

Economic Growth and its Impact on Rural Development of India

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ABSTRACT:

India's Rural Development is one of the key factors of India's economic growth. India is primarily an agricultural-based country. Agriculture accounts for about one-fifth of the gross domestic product in India. In order to increase agricultural growth, the Government has developed a number of programs related to rural development in India. The Department of Rural Development in India is the executive body for formulating policies, regulations and actions related to the development of the rural sector. Agriculture, handicrafts, fishing, poultry, and dairies are the main contributors to business and the local economy. The development of rural India has undergone a few changes over the years in its emphasis, methods, strategies and plans. It has taken on a whole new dimension and ideas as a result. Rural development can only be rich and meaningful through customer participation in development. Just as implementation is the backbone of planning, human participation is the backbone of rural development. Human participation is one of the key requirements of the development process both technically and philosophically. For development planners and managers it is important to solicit the participation of different rural groups, to make programs more participatory.

INTRODUCTION:

The population in the developing countries still belongs to rural category, as over 60% in developing countries are still the resident of the rural past. In the coming 20 years they will be in the same category of rural population. Population problems are concentrated in the rural and agricultural sectors of the community. Almost everywhere, rural fertility is higher than urban fertility. Migration to urban areas is often a major factor in urban sprawl. Most people born in developing countries, including those in Southeast Asia, still live in rural areas, and will continue to do so for half a century or more. In all that time and beyond, maternal and child mortality and other health issues will remain very much at home. For these few important but obvious reasons, population dynamics in rural areas need more attention to development policy and programs than these that have been identified so far. Rural Development: Rural Development on economic growth and social justice, improving the quality of life of rural people by providing adequate and quality social services and basic necessities. The current rural development strategy focuses on poverty alleviation, better livelihoods, the provision of basic services and infrastructure through new income and employment programs. The above objectives will be achieved by supporting the various programs used to build relationships with communities, non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, institutions, PRIs and industrial institutions, while the Department of Rural Development will provide both technical and administrative support services. Other factors that will lead to the transformation of rural life are also emphasized simultaneously.

OBJECTIVES:

Rural development aims to improve the lives of rural people in an equitable and sustainable way, socially and environmentally, with better access to goods (environmental, physical, human, technological and social), and resources, and to control productivity (its financial resources). (Economic and political forms) that enable them to improve their lives in a sustainable and equitable manner. The role and function of Government policies and programs focus on poverty removal, job creation and income generation as well as the provision of infrastructure and basic services to meet the needs of the rural poor. Formulating policies regulations and actions relating to the development of the rural sector. Agriculture, handicrafts, fishing, poultry, and event books are the mainstays of the local business economy. The launch of Bharat Nirman, an Indian Government project in partnership with the Provincial Government and the Panchayati Raj Institutions is a major step towards for the development of the rural sector. The National Rural Employment Equity Act 2005 was introduced by the Department of Rural Development, to improve living conditions and nutrition in rural India. The Department of Rural Development in India has participated in the social and economic development legislation for rural people. The government has three departments, namely the Department of Rural Development, Land Affairs and the Water supply. Under the Department of Rural Development, there are three independent bodies, namely the Council for the Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), National Institute for Rural Development (NIRD) and National Center for Rural Development (NRRDA). The purpose of the service can be further clarified in terms of encroaching, promoting and assisting voluntary action in the implementation of projects to improve rural prosperity, strengthening and promoting voluntary efforts in rural development with a focus on innovating technologies, operating as a national nation. An important point to incorporate all efforts into the production and distribution of technology related to rural development in a broader sense and to assist and promote programs aimed at conservation and natural resources. However, various services in central government work directly or indirectly to implement many rural development programs and programs such as Ministries of Agriculture, Health and Family Welfare, New and Renewable Energy, Science and Technology, Women and Child Development and International Affairs etc. In addition, to strengthen grassroots democracy, the Government is constantly striving to empower the Panchayat Raj Institutions in terms of jobs, capacity and finances. Grama Sabha, NGOs, SHG and PRIS have been given sufficient roles to make participatory democracy meaningful and effective

STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMS:

The domestic economy is an integral part of the Indian economy in general. With the majority of the poor living in rural areas, the main objective of rural development is to improve the quality of life of rural people by eradicating poverty through self-employment and wage employment, by providing social infrastructure such as drinking water, electricity, roads, health facilities, rural housing and education. at Panchayati raj centers etc. The various government strategies and programs for rural development are discussed below.

