



REVIEW ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Rural Development Has Assumed Global Attention Especially Among The Developing Nations And It Has Great Significance For A Country Like India. Rural Development Focuses Upon The Development Of The Sections Of Rural Economies, That Experience Serious Poverty Issues And Effectively Aims At Developing Their Productivity. It Also Emphasizes The Need To Address Various Pressing Issues Of Village Economies That Hinder Growth And Improve These Areas. The Government Of India Has Lunched Number Of Schemes For Development Of Rural Areas. The Rural India Facing The Major Problems Of Housing, Absence Of Infrastructure In Villages And Towns To Village Connectivity By All-Weather Roads And Absence Of Employment Opportunities In Villages. The Rural Development Generally Refers To The Process Of Improving The Quality Of Life And Economic Well-Being Of People Living In Relatively Isolated And Sparsely Populated Areas. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) Is Considered As A "Silver Bullet" For Eradicating Rural Poverty And Unemployment, By Way Of Generating Demand For Productive Labour Force In Villages. It Provides An Alternative Source Of Livelihood Which Will Have An Impact On Reducing Migration, Restricting Child Labour, Alleviating Poverty, And Making Villages Self-Sustaining Through Productive Assets Creation Such As Road Construction, Cleaning Up Of Water Tanks, Soil And Water Conservation Work, Etc

KEYWORDS:-India; Rural Development; Development; Development Projects, Road Length, Houses And Employment

INTRODUCTION

We Studied How Poverty Was A Major Challenge Facing India. We Also Came To Know That The Majority Of The Poor Live In Rural Areas Where They Do Not Have Access To The Basic Necessities Of Life. India's Population Depends on Agriculture That Is Yet to Become Productive Enough to Provide for Them; One-Fourth Of Rural India Still Lives In Abject Poverty. That Is The Reason Why We Have To See A Developed Rural India If Our Nation Has To Realize Real Progress. Rural Development Usually Refers To The Method Of Enhancing The Quality Of Life And Financial Well-Being Of Individuals, Specifically Living In Populated And Remote Areas. Traditionally, Rural Development Was Centered On The Misuse Of Land-Intensive Natural Resources Such As Forestry And Agriculture. However Today, The Increasing Urbanization And The Change In Global Production Networks Have Transformed The Nature Of Rural Areas. Rural Development Still Remains The Core Of The Overall Development Of The Country. More Than Two-Third Of The Country's People Are Dependent On Agriculture For Their Livelihood, And One-Third Of Rural India Is Still Below The Poverty Line. Therefore, It Is Important For The Government To Be Productive And Provide Enough Facilities To Upgrade Their Standard Of

Living. In This Paper We Have To Discuss About The Different Methods Of Development In Rural Area And Also Different Schemes Applied By Indian Government.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act): THE HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

In The Post-Independence Period, The Government Wanted To Uplift The Socioeconomic Condition (SEC) Of Their People Who Mainly Depended Upon Forest Products And Daily Labour. Another Important Component Of The Governmental Perspective Was To Settle The Rural Population As Agriculture Population. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, Guarantees 100 Days Of Employment In A Financial Year To Any Rural Household Whose Adult Members Are Willing To Do Unskilled Manual Work. The Act Has Come Into Force With Effect From February, 2006 In 200 Districts Initially And Later On, It Was Extended To All The Rural Districts Of India From The Financial Year 2008-09.

MGNREGA Scheme With The Following Objectives:

- i. To Assess And Acquire New Insights On Development Of MGNREGA As Well As Overall



Socio-Economic Impact Of Different Rural Development Programmers' On The Lives Of The Rural People.

- ii. To Document The Improvement Or Changes Brought By MGNREGA In The Lives Of The Rural Poor At The Household Level And Village Level.

PRADHAN MANTRI AWAAS YOJANA-GRAMIN (PMAYG)

Public Housing Programme In The Country Started With The Rehabilitation Of Refugees Immediately After Independence And Since Then, It Has Been A Major Focus Area Of The Government As An Instrument Of Poverty Alleviation. Rural Housing Programme, As An Independent Programme, Started With Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) In January 1996. Although IAY Addressed The Housing Needs In The Rural Areas, Certain Gaps Were Identified During The Concurrent Evaluations And The Performance Audit By Comptroller And Auditor General (CAG) Of India In 2014. These Gaps, I.E. No Assessment Of Housing The Shortage, Lack Of Transparency In Selection Of Beneficiaries, Low The Quality Of The House And Lack Of Technical Supervision, Lack Convergence, Loans Not Availed By Beneficiaries And Weak The Mechanism For Monitoring Was Limiting The Impact And Outcomes Of The Programme.

