

IMPLEMENTATION OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES ON CONDITION OF RURAL MASSES

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ABSTRACT: The crux of this paper is to examine development programme implementation in rural masses of Haryana state. The paper examines various schemes adopted by the government for the rural development. The result of the study reveals that government adopts bottom-up rural development approach which emphasizes involvement of the rural people in rural development programme implementation. This strategy has significantly assisted rural areas to attain desirable heights in rural development efforts in spite of their increasing population.

Keywords: Rural development, Policy, Programme, Implementation.

INTRODUCTION: Historically the term 'rural development' was known as community development which emerged as a technique for the development of underdeveloped agrarian economy. Universally, there are no accepted approaches for the study of rural development. It changes with time, space and culture. The term 'rural development' connotes the overall development of rural areas with a firm view of developing and improving the quality of life of the rural masses. Rural development is an integral part of the total social and economic

development of a country and it cannot be treated in isolation. In other words it is influenced by economic resources of the country as well as by the political commitment of the national leadership. These two aspects are influenced by unilateral and bilateral aid received from the developed nations and international organizations. The other important ingredient of rural development is 'self-reliance' which needs to be brought through local initiative, people's participation and mobilization of existing resources. Rural development is the process of improving the quality of life and economic wellbeing of people living in rural areas. Education, physical infrastructure, and social infrastructure all play an important role in developing rural regions.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

To examine the development programmes of government

To analyse the challenges of rural economy.

To suggest possible ways to alleviate these problems.



RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study is theoretical in nature and the required material for the study is collected through secondary sources like books, journals, reports.

NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The economy of the state of Haryana is largely depended on the assistance of the central Government. The Government has started various rural development programs/schemes to uplift the rural areas Thus, in order to determine the effectiveness of these programs, it is important to examine these programs in the rural areas, so that effective rural development programs may be designed for the betterment of the rural community. The objective of the program was to work for all around development of the rural communities.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Ajanta (2004), made an attempt to study "Cluster Approach for Developing Rural Entrepreneurship." He observed that the main emphasis on the local community gains directly and indirectly from the success of the cluster. It is attributed to increased local employment and more business opportunities, as firms in the service and support sector drawn into the cluster. The successful engagement of local economic factors in the clustering process can in turn spur the development of an

entrepreneurial culture of innovation and initiative through the locality.

Boraian (1992) focussed on the efficient management of development project and what role it played in rural development in developing countries.

Bhattacharya (1989) has investigated on how the gap between rural urban inequalities is widened with the introduction of five year plan and how the inequalities get reflected on socio-economic character of the rural centre.

Chib (1984) in his article 'Some thoughts on Rural Development in India' concluded that rural development means to import quantitative as well as qualitative changes in the entire gamut of the multi-faced socio-economic mosaic of the countryside, based on the optimum exploitation of the resources aided by local initiative and drive.

Dubey (2000), has conducted a study on various rural development programs. He observed that the ministry of rural areas is implementing various programs by providing avenues for employment generation to most sections of the society through special employment generation programs and for improvement in quality of life in rural areas. The ministry has provided specific guidelines in the program being implemented to ensure adequate flow of resources to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. He revealed that the main objective of Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP) is to create employment opportunities for self employment in rural

areas to the families, living below poverty line, so that they could generate additional income to enable them to cross the poverty line on sustained basis.

Katiyar (1984) has given new approaches and concept for studying rural development process.

In a pioneer study by Mahadev (1984) on 'Dilemma in Rural Development' has brought some new concepts of rural development. He has also advised to take necessary precautions to use scheme for higher output.

Majumdar (2002), has conducted a study on the food grain stocks in just one of the consequences of the misguided macro economics policies in 1990. He observed that in euphoria of liberalization, the new economic policy largely ignored the rural economy and its development. He finally observed that since, 2000-01, there has been a new agenda of rural development adopting a comprehensive and pragmatic approach.

Mishra (1985) in his study on Kerakat Tahsil of Jaunpur District in Uttar Pradesh used qualitative and quantitative techniques to evaluate impact of rural development schemes on socio-economic conditions of villagers.

Mehar (1991) in a promising study on development strategies in a backward region at district level analysis has concluded that rural development schemes could not be accessible to pass on account of awareness about benefits of schemes.

