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## Significance of Rural Development and Government Schemes

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### Abstract-

In our country more than 70 percent of population resides in village area, so there is need of infrastructure, education, employment opportunities, social and economic development of villages, to improve quality life of villagers. Rural development involves the building of human life. It includes religious, political, cultural and economic conditions. Rural peoples need to be aware of all innovative and modern techniques to improve productivity. In our country, the rural communities are still in an underdeveloped .because of illiterate, poverty and unemployment. It is essential to formulate programs, financial facilities from the govt. is required to improve basic facilities in rural area. This paper include rural development concept, problems faced by rural individuals, programs introduced by the Government for rural development. The development of the country is depends on the development of rural communities.

**Key words :** Concept, Rural communities, Govt. programs, Rural individuals, Rural development.

**I.Introduction-**In India most of the population lives in the villages, and the depend on the agriculture and its other activities to lead there livelihood. Agriculture is the primary source of livelihood for about 58% of India's population, agriculture and allied sector share 20.19% to India's GDP. It is very important to give greater attention to them, The state and central government should come forward with new and useful schemes for the rural reconstruction and development. Most of the people are engaged in agricultural activities. But they don't know modern techniques of increasing their products. Many villages still lack of basic facilities like pure drinking water, electricity, schools, hospitals, bank etc. According to the World Bank; " Rural development is the process of rural modernization and monetization of the rural society leading to its transition from traditional isolation to integration with the national economy". Rural development is not only the process of growing the income of the rural household but also renovating the living standard of the people who lives in the rural areas which is measured by the several factors like food and nutrition level, health, education, housing and security and others.(1)

For rural development it is very important to solicit the participation of different groups of rural people to make the plans participatory 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 and diary are the primary contributors to the rural business and economy.

**II. Need for the study-**We have discussed the various rural development schemes implemented in India and analyze the current status of these schemes. The rural India facing the major problems of infrastructure, transport, house, employment opportunities in villages. In this regards, through this study we come to know the role of government schemes for development of villages.

**III. Objectives of the study-**To understand the role of rural development schemes in India To analyze the different Government schemes

**IV. Scope of the study-**The Government of India has been launched the various schemes for the development of rural India. Present study is focus on the schemes is to provide house, PMGSY to build roads and MGNREG act to provide employment to rural people.

**Methodology-**The study is descriptive in nature for the purpose of the study secondary data is used. The secondary data collected from the government official websites, research papers. In this part we discuss about several schemes of rural development that are introduced and implemented in India

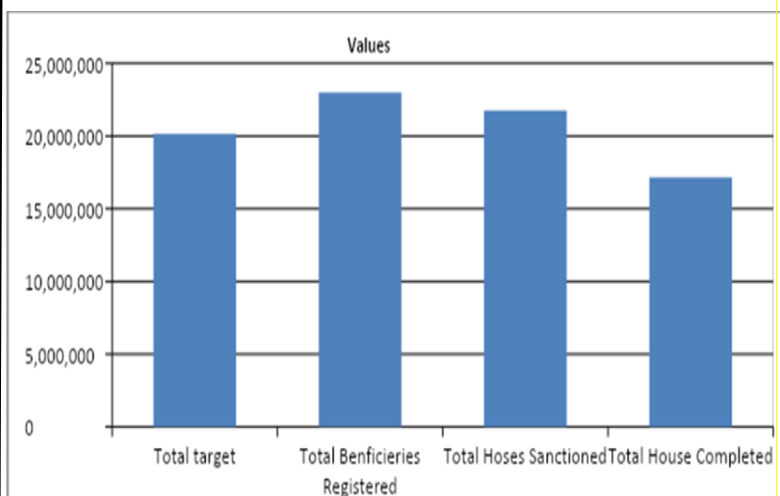
**1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)-**The Government of India launched a poverty alleviation program ‘National Rural Employment Guarantee Act’ ( NREGA) . It was implemented in February 2006 in 200 districts in the country later on it was extend to whole India, in 2009 It was re-named as “Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act”. (2)The MGNREGA was initiated with the objective of “enhancing livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work”, another objective of MGNREGA is to create durable assets employment is to be provided within 5 km of an applicant's residence and minimum wages are to be paid, if work is not provided within 15 days of applying, applicants are entitled to an unemployment allowances.( 3) Gram Panchayat implemented the MGNREGA there is no interference of contractors labour intensive tasks like creating flood control creating infrastructure for water harvesting it empowering rural women's

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act	Current Status
Total Number of Districts Covered	716
Total Number of Blocks Covered	7168
Total Number of Gram Panchayats Covered	269471
Total Number of Job card issued	15.79 crore
Total Number of Workers	30.09
Total Number of Active Job cards	9.96 crore
Total Number of Active Workers	19.68 crore

Table 1. Current Status of MANREGA as on 10.2.2021 *Source: https://nrega.nic.in*

The table indicates the current status of MGNREGA in India. It covered total 7168 block of 716 districts in India along with to 269471 Gram panchayats in whole India. Under MGNREGA a large number of people in India got the employment opportunities. Under this plan 15.79 cross job cards were issued out of 9.96 corers job cards are active. Total number of registered workers under MGNREGA is 30.09 crores out of 15,33 corers are active workers.

