



A case study of rural development programmes in India

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Abstract

The Rural development generally refers to the process of improving the quality of life and economic welfare of people living in relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas. Different ministries of the government of India formulate various development schemes not to raise the profit but to maximise the welfare of the people. Some schemes like National Rural Livelihood Mission, MGNREGA, Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushal Yojana, Swachh Bharat Mission, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, and Training to Rural Youth for Self Employment, Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), National Rural Health Mission, Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana, Kutir Jyoti Programme etc. are made by the government for rural development of India. The main objective of rural development has been to remove poverty of the people and fill the widened gap between the rich and the poor, reducing migration, restricting child labour and making villages' self-sustaining work etc. This paper, based on the secondary data, an attempt has been made to comprehensively understand the development effort to rebuild the rural life and livelihood on the basis of various secondary data.

Keywords: rural development, development programme, poverty alleviation etc.

Introduction

In India, out of total population of 121 crores, 83.3 crores live in rural areas (Census of India, 2011). Thus, nearly 70 per cent of the India's population lives in rural areas. These rural populations can be characterised by mass poverty, low levels of literacy and income, high level of unemployment, and poor nutrition and health status. In order to tackle these specific problems, a number of rural development programmes are being implemented to create opportunities for improvement of the quality of life of these rural people. The term rural development is the overall development of rural areas to improve the quality of life of rural people. And it is a process leading to sustainable improvement in the quality of life of rural people, especially the poor (Ramesh, 2012). The rural developmental programmes intend to reduce the poverty and unemployment, to improve the health and educational status and to fulfil the basic needs such as food, shelter and clothing of the rural population. To improve the conditions of rural people, Government of India launched some schemes through the planning commission of India such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Training to Rural Youth for Self Employment etc. All these schemes are aimed to reduce the gap between rural and urban people, which would help reduce imbalances and speed up the development process.

Different scheme of rural development programme in India

Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushal Yojana

1. This is a Placement linked skill development scheme for rural poor youth.
2. It was launched by on 25 September 2014 by Union

Ministers Nitin Gadkari and Venkaiah Naidu on the occasion of 98th birth anniversary of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya.

3. It aims to target youth, under the age group of 15-35 years.
4. A total of 52000 candidates have been skilled under this programme till 2014-15.

Roshni: skill development scheme for tribals

1. The Ministry of Rural Development on 7 June 2013 launched a new skill development scheme designed to offer employment to tribal youth in 24 Naxal-affected districts.
2. The scheme, which is named Roshni is supposed to provide training and employment to an anticipated 50000 youth in the 10-35 years age group, for a period of three years.
3. As per the Ministry 50 percent of the beneficiaries of the scheme will be women only.
4. The scheme is designed in light of the Himayat project model, which was launched in Jammu and Kashmir, has been implemented in Sukma, Chhattisgarh, and West Singhbhum, Jharkhand, on a pilot basis over the last 18 months.

Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana

1. This programme was launched by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi on the birth anniversary of Lok Nayak jai Prakash Narayan on 11 October 2014.
2. Ministry of Rural Development will be the supervising authority for this programme.
3. Under this programme each Member of Parliament will take the responsibility for developing physical and institutional infrastructure in three villages by 2019.

Heritage Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY)

1. This scheme was launched on the 21 January 2015 under the care of the Union Ministry of Urban Development.
2. Its aim is to preserve and rejuvenate the rich cultural heritage of the country.
3. In the initial phase of HRIDAY, 12 heritage cities have been identified which will be rejuvenated and developed. Union Government will provide 500 core rupees to this 12 cities.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

1. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 was launched on the 2nd Feb. 2006. Now the new name of this scheme is "Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act" (MGNREGA).
2. This scheme is an Indian labour law and social security

measure that aims to provide 'right to work' to the people falling Below Poverty Line.

3. It guarantees 100 days employment in a year to the village people.
4. Fifty percent workers should be women.
5. Its 90% funding is borne by the central government and 10% by the state government.

