



RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN KARNATAKA

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ABSTRACT :

Presents the significance of country improvement in the changing setting of the general public and characterizes the local area data focuses (CICs) and their part in scattering the vital data to the provincial masses. The paper additionally features the significant projects of the Government for upliftment and improvement of the personal satisfaction in the rustic region of the Karnataka State. It is stressed that the country or the gram panchayat libraries should expect another job of CICs and be instrumental in making mindfulness among the rustic masses by giving fitting need-based data to the proper use of different plans and projects of the public authority. The society is developing increasingly more perplexing thus of socio-monetary and mechanical advancements (Bunch, 1982). The cutting edge method for transport, computers and media transmission technologies have decreased the world into a worldwide town.



KEYWORDS : Local area Information Centers, Rural Libraries, Gram Panchayat Libraries.

INTRODUCTION

Country improvement, as such is the same old thing to the underdeveloped nations. Numerous developing countries have been rehearsing or advancing rural development for various years, and numerous of them have made huge progress in their efforts. The rustic improvement in India has undergone a few changes and proceeds to be a questionable subject of key significance. To be an easy to refute subject of vital importance, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru once said "our country is loaded with towns however basically India is a country of towns and it is by the advancement of the village that you will actually want to decide the advancement of India". Realising the significance of provincial regions, several projects and programs were started to improve all fields of rustic culture. Pandit J.L. Nehru had a sharp understanding about the by and large development of rustic regions. He played anticipated the part of public library framework in provincial regions. In his inauguration of the library of the Gujarat Vidhyapeeth on 6 January 1955, Nehru had emphasized about the importance of rustic libraries. In his location, he told that we ought to attempt to have no less than one library in every one of our towns. He emerged with his stand that library administrations ought not be bound only to researchers and the learned, however they ought to be available to all individuals and, in evident soul, every library ought to be a college in itself. The present age, which is portrayed as information age, and the general public, which is transformed into an 'data society', the worldwide free and aggregate research and improvement exercises are procuring natural products of more useful discoveries or realities about the nature and the general public, bringing about the human society achieving exceptional advancement as new items, administrations and offices.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES : KARNATAKA SCHEMES

- Metropolitan Ashraya/Vajpayee Urban Housing Scheme. ...
- Western Ghats Development Program. ...
- Grama Swaraj Yojana. ...
- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guaranteed Scheme. ...
- Karnataka State Rural Livelihood Promotional Society (KSRLPS) ...
- Karnataka State Life Savior (Good Samaritan)

RURAL DEVELOPMENT & PANCHAYAT RAJ KARNATAKA

Karnataka has 56,682 provincial residences including 27,017 Revenue towns. As per 2001 evaluation, around 348 lakhs of its kin, out of a complete populace of 448 lakhs live in these rustic residences. That is around 69% of the State's populace and around 62 lakhs families who live in the provincial regions relying basically upon farming. The distinctive elements of the State's country society are the accompanying:

- a) The presence of countless dissipated residences;
- b) Reliance on horticulture and related exercises;
- c) Low offer in the state homegrown item when contrasted with its populace, and that implies that it is portrayed by low per capita livelihoods;
- d) Lower rank than the metropolitan region of the State as far as human advancement boundaries like proficiency, wellbeing administrations and ability gifts.

Advancement of provincial regions in the State would subsequently suggest working on the efficiency of horticulture and other monetary exercises in the rustic regions, working on the inclusion and nature of foundation, and working on the nature of administrations, which contribute straightforwardly to updating the nature of HR. The Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj is executing number of plans for development of everyday environments of individuals, to make financial and political mindfulness in country regions.

IMPROVEMENT OF RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE

To advance improvement in the personal satisfaction in the provincial regions it is important to advance the advancement of foundation including rustic correspondences, lodging, water supply and sterilization, watershed advancement and minor water system.

DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL ROADS

The all out length of country streets in the State is 104034 Kms. Out of this 23511Kms. is asphalted. Streets with macadam surface, not exactly around 40,000 Kms. is considered as all climate streets. Improvement of Roads and their support is the obligation of the Zilla Panchayats beginning around 1987. The specialized management is the obligation of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department. Improvement of Roads and their support is being finished through the locale area Roads and Bridges plans, Employment age plans and Pradhan Manthri Gram Sadak Yojana and so on.,

a) Rural Water Supply

The Department has the obligation of organizing the arrangement of water supply for homegrown purposes in north of 56,682 country residences in the State in congruity with public standards for provincial water supply. For this reason, the Department is executing the State supported Rural Water Supply Schemes, Centrally supported Accelerated Rural Water Supply Program, Sub-Mission Projects for Rural homes with water quality issues under the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, and Externally Aided Projects with the help of the World Bank and Danida.

b) Rural Sanitation

Advancement of Rural Sanitation is being helped out by the division through the state claimed program Nirmala Grama Yojana and the Central Rural Sanitation Program (CRSP). Restrooms are being given to grade schools water supply offices. A clever natural surroundings improvement program Swachha Grama Scheme has been sent off this year with an expense of Rs.200 crores for execution in 1000 towns with help from HUDCO.

POVERTY ALLEVIATION

The Department is carrying out various projects for neediness mitigation in the provincial regions both through help for independent work exercises, and through wage business situated works. Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is pointed toward helping the country families who are underneath neediness line through credit, appropriation, preparing offices and other supporting exercises to empower the provincial poor to take up gainful independent work situated exercises. Then again, programs like Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), target giving guaranteed wage work to the provincial poor by connecting with them in the formation of financially useful and socially valuable resources like streets, school structures, water system wells, anganawadi structures, local area corridors and land improvement works. Sampoorana Grameena Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), a Centrally supported conspire has been sent off during 2001-02 with a target of giving extra compensation work in the country regions and furthermore food security, close by the making of solid local area, social and monetary resources and foundation improvements here. The accentuation under this plan will be on watershed improvement advancing conventional water assets and Nava Grama, advancement of lodging designs in rustic regions, offering more noteworthy chance at Panchayat Raj Institution level to unite assets from various areas. Jawahar Grama Samrudhi Yojana and Employment Assurance Scheme will be converged into this plan from 2002-03.

RURAL ENERGY PROGRAMMES

Advancement of feasible wellsprings of sustainable power to meet the energy prerequisites of provincial families is one more part of the strategy of rustic improvement sought after in the State. For this reason, the Department is carrying out an Integrated Rural Energy Program. The Department likewise executes a program for promoting further developed model cook ovens (Chulhas) through its National Program for Improved Chulhas. The improvement of biogas for meeting homegrown energy necessities is being accomplished by the Department through the National Program for Biogas (NPBD) and the State's own Anila Yojane.

DEMOCRATIC DECENTRALIZATION

One of the significant obligations of the Department is in the domain of carrying out the arrangements of the Karnataka Panchayath Raj Act, 1993 to accomplish vote based decentralization in the administration of the State's country regions. The Department organizes the course of the foundation of Panchayat Raj Institutions under the above regulation and screens their working to guarantee that Panchayat Raj Institutions in the State capability as practical and dynamic establishments of Local Self Government.

PRESENT STATUS OF RURAL LIBRARIES IN KARNATAKA

Perusing is one of the inheritances of every common man. The Government of India has also launched a super plan, viz., "Sarva Siksha Abiyan", which gives education/primary education in the country regions. The Government of Karnataka has given prime significance to primary education. To advance proficiency in rustic Karnataka, the Government had executed grown-up education programmes (Biradar, 1999). As far as the Department of Public Libraries and foundation of libraries is concerned, Karnataka is the third state in the country to establish libraries. The demonstration works with establishment and upkeep of