DEENDAYAL ANTYODAYA YOJNA- NATIONAL RURAL LIVELIHOODS MISSION (NRLM)

“To Reduce Poverty By Enabling The Poor Households To Access Gainful Self-Employment And Skilled Wage Employment Opportunities, Resulting In An Appreciable Improvement In Their Livelihoods On A Sustainable Basis, Through Building Strong Grassroots Institutions Of The Poor.”

NRLM Aims To Alleviate Rural Poverty And Create Sustainable Livelihood Opportunities For The Rural Poor. Towards This Objective, NRLM Seeks To Promote Sustainable Community Based Institutions Which Will Facilitate Provision Of Financial Services, Economic Services And Other Entitlements To The Rural Poor. In Order To Implement The Programme In A Mission Mode, The State Governments Are Required To Create Autonomous Societies, Establish Dedicated Mission Implementation Architecture At The State, District And Block Levels And Set Up Adequate Complementary Systems (Viz., Human Resource, Administration, Finance, Procurement, MIS And M&E).

Thus, Ministry Of Rural Development (Mord) Is Required To Provide Technical And Professional Support To The States To Establish The Mission Societies, Implementation Architecture And Systems And Guide Them In The Implementation And Monitor Their Progress.

In This Context, Union Cabinet In 2013 Gave Clearance To Set Up Autonomous Society At National Level I.E. National Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (NRLPS) Under Ministry Of Rural Development. NRLPS Is Envisaged As A Compact,

Professional And Multi-Disciplinary Body To Provide Wide Ranging Professional And Technical Support To The National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) And The State Rural Livelihoods Missions (Srlms) In The Implementation Of Their Mission Objectives.

PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJANA

The Primary Objective Of The PMGSY Is To Provide Connectivity, By Way Of An All-Weather Road (With Necessary Culverts And Cross-Drainage Structures, Which Is Operable Throughout The Year), To The Eligible Unconnected Habitations In The Rural Areas With A Population Of 500 Persons And Above In Plain Areas. In Respect Of The Hill States (North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir And Uttarakhand), The Desert Areas (As Identified In The Desert Development Programme), The Tribal (Schedule V) Areas And Selected Tribal And Backward Districts (As Identified By The Ministry Of Home Affairs And Planning Commission)* The Objective Would Be To Connect Eligible Unconnected Habitations With A Population Of 250 Persons And Above.

NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) Is A Welfare Programme Being Administered By The Ministry Of Rural Development. This Programme Is Being Implemented In Rural Areas As Well As Urban Areas. NSAP Represents A Significant Step Towards The Fulfillment Of The Directive Principles Of State Policy Enshrined In The Constitution Of India Which Enjoin Upon The State To Undertake Within Its Means A Number Of Welfare Measures. These Are Intended To Secure For The Citizens Adequate Means Of Livelihood, Raise The Standard Of Living, Improve Public Health, Provide Free And Compulsory Education For Children Etc. In Particular, Article 41 Of The Constitution Of India Directs The State To Provide Public Assistance To Its Citizens In Case Of Unemployment, Old Age, Sickness And Disablement And In Other Cases Of Undeserved Want Within The Limit Of Its Economic Capacity And Development. It Is In Accordance With These Noble Principles That The Government Of India On 15th August 1995 Included The National Social Assistance Programme In The Central Budget For 1995-96. The Prime Minister In His Broadcast To The Nation On 28th July 1995 Announced That The Programme Will Come Into Effect From 15th August 1995. Accordingly The Govt. Of India Launched NSAP As A Centrally Sponsored Scheme W.E.F 15th August 1995 Towards Fulfillment Of These Principles.

The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) Then Comprised Of National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) And National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS). These Programmes Were Meant For Providing Social Assistance Benefit To The Aged, The BPL Households In The Case Of Death Of The Primary Breadwinner And For Maternity. These Programmes Were



Aimed To Ensure Minimum National Standards In Addition To The Benefits That The States Were Then Providing Or Would Provide In Future.

