

Role of Development Policies for Quality of Life in Rural Areas

DR. RENU NAINAWAT

Assistant Professor Department of Economic Administration and Financial Management
Government Commerce Girls College , Kota (Rajasthan).

Abstract

Much of the population of India resides in rural areas. The creation of all dimensions is essential in rural areas for the effective advancement of the nation. In developing rural areas, schooling, entrepreneurship, physical infrastructure and social infrastructure all play an important role. The process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in rural areas, often relatively remote and sparsely populated areas, is rural growth. There is so much discussion and debate about the creation of smart cities everywhere in India, but there is less debate about building smart and healthy villages / rural areas. Making rural areas smart and sustainable is essential because it is said that India lives in villages and if the farmers are satisfied, the stakeholders in the city will be happy and well-to-do. Rural areas may strengthen the Indian economy in the future because urban areas have almost reached their saturation stage. The key goals of the Rural Development Programs were to alleviate suffering and unemployment by developing an important social and financial structure, to provide guidance for young rural unemployed people, and to use disadvantaged workers and farmers to reduce the occasional and permanent migration to metropolitan areas. This paper focuses on the top priority of 'smart rural development'; ensuring the sustainability of rural areas will have a positive long-term effect on cities and all sectors of the economy and will also provide opportunities for rural cities.

Keywords: *entrepreneurship, amputation, hazard, potential, dweller, crucial.*

1. Introduction

Growth in rural parts of India is one of the most important components to the growth of the Indian financial system or economy. Basically, India is a nation based on agriculture. Agriculture accounts for almost a fifth of India's total national production, or GDP. A few rural development projects in India have been arranged by the government in order to build agricultural growth. Urbanization has been important for the rural-urban metropolitan or demographic division cycle and the relocation / migration of individuals; an expanding section of the public has shifted from being identified with the essential segment of agriculture as an employment to auxiliary and tertiary improvement with numerous open doors in metropolitan settings; urbanisation and financial cycles have traveled through contrasting stages, from farming to industrialization/producing, and as presently into the data age [1, 2]. The current worldwide urbanisation rate of half as in 2015 is expected to rise to approximately 70 % by 2050; nonetheless, India's cycle is slower, at 31.3% broadly[3], and is expected to rise to approximately 52% by 2050.

The Ministry of Rural Development of India is the highest authority for rural development policy-making, advice and action. Agriculture, agribusiness, crafts, forestry, poultry and dairy are the key supporters of rural industry and economics. Nearly 800 million people in India live in 600,000 villages, including 125,000 backward villages, with at least half of them under the age of 25. To inspire the rural and financially less fortunate areas, the government assumes responsibility. In order to improve the structure, water, and disinfection in these territories, there is a great deal of public spending. Nevertheless, in a large portion of the towns, these efforts are unique, divided, and piecemeal, and very little improvement has been achieved. There is a need for Smart Villages to be planned and developed that are free to provide government assistance services and operate, but very much aligned with the rest of the world.

2. Fundamental requirements for sustainable development in rural areas

- Transforming a large number of people who live in the nation's assistance (almost 50 percent of the total population), thereby reducing the rural-urban breach, getting rid of neediness, and stopping city migration.
- Ensuring and saving the usual, landscape, and social assets.
- Protecting general touch to food with a sustainable agricultural making.

3. Government Functions

The government's policies and programmes have underlined poverty reduction, job creation and wage vacancies, and the arrangement of system and basic services to solve rural poor problems. The Ministry of Rural Development of India is the central body for the planning of provincial approaches, guidelines and advancement measures. Horticulture, crafts, fishing, livestock, and milk are the major supporters of the country's industry and economy. Government policies and strategies have highlighted the extent of poverty, the creation of jobs and income resources and the development of basic infrastructure and services to meet the needs of the rural poor. The Ministry of Rural Development of India is the leading authority for formulating rural sector development policies, regulations and actions. The key contributors to rural business and the economy are agriculture, crafts, fisheries, poultry and dairy products.

India's Ministry of Rural Development is involved in legislation aimed at the social and economic improvement of rural populations. There are three departments in the ministry, namely the Department of Rural Development, the Department of Land Resources and the Department of Drinking Water Supply. There are three autonomous bodies under the Department of Rural Development: the Council for the Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), the National Institute for Rural Development (NIRD), and the National Rural Road Development Agency (NRRDA). The various central government ministries are directly or indirectly involved in the implementation of a number of rural development programmes and

schemes, including the ministries of Agriculture, Health and Family Welfare, New and Renewable Energy, Science and Technology, Women's and Children's Development and Tribal Affairs, etc.

