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EFFECTIVENESS OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT :

India is a country of villages. India is a vast and second most population country of the world. Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy. Around 65% of the population directly or indirectly depends on agriculture sector. Today rural areas are facing major challenges which arise mainly from globalization, demographic change and the rural migration of young well trained people. The term rural development cannot overall development of rural life in this sense it is a comprehensive and multidimensional concept and encompasses the development of agriculture and allied activities, village and cottage industries and crafts, socio-economic infrastructure, community services and facilities and above all. Rural development is end of the result of interactions between various physical, economics, social, cultural, institutional factors. As a strategy it is designed to improve the economic and social well being of specific group of peoples.

KEYWORDS : *Indian economy , population directly , economic and social well.*

INTRODUCTION:

In the process of Rural Development Budget role is most important. Rural development has been receiving increasing attention of the governments across the world. In the Indian context rural development assumes special significance for two important reasons. First about two thirds of the population still lives in villages and there cannot be any progress so long as rural areas remain backward. Second, the backwardness of the rural sector would be a major impediment to the overall progress of the economy. Rural development is concerned with creation of increased incentives for putting more efforts and investments for raising efficiency per worker. Therefore education, information, training, research and application of research are within the range of rural development. As a concept, it can notes overall development of rural areas with a view to improve the quality of life of rural people. In this sense it is a comprehensive and multidimensional concept.

Thus, Rural Development is a process of change, by which the efforts of the people themselves are united, those of government authorities to improve their economic, social and cultural conditions of communities in to the life of the nation and to enable them to contribute fully to national programme. Rural Development is a process of bringing change among rural community from the traditional way progressive way of living. It is also expressed as a movement for progress.

SCOPE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT



Rural development is a dynamic process, which is mainly concerned with the rural areas. The scope of rural development is very broad as it encompasses the totality of human life such as:

1. Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry and Natural Resources Management
2. Micro, Small and Medium Scale Industries
3. Irrigation Development
4. Domestic Water Resource Development
5. Power and Energy Utilization
6. Educational Programs and Services

7. Health Programs and Services
8. Credit and Financing Institutions
9. Nutrition Programs and Services
10. Human Rights
11. Religious and Spiritual Development
12. Tourism Development
13. Environmental Protection
14. Forest Management
15. Trading and Marketing
16. Local Governance
17. Cooperative Development
18. Infrastructure Development
19. Agrarian Reforms

Thus, lots of rural related elements have big scope in rural development. It's totally related to rural areas. So when these elements are implemented effectively then rural development is possible.

IMPORTANCE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

India lives in villages. The present of strategy rural development mainly focus on infrastructure facilities, poverty alleviation, innovative programmes of wage and self employment. Rural development is the base of Nation building. Rural development is dynamic process. In the Indian context rural development assumes greater significance as 72.22 per cent (according to the 2001 census) of its population still live in rural areas. Most of the people living in rural areas draw their livelihood from agriculture and allied sectors (60.41 % of total work force), and poverty mostly persists here (27.1 % in 1999-2000). At the time of independence around 83 per cent of the Indian populations were living in rural areas. A lots of population living in rural areas so government given to first preference for rural development. The goal of rural development is the enrichment of the quality of human life in rural areas. For India rural development has been an integrated part of nation's socio-economic development.

Rural development is a national necessity and has considerable importance in India because of the following reasons.

- 1] About three-fourth of India's population live in rural areas, thus rural development is needed to develop nation as whole.
- 2] Nearly half of the country's national income is derived from agriculture, which is major occupation of rural India.
- 3] Raw materials for industries come from agriculture and rural sector
- 4] Around seventy per cent of Indian population gets employment through agriculture.
- 5] Increase in industrial population can be justified only in rural population's motivation and increasing the purchasing power to buy industrial goods.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- 1] To study budget expenditure allocation on rural development
- 2] To examine budget role in rural development [2010 to 2015]
- 3] To study on which rural development programme/ schemes focus in budget expenditure.

Budget expenditure on Rural Development [2010 to 2015]

Table - 1

Sr.No.	Year	Actual budget expenditure (in corers)
1	2010-2011	72070.69
2	2011-2012	64245.13
3	2012-2013	73175.00
4	2013-2014	74429.00
5	2014-2015	80043.00

Source:- [Ministry of rural development government of India]

In this table show the 2010-2015 total budget expenditure on Rural Development.