The Scale Of Benefit And Eligibility For Various Schemes Of NSAP When First Started Were As Follows:

- I. National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS): Rs 75 Per Month Is Provided Per Beneficiary For Destitute Above 65 Years. The Scheme Covered Destitute Having Little Or No Regular Means Of Subsistence From His / Her Own Sources Of Income Or Through Financial Support From Family Members Or Other Sources. In Order To Determine Destitution, The Criteria, If Any, Currently In Force In The State / UT Governments Were Adapted. The Government Of India Reserved The Right To Review These Criteria And Suggest Appropriate Revised Criteria.
- II. National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS): A Grant Of Rs 5000 In Case Of Death Due To Natural Causes And Rs 10,000 In Case Of Accidental Death Of The ?Primary Breadwinner? Is Provided To The Bereaved Household Under This Scheme. The Primary Breadwinner As Specified In The Scheme, Whether Male Or Female, Had To Be A Member Of The Household Whose Earning Contributed Substantially To The Total Household Income. The Death Of Such A Primary Breadwinner Occurring Whilst He Or She Is In The Age Group Of 18 To 64 Years I.E., More Than 18 Years Of Age And Less Than 65 Years Of Age, Makes The Family Eligible To Receive Grants Under The Scheme.
- III. National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS): Under The Scheme, Rs 300 Per Pregnancy Upto The First Two Live Births Is Provided. The Beneficiary Should Belong To A Household Below The Poverty Line (BPL) According To The Criteria Prescribed By Government Of India.

In 1998, The Amount Of Benefit Under NFBS Was Raised To Rs 10,000 In Case Of Death Due To Natural Causes As Well As Accidental Causes. The Assistance Under The National Maternity Benefit Scheme Which Was At Rs 300/-, Was Increased To Rs 500/- Per Pregnancy.

SAANSAD ADARSH GRAM YOJANA(SAGY)

The Goal Of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) Is To Translate This Comprehensive And Organic Vision Of Mahatma Gandhi Into Reality, Keeping In View The Present Context.

Objectives:-

1. To Trigger Processes Which Lead To Holistic Development Of The Identified Gram Panchayats
2. To Substantially Improve The Standard Of Living And Quality Of Life Of All Sections Of The Population Through
 - o Improved Basic Amenities

- o Higher Productivity
- o Enhanced Human Development
- o Better Livelihood Opportunities
- o Reduced Disparities
- o Access To Rights And Entitlements
- o Wider Social Mobilization
- o Enriched Social Capital

Most Of The Outcomes Related To Investments And Schemes Are Detailed In Annexe II. In Addition, SAGY Is Expected To Have Other Significant Outcomes Which Would Include:

1. Increased Livelihoods/Employment Opportunities
2. Reduction In Distress Migration
3. Freedom From Bonded Labour, Child Labour And Manual Scavenging
4. 100% Registration Of Deaths And Births
5. Evolution Of Alternate Dispute Resolution System Acceptable To All Sections Of The Community
6. Peace And Harmony
7. Demonstration Effect On Other Gram Panchayats

DEEN DAYAL UPADHYAYA GRAMMIN KAUSHALYA YOJANA

The Ministry Of Rural Development (Mord) Announced The Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) Antyodaya Diwas, On 25th September 2014. DDU-GKY Is A Part Of The National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Tasked With The Dual Objectives Of Adding Diversity To The Incomes Of Rural Poor Families And Cater To The Career Aspirations Of Rural Youth. DDU-GKY Is Uniquely Focused On Rural Youth Between The Ages Of 15 And 35 Years From Poor Families. As A Part Of The Skill India Campaign, It Plays An Instrumental Role In Supporting The Social And Economic Programs Of The Government Like The Make In India, Digital India, Smart Cities And Start-Up India, Stand-Up India Campaigns. Over 180 Million Or 69% Of The Country's Youth Population Between The Ages Of 18 And 34 Years, Live In Its Rural Areas. Of These, The Bottom Of The Pyramid Youth From Poor Families With No Or Marginal Employment Number About 55 Million. The National Policy For Skill Development & Entrepreneurship 2015 Has Identified A Skills Gap Of 109.73 Million In 24 Key Sectors By The Year 2022. This Number Cannot Be Achieved Without Addressing The Bop 55 Million From Rural India. Also, A FICCI And Ernst – Young Study Published In 2013 Identified A Shortage Of Over 47 Million Skilled Workers Across The Globe By 2020. This Presents An Unprecedented Opportunity For India To Train Its Bop Youth Population And Place Them In Jobs Across The World And Realize Its Demographic Dividend.

