

POLICIES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

Rural development is a comprehensive term. It essentially focuses on action for the development of areas outside the mainstream urban economic system. we should think of what type of rural development is needed because modernization of village leads to urbanization and village environment disappears.

Rural development aims at finding ways to improve rural lives with participation of rural people themselves, so as to meet the required needs of rural communities The outsider may not understand the setting, culture, language and other things prevalent in the local area. As such, rural people themselves have to participate in their sustainable rural development. This study explores the role that education and training programs initiated and/supported by Haydom Lutheran Hospital play to the development of the rural community. The study have identified some education and training programs by Haydom Lutheran Hospital and explored the motives behind the establishment of those programs as well as the perceptions of the local community towards ducation in general and established programs in specific. The challenges associated with the establishment of education and training programs have also been explored. The experiences learned from the case study as a development project have been highlighted as lesson and example for the expected project at Kabanga Nickel in implementing the Corporate Social Responsibility mission. The findings indicate that various education programs, formal and non-formal have played a great role in the improvement of the living standard of the people around the hospital. On the other hand the contribution of education has been evidenced in the capacity building to the majority of the population that have been possible through education programs. This was highlighted by the number of people that have passed though Haydom Primary School, Dr. Olsen Secondary School, Nursing school, The vocational/trade School, Ngwandaq Primary School as well as by the working population .

1.Introduction

Rural development is the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in rural areas, often relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas.

Rural development has traditionally centered on the exploitation of land-intensive natural resources such as agriculture and forestry. However, changes in global production networks and increased urbanization have changed the character of rural areas. Increasingly tourism, niche manufacturers, and recreation have replaced resource extraction and agriculture as dominant economic drivers. The need for rural communities to approach development from a wider perspective has created more focus on a broad range of development goals rather than merely creating incentive for agricultural or resource based businesses. Education, entrepreneurship, physical infrastructure, and social infrastructure all play an important role in developing rural regions. Rural development is also characterized by its emphasis on locally produced economic development strategies. In contrast to urban regions, which have many similarities, rural areas are highly distinctive from one another. For this reason there are a large variety of rural development approaches used globally.

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Rural development agencies

- Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation ACP-EU (CTA) Agricultural and rural information provider
- USDA Rural Development, an agency of the United States Department of Agriculture
- European Network for Rural Development { Amaram M. C., FaithGem.
- England Rural Development Programme by DEFRA
- Agricultural Development & Training Society, India
- Azerbaijan Rural Investment Project in Azerbaijan
- Nimbkar Agricultural Research Institute, India
- Chhattisgarh Reportedly DRDA merged; practically only the ZP Chairman is made the Chairman of DRDA.

Major Programs are Being Run in India

(i) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA)

The National Rural Development Guarantee 2005(NREGA) is a social security scheme that attempts to provide employment and livelihood to rural labourers in the country.the scheme was designed to provide any adult who registers for rural employment a minimum job guarantee of 100 days each financial year.



(ii) National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) for self employment and skill development-

India's National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) aims to benefit some 350million people in 12 states which account for almost 85% of the rural poor. The World Bank will support the NRLM with a credit of \$1 billion, in continuation of its decade-long engagement in the sector.

July 05, 2011 - The Government of India's \$5.1 billion **National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)** is one of the world's largest initiatives to improve the livelihoods of poor rural people and boost the rural economy.

It aims to make a multidimensional impact on the lives of India's rural poor by mobilizing them, particularly the women, into robust grassroots institutions of their own where, with the strength of the group behind them, they will be able to exert voice and accountability over providers of educational, health, nutritional and financial services. This, based on past experience, is expected to have a transformational

social and economic impact, supporting India's efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals on Nutrition, Gender, and Poverty.

- (iii) **Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)- Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)**, is a social welfare flagship programme, created by the Indian Government, to provide housing for the rural poor in India. A similar scheme for urban poor was launched in 2015 as Housing for All by 2022. Indira Awaas Yojana was launched in 1985 by Rajiv Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India, as one of the major flagship programs of the Ministry of Rural Development to construct houses for BPL population in the villages.
- (iv) **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)**- for making good roads- Rural Road Connectivity is not only a key component of Rural Development by promoting access to economic and social services and thereby generating increased agricultural incomes and productive employment opportunities in India, it is also as a result, a key ingredient in ensuring sustainable poverty reduction. Notwithstanding the efforts made, over the years, at the State and Central levels, through different Programmes, about 40% of the Habitations in the country are still not connected by All-weather roads. It is well known that even where connectivity has been provided, the roads constructed are of such quality (due to poor construction or maintenance) that they cannot always be categorised as All-weather roads.

