



Rural Development Programs and Schemes

(Analytical Study)

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Abstract:

Rural Economic activities have been the mainstay of the Indian economy. The economy of the entire country is adversely affected if the rural economy does not falter or develop. The concept of rural development was reinforced by Mahatma Gandhi's idea that the soul of India resides in the villages and until the villages are developed and they are not self-sufficient, the country cannot develop. Broadly rural development is meant to improve the standard of living of people living in rural areas. although there are ideological and theoretical differences in the concept of rural development, in practical terms the concept of rural development is clear, in which rural life is be improved. in the present context, the general meaning of rural development is derived from the economic, social, and political development of rural areas. Under the process of rural development, such a planning policy is adopted, through which the social and economic status of the weaker sections of the rural society can be raised by making optimal use of local resources and make them self-sufficient. There have been many studies un the past years to assess the state-run schemes of rural development, but the implementation of the schemes and studies related to public participation in the overall context of rural development has often been lacking. this study is an effort in this direction.

Keywords: Development, Economic, Rural, Planning, Implementation

Compilation of data: The Collection of Secondary data has been compiled by Government Non-Government Publications, newspapers, magazines, and the internet.

Research Methodology: the research paper presented uses a dialectical, analytical study method along with a library study method.

Objective:

- To Test the durability and value effectiveness of the assets created by these programs.
- To evaluate the effects of programs in the context of poverty alleviation and productivity enhancement.
- To examine the role and functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions in the implementation of these programs.

Preface: From the time of independence, the political leadership of India, created with the aim of public welfare, made its primary objective to formulate policies and programs for the eradication of rural poverty, it was felt that the strategy of poverty alleviation should be based on the growth of employment opportunities in the process of development. In making development policies, the emphasis was on poverty alleviation, ignorance, disease eradication, disparity, and availability of opportunities. Helps reduce extreme poverty with rapid growth. To provide opportunities for economic development to the villages, more participation of people in rural development programs, decentralization of schemes, better implementation of land reforms, and easy borrowing was included, the role of agriculture is most important in the development of the rural economy. therefore, it is possible to materialize rural development only by developing agriculture. because of this fact, several effective steps were taken by cooperative societies to improve the standard of living of farmers by developing agriculture the cooperative took special steps to implement crop loan schemes, prioritize loans to small farmers and develop the trend of saving among farmers. Despite all this, the cooperatives have been partially successful in fulfilling all the financial needs of the farmers.

Initially, the main thrust for the development was given to agriculture, industry, communication, education, health, and related fields, it was later realized that rapid development can only happen when government efforts have direct and indirect participation of lower-level people. because of this, the community project administration organization was established under the planning commission from 31 March 1952 to carry out community development programs. The community development program was launched on 2 October 1952. It was a milestone in the history of rural development. The Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) scheme was launched by prime minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee on 25 December 2000. Under this scheme, about 2 crore families living below the poverty line (BPL) are provided food grains at a very subsidized rate, under the scheme total of 35 kg, food grain is provided the one family.

Many Poverty alleviation programs were restructured during the Navami plan period so that the efficiency of the programs could be increased to progressively benefit the poor people living in rural areas. The integrated rural development program (IRDP), development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), programs related to the supply of Improved toolkits of rural artisans (SITRA), Program

related to training of rural youth for self-employment (TRYSEM), Ganga Kalyani Yojana (GKY), and million wells Scheme (MWS), were merged into the overall self-employment schemes. which was named the Swarna Jayanti gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY). Keeping in mind the needs and aspirations of the local people, the cooperation of the Panchayati Raj Institution was taken in the implementation of this program. These institutions are a form of decentralized development of planning and its implementation. A new program called Hariyali was lanced by the prime minister on 27 January 2003 with the aims of seeking further cooperation in the development process of Panchayati Raj Institutions. The objective of starting a program called hariyali is to seek the cooperation of panchayat institutions in the implementation of wastelands development programs. Integrated watershed development program, drought Prone area program (DPAP) and, DDP. By the rural development department, the self-employment schemes and wage employment schemes, provision of houses for the rural poor and the Small Irrigation Means Scheme, social assistance schemes for the destitute, and the rural road construction sachems. Apart from this, the development provides support services and other quality resources for district rural development Agency (DRDA) administration, Panchayati Raj institutions, training, and research, human resource development, voluntary work development, etc. So that the programs can be properly implemented. The main programs run by the rural development department are Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA), Pradhan Mantri gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Indira Awash Yojana (IAY) and Swarna Jayanti gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY). Now known as national rural livelihoods mission (NRLM), national social assistance program (NSAP), and provision of urban facilities in rural areas (PURA). To eradicate poverty and unemployment from the rural areas of the country within the stipulated period, a multi-purpose and multi-pronged scheme maned "Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) from 1st April 1999 to bringing prosperity setting up small enterprises there were started.

Conclusion:

Implementation of the programs run by the panchayat raj has increased the prospects of rural development and awakened the rural masses. They have become aware of their rights. However, the performance of gram panchayats is not as expected. No Matter how good a plan is its success depends on how it is implemented. There is a lack of trained and supported bureaucracy in India to determine the priorities of rural areas and effective solutions to the problems there. presently it becomes expedient to discuss those challenges in the Indian scenario and also it is necessary to identify the shortcomings in the implementation of rural development programs so that their remedial measures can be found.

Suggestion:

- The burden of Implementation of the program should be entrusted to such officers who are technically and mentally capable to bear it and who have a good knowledge of rural Psychology.
- Plans can be implemented realistically at the grassroots level by establishing public relations funds through local self-government.
- The social welfare schemes of the ministry of rural development can be obtained by the socially and educationally weaker sections only when their level of awareness is raised.
- In the Indian context, women do their utmost to do domestic work as well as in agricultural work, but being a patriarchal society, the rural areas also appear to be male-dominated. In such a situation it is felt necessary to have a certain percentage of women beneficiaries in rural development schemes.
- Road construction should be given to those agencies only. Those who are already employed in the respective districts and fully competent for this work. The Construction of rural roads should be done through selected contractors with technical knowledge.

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