



RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES A SOCIOLOGICAL EVOLUTION

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Mahatma Gandhi "The Future of India lies in its Village".

Concept- Gram Swaraj

ABSTRACT:-

The Rural development generally refers to the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is considered as a "Silver Bullet" for eradicating rural poverty and unemployment, by way of generating demand for productive labour force in villages. It provides an alternative source of livelihood which will have an impact on reducing migration, restricting child labour, alleviating poverty, and making villages self-sustaining through productive assets creation such as road construction, cleaning up of water tanks, soil and water conservation work, etc. For which it has been considered as the largest anti-poverty programme in the world. In this paper, based on the secondary data, an attempt has been made to comprehensively understand the development effort to rebuild the rural life and livelihood on the basis of various Rural development programmes.

KEYWORDS :- Rural Reconstruction, Panchayats, Rural Programmes, Village area etc....

INTRODUCTION

Rural Development in India is one of the most important factors for the growth of the Indian economy. India is primarily an agriculture-based country. Agriculture contributes nearly one-fifth of the gross domestic product in India. In order to increase the growth of agriculture, the Government has planned several programs pertaining to Rural Development in India. The Ministry of Rural Development in India is the apex body for formulating policies, regulations and acts pertaining to the development of the rural sector. Agriculture, handicrafts, fisheries, poultry, and diary are the primary contributors to the rural business and economy.

Rural development in India has witnessed several changes over the years in its emphasis, approaches, strategies and programmes. Rural development in India has witnessed several changes over the years in its emphasis, approaches, strategies and programmes. It has

assumed a new dimension and perspectives as a consequence. Rural development can be richer and more meaningful only through the participation of clienteles of development. Just as implementation is the touchstone for planning, people's participation is the centre-piece in rural development. People's participation is one of the foremost pre-requisites of development process both from procedural and philosophical perspectives. For the development planners and administrators it is important to solicit the participation of different groups of rural people, to make the plans participatory.

Rural Development, based, on scientific utilization of India's natural resources, has been given highest priority for amelioration of the living conditions of the rural masses. With this aim in view, several efforts were made at rural development to better the socio-economic lot of villagers from ancient times to British period, there were experiments in rural development from Snnikethan in 1921 to community development in 1952. After independence, many rural development programmes have been implemented to tackle the problems of poverty and unemployment in rural India, Among the rural development programmes implemented during the last decade, Integrated Rural Development program me (IRDP) and to as Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) at the National level) foam major poverty alleviation programmes in India I he objective of IRDP is to enable the identified rural poor families to cross the poverty line. Tins objective is sought to be achieved by providing productive assets and inputs to the target groups consisting of small and marginal farmers, agricultural laborers and rural artisans. Launched in October, 1980 all over the country, the IRDP is implemented in all the blocks in the country as centrally sponsored scheme funded on a 50:50 basis by the Centre and the State Governments.

ROLE AND FUNCTION OF THE GOVERNMENT

The Government's policy and programmes have laid emphasis on poverty alleviation, generation of employment and income opportunities and provision of infrastructure and basic facilities to meet the needs of rural poor. The Ministry of Rural Development in India is the apex body for formulating policies, regulations and acts pertaining to the development of the rural sector. Agriculture, handicrafts, fisheries, poultry, and diary are the primary contributors to the rural business and economy. The introduction of Bharat Nirman, a project by the Government of India in collaboration with the State Governments and the Panchayati Raj Institutions is a major step towards the improvement of the rural sector. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 was introduced by the Ministry of Rural Development, for improving the living conditions and its sustenance in the rural sector of India. The Ministry of Rural Development in India is engaged in legislations for the social and economic improvement of the rural populace.

The ministry consists of three departments viz., Department of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources and Department of Drinking Water Supply. Under the department of rural development, there are three autonomous bodies viz., Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) and National Rural Road Development Agency (NRRDA). The objective of the ministry can broadly be elaborated as to encourage, promote and assist voluntary action in

the implementation of projects for the enhancement of rural prosperity, strengthen and promote voluntary efforts in rural development with focus on injecting new technological inputs, act as the national nodal point for co-ordination of all efforts at generation and dissemination of technologies relevant to rural development in its wide sense and assist and promote programmes aimed at conservation of the environment and natural resources.