libraries in the country areas. Another significant truth is that, the demonstration also provides the arrangement for assortment of library access through local charge. While the literacy programme is affecting the perusing propensity for the community, it has required to go in for establishment of public libraries across the state, including in the country regions (Heitzman and Asundi 2000). The libraries are the standard for enriching the information, trade of news, develop innovative reasoning and to create available leisure time for understanding propensity. They will act as are source place for enhancing information, develop art and culture and achieve a change in behavioural part of a person. Public library, consequently, is a 'passage' to information, provides a fundamental climate for long lasting learning, independent direction and cultural development of the person, as well as the social groups. For an everyday person in provincial region, a small library will become college, in light of the fact that the library provides expanded subject matters through different implies - books, periodicals, epics, newspapers, ranchers' news, sciences and technology (Mehta, 1972). Keeping these in view, the Department of Public Libraries gave significance to lay out the libraries at the gram panchayat level. The main aim of the gram panchayat libraries is to give library administrations to everyone at the provincial level. Here, certain boundaries have been characterized. There is no expense for perusing/alluding books in the premises of the library. If one has any desire to borrow books, he/she ought to turn into a part on paying a recommended enrollment fee. Each gram panchayat library is overseen by a boss who deals with the library resources and administrations. In any case, the over all situation of the gram panchayat libraries seems to be exceptionally disgraceful; as a matter of fact, they are highly neglected and experience the ill effects of numerous downsides, like improper framework, lacking funds, unqualified staff, and so on. The public authority has not given the unmistakable quality to the rustic libraries and even however they are appended to the gram panchayat, they go under the review of district focal libraries with respect to their administration. The greater part of the provincial libraries do not provide some other administrations to individuals, except the discussion of books and news papers. Therefore, individuals living in the country areas are denied of the viable library administrations.

ROLE OF RURAL LIBRARIANS

To be a supporter for provincial turn of events, the librarian in a gram panchayat library should collect data for the clients in a systematic manner from different sources. The bookkeeper must be alarm to the neighborhood exercises of all government agencies, making him one of the primary beneficiaries of current data. He ought to likewise survey the literature and do research to determine changing neighborhood data needs. This research will empower him to give chats on training, politics and valuable effective issues. He should continually raise people's consciousness of library administrations. He is also supposed to foster oral-arranged administrations and become the human medium through whom repackaged and renovated data can easily reach the provincial people. He ought to try and be on hand to direct and make sense of verbally the information in banners, movies or recordings.

CONCLUSION

Financial improvement of a country or a state to a great extent relies upon the organised information age, correspondence and distribution for the residents. The major objective of the public library is to gain process, store and spread the gathered data to its users, which thus will work with to improve the skills and strategies or update the information of the clients (UNESCO, 1994). The utilization of information will normally lead to upgraded improvement in the field of agribusiness, businesses and artworks, etc, and brings about the solid development of rustic areas. The advancement of the local area socially, educationally, monetarily and socially is possible just through appropriate library administrations. This is positive librarianship and it is basic need for the local area improvement. It is observed that the Karnataka Public Library Act, 1965, has provided a sound hypothetical system, but, unfortunately, the execution and execution of the arrangements have not been satisfactory and effective. The country mass is slacking behind considerably when contrasted and the urban mass, to the extent that getting the free library services are

concerned. Such a pitiful demeanor madelessly affects the utilization of libraries by the members of the general public.

In this manner, there is a requirement for an integrated approach to the improvement of provincial library services. It is seen that the public authority is spending a enormous sum on different projects and schemes for the country local area, yet they are not implemented or executed appropriately due to the lack of mindfulness among the rustic masses. Therefore, it is the perfect opportunity that the Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj and the Department of Public Libraries, in coordination with the Central and the State Governments, must come forward to approach new strategies and frameworks for the improvement of a comprehensive rustic library framework, where the gram panchayat libraries can take on another job of the CICs and assume a fundamental part in provincial development and can be instrumental in upgrading the quality of life of individuals living in the country regions.

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