**2. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Gramin – ( PMAY-G)**In January 1996 India Awas Yojana was introduced and it replaced as pradhan mantri awas yojana gramin on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2016. by central government of India the objective of this scheme is to provide the pacca houses with the basic facilities and a clean kitchen for those having in the kutcha houses’. The cost of constructing the houses will be shared by the center and the state. houses developed under this scheme will have basic amenities such as toilet, electricity, drinking water, LPG connection etc.



Progress of PMAY-G as on 9-2-2022

*Source: https://rural.nic.in*

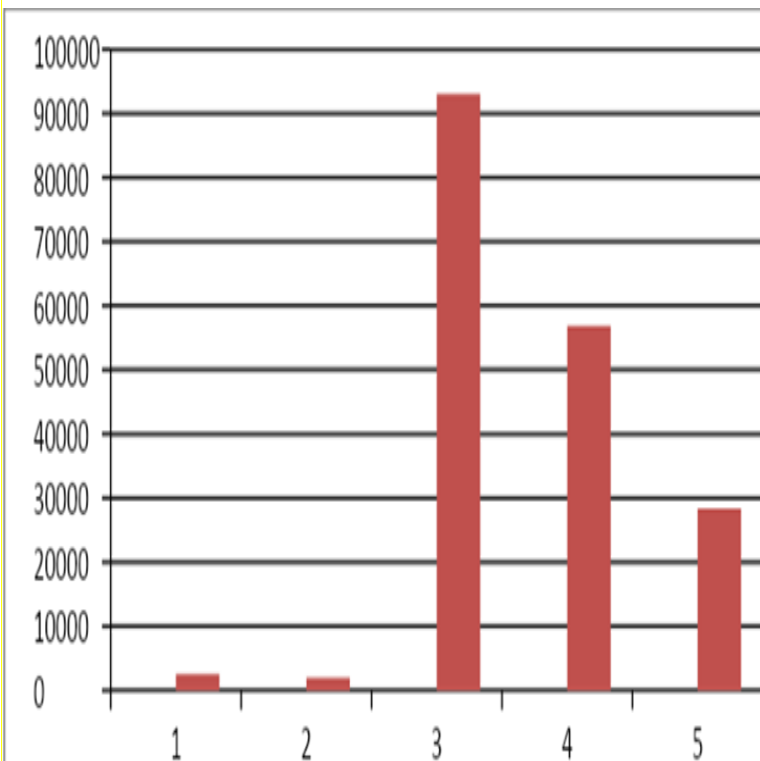
The progress of PMAY - G when the scheme was introduced, Government set a target to build the 2.01 crore houses, but the number of registered beneficiaries under the scheme is 2.29 crore and 2.17 crore houses were sanctioned and 1.71 crore houses are completed from the sanctioned houses till the date.

### 3.Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana – SAGY

Hon’ble prime minister shri Narendra Modi launched the Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana on 11<sup>th</sup> October, 2014 on the birth anniversary of Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan. The goal was to develop 3 Adarsh Gram by March 219, of which one was to be achieved by 2016. There after 5 such Adarsh Gram ( one per year) will be selected and development by 2024.

Key Parameter Indicators	Value
Total number of Gram Panchayats identified under SAGY	2,579
Total number of Gram Panchayats that have prepared VDPs and Uploaded on the SAGY portal	2,028
Total number of activities planned under Village Development Plans	93056
Total number of activities reported as completed under Village Development Plans	56,839
Total number of activities reported as in-progress under Village Development Plans	28,415

Source: <https://rural.nic>.



### 4.Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojna (SGRY)-

It was launched in 2001 to provide employment to the poor it also aim at providing food to people in areas who live billing below the poverty line and improving bade nutritional labels and also provides social and economic assets to the people living in rural areas.

#### Conclusion.

Hear we discussed about rural development schemes implementing in India. From the above study, we conclude that government schemes for rural development uplift the living standard of rural peoples, by providing them employment opportunities. Many of the village peoples were got jobs from MANREGA , and houses from the scheme PMAY-G.

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