



Rural Development in India

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Abstract

Rural Development is a topic that is pretty easy to know but hard to implement. It focuses upon the upliftment and development of the section of rural economies, that knowledge grave poverty issues and well aims at developing their productivity. It also emphasizes the need to address various pressing issues of village economies that hinder growth and improve these areas.

Key Words: Rural development, Programs, need, scope.

Rural Development:

Rural development is the process of improving the excellence of life and economy well-being of people living in rural areas, often relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas. Rural development has traditionally centered on the development of land intensive nature resource such as agriculture and forestry.

Some areas that need urgent awareness for Rural Development in Indian are:

- Public health and sanitation.
- Literacy.
- Female empowerment.
- Enforcement of law order.
- Land reforms.
- Infrastructure development like irrigation, electricity, etc.
- Availability of credit.
- Eradication of poverty.

Scope for Improvement:

The primary area to improve should be providing employment in rural area and improving the production of the agricultural sector. Often villages in our countries are not in sync with the urban areas because of bad connectivity. Eventually, this leads to separation and a social divide between urban and rural areas. In essence, the

infrastructure of rural areas should drastically improve. Even after so many year of Independence, stigmas like the system still have a grip on rural people.

Need for Rural Development in India:

The rural economy is an example of an agrarian economy. even though farming and agriculture are one of the most significant primary activities, the problem lies in the fact they share in the GDP of the agriculture sector is on a constant decline. At the same time, about two-thirds of India's population depends on agriculture. As a result, the productivity is not up to mark with condition only getting worse.

Moreover, public investment declined since 1991 coupled with lack of ample infrastructure, credit, transport, employment, etc. henceforth the agricultural production has grown at only 3.2% during 2007-2011. All these factors have been denting the process of Quality education can help in achieving the goal of abolition of such social evils. The dwindling literacy rates in rural India, particularly for females, are a major matter of concern. There is a need for land and technical reforms. Modern technologies like organic farming should be incorporated to improve outputs and profits. Lastly, people should be given access to easy credit and loans by improving the banking system in rural areas.

It can be easily concluded, that for the development of an economy in both rural and urban areas need to be focused upon. Rural areas need drastic changes in areas like infrastructure, credit accessibility, literacy, poverty eradication, etc. the schemes that are already in place with the aim of rural development need a new outlook and proper updating. Accordingly, the government needs.

Rural development in India:

- ❖ **Adoption of village by parliamentarians:**
- ❖ October 2014.
- ❖ Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojna (SAGY).
- ❖ MPS identify villages of their constituency.
- ❖ MPs need to facilitate development plan, build infrastructure –Health , nutrition & education.
- ❖ Ashwini Kumar –MP of Karnal adopted Mohin.
- ❖ Dinpur work on education, sanitation, drug abuse, liquor issues.

Development of areas that are lacking behind:

- ❖ **Key Areas/ challenges:**
 - Provision of adequate credit.
 - ❖ Improvement in agriculture marketing.
 - ❖ Opportunities to diversify farm activity.
 - ❖ Providing Opportunities for Education.
 - ❖ Addressing problems related to Organic farming.
 - ❖ Honest implementation of Land reforms.
 - ❖ Provision of Health facility & addressing public sanitation and public health.
 - ❖ Infrastructure development.
 - ❖ Special measures to alleviate poverty.
 - ❖ Improving standard of living.

List of Various Rural Development Schemes in India:

1. Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Kaushal Yojana.
2. Roshni : Skill Development schemes for Tribals.
3. Sachchh Bharat Mission.
4. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment scheme (MGNREGS).
5. National Rural livelihood Mission.
6. Pradhan Mantri Gram sadak Yojna.
7. Trainig to Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM).
8. Antyodaya Anna Yojna (AAY).
9. Village Grain Bank scheme.
10. National Rural Health Mission.
11. Aam Aadmi Bima Yojna.
12. Kutir jyoti Programme.
13. Sarva Siksha Abhiyan.

➤ Swachchh Bhart Mission:

The Priminister launched Swachchh Bharat Mission on the anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi on 02 October 2014.

- ❖ The thought of Swachchh Bharat Abhiyan is to pave access for every person to sanitation facilities including toilets, solid and liquid waste disposal systems, village cleanliness and safe and adequate drinking water supply.
- ❖ The Program is to be implemented by Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.
- ❖ A deed plan has been drawn up for Swachchh Bharat to become a reality by 2019, the 15th Oct birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.
- ❖ The Mission aims to triple the growth percentage of toilet from present 3% to 10% by 2019.