Graph - 1

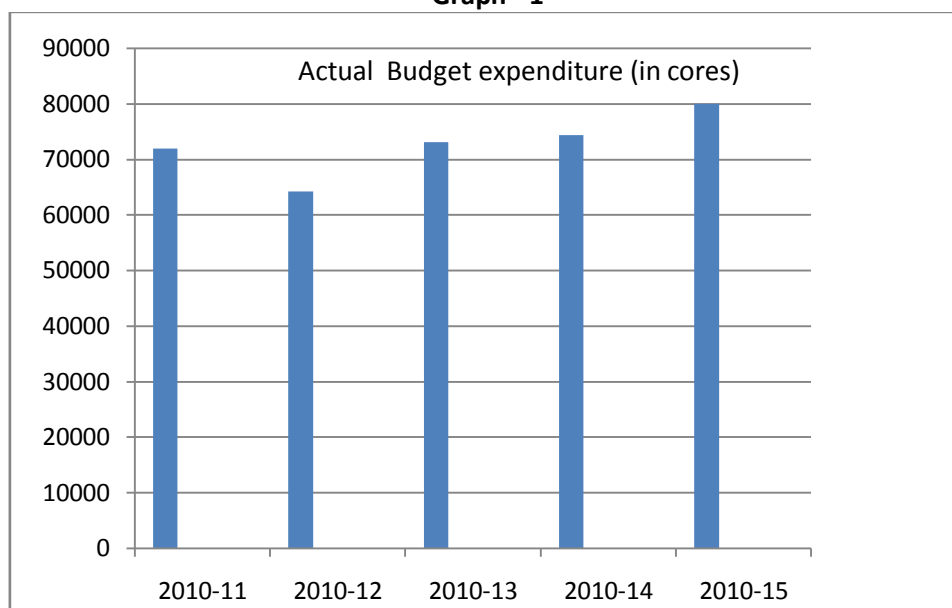
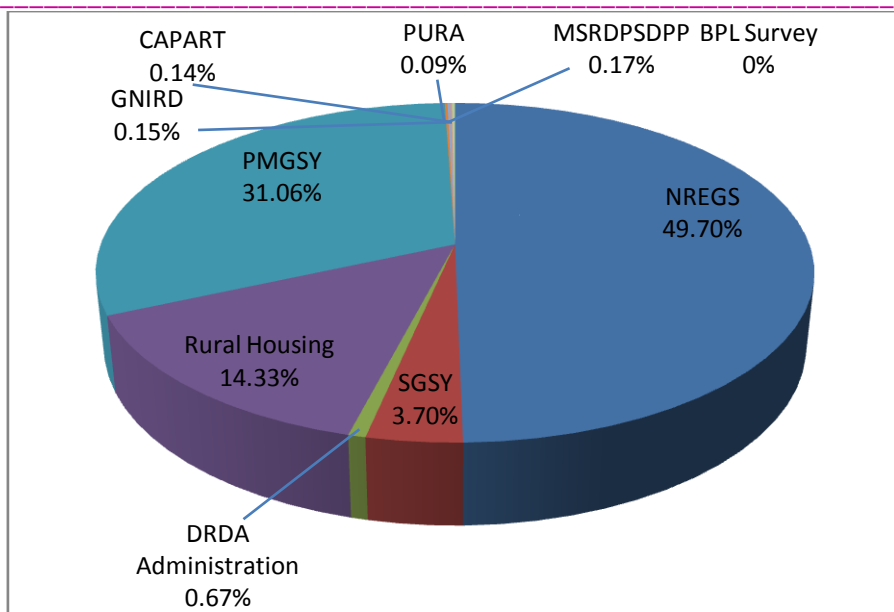


Table - 2
Budget Expenditure 2010-11 (in corers)

Sr No	Scheme name	Budget Expenditure 2010-11 (in corers)	Percentage
1	NREGS	35841.49	49.70
2	SGSY	2665.18	3.70
3	DRDA Administration	485	0.67
4	Rural Housing	10337.5	14.33
5	PMGSY	22399.8	31.06
6	GNIRD	105	0.15
7	CAPART	100	0.14
8	PURA	66.2	0.09
9	MSRDPSDPP	119.87	0.17
10	BPL Survey	0.65	0.00
		Total	100.00

Graph - 2



2] Budget expenditure [2010-2011]