With a view to redressing the situation, Government have launched the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana on 25th December, 2000 to provide all-weather access to unconnected habitations. The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. 50% of the Cess on High Speed Diesel (HSD) is earmarked for this Programme.

s.no.	Year	Length of road(km)	Amount(crore Rs.)
1.	31 march 2006(Achivement)	1500.00	386.00
2.	31 march 2007(Achivement)	4367.61	952.00
3.	31 march 2008(Achivement)	6450.64	1000.00
4.	31 dec. 2008(Achivement)	4850.00	1300.00
	Total	17168.25	3638.00

(v) **National Social Assistance Program for Social Pension (NSAP)-**

NSAP stands for National Social Assistance Programme. NSAP was launched on 15th August, 1995.

The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) represents a significant step towards the fulfillment of the Directive Principles in Article 41 and 42 of the Constitution recognizing the concurrent responsibility of the Central and the State Governments in the matter. In particular, Article 41 of the Constitution of India directs the State to provide public assistance to its citizens in case of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement and in other cases of undeserved want within the limit of its economic capacity and development. National Social Assistance Programme is a social security and welfare programme to provide support to aged persons, widows, disabled persons and bereaved families on death of primary bread winner, belonging to below poverty line households.

(vi) Prime Minister Ujjwala Yojna

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has launched the Prime Minister Ujjwala Yojna and has planned to provide free gas connections to 50,000,000 poor women in this scheme, according to the 2011 census in which the families were kept in poor category or in the BPL category. They were given the benefit of this scheme.

Objectives- ·Decrease in the rate of death due to cooking on impure fuel.

Reduce air pollution due to the burning of impure fuels.

(vii) DDU-GKY- The Ministry of Rural Development (MORD) announced the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojna (DDU-GKY) Antyodaya Diwas , on 25th September 2014. DDU-GKY is a part of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), task with the dual objectives of adding diversity to the incomes of rural poor families and center to the career aspiration of rural youth.

DDU-GKY is uniquely focused on rural youth between the ages of 15 and 35 years from poor families. DDU-GKY has so far committed an investment of more than 5,600 crores, impacting rural youth pan –India.

(viii) Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojna -

The Government of India has introduced a new sub-scheme under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY - NRLM) entitled "Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana ” (AGEY) from the financial year 2017-18.

- To provide an alternative source of livelihoods to members of SHGs under DAY - NRLM by facilitating them to operate public transport services in backward rural areas, as identified by the States
- To provide safe, affordable and community monitored rural transport services to connect remote villages with key services and amenities (including access to markets, education and health) for the overall economic development of the area by making use of the supports available within the framework of DAY - NRLM.

(ix) Sukanya Samridhi yojna-

- Sukanya Samridhi Account (literally *Girl Child Prosperity Account*) is a Government of India backed saving scheme targeted at the parents of girl children. The scheme encourages parents to build a fund for the future education and marriage expenses for their female child.
- The scheme was launched by Prime Minister Narendra modi on 22 January 2015 as a part of the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao campaign. The scheme currently provides an interest rate of **8.1%** (for October 2017 to December 2017) and tax benefits. The account can be opened at any India Post office or branch of authorised commercial banks.

(x) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan(SSA)- under the current scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan ,NPEGL provides additional resources for the backward classess which are not available to the primary level,these program is being run in those educationally backward block where female literary rates are lower then the national avarege and gender discrimination is higher than the national averge .

➤ Proposed Plan for Rural Development-

- Fruit plantation scheme
- Vegetable development program
- Medicine plant development
- Integrated masala development
- Poultry scheme

2. Conclusion

India is the country of village. There are millions of villages inside our India country and together with these villages, the entire country of India is formed and for the development of the villages, the entire village can be developed through the implementation of very important programs because only in the village India The heart of the country beats the development of villages will develop the whole nation. villages can be developed from the above modes of various schemes and it will be possible only when the people of the village will provide participation in all such schemes. In the world, India can roam the country.

3. References

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