

Rural Development Through Rural Development Programmes: An Analysis

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Abstract:

The Ministry of Rural Development plays an important role in rural development, which is evident from the mission of the Ministry which says sustainable and inclusive growth of rural India through many strategy for eradication of poverty by increasing livelihood opportunities, providing social safety net and developing infrastructure for growth and improvement of quality of life in rural India. To achieve this mission, the ministry has been implementing various programmes of rural development and poverty alleviation in rural areas with the different level of element of innovation in implementation of these schemes.

In this paper an attempt has been made to demonstrate as to how the implementation of various programmes has become useful in term of employment generation, infrastructural development, access to basic facilities in rural areas.

Keyword: Rural Development, sustainable, inclusive growth, opportunities, poverty alleviation etc.

Introduction:

India is one of the fasted growing economy of the world. But at the same time, the challenge before the country is how to ensure future growth in a sustainable and inclusive mode. India has numerous challenges in different nature in terms of health, education, skills, agriculture, urban and rural development, energy and so on. Challenges have also been imposed by exclusive and inequitable access due to multiple deprivations of class, caste and gender. Innovative approaches and solutions, and looking beyond the conventional mode of performing various tasks are required to solve these problems.

In this paper an attempt has been made to demonstrate as to how the implementation of various rural development programmes has become useful in term of employment generation, infrastructural development, access to basic facilities in rural areas.

Objectives:

The main objectives in our paper is -

1. a. To highlight on the various innovative programmes that have been implemented by The Ministry of Rural Development for the purpose of rural development of India.
2. To focus on the main challenges of rural development activities in North-East regions.
3. To meditate on the various ways and means for the improvement of rural development in the North-East region.

Methodology:

The main methodology adopted while preparing this paper is the secondary sources. (Like books, journals, news paper etc.) Also we have some practical field study knowledge in the process of making this brief paper.

A brief about rural development programmes:

The Ministry of Rural Development plays an important role in rural development, which is evident from the mission of the Ministry which says sustainable and inclusive growth of rural India through many strategy for eradication of poverty by increasing livelihood opportunities, providing social safety net and developing infrastructure for growth and improvement of quality of life in rural India. To achieve this mission, the ministry has been implementing various programmes of rural development and poverty alleviation in rural areas with the different level of element of innovation in implementation of these schemes.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.(MGNREGA} is a rights based wage employment programme implemented in rural areas of the countries. It aim at enhancing livelihood security by providing up-to 100 days of guaranteed wage-employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) seek to reach out to all rural poor households in the country estimated at 8-10 crore and organise them into SHG and federations at village and higher levels by 2021-22. While doing so, NRLM ensures adequate coverage of all vulnerable groups of rural society, identified through participatory processes and approved by Gram Sabha. Deen Dayal Updhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (**DDUGKY**) is refocusing and re-prioritising NRLM's skillng component so as to build the capacity of rural poor youth to address the needs of both national and global skill requirements.

Pradhan Montri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) assists the states with the objective to provide connectivity to eligible unconnected habitations as per Core- Network with population of 500 persons as er 2001 Census and above n plain areas and in difficult areas 250 persons and above. The programme envisages single all weather connectivity.

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) aims to provide assistance to the BPL families who are either houseless or having inadequate housing facilities for constructing a safe and Durable shelter.

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) provide assistance to poor BPL households for the aged, widows, disable and also include provision for one time assistance in the case of death of primary bread winner in a BPL family.

Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) announced on October 11, 2014 focuses on integrated and holistic development of villages to enable them as models for other villages to emulate. Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWDP) aims for the development of rainfed/degraded areas including wasteland.

The above is a succinct objectives of various programmes being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development.

Impact of these programmes:

The innovation, ideas and programmes have positively impacted on the implementation of the schemes of rural development. Some of the generalization in this regards is given below:

- a. The pace of implementation of various programmes has been increased. The innovations which emerged from the field would be able to create productive assets of prescribed quality and durability, strengthen the livelihood resource based of the poor, proactively ensuring social inclusion and deepening panchayati-raj institutions.
- b. Convergence is a buzz word these days. However achieving convergence is not easy because breaking the culture of silo and compartmentalization impede it. But the innovation in terms of provisions in the SAGY and social capital build in the implementation of MGNREGA and NRLM have facilitated convergence which in turn have enhanced the outcomes of various programmes in coordinated mode
- c. The income level of the beneficiaries, small and marginal farmers have also increased which is evident from the field reports.
- b. d. Social Economic and Caste Census (SECC) provides very useful data on households about their socio-economic status like housing, landholding/landlessness, educational status, status of women, the differently able occupation, possession of assets, ST/SC households, incomes etc. The ministry has decided to use the SECC data in all its programmes besides using for housing purpose, education and skill development, depending MGNREGA, National Food Security Act, interventions for differently able, interventions for women headed households, and targeting of household/individual entitlements on evidence of deprivation, etc. Hence, the outcomes of the SECC would be used for various other developmental uses in the country. It is expected that the data base provided by SECC would be used for decentralized governance, planning and development.

The main challenges of rural development in North-East region are:

- a. The main challenge in the North- East Regions is the poor quality infrastructure development, whereas there is no proper marketing system to sell agriculturist product to the farmers and so they have not able to find real price for their product.
- b. Inadequate transport facilities is the another challenge in the North-East region. It has been estimated that inadequate transport system adds nearly 20% of the costs of marketing of agricultural produce.
- c. The existence of mass unemployment and underemployment is an important cause of rampant poverty in north-east region. Most of the small and marginal farmers, landless agricultural labourers, bonded labours, people from ST/SC and other backwards groups suffer from disguised unemployment in this region. Also there are some socio-economic factors responsible for poverty in north-east region.
- d. Another challenge for the development in North-East region is the dogmatic or traditional or prejudiced attitude of the illiterate rural people who are unwilling to accept any new methods or schemes of agricultural development or development in any other fields.

Suggestion for remove rural poverty in North-East region:

The ongoing poverty eradication programmes aimed at the specific target groups of population will also have to be improved and enlarged with regard to both their content and coverage. The objectives of these

programmes will be to improve the productivity and income of the poor and also to ensure that employment opportunities are enlarged at a fast pace.

As, most of the people live in villages, so labour intensive village and small-scale industries will need adequate encouragement for their growth

Effective implementation of the programmes will demand higher levels of devotion, efficiency and integrity from public services at all levels as well as active involvement and participation of the people in this vital national task.

In north-east regions need is there to significantly upgrade and expand infrastructure quality as a means of quick development.

Conclusion:

At the conclusion we can say that rural development and poverty alleviation programmes will be successful in North-East region as well as in India only when they are implemented in a proper way. The success mainly depends on the willingness, workability, skill of the bureaucrats and implementing officers and agencies. A corruption-free monitoring system is also essential for it. Awareness of the problems of grass-root level by the implementing authorities and active participation of people in all levels are also necessary for a rurally developed North-East or India.

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