4.Science and Technology based development in rural areas

In the promotion of science & technology in the country, the Ministry of Science and Technology plays a central role. Innovation that is simple and affordable to ordinary people to support them and their communities and to exploit local or regional capacity to meet local needs without growing reliance on external factors is primarily the aim of efficient rural technology. A large number of states, public and private non-governmental organisations are involved in creating technology for rural areas. Recent efforts have been made by a number of organisations, including NRDC, CAPART, TRCS, NIRD, DST, DBT, CSIR, ICAR, KVK and other non-profit organisations, to compile a compendium of rural technology for broad information dissemination and public awareness. Government schemes centred on science and technology are:

4.1. S&T Application for Rural Development (STARD): S&T Rural Development Application (STARD): aims to promote the development of viable field groups based on S&T and emerging technologies involved in agricultural development.

4.2. S&T for women: supporting research, technology development and integration, transforming the lives of women, employment conditions and employment opportunities, especially in villages.

4.3. S&T Weaker Sections (STAWS) Application: involved in developing economically backward parts of society in villages.

4.4. Tribal sub-plan: helps to improve the standard of living of planned tribes associated with sustainable science and technology initiatives.

4.5. Special Component Plan (SCP): The aim of the Science & Technology intervention is to enhance a lot of the SC community's poor segments.

5. Significant accomplishments in rural development (by CSIR)

- Swaraj- The first native tractor in India to promote mechanised agriculture.
- Adding value through post-harvest technologies, such as the production of essential oil / menthol.
- Lowest cost technology for water purification, including the terracotta purification disc, portable arsenic detection kit, ultrapure membrane-based water purifier for virus & pathogens removal.
- Around 365 methods have been transmitted by publications, training sessions, etc. to the rural masses.
- Installation of cost-effective construction technologies to about 30,000 dwelling units.

6. Rural development - Xth Five Year Plan

6.1. The plan recognises that the labour market is increasingly evolving. It aims to build 50 million job opportunities during the period, with particular emphasis on employment-intensive areas such as agriculture, irrigation, forest management, small and medium-sized businesses, communication technology and other services.

6.2. The programme outlines the problems of poverty as well as the unreasonably low social marker levels.

6.3. The Tenth Programme has adopted a differential planning approach. State-level growth and other monitorable targets have been carried out for the first time in consultation with the States in order to better focus on their development plans.

6.4. Initiatives to increase productivity, unleash entrepreneurial capacity, and promote rapid and sustainable development have been defined by the Tenth Plan. The central aspect of the Tenth Plan should be agriculture.

7. Priority areas of action

- Investment in water management / irrigation.
- Pricing of fertilizer
- Improving SarvaSikhyaAbhiyan (SSA) effectiveness
- National Rural Health Mission
- Pricing of oil
- National e-governance plan
- Small market in scale, etc.

8.Focus and methods of the XIth Five Year Plan

8.1. In continuing Centrally Funded Schemes such as SwarnaJayanti Gram SwarozgarYojana (SAGSY), Indira AwasYojana (IAY), Integrated Waste Land Development Program (IWDP), Drought Prone Area Program (DPAP), Mid Day Meal Scheme, DRDA Administration and National Rural Jobs Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), adequate provision has been made for the state share.

8.2. In addition, the DPAP project funded by the World Bank has been implemented in 14 districts over the past 6 years. Under the second phase of the scheme in the eleventh plan, support for this will continue. Similarly, the International Development Department (DFID) is helping to introduce the M.P. MPRLP (Rural Livelihood Programme). The XIth Plan is proposed to be continued by the Water and Land Management Institute (WALMI), the DRDA Administration Yojana, Gokul Gram, and GodanYojana, and the community development programme.

8.3. Five new ventures, such as the Connectivity Scheme for the State Rural Route, the C.M. The State Government is also supporting the Rural Housing 90 Scheme, the Master Plan Scheme, the SGSY Scheme, the Training IEC Scheme and the Sutradhar Scheme.

8.4. In 24 of the 48 districts, the Backward Rural Grant Fund (BRGF) scheme will be implemented as a successor to the Rashtriya Number VikasYojana (RSVY).

8.5. The plan's objective is to provide a minimum of 100 days of unskilled employment for adult members of rural families. 44.19 lakh families have also been registered, of which 44.10 lakh families have been given job cards.

8.6. The DPIP programme, which relies on its operations of about 53 blocks in 14 MP districts, would reduce poverty by increasing the productivity and possibilities of women-focused marginalised and marginalised individuals. The timeframe is 5 years for a plan. The overall cost of the project is Rs. 600 crores, of which Rs. 500 crores will be a loan from the World Bank, and the remaining amount will come from the government of Madhya Pradesh and rural towns to finance them during the plan's development.

8.7. PradhanMantri Gram SadakYojana (PMGSY): PradhanMantri Gram SadakYojna is being introduced in order to better track and execute the scheme, M.P. The Rural Road Development Authority was created. The goal of the scheme is that by the end of the 10th five-year plan, all villages with more than 500 inhabitants should be connected to major roads with 12 months of connectivity.

