

# Role of Bhart Nirman in Rural Development of India

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**ABSTRACT:** *Rural development has witnessed several changes over the last 60<sup>th</sup> years in India. It has assumed a new dimension and perspectives. Bharat Nirman can be richer and meaningful only when the participation of rural people in the development of Nation. Bharat Nirman is a Programme to implementation in the milestone for the planning and people's participation in the rural development. People's participation has the central role in rural development process. Agriculture, Handicraft, Fisheries, Poultry and Dairy are the primary contributors to the rural economy. The aim and objective of Bharat Nirman was to improving rural people's livelihoods in an equitable and sustainable manner both in social and environmentally through the better physical and human capital formation infrastructure. The basic objectives of this Programme was to remove poverty and unemployment through the creation of basic rural infrastructure.*

**KEYWORDS :** Infrastructure, Potential, Utilization, Renovation, Accessibility, Enhance

## INTRODUCTION :

Rural India was deprived of development on front such as infrastructure for social and economic development. For all round development in rural areas government of India (GOI) launched a time bound rural infrastructure development flagship Programme named “**Bharat Nirman**”. It was launched by the Indian Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh on 16 May 2005 on the occasion of the one year complication of UPA government. This Programme was implemented during four year period (2005-09). The first half of this plan in last two year of 10<sup>th</sup> five year plan and later two year of 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan. The aim of this Programme was to develop the rural sector because rural area contain 68% population and majority of primary and secondary activity which is the base of treasury sector development. The rural

economy is an integral part of overall Indian economy. Majority of Indian population reside in the rural areas, the aim of Bharat Nirman was to improve the quality of rural people to generate self-employment and providing infrastructure facilities. It was to implement over four years and was extended period depend on the success of this Programme. The introduction of Bharat Nirman a Programme by the GOI in collaboration with the state government and the Panchayati Raj institutions is a major step towards the improvement of the rural Bharat. The Ministry of Rural Development introduced NREGA (National Rural Employment Generation Act) 2005 to improving the living conditions in rural India. The Ministry consists of three departments:-

- (1) Department of Rural Development.
- (2) Department of Land Resources.

(3) Department of Safe Drinking Water Supply.

**OBJECTIVES OF BHARAT NIRMAN PROGRAMME:-**

1. To provide every rural citizen safe source of *Drinking Water*.
2. To provide every villager facilities of *Electricity*.
3. To provide each village to be connected by *Telephone* facilities.
4. To provide all weather *Roads* in each village over the population of 1000 in plan area and 500 population in hilly and tribal area.
5. To increase 10 million hectares additional *Irrigation* capacity to be created by 2009.
6. To construct 60 lakh *Houses* for the rural poor by 2009.

**COMPONENT OF BHARAT NIRMAN PROGRAMME:-**

Bharat Nirman was a time bound plan for action in rural Infrastructure. The six component of Bharat Nirman action including the areas of (1) Rural Irrigation (2) Rural Roads (3) Rural Housing (4) Rural Water Supply (5) Rural Electricity (6) Rural Telecommunication Connectivity. They are discuss as under:-

1. **RURAL IRRIGATION:-** There was a definite gap between irrigation potentiality and potential utilization. To increase the irrigation potential there was planned by repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies by extension, renovation and modernization of minor irrigation schemes. Under the Bharat Nirman there were planned to restore and utilize irrigation potential of 10 lakh hectare through implementation of extension, renovation and modernization the development and management practice of water resources.

Rural irrigation was very important component of Bharat Nirman project. There were very limited underground water sources for irrigation in India. There were nearly 28 lakh hectare was planned to be created through underground water development. Another way to increase irrigation facilities was minor irrigation scheme for using surface flow of water. The aim of this scheme was to creation of additional irrigation potential of 1 crore hectare in the period of 2005 to 2009.

2. **RURAL ROADS NETWORK:-** Rural roads connectivity was the key component of the Bharat Nirman. All weather rural roads provide accessibility of market and other facilities for villagers. To boost the rural connectivity with cities and urban areas rural road was very essential. Bharat Nirman envisages a massive scaling up to the Programme in term of habitation connectivity, coverage, construction and targeted financial investment. To achieve the target nearly 1.5 lakh Km of rural road were constructed and 1.94 lakhs km of the existing roads were identified through routes for the core network. Under this Programme rural road were constructed in hilly and tribal village of 500 population and in plain area for the 1000 population of the village roads were constructed.