➤ Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojna:

- ❖ The program was launched by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi On the birth of anniversary of Lok Nayak Jai Prskash Narayan 11 Oct 2014.
- ❖ Ministry of Rural Development will be the supervising authority for this program.
- ❖ Under the Program each Member of Parliament will take the responsibility for developing physical and institutional infrastructure in three villages by 2019.

➤ Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Kaushal Yojna:

- ❖ This to placement linked skill development scheme for rural poor youth.
- ❖ It was launched by on 25 Sep 2014 by Union Ministers Nitin Gankari and Venkaiah Naidu on the Occasion of 98th birth anniversary of Pandit Deendayl Upadhaya.
- ❖ It aims to target youth, under the age group of 15-35 years.
- ❖ A total of 52000 candidates have been skilled under this program till 2014-15.

➤ **Roshni: Skill Development Scheme for Tribal:**

- ❖ The ministry of Rural Development on 07th June 2013 launched a new skill development scheme designed to offer employment to tribal youth 24 Naxal-affected districts.
- ❖ The scheme is named Roshni is supposed to provide training and employment to on anticipated 50000 youth in the 10-35 years age group, for a period of three years.

➤ **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment guarantee Scheme(MGNREGS):**

- ❖ National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 was launched on the 2nd Feb 2006. Now the name of this scheme is “Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act” (or MGNREGS).
- ❖ This scheme is on Indian labor law and social security measure that aims to provide “right to work” to the people falling below poverty Line.
- ❖ It Guarantees 100 days employment in a year to the village people.

➤ **National Rural Livelihood Mission:**

- ❖ This Scheme was restructure from the Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojna in 2011.
- ❖ National Rural Livelihood Mission (Aajeevika) is aimed empower the women’s self-group model across the country.
- ❖ Under this scheme Govt. provides loan up to 3 lack rupee at rate of 7% which could be to 4% on lower on the timely repayment.

➤ **Sarva Siksha Abhiyan:**

- ❖ SSA has been operational since 2000-2001.
- ❖ Its main aim is to make free and compulsory education to children between the ages of 6 to 14, a fundamental right.
- ❖ This program was pioneered by former Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee.
- ❖ Right to education is related to the 86th Amendment to the Constitution of India.

➤ **Pradhan Mantri Gram sadak Yojna:**

- ❖ Initially it was 10% centrally funded scheme, launched on the Dec 25th 2000.
- ❖ The main aim of this scheme is provide all weather road connectivity to the rural areas whose population is more than 500 person and in terms of hilly area it is 250 person.
- ❖ This scheme is launched by the Ministry of Rural Development.

➤ **Training to Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM):**

- ❖ This centrally sponsored program was started on Aug 15th 1979.
- ❖ The main target of this scheme was to provide technical and business expertise to BPL people who are in the age group of 18-35.

➤ **Aam Aadmi Yojna:**

- ❖ It was launched on Oct 02, 2007.
- ❖ It's a social security scheme for rural household.
- ❖ Under this scheme one member of the family is covered the premium of Rs.200 per person per annum is shared by the state and central governmental. V. The insured person need not to pay nay premium if his /her age is between the 18 years to 59 years.

➤ **Kutir Joyti Programme:**

- ❖ This program was launched in 1988-89.
- ❖ Its main motivation was to improve the standard of living of schedule castes and schedule tribes including the rural families who live below the poverty line.

➤ **Village Grain Bank Scheme:**

- ❖ This scheme was implemented by the department of food public distribution.
- ❖ Min Objective of this scheme is to provide safeguard against the starvation during the period of natural calamity or during lean season when the marginalized food insecure households do not have sufficient resources to purchase ration.

➤ **National Rural Health Ministries:**

- ❖ The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), now under National Health Mission is initiated on 12 April, 2005.
- ❖ Main aim of this plan is to provide accessible, affordable and accountable quality health services even to the poorest households in the remotest rural regions.
- ❖ Accredited social health activities (ASHA) scheme is also operational under this scheme.
- ❖ It is run the ministry of health and family welfare.

Conclusion:

Rural development is a process of quantitative changes to improve situation in regions. Such a route needs to be an integrated programme where all aspects of rural life should be taken into account.

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