

# GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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## Abstract

The development of our country is directly related to the development of villages. Mahatma Gandhi had said that India is a country of villages, if the transformation of the villages is given, the development of the entire nation will be possible. In fact, the prosperity of the country lies in the prosperity of the villages. Prior to independence, no attention was paid to rural development, due to which our villages remained economically and socially backward. After independence, special emphasis has been laid on rural development programs through planned economic development.

The Department of Rural Development under the Ministry is responsible for implementation of many major schemes in rural areas. These schemes are targeted at poverty reduction, provision of basic services, employment generation, rural infrastructure and habitation development .

## Introduction

While rural development is dependent on agriculture, animal husbandry and development of cottage industries, the availability of basic resources and rural employment is also necessary for these works so that the poverty of the villages can be rejuvenated. In this context, after independence, several efforts were made at the government level for rural development. To uplift the rural areas of our country, the Ministry of Rural Development and the Government of India have initiated various schemes in coordination with the Department of Rural Development and the Department of Land Resources. These schemes are formulated to benefit the citizens of rural India, which will eventually become a strong pillar of the Indian economy for a long time.

## Objective of the study

- study of the schemes by government for rural development
- study of budgeted and actual expenditures on these scheme

## Schemes by government for rural development

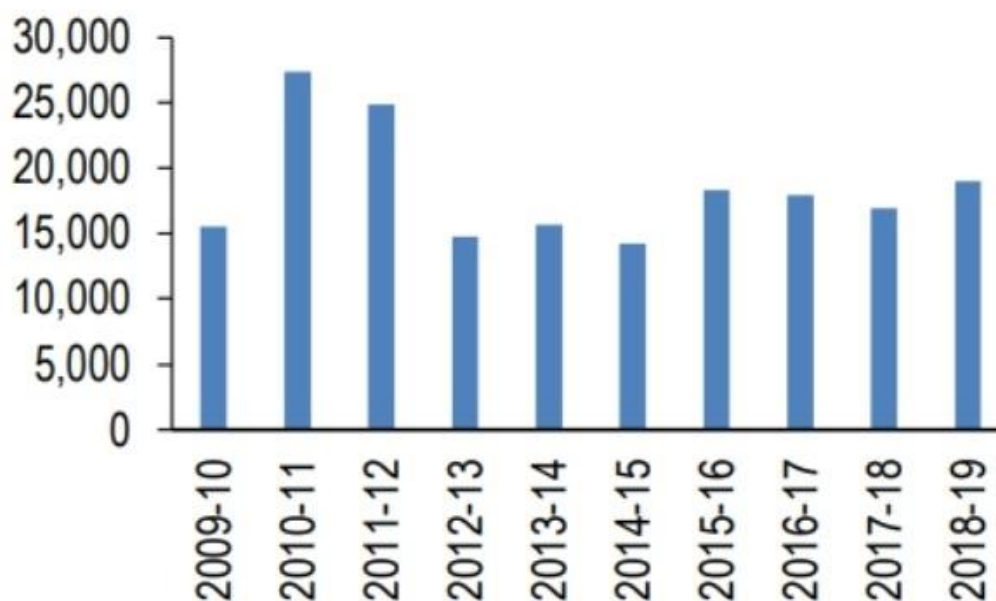
**The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana** was launched by the Government of India on 25 December 2000. The main objective of this scheme is to connect the villages with road connectivity deprived of perennial roads with a population of 500 or more in rural areas (villages with a population of 250 people in hilly and desert areas). Since the time of the then Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee government, its name is Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. The biggest benefit of this scheme will be to the villages, where small farmers will be able to directly connect with the cities and sell their crops.

## Length of road constructed under PMGSY (KM)

year	target length	completed length	completed length (%)
2010-11	34090	46784	137%
2011-12	30566	31615	103%
2012-13	30000	27802	93%

2013-14	26950	27330	101%
2014-15	21775	38057	175%
2015-16	33649	35155	104%
2016-17	48812	47447	97%
2017-18	51000	28844	57%
total	276842	283034	102.23%

Source: Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana Online Management, Monitoring And Accounting System (OMMAS), Ministry of Rural Developments



Note: Values for 2017-18 and 2018-19 are revised estimates and budgeted estimates respectively.