National Rural Livelihood Mission

1. This scheme was restructured from the Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana in 2011.
2. National Rural Livelihoods Mission (Aajeevika) is aimed to empower the women's self-help group model across the country.
3. Under this scheme govt. provides loan up to 3 lakh rupee at the rate of 7% which could be lowered to 4% on the timely repayment.



Fig 1

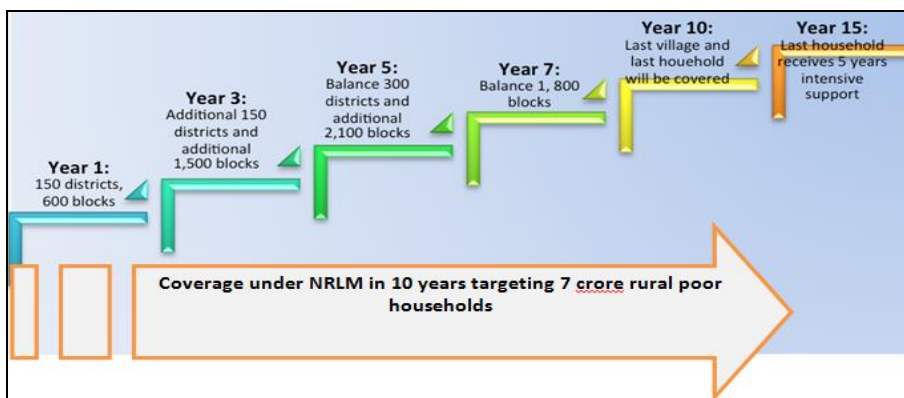


Fig 2

Year wise break up in terms of coverage of districts and blocks as envisaged by NRLM

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

1. Initially it was 100% centrally funded scheme, launched on the December 25, 2000.
2. II. After the recommendation of 14th finance commission report now expenditure will be shared by the centre and

state at ratio of 60:40.

3. The main aim of this scheme is to provide all weather road connectivity to the rural areas whose population is more than 500 persons and in terms of hilly areas it is 250 persons.
4. This scheme is launched by the Ministry of Rural Development.
5. Training to Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM)

6. This is centrally sponsored programme was started on August 15, 1979.
7. The main target of this scheme was to provide technical and business expertise to rural BPL people who are in the age group of 18-35.
8. This programme has been merged with Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana on April 1, 1999.

Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)

1. The scheme was launched by the Prime Minister Atal Bihari Bajpayi on the 25 December 2000.
2. The scheme provides food grains to around 2 cr. Below Poverty Line (BPL) families at a very subsidized rate.
3. Total 35 kg of food grains is provided to a family. Rice is provided at the rate of Rs. 3/kg and wheat at 2 Rs.2/kg.

National rural health mission

1. The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), now under National Health Mission is initiated on 12 April, 2005.
2. Main aim of this plan is to provide accessible, affordable and accountable quality health service even to the poorest households in the remotest rural regions.
3. Accredited social health activists (ASHA) scheme is also operational under this scheme.
4. It is run by the ministry of health and family welfare.

Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana

1. It was launched on October 2, 2007.
2. It's a social security scheme for rural households.
3. Under this scheme one member of the family is covered.
4. The premium of Rs. 200 per person per annum is shared by the state and central government.
5. V. The insured person need not to pay any premium if his/her age is between the 18 years to 59 years.

Kutir Jyoti Programme

1. This programme was launched in 1988-89.
2. Its main motive was to improve the standard of living of schedule castes and schedule tribes including the rural families who live below the poverty line.
3. Under this programme, a government assistance of Rs. 400 is provided to the families who are living below the poverty line for single point electricity connections in their houses.

Conclusion

The Rural Development is an on-going or continuous process. Rural Development Department is primarily responsible for planning, implementation and monitoring of various Centrally Sponsored Schemes designed by the Government of India for rural poverty alleviation. The creation of self-employment opportunities for the people of below poverty line with improving the overall quality of life in the rural areas and empowerment of women in socio-economic and politics are important issues of the five year plan in India. To improve the rural areas it is necessary popular participation in policy making. The rural development would be "time-bound oriented, participatory orientated, decentralized oriented, collective oriented, improvement oriented, equity oriented, institutional oriented." 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.

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