3. **RURAL HOUSING:-** Under the Bharat Nirman project the ministry of Rural Development implemented IndraAwaas Yojana (IAY) with a view to providing financial assistance to the poor rural villagers and living below the poverty line for construction houses because shelter has always essential component of human life. Without a safe and secure house rural activities and life were not proper. Under this scheme SC/ST and the BPL persons were benefited. The

benefit of this scheme for the ex- serviceman of the armed and paramilitary forces killed in action dependents. Under this scheme financial resources were shared between center and states on the Ratio 75:25 basis. 75% weightage was given against the housing shortage and remaining 25% for the SC/ST population of the concerned districts. The financial assistance for house construction was 27500 to 38500 Rs. per unit at an Interest rate of 4%. Nearly 19.88 lakh house were constructed under this scheme.

4. *RURAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY*:- The Ministry of Rural development, Department of Drinking Water Supply has the responsibility to provide the pure & safe drinking water in the rural areas with the help of state government. Department of Drinking Water Supply covered 54,477 habitations during 2005-2009. The remaining habitations of which were many in difficult areas lacking of sustainable sources of drinking water, were covered by March 2012. The main aim of this Programme was to ensure that rural population gets at least 40 liters per person per day of safe water from sources lying within or near the village. The major work for the government was to bore pumps, carrying out repairs to water supply pipeline, augmentation of quality of water supply. First Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) was introduced in 1972-73. In Bharat Nirman Programme it was revised. The aim of the government till the end of 11<sup>th</sup> five plan (2007-2012) every village and each citizen has reach the pure & safe drinking water.

5. *RURAL ELECTRICITY*:-The power sector play a vital role in the sustainable economic development of the nation. The Ministry of Power has the responsibility to providing the electricity to the remaining 1.05

million village through the RGGVY (Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana). Quality power supply and power accessibility has a matter of concern in rural India as capacity addition in power sector. The privatization of the electricity has not desired results in most of the states. The companies had not raising the efficiency in power generation, distribution and transmission of the electricity. Keeping in the view to improve the rural electricity situation Bharat Nirman Focus on the rural electrification. During (2005-09) 576 projects targeting to electrify under RGGVY Programme. Bharat Nirman 2<sup>nd</sup> phase (2009-12) 1.5 million village and 1.75 crore BPL un-electrified household providing free electricity connection. All BPL households were financed with 100% subsidy under the Kutir Jyoti Yojana. Ministry of Renewable Energy has provide electricity in the remote village and providing financial assistance to villagers.

6. *RURAL TELE-COMMUNICATION CONNECTIVITY*:-Rural tele-communication was important component of Bharat Nirman Programme. The Bharat Nirman Programme was expected to provide better tele-communication connectivity to all village till the end of 2007. The Department of telecom and information technology has the responsibility to providing telephone connectivity to the 66822 villages with including 14,183 remote villages. The main aim for implementation of universal tele-communication services obligation were raised through a Universal services providing like as internet, voice mail and e-mail service to the villagers. This work had been assigned by the government to telecom service provider company Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. It was estimated that 451 crore Rs. would be

expended on this Programme. The successful implement of this Programme increase the tele density 15.11 to 33.00 (Per 1000) during the period of (2007-2011). During the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase (2009-2012) of Bharat Nirman most of the Panchayats were connected with broadband facility by the BSN Ltd. Company.

### **COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN INDIA SHINING AND BHARAT NIRMAN PROGRAMME:-**

In 1999 NDA government present the model of “India Shining” subjected the ‘Aam Aadmi’ to a 150 crore Rs plus campaign with tagline become a catchphrase for the booming Indian economy. Suddenly NDA lost the power due to failed to achieved the goal through India Shining and UPA government came into the power in center with the slogan Roti, Kapda, Sadak, Drinking water and Bijli for all. A committee analysis the India Shining and found that a very good model of India infrastructure development. Indian Congress found in his analysis that India Shining provided services to a very limited population of the nation. The meaning of India Shining India mean ‘Urban areas’ and Shining mean the services provide to Urban citizen. Hence most of the rural population leave behind the gain of development. There were a lot of similarities in Bharat Nirman and India Shining that was India is ‘Bharat’ and shining is ‘Nirman’. So UPA government start the flagship program “**Bharat Nirman**” for the development of rural Bharat. India Shining focus in the Information technology in urban and educated society whereas the Bharat Nirman focus on the basic infrastructure of the rural and backwards areas. Some economist say it as old wine in new bottle.

### **CONCLUSION:-**

The huge Investment through the “**Bharat Nirman**” during (2005-2012) enrich the rural economy and reducing gap between rural and urban areas by spreading growth benefit to villages. The component of Bharat Nirman was helpful reducing poverty, gainful employment, ensuring social security and enhancing the standard of health, sanitation, education and hygiene. The Ministry of Rural development through the Panchayati Raj expended the drinking water, rural road, sanitation tele-com connectivity, agriculture, information technology and land resources through rural development. The main principles of Bharat Nirmanto construct the infrastructure for the rural population and make coordination between the various department for making and understanding close monitoring of this flagship Programme.

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