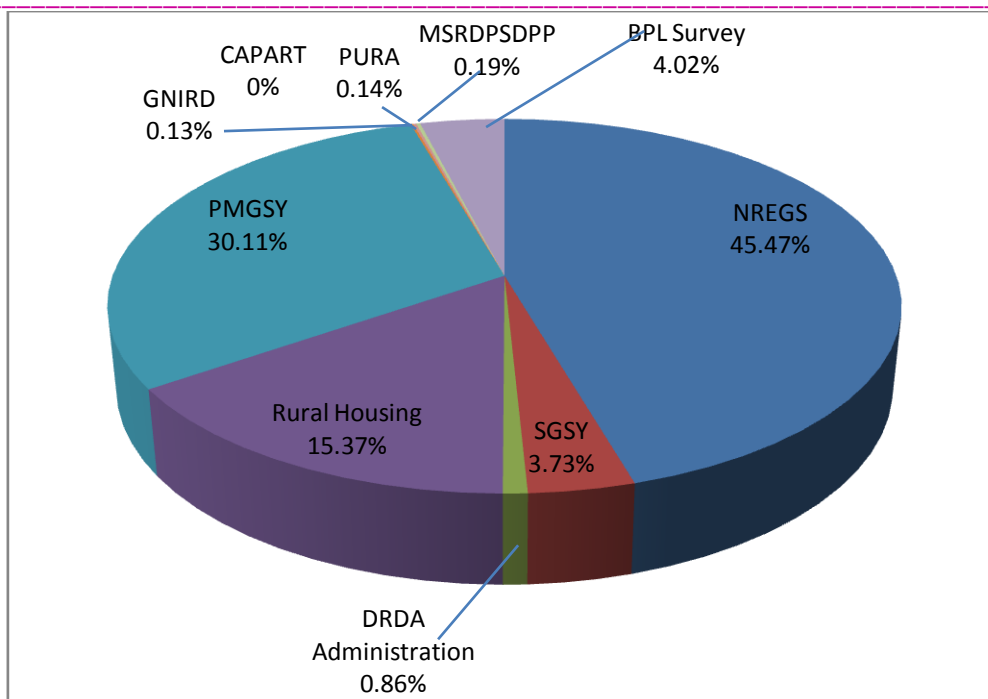
In the year of 2010-2011 actual 72070.69 Rs (in corers) or budget expend on rural development. In this budget schedule maximum budget expend on Rural Development schemes or programmes. Especially on the i] National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme:- 35841.49 ii] Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna:- 2665.18 iii] DRDA Administration:- 485.00 iv] Rural Housing:- 10337.50 v] Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna:- 22399.80 vi] Grants to National Institute of Rural Development:- 105.00 vii] Assistance to CAPART:- 100.00 viii] PURA :- 66.20 ix] Management support to RD Programmes and Strengthening District Planning process:- 119.87 x] BPL survey :- 0.65

Thus, totally 72070.69 amount expenditure on Development of Rural area

Table - 3
Budget Expenditure 2011-12 (in corers)

Sr No	Scheme name	Budget Expenditure 2010-11 (in corers)	Percentage
1	NREGS	29215.05	45.47
2	SGSY	2394.38	3.73
3	DRDA Administration	550	0.86
4	Rural Housing	9872	15.37
5	PMGSY	19342.32	30.11
6	GNIRD	81	0.13
7	CAPART	0	0.00
8	PURA	90	0.14
9	MSRDPSDPP	120.32	0.19
10	BPL Survey	2580	4.02
	Total		100.00

Graph - 3



3] Budget expenditure [2011-2012]