INTEGRATED LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (IRDP):

Launched for the first time in 1978-79, the IRDP provided rural support in the form of subsidies and bank loans for productive job opportunities during successive program periods. Later, Rural Youth Self-Employment Training (TRYSEM). Women and Children Development in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Provision of Advanced Rural Hunting Tools (SITRA) and Ganga Kalyan Yojana (GKY) were introduced as sub-programs of the IRDP to address specific needs of rural people.

EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS:

Poverty alleviation strategies, such as assisting rural households to overcome poverty by ensuring a decent level of income through social inclusion, training and capacity building. Wage Employment Programs have sought to achieve many goals. They provide not only employment opportunities during the weak season but also during floods, droughts, and other natural disasters. They build rural infrastructure that supports other economic activities. Includes Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY). Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) and the National Rural Guarantee Act (NREGA) etc. NREGA is an act of parliament. It is not just a system or a policy. It aims to improve the security of livelihoods in rural areas by ensuring 100-day employment in the financial year. In a rural family its members dedicate themselves to unskilled handicrafts. The purpose of this Act is to create sustainable property and to strengthen the livelihoods of the rural poor.

EMPLOYMENT ASSURANCE SYSTEM (EAS):

The EAS was launched in October 1993 covering 1,778 drought-stricken, desert, and tribal and mountainous areas. It was later extended to all blocks in 1997-98. The EAS is designed to provide employment in the form of manual labor during idle agriculture. The activities undertaken under this program were expected to lead to the construction of long-term economic and social infrastructure and address the real needs of the people.

EMPLOYMENT FOOD SYSTEM:

The Activity Food Program was launched in 2000-01 as part of the EAS in eight drought-affected provinces affected Chattisgarh, Gujrat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Maharastra and Uttaranchal. The program aims to provide food through wage employment. Food grains are provided in the provinces for free. However, the increase in food grains in the Food Corporation of India (FCI) system is slowing down.

Rural housing Launched in 1985-86, IAY is a core program for providing housing to rural families. It is aimed at organized families (SCs)% of organized nations (STs) and free labor prisoners. The rural housing program has allowed many BPL families to acquire pucca houses. Beneficiary provision is limited in terms of service issues. Samagra Awas Yojana (SAY) was divided into 25 blocks to ensure housing integration, safe drinking water supply, sanitation and regular drainage facilities. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) has expanded its operations to rural areas, providing low interest rates on low-income sectors and low-income households to housing.

COMMUNITY SAFETY PROGRAMS:

Democratization and government-sponsored social assistance programs were two major government programs in the 1990s. The National Social Assistance Program (NSAP), launched in August 1995 marks a milestone in the realization of the Government's Policies. NSAP has three components: a) National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS), b) National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS); c) National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS): NSAP is an intermediate-funded program that aims to ensure a lower level of national social assistance in addition to the services provided by provinces through their services. NOAPS provides a monthly pension of Rs. 75 to deprive BPL people over the age of 65. NFBS is a BPL family program for Rs. 10,000 if the breadwinner dies. NMBS provides Rs. 500 to support a healthy diet for pregnant women. In addition to NSAP, the Annapurna program was introduced from 1 April 2000 to provide food security for pensioners who are eligible for pensions under NOAPS but could not receive it due to budget constraints.

LAND CHANGES:

In an agricultural-based economy, land tenure is central to human well-being. The government has tried to change the approach to agricultural land ownership, termination of contractors, termination of medals, ceiling rules, security of tenants' accommodation, consolidation of tenants and tenancy restrictions are just a few steps taken. In addition, the land records management system is a prerequisite for the effective land restitution program of 1987-88, a center-funded Revenue Management and Renewal of Land Records (SRA & ULR) program launched in Orissa and Bihar.

