

A Study of Center Sponsored Development Programs between 2014 and 2018 with reference to Rural India

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ABSTRACT

The principle to raise the standard of living and to fulfill requirements of the people who are living in the rural part of India and taking care for their livelihood are main concerns for elected government in democratic country. All efforts have been made by the central government to facilitate the majority of the population with monetary support through various programs. The focus of the central government under leadership of the Prime Minister of India, Sh Narendra Modi has been dedicated to the Poor people of village, farmers and women and accordingly various programmes were launched between 2014 and 2018. Initiatives taken by the central government for development have also made the center-state relations more rational. Plans and Projects as launched by the central government focusing pan India which have empowered more the rural India.

The selection of the period between 2014 and 2018 has a reason because most of the community welfare and social security related programs were launched by the central government during this period after the formation of the government at the center under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi. The main thrust of the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) – government at the center under the leadership of Narendra Modi was to empower the poor sections of the society through the central government sponsored programs.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act ,2005 (MGNREGA) marked as first program launched by the central government for rural development has been viewed as a "Silver lining " for strengthening and empowering the rural unemployed population through providing job opportunities to meet requirements for livelihood on pan India basis and further extending to town areas. It offers a source of income to meet essential needs to lead the life and has a vision to minimize the migration from rural areas to towns across the country.

Rural development as a vision and focused policy has got prominence, mainly among developing countries over the years. The concept of rural development is extremely important in a nation like India, where majority of the population at around 65% live in rural regions. The contemporary methodology of the rural development in India is essentially centered around providing job opportunities, creation of more facilities in rural areas to maintain hygiene, social security linked programs, making right to health workable through dedicated programs and foundation facilities through innovative wage and self-employment programs. This research paper provides both an overview of the role and function of the central government, as well as its focus towards Rural Development Programmes (RDP) in India.

Scope of this research- based presentation

The present paper is a research- based study with method to collect facts and values related with the subject matter. The present research paper is an effort to compile all related issues which can be used by the researcher for further research in the related field. Important programmes as launched by the central government during the period as per title of the research have also been discussed herewith in brief.

jobs have declined, causing the decrease of the primary employees both for men and women. The recent trends in the labour market show reduction in state control on economy and market through disinvestment, withdrawal of subsidies, reduction of public expenditure for welfare etc.

1. Introduction

In India, around 65 % out of the total of the population live in outlying places and struggle to lead the life depending upon the support from the government. These countryside individuals are marked by less pay levels, and restless life, higher number of unemployed youths. To manage these specific issues, rural development and support programs are

presently run by the central government to work on the personal satisfaction [1] [2]. A rural area, sometimes known as the countryside, is a region of the country elsewhere in towns and cities. The Western Hemisphere Habitats for Government medical care and Medicaid Administrations' Wellbeing Assets and Administrations Organization defines rural as "everything that is not urban." "...all people, housing, and land that isn't part

of an urban area. Everything and anything that isn't urban is classified as rural.

To enhance conditions of individuals, the central government of India launched various development plans with the organizing, Coordinated Ancestral Advancement Task (ITDP), Pradhan Mantri Grameen Rozgar Yojana (PMGRY), were among those specific programs and also aimed to speed up improvement of the standard of livelihood and to minimize disparities. [5] [6] [9] [10]

1.1) MGNREGA: MGNREGA is actually an Indian employment Guarantee law with certain conditions to be listed as beneficiary as well as social security measure to ensure the "right to work" which was launched in the year 2005 by then the central government led by UPA. This was the first ambitious program which was entrusted to Gram panchayats for implementers. Through this program, engagement of rural ladies, development of green areas under the vision to maintain ecological balance as well as giving financial security and creating rural resources. [7] [8]

1.2) RSBY: The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) is a national health insurance programme administered by the government for poor which covers persons belonging to unorganized sector and the population of the below poverty line (BPL). The plan stated in the year 2008 and was intended to identify such persons for medical care in all the states. As of February 2014, there were 36 million families covered under this scheme. [4] RSBY which was started as a Ministry of Labor and Employment program [25] [26]. However, this programme was meant to go over the entire BPL population (approximately 37.2 % of the common Indian population, but as per findings of Tendulkar panel, it had enlisted only 10 % of the Indian population by 2011. [16] [17] [18] [19]

1.3) Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojna (PMAY): The Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana, 'is a central government initiative which has a vision to provide affordable housing as launched in 2015 for covering population of pan India. This programme has a vision to provide housing for both urban and gramin poor people. In fact, this programme has a unique features like Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana for Urban areas and for Gramin areas unlike Indira Gramin Awaas Yojana as launched in 1985 which was meant only for rural population. The PMAY scheme offers financial support for home construction under affordable housing scheme. These homes have toilets, LPG connections, electricity connections, drinking water [consolidation with some other initiatives like LPG connections electricity connections. [20] [21] [22] [23] [4] These houses are either assigned to the woman or to the joint family.