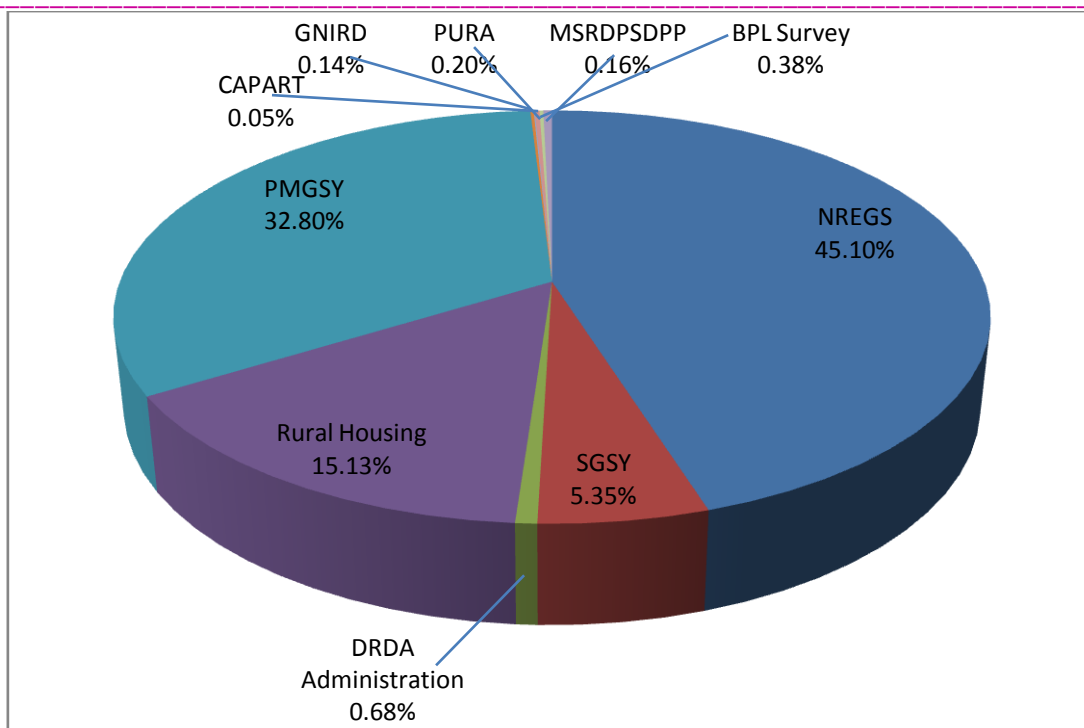
In the year of 2011-2012 actual 64245.13Rs. (in corers) or budget expenditure on Rural Development in this budget schedule of the schemes or programmes but expenditure amount was different.

- i] National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme: - 29215.05
- ii] Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna:- 2394.38
- iii] DRDA Administration: - 550.00
- iv] Rural Housing:- 9872.06
- v] Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna :-19342.32
- vi] Grants to National Institute of Rural Development:- 81.00
- vii] Assistance to CAPART:- 0.00
- viii] PURA :- 90.00
- ix] Management support to RD Programmes and Strengthening District Planning process:- 120.32
- x] BPL survey :- 2580.00

Table - 4
Budget Expenditure 2012-13 (in corers)

Sr No	Scheme name	Budget Expenditure 2010-11 (in corers)	Percentage
1	NREGS	33000	45.10 %
2	SGSY	3915	5.35%
3	DRDA Administration	500	0.68%
4	Rural Housing	11075	15.13%
5	PMGSY	24000	32.80%
6	GNIRD	105	0.14%
7	CAPART	35	0.05%
8	PURA	150	0.20%
9	MSRDPSDPP	120	0.16%
10	BPL Survey	275	0.38%
		Total	100.00

Graph - 4



4] Budget expenditure [2012-2013]

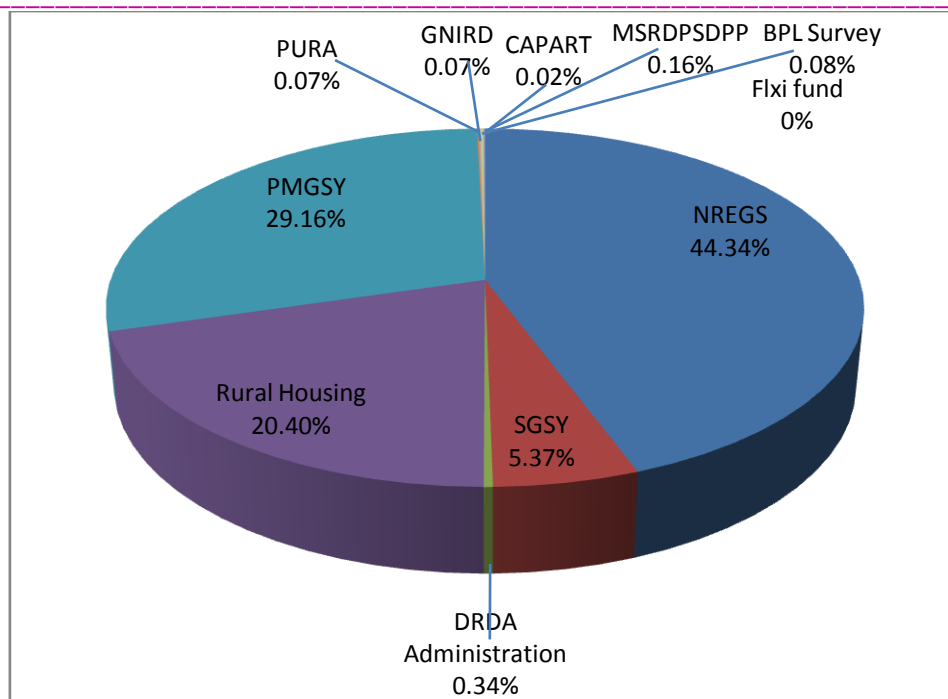
In the year of 2012-2013 actual 73175.00 Rs. (in corers) or budget expenditure on Rural Development. In this budget also same schemes or programmes are involved but the expenditure amount is different.

