

## **IMPLEMENTATION AND REVIEW OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN INDIA - A STUDY**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*Rural development in India is the overall progress in the economic and social conditions of Indians residing in rural areas. The objective of rural development include providing opportunities for earning a respectable livelihood.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Rural Development Programmes*

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### **INTRODUCTION**

Rural development in India is the overall progress in the economic and social conditions of Indians residing in rural areas. The objective of rural development include providing opportunities for earning a respectable livelihood. It stands for the increase in income opportunities for people living in rural areas. The rural development programmes intend to reduce the poverty and unemployment, to improve the health and educational status and to fulfill the basic needs such as food, shelter and clothing of the rural population.

#### **What is Rural Development in India**

With the passage of several decades since independence, the India government has stressed the need for rural development in India.

Task is to find out how rural development fuels the overall economic growth of India.

Rural development stands for the increase in income opportunities for people living in rural areas. According to the population census of 2011, the percentage of people residing in rural areas is close to 69% of the Indian population. Thus rural development also includes the measures implemented by government bodies to curb the poverty rate in such areas.

As per another report by the government of India, the percentage of the Indian population that was situated below the poverty line (BPL) in 2011-2012 amounted to 21.9%. Needless to say people affected by rural poverty contribute to a large chunk of percentage.

The task is - The markers of rural development and Urban development the same?

### **What is Required**

The rural population requires long-lasting reforms and consistent projects on rural development in India in sectors such as agriculture, education and health. Before all this, it becomes important to determine which area fall under rural India.

With the focused study, it becomes earlier to point out the areas which need development in every aspect of economic and non-economic activities.

### **What is Rural Area?**

There is a lot more to know about exactly which areas stand for rural India. By knowing the rural areas meaning it will be able to distinct between economic activities occurring in distinct geographical areas.

Rural area consists of open countryside with population densities less than 500 people per square mile and place with fewer than 2500 people.

### **Characteristics of Rural Community**

- The density of the population is less.
- Homogeneity of language, culture, customs etc.,
- Main occupation is agriculture.
- Close contact with nature.
- Slower means of communication.

The objectives of rural progress involve boosting the contribution of rural expenditure to the total national monthly expenditure from the current 55%.

### **OBJECTIVES OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

To promote economic growth among the rural population through adequate access to food, shelter, clothing, education and employment with proper opportunities proportional to the same in urban areas.

- To introduce modern techniques for agriculture in rural areas to contribute to an increased productivity rate.
- To ensure consistent rural infrastructure development.
- To bridge the gap between local governing bodies and the central administrations for better economic communication.
- To use natural resources within territory to ensure maximum economic benefits for inhabitants.

### **What are the Factors that Affect Rural Development**

Multiple factors contribute to the urban development in India. However, in depth knowledge of knowledge and knowledge development will certainly help students understand the ingredients of rural progress.

### **Infrastructure**

The infrastructural condition of rural area has a direct link with its scale of development. Primarily infrastructure consists of pucca roads. A consistent supply of electricity and availability of transport.

### **Education**

It is quite obvious that the level of education plays an integral role in the overall program of rural areas. It introduces innovative ideas to improve social conditions, educating the rural population at an early age ensures that there is no discrimination between the urban and rural population.

### **Health Care**

Needless to say, health care is an important part of rural development. The rural population is often susceptible to diseases that can be avoided with proper health care measures. This contributes directly to their productivity. Proper health care system also reduces the mortality rate.

### **Technology**

The role of technology in rural development is indisputable. Modern techniques increase their rate of production. The technology significantly reduces irrigation and quality issues.

In addition to clean drinkable water and sanitation is a must for the development of rural areas.

### **How to Ensure the Rural Development of India**

The government of India has launched multiple projects on rural development over the decades. The keys to sustainable rural development in terms of economic situation include the following:

- Proper presence of Advanced facilities for irrigation to all land types.
- Credit facilities on access to the necessary ingredients of farming such as fertilizers, pesticides and seeds subsidies on electricity.
- Combat with social inequalities and discrimination in rural areas to create a sense of unity.
- Make sure that there are adequate training sessions for farmers to equip them with modern agriculture measures in addition that important in agriculture markets also.

### **SCOPE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

Since times immemorial India has been continuing to be and will remain in the future land of village communities. That is why Mahatma Gandhi rightly stated that “India lives in villages” if the villages perish India will perish. Any strategy of socio economic development that neglects rural people and rural areas cannot be successful. It is a sine-qua-non of the development in India. Rural development is a result of inter changes between various physical, technical, economic, social, cultural and institutional factors. Rural development is continuously designed to improve the economic and social well-being of rural people.

### **Contents of Rural Development**

- Scope of rural development
- Rural demography
- Rural unemployment
- Rural credit and indebtedness
- Rural Industrialization
- Rural development programmes
- Institution for rural development
- Rural migration
- Rural labour

### **Strategy and Approaches to Rural Development**

- The multipurpose method
- The minimum package method
- The target group approach
- The area development approach
- Integrated rural development approach

In the rural economy of India there are broadly two sectors namely:

- Agricultural sector
- Non-agricultural sector

Rural development means the development of agricultural and non-agricultural sectors.

### **Programmes for Fastest Growing Rural Development**

The India government has launched extensive programmes for rural areas. Below is the list of the development programmes which are carried out by the government for the upliftment of the weaker section in rural areas.