Sources: Union Budgets 2009-10 to 2018-19; PRS.

It is clear from this table and the diagram that the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is playing an important role in connecting villages with cities.

Therefore, the village has developed a lot due to the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.

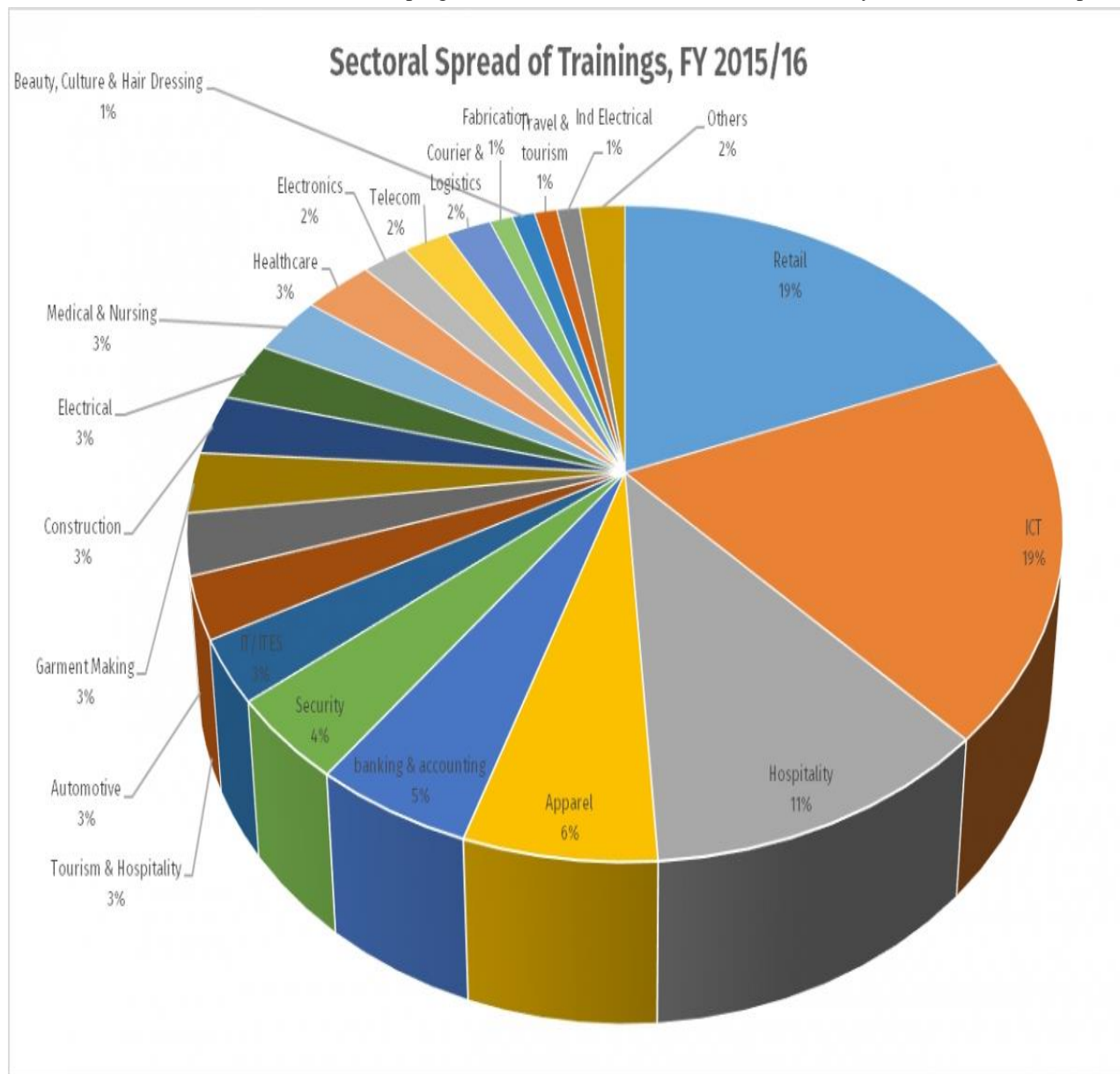
The central government has launched Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) to provide employment to rural youth. DDU-GKY was launched on 25 September 2014.