- i] National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme:- 33000.00
- ii] Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna:- 3915.00
- iii] DRDA Administration: -500.00
- iv] Rural Housing:- 11075.00
- v] Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna :-24000.00
- vi] Grants to National Institute of Rural Development:- 105.00
- vii] Assistance to CAPART:- 35.00
- viii] PURA :- 150.00
- ix] Management support to RD Programmes and Strengthening District Planning process:- 120.00
- x] BPL survey :- 275.00

Table - 5
Budget Expenditure 2013-14 (in corers)

Sr No	Scheme name	Budget Expenditure 2010-11 (in corers)	Percentage
1	NREGS	33000	44.34
2	SGSY	4000	5.37
3	DRDA Administration	250	0.34
4	Rural Housing	15184	20.40
5	PMGSY	21700	29.16
6	GNIRD	50	0.07
7	CAPART	15	0.02
8	PURA	50	0.07
9	MSRDPSDPP	120	0.16
10	BPL Survey	59	0.08
11	Flxi fund	1	0.00
		Total	100.00

Graph - 5



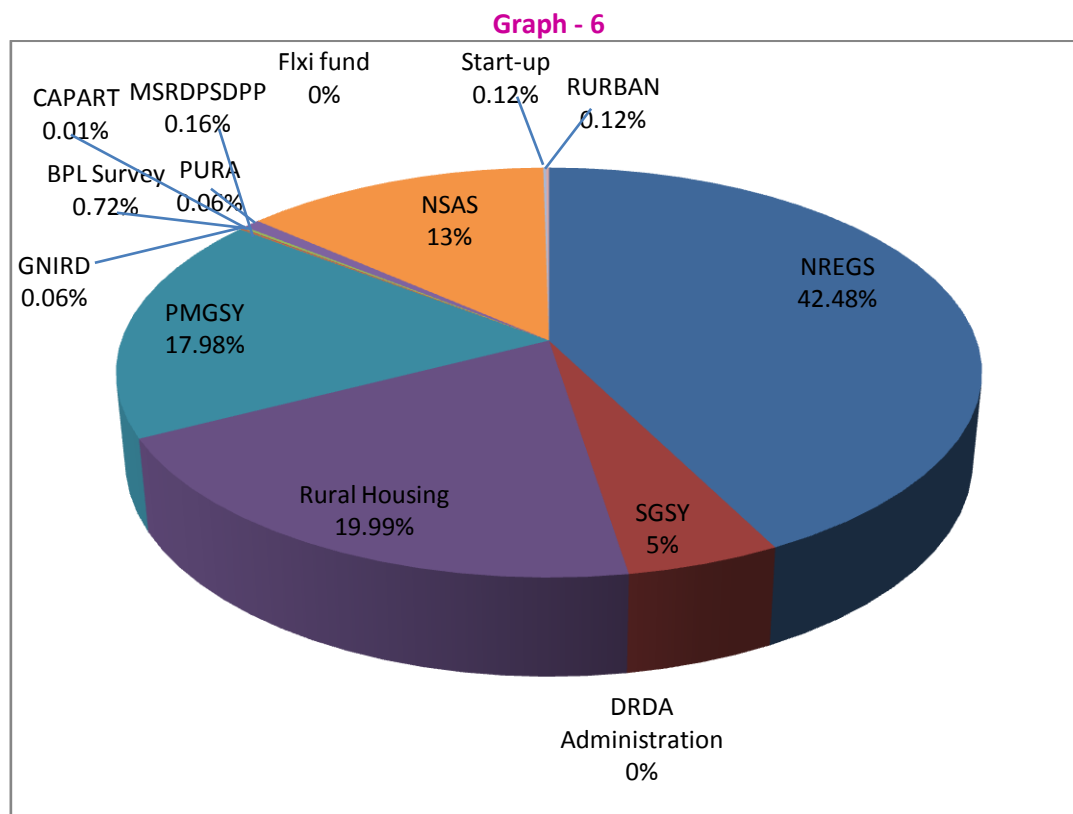
5] Budget expenditure [2013-2014]