- 1952. Community development programme (CDP)  
Overall development of rural areas are people's participation.
- 1960-1961. Intensive Agriculture development programme (IADP) To provide loans for seeds and fertilizers to farmers.
- 1964-65. Intensive agriculture area programme (IAAP)

To Develop special harvest in agriculture area.

- 1965. Credit authorized scheme (CAS)

Involved qualitative credit control of Reserve Bank of India.

- 1966-67. Green revolution - High yielding variety program (HYVP)

To increase the productivity of food grains by adopting latest varieties of inputs of crops(wheat and rice).\_

- 1969.Rural electrification corporation. Provide electricity in rural areas.
- 1972-73.Accelerated rural water supply programme (ARWSP) Providing drinking water in villages.
- –1973. Crash scheme for rural employment (CSRE) For rural employment.
- 1973-74.Marginal farmers and agricultural labour agency (MFALA) Technical & financial assistance to marginal farmers.
- 1974-75.Small farmers development agency (SFDA) Technical & financial assistance to small farmers.
- –1975.Command area development programme.(CADP) Better utilization of irrigational capacities.
- –1975.Twenty point programme (TPP)

Poverty eradication and overall objective of raising the living level.

- –1977.National institution of rural development (NIRD) Training, investigation and advisory for rural development.
- –1977-78.Desert development programme (DDP)
- –1977-78.Food for work programme. Providing food grains to labour.
- –1977-78.Antyodya yojana

Scheme of Rajasthan providing economic assistance to poorest families.

- –1979.Training rural youth for self employment (TRYSEM) (launched in aug 15) Educational and vocational training.
- –1980.Integrated rural development programme (IRDP) Overall development of rural poor.
- –1980.National rural employment programme (NREP) Employment for rural manforce.
- –1982.Development of women & children in rural areas (DWCRA)

Sustainable opportunities of self employment to the women belonging to the rural families who are living the below the poverty line.

- –1983. Rural landless employment guarantee programme (RLEGP) Employment to landless farmers and labours.
- –1985.comprehensive crop insurance scheme Crop insurance.

- –1986. Self employment programme for the poor (SEPUP) Self employment through credit and subsidy.
- 1986 - National Drinking water mission

For rural drinking water renamed and upgraded to Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water mission - 1991

- 1989 - Jawahar Razgar Yojana (JRY) Employment to rural unemployed.
- 1990 - Agriculture and rural debt relief scheme (ARDRS) Exempt bank loans up to Rs10000 for rural artisans and weaves. 1992 - National renewal fund

The scheme was for the employees of the public sector. 1993 - Employment Assurance scheme (EAS) Employment of at least 100 days in a year in villages.

- 1993 - Member of parliament local area development scheme (MPLADS) Sanctioned one crore per year for development works.
- 1993 - District Rural Development agency (DRDA) Financial assistance to rural people by district level authority.
- 1995 - Mid day meal - nutrition to students to primary schools to improve enrolment retention and attendance.
- 1996 - Group life insurance scheme for rural areas Insurance in rural areas for low premium.
- 1997-98 Ganga kalyan yojana

Provide financial assistance to farmers for exploring groundwater resources. 1997 - Kastoorba Gandhi Education scheme

Establish girls schools in low female literacy areas. 1998 - Bhagya shree bal kalyan policy

Upliftment of female childs. 1999 - Annapurna Yojana

10kgs food grains to elderly persons.

- 1999 - Swarna Jayanthi gram swaogar yojana Self employment in rural areas.
- 1999 - Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana Village infrastructure.
- 2000 - JanaShree Bhima yojana Insurance for BPL People
- 2000 - Pradhan manthri gramodhaya yojana Basic needs of rural people.
- 2000 - Antyodaya anna yojana To provide Food security to poor
- 2000 - Pradhan manthri gram sadak yojana Connect all villages with nearest - pukka roads. 2001 - Sampurna Grameena Rozgar yojana Employment and food security to rural people. 2003 - Universal health insurance scheme Health insurance for rural poor.
- 2004 - Vande mataram Scheme

Initiative of public private partnership during pregnancy check up. 2004 - National food for work programme

Supplementary as food grains for work. 2004 - Kastoorba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya

Setting up residential schools at upper primary levels for girls belonging to predominantly OBC/SC & ST.

- 2005 - Janani Suraksha yojana Providing care to pregnant women. 2005 - Bharat Nirman  
Development of India through irrigation water supply, Housing road telephone and electricity.
- 2005 - National Rural Health mission  
Accessible, affordable accountable quality health services to the poorest of the poor on remotest areas of the country.
- 2005 - Rajeev Gandhi Grameena Vidyuti karan yojana  
Extending electrification of all villages and habitations and ensuring electricity to every household.
- 2006 - National Rural employment Guarantee scheme (NREGS)
- 100 days wage employment for development works in rural areas. 2007 - Rashtriya Swasthya bima yojana  
Health insurance to all workers in unorganized areas below poverty line. 2007 - Aam aadmi bima yojana  
Insurance cover to the head of the family of rural landless households in the country.
- 2009 - Rajeev Awas Yojana  
To make India slum free in 5 years.

Of these all programmes, 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 conservatives work etc., For which it has been considered as the largest anti-poverty programme in the world.

