

A REVIEW OF INDIAN RURAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Prof. Dr. Hare Krishna Singh
Head University department of commerce and Business administration
Director Management program,
Lalit Narayan Mithila University, Darbhanga,
Bihar - 846008

ABSTRACT

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 like village . Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee program (MGNREGA) is considered as a "Silver Bullet" for eradicating rural poverty and unemployment, by way of generating demand for a productive labor force in villages area. It provides an alternative source of livelihood which will have an impact on reducing migration from rural area, restricting child labor, 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, pond and greenery development etc. For which it has been considered as the largest anti-poverty program 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 based on various secondary data.

Keywords: India; Rural development; Development; Development projects.

INTRODUCTION

In India, out of the total population of 132 crores, 85.3 crores live in rural areas (Census of India, 2017/18). Thus, nearly 70 percent of India's population lives in rural areas. These rural populations can be characterized by mass poverty, low levels of literacy and income, high level of unemployment, and poor nutrition and health status. To tackle these specific problems, many rural development programs are being implemented to create opportunities for improvement of the quality of life of these rural people. The term rural development" is the overall development of rural areas to improve the quality of life of rural people. And it is a process leading to sustainable improvement in the quality of life of rural people especially the poor (Ramesh, 2012). The rural developmental programs intend to reduce the poverty and unemployment, to improve the health and educational status, and to fulfill the basic needs such as food, shelter, and clothing of the rural population. To improve the conditions of rural people, the Government of India launched some schemes through the planning commission of India such as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Rashtriya Sama Vikas Yojana (RSVY), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY),

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), etc. All these schemes are aimed to reduce the gap between rural and urban people which would help reduce imbalances and speed up the development process.

MGNREGA: THE HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

In the post-Independence period, the Government wanted to uplift the socio-economic condition (SEC) of their people who mainly depended upon forest products and daily labor. Another important component of the governmental perspective was to settle the rural population as the agricultural based population. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, guarantees 100 days of employment in a financial year to any rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work. The Act has come into force with effect from February 2006 in 200 districts initially and later on, it was extended to all the rural districts of India from the financial year 2008-09. MGNREGA has come after almost 56 years of experience of other rural employment programs, which include both Centrally Sponsored Schemes and those launched by State Governments. These comprise the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) 1980-89; Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEG) 1983-89; Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY) 1989-1990; Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) 1993- 99. Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) 1999-2002; Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana (SGRY) 2001; National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP) 2004. Among these programs, the SGRY and NFFWP have been merged with NREGA in 2005. The Act was implemented in a phased manner – 130 districts were added in 2007–08. With its spread over 625 districts across the country, the flagship program of the UPA Government has the potential to increase the purchasing power of rural poor, reduce distress migration, and to create useful assets in rural India. Also, it can foster social and gender equality as 23 percent of workers under the scheme are Scheduled Castes, 17 percent Scheduled Tribes, and 50 percent women. In 2010–11, 41 million households were employed on NREGA worksites. This Act was introduced to improve the purchasing power of the rural people, primarily semi or unskilled work to people living in rural India, whether or not they are below the poverty line (en.wikipedia.org.../Mahatma_Gandhi_National_Rural_Employment)

THE PRESENT STUDY

In the present review paper, we reviewed the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in detail with the help of secondary data. The data was collected between January 2019 to July 2019 from the Government website, rural development section, and tribal welfare department of Bihar Government. Two case studies are also cited based on first-hand fieldwork. The present study intends to assess the overall scenario i.e., the pros and cons associated with the scheme with the following objectives:

- i. To assess and acquire new insights on the development of MGNREGA as well as the overall socio-economic impact of different rural development programs on the lives of the rural people.

- ii. To document the improvement or changes brought by MGNREGA in the lives of the rural poor at the household level and village level.

MGNREGA: THE PRESENT STATUS

Many authors have attempted to study the MGNREGA in detail and its related problems. Dreze (2007) looks at the corruption in rural employment programs in Bihar (India) and how this has continued in an NREGA as well. According to Mathur (2007), a system of the regular and continuous flow of authoritative information is essential, as opposed to the random reports and studies dependent on the initiative of individuals and groups. To improve implementation, the government needs to solve problems, modify policy directives, and issue operational guidelines for the district, block, and village levels. The government must take the lead, be proactive, mobilize institutions and groups, and use the media effectively. NREGS involves several lakhs of government officials, panchayat functionaries, elected representatives, NGOs, and community groups. They play a critical role but had little preparation for the challenge. NREGS is a program of national importance that has been marginalized. While the Ministry of Rural Development is the nodal ministry at the center, every relevant department and agency requires being involved. Ambasta et al. (2008) gave many important recommendations.

These included the deployment of full-time professionals dedicated to MGNREGA at all levels, especially at the block level. An intensive effort at building up a massive cadre of fully trained grass-root workers is required at the gram panchayat level through a nationwide movement for capacity building, engaging government and non-government training institutions. Mehrotra (2008), a civil servant who has worked in the implementation of the scheme, believes that 4 percent of program costs allocated as administrative costs and professional support is still quite low and does not recognize the fact that a program at the scale of MGNREGA requires serious professional support. Khera (2008) thinks that the successful implementation of the MGNREGA in the Gaurabouram block in Bihar (India) state goes beyond the ability of its residents to claim their rights. This is brought out by the high levels of engagement with the program in terms of planning, implementation, and monitoring. Mathur (2009) states that in a social audit undertaken in Andhra (India), it was found that in certain villages, some people stated that they had not been paid for the work done. When comparisons were made of the payments as per the pass-book with the payment as per the job card, it was discovered that the job card did not contain the inner pages that record the work done by each person; the job card itself was incomplete.

