremost statistics evaluation of the report.

Satyanarayana (2005). Various schemes/programmes have been launched for rural improvement including: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarnjayanti Gram SwarozgarYojana (SGSY) Rajiv Gandhi GrameenVidyutikaranYojana (RGGVY), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), SarvaShikshaAbhiyan and Mid-day Meal Scheme (MDMS). The existing learn about presents a complete account of insurance policies and programmes for transformation of rural India

Saxena (2007) -This paper discusses the evolving profile of poverty in India and evaluations the countrywide overall performance of chosen anti-poverty programmes between 1997-1998 and 2005. For every programme, it outlines the budgetary allocation precept used for the States and districts and analyses budgetary overall performance over the period. The fundamental goal is to discover the extent to which the

anti-poverty programmes are accomplishing their goal businesses effectively.

Gangopadhyay (2008) - Rural improvement has assumed world interest particularly amongst the growing nations. It has brilliant magnitude for us like India, where majority of the population, round 65% of the people, stay in rural areas.

Jain (2010), rural improvement is an easy thinking which is extra complicated to define. Rural improvement is a multi-dimensional concept, which includes all types of improvement in rural areas thru collective governmental and voluntary agencies’ efforts in our country, the place the majority of the populace dwells in villages; countrywide improvement will become nearly synonymous with rural development. Therefore the core of rural improvement method is to grant each self and wage employment, water supply, appropriate sanitary and fitness care measures and education.

**3. Objectives of the study**

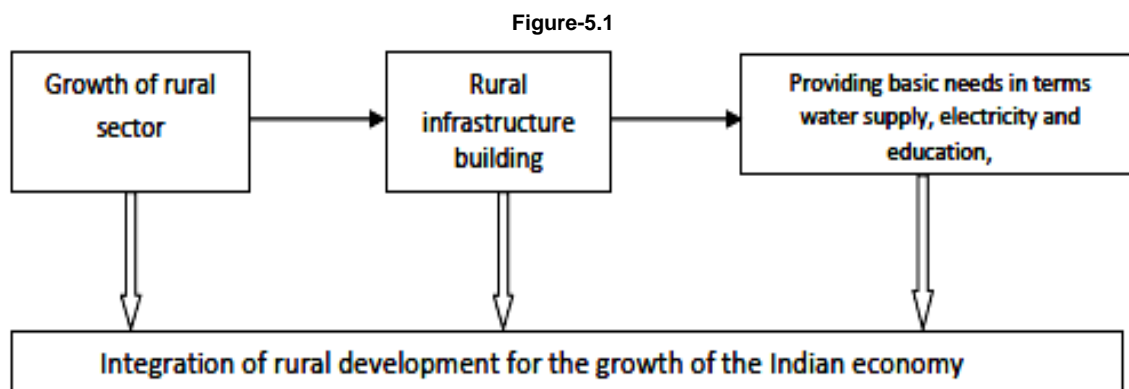
- To analyse the role rural development programmes in economic development of India.
- To evaluate the impact of rural development programme on poverty alleviation, employment creation and improving living conditions rural population.
- To recommend ways for enhancing the implementation of rural development programmes in India.

**4. Research Methodology**

The present study deals with, the impact of rural development programmes and policies on rural people of India. The present study deals with analytical and descriptive method of research design have been taken for the research study. Secondary data was collected from books, Journals, Annual reports published by Government of India.

**5. Implementation of Various Rural Development Programmes**

In India, improvement besides the rural people, specifically in a nation where three-quarters of residents beneath poverty line resides can’t be imagined. Thus, the rural improvement techniques in India are based totally on the following schemes:



Source: -Ashish Mathur (2011), The Dimensions of Indian Rural Development: Issues and Challenges International Journal of Contemporary Practices, p.31

**i) Integrated Rural Development Programme:** The IRDP has furnished help to rural negative in the structure of subsidy

and financial institution deposit for productive employment possibilities via successive design periods. Ultimately, the

IRDP is no doubt, people-oriented programme aimed at enhancing the dwelling popular of rural human beings in India.

Figure-5.2

Rural Economy	Economic development strategies
Mass population of India in villages Uneducated Backward Lack of infrastructure Lack of connectivity Lack of awareness Poverty Lack of development and business Agriculture underdeveloped	Mass reach through e-governance Provide quality education Strategies development and growth Focus on roads and railways Provide telephones and internet Build awareness through media Develop financial institutions Design policies for growth Upgrade agricultural development

Source: -Ashish Mathur (2011), The Dimensions of Indian Rural Development: Issues and Challenges International Journal of Contemporary Practices, p.32

**ii) Wage Employment Programmes:** Wage Employment Programmes have been designed to gain a couple of targets such as furnished employment possibilities throughout lean agricultural seasons, however additionally assist farmers all through intervals of floods, droughts and different herbal calamities. These programmes, however, put an upward stress on market wage costs by way of attracting human beings to public works programmes.

**iii) Employment Assurance Scheme and Food for Work Programme:** The EAS used to be designed to grant employment to the youths in the structure of guide works for the duration of lean agricultural seasons. This programme used to be designed to raise meals manufacturing in India so as to meet the country's indispensable task of over-population. It is necessary to observe that lifting of meals grains for the above scheme from FCI has been sluggish due to quite a number bureaucratic bottlenecks.

