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Scope of Indian Government Financial schemes in Agriculture Primary Market Committee for sustainable Rural development.

Anakalle Santosh Rajkumar

Ph.D. Under Guidance of Dr R.V. Tanshette.

Head Department of commerce

Shri Havagiswami College Udgir 413517

Introduction

Rural development has traditionally centered on the developing of land related natural resources such as farming agriculture ,animal husbandry , Dairy , silk farming and forestry. However changes in global production networks and increased worldwide in every small village have changed the character of rural areas. By Increasing small scale industries and reproducing new things have replaced resource and agriculture as dominant economic drivers.

The need for rural societies to approach development from a wider view has created more focus on a broad range of development goals rather than merely creating incentive based work for agricultural or resource based businesses. Farming Education, entrepreneurship, physical infrastructure, and social infrastructure all play an important role in developing rural regions.

Eg. Warna Nagar .Warna Pvt Limited , Amul industries Chakan. Indian Oil Pvt. Limited .Near Alandi . these industries is also characterized by its emphasis on locally produced economic development strategies. In contrast to urban regions, which have many similarities, rural areas are highly distinctive from one another. For this reason there are a large variety of rural development approaches used globally

Rural development is a comprehensive term. It essentially focuses on action for the development of areas that are lagging behind in the overall development of the village economy. There are many areas which are challenging and need fresh initiatives for development in rural India. Now a days there are multiple development programs are arranged for rural development programs Like self help groups, APCM , NABARD, IDBI, as well as many central scheme like as follows started by Ministry of rural development.

DDU-GKY

Key features of DDU-GKY

DDU-GKY is mindful that it must engage the support of multiple partners to ensure success and maximize on the investment made in time and resources. In order to energize and build mass support as well as create awareness amongst the rural youth, The DDU-GKY projects are market linked and implemented in PPP mode. The involvement and partnership between civil society organizations, Educational institutions, apex skill partners and regulating organizations, the Government and Private organizations, ensures that DDU-GKY can leverage on the strengths of all and achieve transformative change.

DAY-NRLM [DEENDAYAL ANTYODAYA YOJANA – NRLM]

Aajeevika - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) was launched by the Ministry of Rural Development (MORD), Government of India in June 2011. Aided in part through investment support by the World Bank, the Mission aims at creating efficient and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor, enabling them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood work and improved access to financial services. NRLM set out with an agenda to cover 7 Crore rural poor households, across 600 districts, 6000 blocks, 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats and 6 lakh villages in the country through self-managed Self Help Groups (SHGs) and federated institutions and support them for livelihoods collectives in a period of 8-10 years.

In addition, the poor would be facilitated to achieve increased access to rights, entitlements and public services, diversified risk and better social indicators empowerment. DAY-NRLM believes in harnessing the innate capabilities of the poor and complements them with capacities (information, knowledge, skills, tools, finance and collectivization) to participate in the growing economy of the country. In November 2015, the program was renamed Deendayal Antayodaya Yojana (DAY-NRLM). DDU-GKY is uniquely focused on rural youth between the ages of 15 and 35 years from poor families. As a part of the Skill India campaign, it plays an instrumental role in supporting the social and economic programs of the government like the Make In India, Digital India, Smart Cities and Start-Up India, Stand-Up India campaigns. Over 180 million or 69% of the country's youth population between the ages of 18 and 34 years, live in its rural areas. Of these, the bottom of the pyramid youth from poor families with no or marginal employment number about 55 million.

DIKSHA(Training Portal) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana

The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) announced the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) Antyodaya Diwas, on 25th September 2014. DDU-GKY is a part of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), tasked with the dual objectives of adding diversity to the incomes of rural poor families and cater to the career aspirations of rural youth.

3. MGNREGA (The Mahatma Gandhi national rural employment guarantee act)

This Act aims at enhancing the livelihood security of people in rural areas by guaranteeing hundreds to days of wages employment in financial year to a rural household whose adult members volunteer to unskilled manual works.

4. NSAP(The National Social Assistance Programme(NSAP))

The National Social Assistance Programme(NSAP) which came into effect from 15th August,1995 represents a significant step towards the fulfillment of the Directive Principles in Article 41 of the Constitution. The programme introduced a National Policy for Social Assistance for the poor and aims at ensuring minimum national standard for social assistance in addition to the benefits that states are currently providing or might provide in future. NSAP at present, comprises of Indira Gandhi National Old age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS),

Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and Annapurna.

5. PMAY(G) (Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana)

Rural roads are recognized as an infrastructure critical to social, economic and agricultural growth of the country. They are an entry point for poverty alleviation. A major thrust to the development of rural roads was given at the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan in 1974 when it was made a part of the Minimum Needs Programme. However, in order to give a boost to rural connectivity and reduce poverty, a Rural Roads Programme known as the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched in December, 2000 with 100 percent funding for construction by the Central Government and 100 percent funding for maintenance by the respective State Governments.

Owners of vehicles incur lower operation costs and slower depreciation of their vehicles,

- Reduces the cost of operating public transport services,
- Users of public transport benefit from reduced travel times, lower fares, higher frequencies, more regularity of services and better comfort,
- Farmers, entrepreneurs and traders retain access and incur lower transport costs,
- Improves the business environment for farmers and local entrepreneurs,
- Rural dwellers get easier access to health services,
- Children and youth experience easier access to school, resulting in lower drop-out rates,
- Communities as a whole can maintain social and economic ties to the outside world,
- Government agencies achieve better access to local communities in terms of providing outreach services such as health, education, agricultural extension services, etc.,
- Rural areas become more attractive to investors,

- Improved access to employment opportunities and other economic activities
- Government saves expenditures in reconstruction and rehabilitation works.

7.SAGY

The vision of our Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi is "If we have to build the nation we have to start from the villages" and he believes that "If every MP transforms villages in his/her constituency into model villages, large number of villages in the country would have seen holistic development". Our PM has requested all Members of Parliament (MP) to develop one model village in their constituency by year 2016 and two more by 2019. Department of Rural Development has formulated guidelines of the scheme. Hon'ble Prime Minister has released the guidelines on 11'th Oct 2014 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.

8.RURBAN(NRuM)

NRuM launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 21st February, 2016.

Thank you.

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