1.4) PMGSY: Under this scheme, providing road connectivity in all- weather to unconnected villages across India. The PMGSY was first launched in the year 2000 by then Prime Minister of India Sh Atal Bihari Vajpayee with objective to develop road connectivity and to upgrade inter village road connectivity. This scheme has impacted the lifestyle of those persons who are residing in the village side. It has developed a major market connectivity which has largely benefited farmers to sale their products as per their desire. The PMGSY has also integrated program to develop the green cover nearby roads. This is through the plantation of trees including fruits bearing saplings. It has started giving

success in providing employment opportunities to nearby persons. The PMGSY is implemented by the rural development agency in cooperation with state governments. [11] [12] [13]

1.5) PMRDF: The Prime Minister's Rural Development Fellowship (PMRDF) is a central government sponsored programme which is implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development in collaboration with states. This plan at present has been kept in abeyance. The PMRDF was initiated and the council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) was responsible to administer independently. To strengthen this scheme, the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai was given the responsibility for knowledge development. [14] [15]

2. Outlines of Important Programs launched by the central Government 2014 onwards

Several programs were launched by the NDA government phase one at the center under the leadership of Prime Minister, Narendra Modi targeting welfare for all sections of the society based on inclusive approach of growth and development. Such programs can be listed as Make in India in 2014 , Digital India launched in 2015 , Skill India launched in 2015, Smart cities scheme launched in 2015 , To expose the black money in 2015 , Swachh Bharat Mission launched in 2015 , Sukanya Samridhi Account launched in 2015 , Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana launched in 2014 , Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana launched in 2015 , Atal Pension Scheme launched in 2015 , Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana launched in 2015 , Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana , Ujjawala Yojana . The objective to initiate such programs were to empower those persons identified under the below poverty line category and to support them to lead the better life. The vision to launch all such programs have also been based on the principle of equity.

3. Assessment of some important Literature

Misra (2015), to mark a study on programs launched by the central government conducted a study on "Skill Development: A Way to Leverage the Demographic Dividend in India". The objective of the skill development was to develop ability for required purpose. Skill development also targets to develop the capacity to sustain with targeted objective. Through this scheme, advancement of knowledge, to develop the capacity to gather required information and acceptance of competitiveness are key vision of this scheme to accomplish targeted mission. [26]

Singh and Sanjeev (2016), who investigated through their study on "Need for Re Skill knowledge towards Make in India Initiative". Through their study, the key factor of make in India is to identify the responsible factors which give impact on attitude of employees towards company and its training. [27]

Shrivastav and Jatav (2017), took their study entitled "An Analysis of Challenges and benefits of Skilling India." Through this study, an effort has been made to study both skills as well as prospects for skill India mission. [28]

Gupta and Agarwal (2018), also took a study on "Training Prospects in the Power Sector in India". The objective of this study to analyse the development of work forces. This study

has also reviewed the prospect of training and its impact in the capacity building . [29]

4. Benefiting rural areas through center sponsored programs.

Important center sponsored programmes are listed here under with importance in brief as per declared scheme.

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)

The main objective to launch this scheme by the central government in the year 2014 which impacted in coming years was to take all population especially the rural population to the door of the banks. The PMJDY initiated all efforts to transfer all benefits and financial assistance paid by the central government to account of beneficiaries to avoid any entry of the middle man. This is also a kind of the mission targeting the population of illiterate and persons listed under below the poverty line for extending the financial support directly to beneficiaries. It also ensures availability of fund to banks and saving capacity of those persons who never thought about savings before advent of this scheme. This scheme also opened the door for credit linked schemes through banks and to make available to the needy persons under the scheme.

Skill India Mission

This mission was started in the year 2015 to train the people as per the requirement of industry related jobs. The purpose of this mission was to accomplish the vision to prepare empowered workforce by 2022 with help of other field organizations. Through this mission, an effort is made to organize Kaushal and Rozgar mela in all areas by the authorized government organizations so that available jobs can be utilized by the trained workforce.

Make in India

Make in India was launched by the central government in late 2014 with a vision to accomplish the swadeshi thought. Right from the national movement of India before independence, swadeshi was the main thought to make Indian economy self- reliant. Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched this mission with the vision to make India self- reliant in all kinds of products with a mission to encourage advancement in technology and competitiveness in international markets through maintaining the quality with a vision to compete globally. This a larger national programme of the central government prepared to encourage and facilitate investment, enhance skill capacity, to safeguard intellectual property and channelize innovations.

The advantage of the Make in India is can be listed as campaign at the national level with a capacity to lead manufacturing and exports at international level. Increase in production and exports definitely will boost economy. There is a target through this mission is to get India placed in international market to sale its products.

Swachh Bharat Mission –

The objective of this mission to make a pace and to accelerate efforts to achieve universal sanitization and to emphasize importance of sanitization in the life. The Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi launch this mission for gramian areas in the year 2014 and later the same was launched at the national level as Abhiyan covering urban areas. Under the

scheme as launched by the central government for gramian areas, a target was declared to make all villages, Gram Panchayats, Districts, states and Union Territories in India open- defecation free by October ,2019.

Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana

This programme was launched in late 2014 with an objective for the development of villages selected on model features. Under this programme , the respective Member of Parliament (MP) shall be responsible for socio economic development and infrastructure consolidation for these selected villages . Each Member of the Parliament were required to adopt three villages by 2019 and total of eight villages by 2024 for overall development under this programme. These villages were named as Adarsh Villages under this programme. With the holistic approach of development, this unique programme was initiated and respective MP was declared the guardian of Adarsh Village.

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Yojana

The basic objective of this programme was based on campaign to save the girl child and empower them. This programme was launched in the year 2015 by the central government with an aim to create awareness and to speed up the efficiency of welfare services dedicated for girls in India. In the first phase of this programme , states namely Bihar , Delhi . Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand were targeted.

Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY)

HRIDAY was launched in the year 2015 with the main objective of bringing together with single plan of development such as heritage conservation, economic growth and sustainable urban development. The scheme shall take care for development of the main heritage infrastructure projects with complete heritage assets such as temples, ghats, monuments and other important points. These initiatives shall also include development and restoration of facilities like drinking water, sanitization, roads, parking etc. This programme can be seen to make efforts to revive the legacy by the central government under this programme . In the first phase, thirteen cities were listed under this programme namely Ajmer, Amravati, Amritsar, Badami, Dwarka, Gaya, Kanchipuram, Mathura, Puri , Varanasi , Velankanni , Vellore and Warangal .

Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojna

This yojana was launched by Prime Minister in the year 2016 to provide LPG gas cooking cylinders for women listed below the poverty line. Besides the gas cylinders, this programme was also focused on providing the LED bulbs for families listed in below the poverty line in pan India.

Atal Pension Yojana

This programme was launched in the year 2015 by the central government mainly targeted to unorganized sector of workforce. The principle of the social security was behind this programme. Persons who were not in the tax bracket and not availing any social scheme were eligible to be enrolled under this scheme.

Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana

This programme was launched in the year 2015 by the central government to support accident insurance scheme. This scheme was based on the support to be given in the form of monetary benefit to beneficiaries at the time of any eventuality.

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) Plan

This plan was launched in the year 2015 with an objective to establish infrastructure to rejuvenate facilities like sewage networks and supply of water in urban areas. The plan was also a focused attempt to implement the revival projects. Rajasthan was the first state in India to be listed under the plan.

Digital India Mission

This mission was launched in the year 2015 by the central government with objective to ensure the government's services to be made available to citizens electronically through appropriate and improved infrastructure with proper internet connectivity, The mission was based on the vision to complete the task of digital India targeting at priority the rural India.

Gold Monetization Scheme

The scheme of gold monetization by launched by the central government in the year of 2015 with objective of mobilizing gold held by households and institutions of India and to facilitates to be used for productive purposes. This plan has also a mission to reduce the import percentage of gold in the future.

Start-up India

Startup India is an initiative taken by the central government in the year of 2016. This scheme was introduced with action plans in three areas namely funding support, Simplification and Handholding and Incentives.

Setu Bharatam Yojana

This yojana was launched in the year 2016 with an objective to make free all national highways free from railway crossings through making overhead bridges.

National Mission to Clean Ganga (Namami Gange Programme)

This programme as launched by the central government in the year 2014 was based on dealing pollution of rivers. River Ganga has significance for taking bath at many holy occasions

so Namami Gange Programme was launched to accomplish objectives of effective abatement of pollution as well as conservation and rejuvenation of National River Ganga.

5. Methodology used for Research

Data have been collected from primary sources available on the official websites of the government as well as respective ministry of the Government of India. Further secondary sources have been used to get the vision perspectives clear using research papers, literature available either in printed form or electronic form, journals, articles books etc. The survey method has also been used to substantiate facts using internet services.

6. Evaluation and Discussion

It can be acknowledged herewith that the MGNREGA was an first mega initiative in the field of rural development responsible to deal the problem of livelihood of persons of below the poverty category. Through MGNREGA, the central government made a systematic effort to provide employment opportunity as a right incorporating as a law to landless laborers at the national level. However, over the years of inception of MGNREGA, issue of non- payment to laborers also came in the picture. Emphasis was given to Gram Panchayats and local agencies to participate in this programme and to take the responsibility of implementation.

The central government under the leadership of Narendra Modi in 2014 reviewed all existing programmes including MGNREGA and the procedure of its implementation was to strengthen through introducing complete transparency with biometric attendance and payment to account of the beneficiaries directly from the government. To maintain transparency and accountability in spending the public money through introducing various programmes by the central government for the welfare of citizens of India, the central government first launched programmes like Digital India. Make in India, Jan Dhan Yojana, Pension Schemes etc in the sequence. NDA led government under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi focused on strong implementation of sponsored programmes with complete data and vision. In the sequence, the Planning Commission was dissolved and the new institution was formed i.e Nitti -Ayog as specialist body of issues pertaining with development. Therefore, all programmes and schemes launched by the central government during the period between 2014 and 2018 were based on objectives of overall development of the nation as whole with specific focus on rural India.

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