SCIENCE AND TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT TECHNOLOGY:

The Department of Science and Technology plays a key role in promoting science and technology in the country. Departments have a variety of roles ranging from the promotion of advanced and basic research and the development of state-of-the-art technology to one-on-one providing the technical needs of the average person through the development of relevant skills and technologies on the other. Appropriate rural technology focuses on those simple and easily accessible technologies for the common good for the benefit of

themselves and their community and to use local or regional power to meet local needs without increasing dependence on external resources. A large number of government, civil society and non-governmental organizations are involved in developing technology for rural areas.

However, these technologies did not affect the lives of rural people. Clearly, the problem lies not only in the generation, distribution and acquisition of technology but also in poor writing. Recently, efforts have been made by several organizations such as NRDC, CAPART, TRCS, NIRD, DST, DBT, CSIR, ICAR, KVKS and other voluntary organizations etc. to release a collection of rural technology technologies for the dissemination of more information and public awareness. A brief account of low-cost technology, energy saving and environmental friendliness as appropriate and sustainable for use in rural areas is presented in Appendix-I.

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION: S & T APPLICATION FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (STARD):

It aims to promote the development of S&T-based field teams and new technologies related to rural development.

S&T FOR WOMEN:

To promote research, development and technology adherence, to improve health, working conditions and employment opportunities for women, especially in rural areas.

STAWS-S&T APPLICATION FOR WEAKER SECTION:

This aim at developing economically weak sections of society in rural and urban areas.

TRIBAL SUBPLAN:

It aims to improve the living conditions of organized nations based on sustainable scientific and technological activities.

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN (SCP):

It aims to improve the segment of poor technology components.

1. Approved funds for the Annual Program 200607 for various programs / programs to be Rs. 92,070.39 lakh when the expenditure of expenses of Rs. 1, 01,168.63 lakhs expected
2. The intention to build 2.83 lakhs of houses was fixed. Against this target. 3.10 lakh houses were built under Indira Awas Yojana. During the Education Program 2.11lakh families benefited from the SwarnaJayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana. In this case, the beneficiaries are 1.23 lakh which means that about 58% come out of the SC / ST category. Under the Integrated Wasteland 89 Development program, 82 projects have been approved for 3.93 hectares of land. In this case, the 1.50 hectare lakh land was destroyed
3. During the program, 1466 Small Water Sheds were approved and 4.28 lakh hectares of land were treated. At the Sampoon Grameen Rojgar Yojana, GOI allocated 17.28 lakh MT of grain in which 15.04 lakh MY grain was processed 6.95 lakh approved from 6.25 lakh was completed and 176.23 lakh days were produced.
4. Under the PMGSY 13,500 Kms roads were completed. In Rastriya Sam Vikas Yojana, 12,504 jobs were approved Apart from this. 11,496 jobs were completed. Under DPIIP. 41,978 general interest groups of 2 84 lakh families benefited during the program The M.P Rural Livelihood project was implemented in 827 villages in 8 districts under the program, 4,000 families benefited during the Xth Program.
5. Under implementation of NREGS, Almost 1500 lakhman days have been made under Pradesh Grameen Rojgar Yojana.

CONCLUSION:

Although concerted efforts have been made by the Government of India through a number of programs and measures to eradicate poverty in rural India, much remains to be done to bring prosperity to the lives of people in rural areas. Currently, technology distribution is uneven and slow in rural areas Good efforts by technology development organizations. Rural devices and products have not been able to produce high success. The experience of many countries suggests that demand for technological advances driven by demand has a high level of distribution. However, in India rural technology developers have been providing services (with minimal development), rather than creating demand. There are no industry connectivity tools to create a technology market based on demand in rural communities. Apart from that, there is also an imbalance between strategies and effective management systems. Distribution of technology / rural development schemes is slow and lacks the full participation of various stakeholders. The SC community through Science & Procedure interventions can include government, panchayats, and local people. Researchers, industry, NGOs and the private sector have not only helped to reduce this inequality, but also have a dynamic effect on the economy as a whole.

In this research paper, News and articles of The Hindu, Danik Jagran, Danik Bhaskar, Umar Ujala, The Indian Express, Business Line, PIB of India, have been analyzed and the various aspects of "Impact on Rural Development of India" Have been discussed. As per the requirement the ideas of various economists have been included.

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