MISSION ANTYODAYA

Adopted In Union Budget 2017-18, Mission Antyodaya Is A Convergence And Accountability Framework Aiming To Bring Optimum Use And Management Of Resources Allocated By 27 Ministries/ Department Of The Government Of India



Under Various Programmes For The Development Of Rural Areas. It Is Envisaged As State-Led Initiative With Gram Panchayats As Focal Points Of Convergence Efforts. Annual Survey In Gram Panchayats Across The Country Is An Important Aspect Of Mission Antyodaya Framework. It Is Carried Out Coterminous With The People's Plan Campaign (PPC) Of Ministry Of Panchayat Raj And Its' Purpose Is To Lend Support To The Process Of Participatory Planning For Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP).

- Ensuring Effective Use Of Resources Through Convergence Of Various Government Schemes With Gram Panchayats As The Basic Unit Of Planning.
- Work With A Focused Micro Plan For Sustainable Livelihood For Every Deprived Households.
- Conduct An Annual Survey On Measurable Outcomes At Gram Panchayat Level To Monitor The Progress In The Development Process Across Rural Areas.
- Supporting The Process Of Participatory Planning For Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP), Which Will Improve Service Delivery, Enhance Citizenship, Create Pace For An Alliance Of People's Institutions And Groups And Improve Governance At The Local Level.
- Encourages Partnerships With Network Of Professionals, Institutions And Enterprises To Further Accelerate The Transformation Of Rural Livelihoods

SHYAMA PRASAD MUKHERJI RURBAN MISSION (SPMRM)

As Per Census Of India Statistics, The Rural Population In India, Stands At 833 Million, Constituting Almost 68% Of The Total Population. Further, The Rural Population Has Shown A Growth Of 12% And An Increase In The Absolute Number Of Villages By 2279 Units During The 2001-2011 Period. Large Parts Of Rural Areas In The Country Are Not Stand-Alone Settlements But Part Of A Cluster Of Settlements, Which Are Relatively Proximate To Each Other. These Clusters Typically Illustrate Potential For Growth, Have Economic Drivers And Derive Locational And Competitive Advantages. These Clusters Once Developed Can Then Be Classified As 'Rurban'. Hence Taking Cognizance Of This, The Government Of India Has Proposed The Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM), Aimed At Developing Such Rural Areas By Provisioning Of Economic, Social And Physical Infrastructure Facilities. Taking Also Into View, The Advantages Of Clusters, Both From An Economic View Point As Well As To Optimize Benefits Of Infrastructure Provision, The Mission Aims At Development Of 300 Rurban Clusters, In The Next Five Years. These Clusters Would Be Strengthened With The Required Amenities, For Which It Is Proposed That Resources Be Mobilized Through Convergence Of Various Schemes Of The Government, Over And Above Which A Critical Gap Funding (CGF) Would Be Provided Under This Mission, For Focused Development Of These Clusters.

The Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) Follows The Vision Of "Development Of A Cluster Of Villages That Preserve And Nurture The Essence Of Rural Community Life With Focus On Equity And Inclusiveness Without Compromising With The Facilities Perceived To Be Essentially Urban In Nature, Thus Creating A Cluster Of "Rurban Villages". The Objective Of The Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) Is To Stimulate Local Economic Development, Enhance Basic Services, And Create Well Planned Rurban Clusters.

The Larger Outcomes Envisaged Under This Mission Are: I. Bridging The Rural-Urban Divide-Viz: Economic, Technological And Those Related To Facilities And Services. Ii. Stimulating Local Economic Development With Emphasis On Reduction Of Poverty And Unemployment In Rural Areas. Iii. Spreading Development In The Region. Iv. Attracting Investment In Rural Areas.

CONCLUSION

There are too much requirement in development in rural area of india. Indian government try so hard to improve the quality of living standards and quality life for rural peoples, so the above schemes are help to increases living standards of peoples of rural area. The Above schemes also focused on to reduce to poverty of india and people of rural area, this schemes also give skills to people for their living hood, motive of this types of schems is to give at least a proper skill to worker by which

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