However, various ministries in the central government are engaged directly or indirectly for implementation of many programmes and schemes for the development of rural areas like Ministries of Agriculture, Health and Family Welfare, New and Renewable Energy, Science and Technology, Women and Child Development and Tribal affairs etc. In addition, to strengthen the grass root level democracy, the Government is constantly endeavoring to empower Panchayat Raj Institutions in terms of functions, powers and finance. Grama Sabha, NGOs, Self-Help Groups and PRIs have been accorded adequate roles to make participatory democracy meaningful and effective.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN KARNATAKA:

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

Indira Awaas Yojana is a programmes aimed at improving the housing shortage in rural areas and was started in June 1985, though it is being implemented as an independent programmes only form January 1996. The beneficiaries under IAY are selected for assistance by the programmes under the overall supervision of the Zilla Panchayat.

Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana [JGSY]

The allocation under this programmes was fixed at Rs. 99.90 crores for the year 2001-02. The entire allocation is being released to the Gram Panchayats in accordance with the revised guidelines. These funds were utilized for construction of school buildings, anganawadi building and water harvesting structures etc and also construction of houses, latrines, and smokeless chulhas for providing individual benefits for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The Gram Panchayats were given full powers to formulate and implement the action plans with the approval of Gram sabhas.

Sampoorna Grameena Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)

By converging Jawahar Gram Samrudhi Yojana (JGSY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), a new scheme called “Sampoorna Grameena Rozgar Yojana” has been launched during 2001-02. This scheme is being launched with the intention of providing additional wage employment and food security in rural areas and to create durable community based and economic assets for infrastructure development in rural areas.

Pradhana Mantri Gramodhaya Yojana: {PMJY}

Gramma Awaas Yojana Grameena Awaas Yojana is one unit of the Pradhana Mantri Gramodhaya Yojana. It has five components like, primary health, primary 123 education rural drinking water, nutritional and shelter. This (PMGY) scheme was launched during 2000-01 in Karnataka State for providing shelter to the poor in the rural areas. The object of the scheme is

to reduce the shortage of houses especially for BPL families in the rural areas and also to facilitate a healthy development of the habitats in these areas.

Swasti Grama Yojana Swasti Grama Yojana: {SGSYGY}

SGSYGY is a movement for rejuvenation of rural people. It is a movement to restore strength and vigour to village life by strengthening its natural social and economic roots; it is a movement for balanced development of the natural and human resources in rural Karnataka. Swasti stands for health, well being and auspiciousness, Swasti also stands for soil, water sanitation, trees also stands for soil, water sanitation, trees, housing and infrastructure (roads, schools, hospitals etc), all of which are necessary elements for a healthy, prosperous and progressive village.

Nirmala Grama Yojna: {NGY}

NGY It is essentially required for the people/community to provide minimum needs for social and economic development by providing good sanitation. In addition to this, providing good sanitation will avoid, to a larger extent, spreading of diseases through water sources and other human communicable diseases. To expedite this programmes. Government of Karnataka has started a movement in the name of Nirmala Grama Yojana on October 1995 with the co operation of non- governmental organization and PRIs.

Pradhan Manthri Gram Sadak Yojana: {PMGSY}

The Government of India has launched Pradhana Mantri Grama Sadak Yojana with the objective of connecting by the end of 2003, every village that has a population of more than 100 and every village of more than 500 persons through fine all weather roads by the year 2007, as earmarked in the tenth plan.

CONCLUSION:

Rural development Programmes in Karnataka present scenario In the 21st century it is imperative that the implementation of rural developmental schemes and programmes to be made through the system of panchayat raj institutions. As this study clearly indicates that with the emergence of such PRIs there is a significant change in the lives of rural people. In the economic front of the rural development programs have created an improvement in economic position of the selected area, as a result of implementation of rural development programs most of the people gain additional income. As the primary data shows that without the panchayat raj institutions nowadays it is not possible to initiate any state or central governmental plan. For that an instance can be quoted; throughout India in the rural regions the programme of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Guarantee Scheme has been implemented successfully with the help of panchayat raj institutions. Like MGNREGA there have been numerous programmes which aim to eliminate rural poverty and unemployment. With the increasing role of panchayat raj institutions the people's participation in developmental activities also have increased.

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Indira Awaas Yojana is a public housing scheme run by the Govt of India-2010.

Govt of India-2001-02 *Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojna (JGSY)* is the restructured, streamlined and comprehensive version of the erstwhile Jawahar Rozagar Yojana.

Pradan *Mantri Gramodaya Yojana* - Gramin Awaas (PMGY). Sponsored by, Central Government-2000-01.

Govt.of India launched relating to a village comprised within the area of Grama Panchayat to conduct. *Grama Swasti Grama Yojana* is a movement for rejuvenation of rural people.

Government of India initiated the incentive scheme named *Nirmal* Gram Puraskar (NGP) in 2003,

The *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)*, was launched by the Govt. of India to provide connectivity to unconnected Habitations as part of a poverty-2007