Pattanaik (2009), made an attempt to study "National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme: Some Preliminary findings from Hoshiapur District". Initial findings of this study showed that the scheme has been successful in achieving the equity, while its efficiency is still a question to be effectively dealt by the implementers of the program. He finally concluded that the better nexus and coordination between the government and the panchayats enabled efficiently implementation of the scheme at the village level.

Reddy and Srinivasa (1998), made an attempt to assess poverty alleviation appraisal of IRDP. They further revealed that the effective implementation of programs required proper coordination between the official machinery, credit agencies, voluntary service organization and the people particularly poor. Finally they concluded that orientation and training must be given to the implementing staff in various activities under IRDP.

Rondinelli's (1986) has designed to illustrate the processes of integrated urban and rural development in Nepal and Brazil, which are at the opposite ends of the spectrum of developing nations.

Raychaudhuri and Biswas (1996) according to them IRDP is a strategic weapon of government to uplift rural poor above poverty line and to create balance and production in both primary and nonprimary activities. In this paper they take up the case of W.B and compare it with other states of India.

Rao has study and investigated the problems of housing, employment and essential amenities of villagers and suggested steps to solve these problem.

Sagar and Kishore (2007), in their research work on “Rural Health Services in India” made an attempt to highlight the role of rural health services in the development of rural areas of India. Their main emphasis was on primary health care. The authors through their study by primary healthcare approach has proposed by various health programs like epidemic, malaria, blindness and tuberculosis control, leprosy elimination, polio and yaws eradication, reproductive and child health and family welfare, health education, school health programs, etc. They finally suggested that health services should be delivered to the remotest of remote areas of the country.

Sivaramakrishnan (1989) has attempts to study the impact of Integrated RuralDevelopment Programme in a village of Tamil Nadu. He also tries to study the effect of programme, to see how far the resident of village have benefited by IRDP and what are the major factors which contributes failure or success in bringing the changes in the rural environment.

Verma and Pal (1984) in their study they have attempted to identify the smal lservice centre for accelerating the process of development in Bilgram Tahsil of Hardoi District. In the same year

VARIOUS RURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

- 1 Indira Awas Yojana
- 2 National Family Benefit Scheme
- 3 Watershed Development Programme
- 4 Total Sanitation Campaign
- 5 Mahila Mandal Protsahan Yojana
- 6 Environmental Conservation through Mahila Mandal
- 7 Green Gold Schemes
- 8 Vidhayak Kshetra Vikas Nidhi Yojana (VKVNY)
- 9 M.P. Lad Scheme
- 10 Backward Sub Plan (BSP)
- 11 National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)
- 12 Finance Commission
- 13 Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana
- 14 Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana
- 15 Community Development Programme
- 16 Desert Development Programme
- 17 Integrated Rural Development Programme
- 18 The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
- 19 Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)
- 20 Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)



21 National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

22 Provisions of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA)

23 District Rural Development Agency (DRDA)

24 Rural Development Activities in North Eastern Region

25 Empowerment of Women

26 Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan

27 Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART)

28 Training Divisions

29 Information, Education and Communication

30 E-Governance Activities

31 Watershed Development Programmes

32 Integrated Wastelands Development Programme

33 Droughts Prone Areas Programme

34 Desert Development Programme

35 Integrated Watershed Management Programme

36 Externally Aided Projects

37 Initiatives Planned and Implemented

38 Land Reforms

39 National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)

40 Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)

CHALLENGES OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

HEALTH: Poor health status due to lack of clean drinking water, hygiene, sanitation and drainage facilities inadequate health care facilities, leading to high child mortality and morbidity; loss of labour productivity, economic loss, indebtedness and poor quality of life; The rate of infant mortality in rural India is marginally higher than in the cities on account of poorer access to safe drinking water, sanitation and health care support.

INFRASTRUCTURE: Poor infrastructure for receiving timely information on development opportunities, market demand and prices for agricultural commodities, new technologies, forward and backward linkages, credit facilities and development policies of the government.

GLOBALIZATION: Liberalized trade regimes as well as more integrated and consumer driven agricultural and food markets are globalizing rapidly and driving innovations, forcing farmers to adapt or lose out. Poor farmers do not have the capacity face the cut throat competition and hence they are bound to perish.

POPULATION: Increasing population which causes severe pressure on natural resources and the environment.

NATURAL RESOURCES: Depleting natural resources, resulting in insecurity of food and employment, compelling about 40% of the rural population to live in poverty.