9. Primitive Regional Funding

The plan was approved in 2006-07 by the Department of Panchayatraj. Five years is the duration of the project. Around Rs. 15 crores will be allowed each year in each township and 24 backward

districts of the state will be protected by this scheme. The total fund for this scheme shall be provided by the Ministry of Panchayatraj of the Government of India.

10. New schemes proposed under the XIth Programme

Some new schemes are proposed for the XI Five Year Plan era: State Rural Road connectivity, State Rural Housing, State SGSY, Training, Master Plan, and Sutradhar. Scheme-wise activities are defined as follows-

10.1. State Rural connectivity: Under PMGSY, if the villages are less than 500 metres from the main road, construction is not permitted, including all-weather roads. Under the proposal, these left-out roads and bridges will be covered and associated with state funding.

10.2. Mukhya Mantri Awas Yojna: The annual distribution under Indira Awas Yojna seems to be about 46,000 for about 66 lakh homeless families in the province, in the midst of the programme under Bharat Nirman. The State Government has agreed to eliminate the Chief Minister of the Rural Housing Scheme flag. The primary aim of the act will be to provide SC / ST homeless families with accommodation.

10.3. State SGSY: In order to improve the SHG movement, it was decided that, on the basis of activity and geographical location, SHG Federations should be established.

10.4 Training IEC Scheme: From 2007-08, a new training system for project execution and monitoring will be implemented.

10.5. Water Storage Working Plan: The possible water harvesting systems are defined, and cost estimated based on watershed particularities. The master plans for all districts of the state were built on the basis of this report. The pond deepening and reconstruction works, control dam building and other watershed operation will be carried out in a organised and planned manner in 14 districts not protected by NREGS and BRGF.

10.6. SutradharYojana: In order to facilitate access in rural locations to electronic communication and information, and to government systems and programmes, the construction of kiosks has been organised. These kiosks will enable the distribution of up-to - date information on the Centre / State Government 'sorganisations and initiatives.

11. Conclusion

On the basis of the information above, we can assume that in the creation of smart villages, the government will concentrate on environmental issues, sustainable energy , agriculture, and water. Smart village development in the state will take place in partnership with the Environment Planning and Coordinating Agency (EPCO). As a powerful tool for the country, the energy of the youth can be well channelled by bringing education, vocational skills, etc. to villages. Knowledgeable and qualified rural youth will become an attribute to the country, and even if he moves to a region, he will make a great contribution instead of a burden, as is already occurring. Rural development aims to improve rural people's livelihoods efficiently and affordably, both economically and ecologically, by improving access to assets (natural, physical, human, technical and social resources) and services, and by managing productive capital (in its financial or economic and political forms) through inclusive and balanced bailouts to improve their livelihoods. While the Government of India has initiated concerted efforts to alleviate poverty in rural India through several plans and initiatives, much more remains to be done to bring development to the lives of people in rural areas. Currently, technology diffusion is unbalanced and slow in rural areas.

Better organisational efforts to implement technology, facilities and goods for rural areas have struggled to deliver a high degree of success. Observations in many nations show that demand-driven technological growth has a higher rate of dissemination. In India, however, technology in rural areas has catered to needs rather than generating demand (with minor improvements). No industrial linkage machinery exists to establish a demand-based technology market for rural

communities. There is also, in addition, an imbalance between methods and effective management systems. The dissemination of technology / rural development systems is sluggish and there is a lack of wider participation by different stakeholders. The government, panchayats, village employees, scholars, companies, non-governmental organisations and private enterprises could therefore be an appropriate solution not only to help reduce this imbalance, but also to have a multiplier effect on the economy as a whole. Rural development is the principal pillar of the nation's growth. Despite rapid urbanisation, a large section of our population still lives in villages. Secondly, rural India has lagged in growth because of many historical reasons. While the Eleventh Plan started in very favourable circumstances, with the economy rising at a rate of 7.7 percent per year in the Tenth Plan period, there is still a major challenge to correct growth imbalances and to give development in rural areas due priority.

12. References

1. Toffler A. The third wave. NY: Bantam Books; 1980.
2. Naisbitt J. High tech/high touch: technology and our accelerated search for meaning. Nicholas Braely Publishing; 2001.
3. GoI-MHA. <http://www.censusindia.gov.in> (accessed 23/09/2015); 2011
4. Ministry of rural development, Govt. of India, Chapter VII- Rural Development, pp. 88-99.
5. Planning Commission, Govt. of India, Eleventh five year plan (2007-2012) Vol. I, Inclusive growth.
6. Overview of the National Conference of Ministers of State Governments of Rural Development, Panchayati Raj and Rural Roads, 27-28 January 2003, New Delhi.