The MGNREGA needs to be a support system for the desperately poor and should enable, encourage, and empower them to stand on their own feet. In its present format, the MGNREGA could become yet another subsidy program that runs the risk of becoming a burden on the nation (The Economic Times, 2009). Rural development is the need of the hour. It not only constitutes the development of rural regions but also aims at improving the well-being and quality of life to the rural poor through a collective process. It is clear from the review that though this program is meant for improving the living conditions of the people in the rural settings this program suffers

from many shortcomings. Thus, the detailed review of the literature indicates that there is a need for extensive anthropological research work for understanding the socio-economic impact of the MGNREGA program on rural Indian.

OBSERVATIONS FROM THE FIELD

The following case studies are cited based on first-hand fieldwork conducted at Kasour village Darbhanga Bihar

Case 1:

Name Ratan Chaupal Age: 45 He lives in Kasrour panchayat of Gaurabouram Block in Darbhanga District in Bihar He is a poor and has a son who studies in the school Standard. he says that agricultural work is available only for about 6 months in a year and that too not continuously. Some of the work like harvesting paddy is done by couples (husband and wife together) and he is not able to go for such work since he is suffering from illness. He however can work under NREGA. he has worked for 30 days in 2007-2008 and has used the income she earned to support His family education. he is happy that NREGA wages are paid every week and would like to get a card for his family member so that he too can work.

Case 2:

Name Belo Ram Age: 60 he lives in Kasrour village of Kasrour Basouli Panchayat, Darbhanga Bihar . He has a BPL card and his family used to stay in a kaccha house. Recently He and his family built a brick house for them. He came to know about the provisions under the NREGA through a public announcement in the village. He decided to work under NREGA. Last year He and His wife worked under NREGA for 100 days and earned a good amount of money at the rate of Rs. 105/- per day. As the small amount of land they have is enough to fulfill their basic food necessities. Finally, they decided to spend money earned by NREGA to build a pucca house for them. Thus, it is clear from the cited cases that MGNREGA is a very important rural development program in India as it helps the rural poor to earn their livelihood. This program can go in a long way to improve the socio-economic status of the rural poor.

CONCLUSION

Around 71 percent of the Indian population is living in rural areas. People in rural areas should have the same QOL as is enjoyed by people living in suburban and urban areas. Furthermore, the cascading effects of poverty, unemployment, poverty illiteracy poor and inadequate infrastructure in rural areas on urban centers are leading to socio-economic tensions manifesting in economic deprivation, and urban poverty. 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 a productive labor force in Indian villages area. It provides an alternative source of livelihood which will have an impact on reducing migration,

restricting child labor, 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 program in the world. Since the scheme is going to be in place for an undefined time and is being enlarged in terms of scope and geographical coverage, there are many challenges like non homogeneity in its effectiveness, region-specific disparities, and outcomes, etc. It is exactly due to this reason; few NGOs have already done some surveys. However, they are very much confined to one or two districts, and more importantly centered on systemic defects, rather than probing the impact of their programs on beneficiaries. There is a necessity to carry out an in-depth review of these rural development programs with two different strategies i.e.,

- (i) all India study by capturing signals from all corners of the country, taking into account all the regions, and
- (ii) Comprehensive coverage of all the objectives and clauses broadly preserved in the MGNREGA.

Thus, there is also a need to critically examine the implementation process of this program and its impact on the livelihood of rural people. It can be concluded that the success of this Act depends upon its proper implementation and in this scenario, the community participation is very important to make this program more effective.

REFERENCES

- Ambasta, P., Shankar, P.S.V., & Shah, M. (2008). Two years of MGNREGA: The road ahead. *Economic and Political Weekly*, February 2008.
- Arup, M. 2013. Effect of land acquisition and displacement on education: An anthropological study. *International Journal of Research in Sociology and Social Anthropology* 1 (1): 45-56.
- Dey, S., & Bedi, A. (2010). The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in Birbhum. *Economic and Political Weekly*, XLV (41), 19-25.
- Dreze J. (2007). MGNREGA: Dismantling the contractor raj. *The Hindu*, 20th November 2007.
- Khera, R. (2008). Empowerment Guarantee Act. *Economic and Political Weekly*, August 2008.
- Mathur L. (2007). Employment guarantee: Progress so far. *Economic and Political Weekly*, December 2007.
- Mathur, L. (2009). Silent but successful initiative. *The Hindu*, 1st March 2009. Mehrotra, S. (2008). NREG two years on: Where do we go from here? *Economic and Political Weekly*, August 2008.
- Roy, D. S., & Samanta, D. (2010). Good Governance and Employment Generation through NREGA: A case study of Gram Panchayat in West Bengal. Presented at

Conference on "Infrastructure, Finance, and Governance: Push for Growth, Organized by Ministry of Rural Development, GOI.

- Shah, M. (2004). National Rural Employment Guarantee Act: A Historic opportunity. Economic and Political Weekly, XXX (39), 5287-5291.
- <http://www.gov.in>
- <http://www.nrega.net>
- <http://www.nrega.nic.in/guidelines.htm>.
- www.nrega.net/pin/reports-and...to-the.../NREGA%
- planningcommission.gov.in/reports/genrep/ rep_NREGA.pdf