The objective of this scheme of the Center is to provide employment to poor rural youth at a salary equal to or above the minimum wage fixed by the government.

Objectives of DDU-GKY

The main objective of this scheme is to develop the skills of 15–35-year-old youth in rural areas and make them employable. With the development of skill and getting employment opportunities after that, the economic condition of the youth will improve. DDU-GKY aims to cover the socially disadvantaged group. It aims to ensure complete social inclusion of the candidates. 50% of the funds allocated for this scheme has been earmarked for Scheduled Caste-Tribe, 15% for Minorities and 3% for Persons with

Disabilities. In this kind of skill program, one third of the number of youth has been kept of women.



Source: ddugky. gov.in

**Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana** was started in April 1999.

The Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, which has been redesigned as the National Rural Livelihood Mission, was launched in 2011. Also known as Azivika

The scheme is a coordinated program to provide employment opportunities to the rural poor. The main goal of the Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana is to help the citizens living below the poverty line by organizing them as self-help groups through capacity building, training, social cohesion and a system of income generating assets.

Under the Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, there is a special emphasis on various factors like generating capacity among poor citizens, transfer of technology, loan, skill development training, infrastructure and marketing support. Under this scheme, retirement is given at the rate of 30% of the total plan cost. But in this scheme, the maximum limit has been fixed at 7 thousand 500 rupees. Under this scheme, self-help groups are given up to 50% of the plan cost. The maximum limit of which is 1 lakh 25 thousand rupees or 10 thousand rupees per person.

Under this scheme, special attention is paid to the weaker sections in the rural poor. Under this scheme, minimum 50% of the self-employed will be made up of 40% women and 3% disabled persons from scheduled tribes and scheduled castes. Under this scheme, multiple loan services are preferred over one-time loans

**Expenditure under NRLM (Rs crore)**

Year	Budgeted	Actual	% change(actual/budgeted)
2012-13	3915	2195	-43.9%
2013-14	4000	2022	-49.5%
2014-15	4000	1413	-64.7%
2015-16	2705	2514	-7.1%
2016-17	3000	3157	5.2%
2017-18	4500	4327	-3.8%
2018-19	5750	_____	_____

Source: union budget 2012-13 to 2018-19, PRS

**Sampurna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)** - Sampurna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) was started on 25 September 2001. It was created jointly with the Employment Insurance Scheme and Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana. It aims to create sustainable community assets in rural areas and increase wage employment with food security. The program aims to remove the weaker sections of the society, especially women, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, from risky occupations and pay special attention to parents of children. However, under this scheme, employment is preferred to families living below the poverty line, but jobs can also be provided to people above the poverty line, where the SGRY scheme has started.

**The Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)** was started for the development of villages. The scheme was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 11 October 2014. Under this scheme, all MPs of the country have to adopt a village for one year and do development work there. In this, along with basic facilities in the village, emphasis is laid on farming, animal husbandry, cottage industries, employment etc

Three things are emphasized in the plan. It should be based on demand, motivated by the society and have public participation in it. The objective of this scheme is to improve the quality of life of the people living in the selected Gram Panchayat under the supervision of the concerned MP.