POLLUTION: Pollution of the environment and climate change, are causing shortage of clean drinking water and creating adverse impact on agricultural production.

EDUCATION: Poor access to education, resulting in low literacy and unemployment of the youth. While the average literacy rate in rural areas is around 50-65%, it is as low as 20-25% among women in backward areas. Education of girls was felt to be unnecessary in the past and this has seriously affected their quality of life. Illiteracy has also hindered their development due to lack of communication with the outside world. They are slow in adopting new practices, which are essential with the changing times. Low literacy rate, particularly among women having adverse effect on their skills development, employment productivity, family welfare and education of their children.

SUGGESTIONS

The following suggestions have been made:

- The schemes were made by the government and implemented, but there was no participation of the rural people in it. Emphasis should be given on the formulation of perspective plans, which must be

followed by action on the original beneficiaries and people should given their full co-operation and participation for the success of the scheme.

- The time period for implementation and actual disbursement of the scheme should be reduced. Therefore, efforts should be made to minimize it within 15 days or less than 1 month, respectively.
- There should be criteria to analyze the performance of the officials of Rural Development Schemes.
- Working committees and vigilance committees may be formed at village level for the monitoring of Rural Development Schemes. The government should ensure the transparency in the implementation of Rural Development Schemes.
- The efforts should be made to simplify the procedure to get the benefits of Rural Development Schemes and the formalities should be minimized according to the knowledge and understanding of the rural people.
- The amount of the scheme should be adequate according to the estimate and proper verification of the scheme.
- To connect the remote areas of the state with air services, the government has to construct helipads in areas.



ROLE OF NGOS AND SHGS

Voluntary social services have been an integral part of the socio-cultural and religious ethos of our society from ancient times. The objective has been to increase human capacities by promoting non-economic factors such as education, health and nutrition, which in turn would speed up the process of economic development. The role of NGOs is both co-operative and complementary to the state. The existence of NGOs assumes importance in the context of rural settings, as living conditions have deteriorated. State-NGO partnership alone cannot resolve all the socio-economic problems, hence it has to be in co-ordination with all agents of social change, i.e., the state, local self governments, the corporate sector, academics and civil society groups.

NGOs can play a significant role in strengthening local self-government by facilitating interaction and co-operation with state departments and also acting as catalysts to effectively implement various departmental schemes. The role of voluntary agencies in the development of rural areas can be to supplement efforts of government for the upliftment of the poor and needy disseminate information about development schemes and programmes of the government rural people; make people aware of the consequences of female feticides and imbalance in sex ratio; mobilize financial resources from the community; help in up gradation of skills of rural youths for self-employment opportunities; facilitate the formation of self-help groups and micro-

finance; ensure protection of women and children's rights and abolish ills of child labour; and, make available technologies in a simpler form to the rural poor.

SHGs: When individuals, on their own initiative, act in a conglomeration to meet their individual and common needs with the primary focus on self-reliance, it can be called a Self Help Group (SHG). The benefits of self-help groups are based on cooperation rather than competition. They provide benefits of economies of scale, cost effective alternatives for different financial services, collective learning, democratic and participatory culture and a firm base and platform for dialogue and co-operation. SHGs develop from a common binding force, common need, interest and concern, especially for the rural poor. It is this common binding force, which makes SHGs function more efficiently. The effectiveness of SHGs would be considerably enhanced if a symbiosis could be worked out between them and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). The key to this is the integration of SHGs with the democratically elected and empowered Panchayats ensuring sustainable livelihood, enriched environment, improved quality of life and good human values. This is being achieved through development research, effective use of local resources, extension of appropriate technologies and up gradation of skills and capabilities with community participation.

CONCLUSION

The present research paper is confined to the implementation of Rural Development Schemes in the rural areas of Haryana. Development of the rural areas of Haryana totally depends upon the Rural Development Schemes. Central Government as well as state Government has launched many Rural Development Schemes for the sustainable development of the rural areas of Haryana. These schemes have been based on economic and socio-cultural development. Some of them create infrastructure and generate employment. The main object of all the different programs is sustainable human development. There is no significance of Rural Development Schemes if, it will not generate employment and no significance of employment, if it will not develop the basic structure, because all the Rural Development Schemes are interlinked to each other. Many of them have achieved significant success in this direction.

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