**iv) Rural Housing:** Housing Scheme is the core programme for presenting free housing to households in rural areas in India. The rural housing programme has enabled some bad families in India to gather pucca houses. However, the insurance of the beneficiaries is constrained given the accessible assets in India.

**v) Social Security Programmes:** The National Social Assistance Programme that was once launched in 1995 marks a large step in the direction of the fulfilment of the Directive Principles of State Policy in India. The NSAP has three components:

- National Old Age Pension Scheme
- National Family Benefit Scheme, and
- National Maternity Benefit Scheme

**a) Land Reforms:** The Indian Government has strived with honest diploma of objectivity to trade the possession sample of cultivable land in the state. Thus, coverage measures have been designed to reposition the city and rural areas to play fundamental position to country wide improvement in India.

**b) Agriculture:** In order to expand the increase and improvement of agriculture, authorities consistently encourages the capabilities in crafts, fisheries, hen and dairy farming. The Sampoorna Granin Yojana Scheme used to be set up to amplify meals manufacturing by means of skill of wage employment in the rural areas. It is essential to be aware that fabulous techniques are usually adopted to make certain first-class agricultural inputs are provided to farmers in India. The NABARD was once created in order to supply deposit services for the improvement of agriculture, small scale industries, cottage industries etc.

**6. Key Findings**

- The current approach of rural improvement mostly focuses on poverty alleviation, higher livelihood possibilities via modern programmes of wage and self-employment.
- A quantity of socio-economic rural improvement programmes comprising centrally accredited rural poverty alleviation programmes and social help and kingdom area social protection programmes, for the welfare of rural humans are being carried out in India.
- Improvements in health, education, ingesting water, electricity supply, sanitation and housing coupled with attitudinal adjustments additionally facilitate the social improvement of rural people.
- Propagation of schemes for rural improvement is sluggish and there is a missing in wider participation of distinct stakeholders.
- With an imaginative and prescient to create an superb rural infrastructure on the again of transport and telecommunication facilities, provision of schooling and clinical amenities to all rural households, it is vital that the threads be woven collectively in order to replicate the utmost magnitude of rural area for the boom Indian economy.
- The Swamjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana is the primary programme for self-employment of the rural poor.
- SGSY weaknesses in the planning and implementation process, mistaken formation, nurturing

and working of SHGs, now not strictly as per NABARD guidelines.

- The goal of the MGNREGS is to supply extra assets aside from the assets accessible in India from exceptional wage producing programmes to complement wage employment to all wage seekers at village level.

## 7. Conclusion

Rural economic system of India is that it is very large, nearly co-terminus with the Indian Economy. There is a need to increase the focal point on the rural financial system in order to turn out to be a developed country. A strive has been made at a variety of dimensions with respect to rural economy, however some of the touchy problems which are yet to be analysed comprehensively. However, Indian rural improvement managers can analyse from the neighbouring countries, in particular about peoples' involvement in rural development programmes. Currently, Rural Development Programmes are aimed at bringing the Swarozgaries above the poverty line. This goal is to be achieved by organizing the rural public through various means such as social mobilization, enhancing their education capability, infrastructure construction and provision of profits producing assets.

Therefore, the authorities should definitely strengthen the safety nets for rural humans and strive to mainstream them in the improvement process. They want welfare measures such as poverty alleviation programmes to make certain that they live to tell the tale if no longer prosper in this era of globalization.

## References

1. Bhagavati, J. (2001) -Growth, Poverty and Reforms - Economic and Political Weekly, March 10.
2. Chatejee, B. (2009) - Poverty Studies and Poverty Alleviation in India - Deep & Deep Publications (p) Ltd., New Delhi.
3. Dev, S. Mahendra (1996) - Employment Guarantee Scheme - Economic and Political Weekly, March 2.
4. Mishra, S.N. & Sharma, Kaushal (1983): Problem and Prospects of Rural Development in India, Uppal Publishing House, New Delhi.
5. NABARD (2007) 'NABARD and Rural Micro-credit'. Paper presented at India Rural Business Summit, Government of India and Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), New Delhi.
6. Rohini, N. & Alakh, M. S. (2001). Rural transformation in India: The role of non-farms section". Institute for Human Development, Mahatma Gandhi, New Delhi, India.

## 8. Recommendations

The researcher has highlighted the following pointers for India to in order to allow them to attain their coverage desires on rural development:

- It is suggested that the Indian Government need to abandon its superstitious beliefs considering they show up to have destructive penalties on the standard countrywide improvement in the country. The regular Indian calendar for planting unique plants have to be discouraged. Instead, new science must be developed for vegetation to be planted at any time of the year.
- Modern dams and irrigation need to be developed in and India to raise agricultural manufacturing at some point of drought in order to decorate the per capita profits of rural farmers in these countries.
- Indian govt. must inspire extra NGO's in their rural improvement efforts as it is the case in China. This will now not solely decorate agricultural manufacturing however additionally tackle the challenges of meals insecurity in their respective countries.
- Ensure that the program's plans and options are applicable to the nearby economic, social and administrative state of affairs and will have increased success.
- A rural improvement programme must be based totally on the wonderful use of neighbourhood sources and no longer always on their most environment friendly use.
- Encourage & improve rural people's participation in the rural improvement programmes.