In the year of 2013-2014 actual 74429.00Rs. or budget expenditure on Rural Development. In this budget also expend on the rural development schemes. Flexi fund is additional new things in this year.

- i] National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme:- 33000.00
- ii] Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna:- 4000.00
- iii] DRDA Administration: -250.00
- iv] Rural Housing:- 15184.00
- v] Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna :-21700.00
- vi] Grants to National Institute of Rural Development:- 50.00
- vii] Assistance to CAPART:- 15.00
- viii] PURA :- 50.00
- ix] Management support to RD Programmes and Strengthening District Planning process:- 120.00
- x] BPL survey :- 59.00
- xi] Flexi fund :- 1.00

Table - 6
Budget Expenditure 2014-15 (in corers)

Sr No	Scheme name	Budget Expenditure 2010-11 (in corers)	Percentage
1	NREGS	34000	42.48
2	SGSY	4000	5.00
3	DRDA Administration	0	0.00
4	Rural Housing	16000	19.99
5	PMGSY	14391	17.98
6	GNIRD	50	0.06
7	CAPART	10	0.01
8	PURA	50	0.06
9	MSRDPSDPP	130	0.16
10	BPL Survey	577	0.72
11	Flxi fund	0	0.00
12	NSAS	10635	13.29
13	RURBAN	100	0.12
14	Start-up	100	0.12
		Total	100.00



6] Budget expenditure [2014-2015]

In the year of 2014-2015 amount 80043.00 Rs. or budget expenditure on Rural Development.

i] National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme:- 34000.00 ii] Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna:- 4000.00 iii] DRDA Administration: -0.00 iv] Rural Housing:- 16000.00 v] Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna :-14391.00 vi] Grants to National Institute of Rural Development:- 50.00 vii] Assistance to CAPART:- 10.00 viii] PURA :- 50.00 ix] Management support to RD Programmes and Strengthening District Planning process:- 130.00 x] BPL survey :- 577.00 xi] Flexi fund :- 0.00 National Social Assistance Programme:- 10635.00 RURBAN Mission :-100.00 Village Entrepreneurship 'Start-up' Programme :- 100.00. In this year new 3 schemes or programs are included

CONCLUSION:-

Rural Development is a process of qualitative and quantitative changes to improve conditions in rural regions. Rural development signifies a complex and long term process involving fundamental transformation of rural society both at economic and social level.

In 2010-11 on the programme of MNAREGA have maximum amount was spent. On the scheme of SGSY scheme have maximum and same amount spent in 2013-14 and 2014-15. In the year of 2010-11 on the DRDA administration have maximum amount expenditure. On the scheme of Rural Housing maximum expenditure in 2014-15. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna have maximum amount expenditure in 2012-13.in the year of 2010-11 and 2012-13 for Grants to National Institute of Rural Development maximum amount expenditure. In 2010-11 maximum amount expenditure for Assistance to CAPART. On the programme of PURA maximum amount expenditure in 2012-13. In the year of 2014-15 maximum amount expenditure on the Management support to Rural Development programmes and Strengthening District Planning process. On the BPL survey scheme maximum amount expenditure in 2014-15. In the year of 2014-2015 new additional schemes or programmes are included i] National Social Assistance Programme ii] RURABAN Mission iii] village Entrepreneurship 'Start-up' thus, Government Expenditure on Rural Development.

In every year difference between amount and also expenditure as well as schemes. Government has lots of budget expenditure on Rural Development. In this paper studied on structure 2010-2015 year wise

budget expenditure. Compare to five years in 2011-2012 have minimum budget expend and in the year of 2014-2015 maximum budget expended.

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