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ROLE OF GOVERNMENT SCHEMES IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract:

Since India has achieved freedom, rural part of India has not been developed. Government has introduced various schemes in order to make development of rural sectors but due to lack of planning and policies rural areas have not been developed. The current slow down in Indian economy is therefore a cause of concern the policy makers in the country. The growth rate has continued to go down in the last two years and the current economic crisis affects the economy of India.

KEY WORDS:

Government schemes , economy , policies , Swarnjyaniti Gram Swa-rozgar Yojana (SGSY) .

INTRODUCTION

India has to look forward for sources of development in rural areas and tries to create instruments of development. There are so many factors that have affected the development in rural areas, such as employment, shortage of housing, roads, drinking water, drainages, sanitation etc. The enhanced allocation for rural development for 2012-2013 was a good beginning in achieving the objectives of 'higher growth leading to inclusive and sustainable development.

PLANNING FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Economic planning is a powerful and effective instrument for bringing about sea change in the socio-economic conditions of people in rural sectors. The main objectives of economic welfare are to reduce poverty and inequality unemployment through the creation of job, maintaining the stability of prices and supporting the factors of development. The 12th five year plan (2012-2017) has been made to focus on the development in rural sectors, the schemes like MGNREGS, NRLM, IAY, PMGSY have been introduced by the Rural Development ministry. It has laid its focus on rural india and the development of common man. Government has taken a few steps to provide food, shelter and other facilities to the people in rural areas. In every financial budget emphasis is on employment, food, security, education, health and housing.

NEEDS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

More than 80% of the population of India live in rural areas and they do not get basic things. Agricultural is main occupation of people of rural sectors. Indian Government introduces new policies and schemes for the upliftment and development of rural areas. In the present budget Government has allocated

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Rs 80194 crores for the development of rural areas. Government has implemented new plans and schemes to bring about changes in the living standard of people in rural areas. Without development of rural sector India can not achieve its progress. That is why the welfare of common man has been focused in the 12th five year plan.

MAJOR SCHEMES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Government has focused on the development of rural areas. There are four major schemes have been implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development to develop rural sectors. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREA) National Rural Livelihoods Mission, (NRLM), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are the major schemes of Rural development.

MGNREA-

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is a demand driven programme. The enactment and implementation of the rights based MGNREA has undoubtedly marked a paradigm shift from the existing wage employment schemes. The objectives of the schemes are to provide employment in rural areas, water facilities, water conservation food control, Harvesting etc. The MGNREA has a time bound programme and framework. It guarantees labour intensive work, women empowerment, worksite facilities, transparency and accountability MGNREGA has given a guarantee of 100 days of employment in a year for every unemployed in rural sector for sustainable development. It has created a positive impact of the programme on the rural sector and economy in terms of employment guarantee, wage earnings, agriculture productivity etc. The purpose of this scheme is to improve social as well as financial status of the unprivileged class.

NRLM-

Swarnjayanti Gram Swa-rozgar Yojana (SGSY) has been restructured as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) with the object of generating employment and capital formation in the country side. NRLM has been implemented as a mission to uplift poverty-stricken people. It is expected that citizen in rural area should be provided facilities to improve their social and financial conditions. As an experiment this scheme has been implemented in 13 states concentrating on the condition of backward class people.

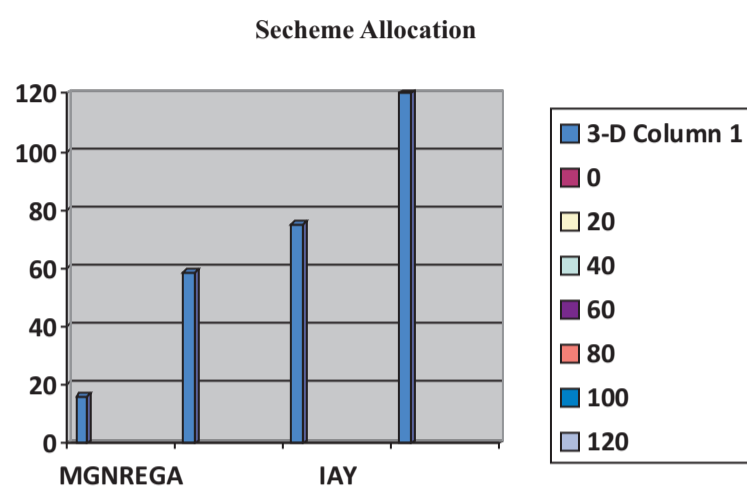
IAY-

Indira Awas Yojana has been implemented by the Ministry with the objectives of providing shelter to households living below the poverty line. 60% of the funds of the scheme are given for SCs, STs. The unit cost of dwelling has been increased to Rs. 90000/- in the plains and Rs.100,000 for hills populated and difficult terrains. The budget for this scheme has been expanded from Rs 9024 crores to 15184 crores. The scheme intends to be implemented to provide dwellings to the poverty-stricken people in rural sectors.

MGSY-

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana has been introduced with the objectives of providing facilities in rural areas. It concentrates on constructing pucca roads through out the country. It has successfully marked in rural areas. Under this scheme roads are being constructed in rural areas. The allocation for this scheme has been enhanced by 120% which indicates the great significance of the development of rural sector.

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Scheme

Development of Key Systems:-

The panchayat Raj System is the Key to rural development. It has implemented effective schemes for rural development. If the panchayat Raj system is strengthened and empowered properly, the development in rural sector would be made more effective. Backward Regions Grant Funds has also played the key role in improving financial conditions of poor people in rural areas. It has kept at Rs 11500 crores every Year for rural development.

SUGGESTIONS:-

For the development of rural areas Government has formulated various schemes, and subsidies which seem to be very attractive. But there should be clarity in the mandate for subsidies on power and fertilizers. Government should depute a team of supervisors to see whether the schemes are properly implemented for the development of rural sectors or not. The data of implementation should be checked every Year carefully.

CONCLUSION:-

Development including social and economic of our population viz landless agriculture labour, smalland marginal formers, scheduled caste, scheduled Tribe and oter backward classes is being made under those schemes. Thus, the social sector expenditure by the government should be directed towards empowering these marginalized sections into the main stream of development.

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