Emphasis on this development works in MP Adarsh Gram Yojana

- \* School and education awareness
- \* Panchayat buildings, chaupals and religious places
- \* Nutritious diet for pregnant women
- \* Public plant for cow dung gas
- \* To distribute food or dessert in the mid-day meal
- \* Drip irrigation facility to farmers

**Prime Minister Housing Scheme (Rural) / Indira Awas Yojana**

The Indira Awas Yojana, revised as the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awas Yojana in 2016, is a welfare scheme launched by the Government of India to provide housing to the rural poor people in India. The scheme aims to provide housing to all citizens by 2022. The cost of construction of the houses will be shared by the Center and the State. This scheme has been implemented in rural areas across India except Delhi and Chandigarh. Under this scheme, pucca houses will have basic facilities like toilets, electricity connections, drinking water connections, LPG connections etc. The allotted houses will be jointly in the name of husband and wife.

**expenditure on rural housing scheme**

year	budgeted	actual	% change of(actual/budgeted)
2009-10	7918	8799	11%
2010-11	8996	10337	15%
2011-12	8996	9872	10%
2012-13	9966	7868	-21%
2013-14	13666	12981	-5%
2014-15	16000	11106	-31%
2015-16	10025	10116	1%

2016-17	15000	16071	7%
2017-18	23000	23000	0%

Sources: Union Budgets 2009-10 to 2017-18; PRS.

Table shows the trends in allocation and actual estimates of expenditure on rural housing scheme (previously IAY and now PMAY-G) over the past nine years. As can be observed, there has been substantial underutilization of funds in 2012-13 and 2014-15. Under-expenditure affects the pace of construction of houses under the scheme.

#### Houses constructed under PMAY-G

year	Houses constructed
2013-14	74,855
2014-15	70,975
2015-16	1,21,959
2016-17	16,11,498
2017-18	5,77,543

**Performance of the scheme:** In August 2016, the Standing Committee on Rural Development examined the scheme. It observed that between 2012 and 2016, the number of houses constructed fell short of the target by 440 lakh units

Other issues: The Committee also noted issues such as insufficiency of funds, significant gaps between allocation and releases, and under-utilisation of released amount in the last few years.

It recommended that the Ministry needed to strengthen its data collection mechanism under the scheme to correctly evaluate the differences between targeted and constructed houses. It stated that this would also help in accurately estimating the actual rural housing shortage in the country.

#### Provision of urban facilities in rural areas (Pura)

Pura Bharat is a strategy for rural development that was proposed by former President APJ Abdul Kalam in his book Target 3 Billion. PURA proposes that urban infrastructure and services should be provided in rural areas to generate opportunities outside cities. It will also commit youth migration from rural areas to urban areas. Since its introduction in 2004, the central government has been running PURA programs in various states.

#### National Rural Employment Guarantee Act(NREGA)

According to the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) of 2005, an adult of any rural household is provided with 100 days of employment, who is willing to do unskilled manual work in a financial year. The Act addresses the fundamental right of working people and those who live life with dignity. If a person does not get a job within 15 days, then he is eligible to get unemployment allowance. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) also highlights the importance of the basic right to work. Amendments have been introduced in the scheme to reduce corruption.

#### Expenditure on MGNREGS (Rs crore)

year	budgeted	actual	%of budgeted
2009-10	39100	33539	86%
2010-11	40100	35840	89%
2011-12	40100	29212	73%
2012-13	33000	30273	92%
2013-14	33000	32992	100%
2014-15	34000	32977	97%
2015-16	34699	37341	108%
2016-17	38500	48215	125%
2017-18	48000	55000	115%

Sources: Union Budgets 2009-10 to 2017-18; PRS.

It is clear from the above table that the government is paying special attention to the MNREGA scheme.

Government is constantly increasing its budget on MNREGA scheme. For the last 3 years i.e. from 2015 to 2018, the government has spent more than its budget on this scheme. Therefore, it can be said that the government is playing an important role in providing employment to rural people through this scheme.



**Conclusion:**

The Ministry of Rural Development has made a lot of efforts for the development of villages from time to time and the government has also been successful in these efforts, now there has been a lot of development of electric, water infrastructure etc. in the villages.

However, in many schemes, the actual expenditure done by the government is less than its bused expenditure, that is, the resources have not been fully utilized, so the government should take special steps in this direction to ensure the overall development of the villages.

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