

ROLE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES IN HARYANA: AN OVERVIEW

Prem Yadav^{*}

Abstract

Rural development is the process of improving the quality of life and economic wellbeing of people living in relatively isolated and sparsely areas. According to United Nations, rural development is process of change, by which the efforts of the people are themselves are united, those of government authorities to improve their economic, social and culture conditions of communities in to the life of the nation and to enable them to contribute fully to national programme.

Rural development has been accorded the highest priority in the country's planning process. Rural development can no longer be identified with mere increase in gross national product or even per capita national income. The increased income should be distributed so as to result in significant diminution of inequalities of income and wealth. Integrated rural development means optimum utilisation of natural resources of given rural area for the enrichment of quality of life of its population. Optimum utilisation emphasizes production, distribution, employment, upliftment of rural poor above the poverty line and environmental harmony. The goal of rural development is the enrichment of the quality of human life in rural areas accompanied by bridging the rural urban gap through provision of all amenities. The national policy and programs for successful rural development task should aim at diversification of economise activities minimise the dependence of rural households on agriculture and bringing about a significant increase in there share in both output and employment of allied activities, rural industries, business and service components of rural economy. This paper reviews governments initiatives and schemes such as MGNREGA (2005), SGSY, Panchayati Raj, Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) Haryana rural employment guarantee Scheme(2007) and many others to accelerate the process of rural Development.

^{*} Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce Ahir (P.G) College, Rewari

Key Words:

Rural development definition, Importance, Rural development schemes, Panchayati Raj, Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) MGNREGA (2005), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) Indra Awas Yojana (IAY), Rashriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKSJ), Haryana rural employment guarantee Scheme(2007) .

Introduction

Haryana is a State of villages and its development is synonymous with the development of the people living in rural areas. But a big part of this population has been leading an uncertain economic life due to non-synchronization of employment opportunities in agriculture sector because of the fast growing population.

Rural development has been receiving increasing attention of the governments across the Nations. In the Haryana context rural development assumes special significance for two important reasons. First about two thirds of the population still lives in villages and there cannot be any progress so long as rural areas remain backward. Second, the backwardness of the rural sector would be a major impediment to the overall progress of the economy.

Haryana is predominately an agricultural State and farming is their main occupation. In terms of methods of production, social organisation and political mobilization, rural sector is extremely backward and weak. Moreover, technical developments in field of agriculture have increased the gap between the rich and poor, as the better off farmers adopted modern farm technology to a greater extent than the smaller ones. The all India Rural Credit Review Committee in its report warned “If the fruits of development continue to be denied to the large sections of rural community, while prosperity accrues to some, the tensions social and economic may not only upset the process of orderly and peaceful change in the rural economy but even frustrate the It was therefore felt necessary to national affords to set up agricultural production.” make arrangements for the distribution of fruits of development to the rural weak and backward section of society.

It is rightly pointed out that a purely agricultural state remains backward even in respect of agriculture. Most of the labour force in Haryana depends on agriculture, not because it is remunerative but because there are no alternative employment opportunities. This is a major cause for the backwardness of Haryana agriculture. A part of the labour force now engaged in agriculture needs to be shifted to non-agricultural occupations.

Literacy, The literacy rate of Haryana is **67.91 percent**, which is comparatively higher than the National average which is 64.80. The literacy rate for males and females are **78.49 percent** and 55.73 percent respectively which is also higher than the national average.

The stress on rural development is also due to many constraints facing the rural areas, which generally suffer from inadequate infrastructure facilities and technological advancements. The rural areas are not well placed in terms of even minimum needs like safe drinking water, primary health and road transport. This apart, the rural population suffers from indigence, ignorance and illiteracy. Their traditional outlook towards development has been preventing them from taking full advantage of the incentives offered by the Government. Also, the ownership of land and other assets has been heavily concentrated in hands of a few. It is precisely for this reason that the benefits of rural growth programmes failed to reach the rural population targeted for these benefits to the extent expected.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

J. Dean Jansma and Frank M. Goode, Rural Development Research: “Conceptualizing and Measuring Key Concepts” In this research paper the researcher explain the conceptual basis for rural economic development. He said rural economic development is assumed to be reflected by increase in employment and/or income. The major determinants of income and employment in a given economic space (a rural community) are the quantity of the goods and services sold to and inputs purchased from outside the community and the extent to which dollars entering the local area are "reticulated" within the local economy.

Kenneth L. Deavers,” Social Science Contributions to Rural Development Policy in the 1980s”.In this research paper author said, rural development policy involves deliberate action by federal, state, and local governments and private institutions and individuals to achieve three goals: (a) improved rural income levels and employment opportunities; (b) improved access by rural residents to adequate housing and essential community facilities and services; and (c) responsible use of rural resources and the rural environment to preserve the quality of rural life. In attempting to achieve these rural development goals, federal policy needs to be guide.

Clark Edwards,” The Political Economy of Rural Development: Theoretical Perspectives”. In this paper the author said that the rural and urban sectors of the economy are strongly interlinked. Growth in one sector impacts on the other. The growth process does not appear to

be an equilibrium one in which marginal adjustments to opportunity costs eliminates disparities. This rural-urban imbalance is of national concern. It appears to have resulted in relatively densely populated cities and sparsely populated countryside. Rural development can increase economic efficiency, add to the nation's goods and services, and enhance the social and economic well-being of both the rural and the urban sectors.

It seems almost self-evident that in this age of globalized trade and information, an integrated approach to development is the only possible course. Any successful development must take into account the social, cultural, economic, environmental, and geographic realities that shape the lives of people all over the world.

The idea of holistic development is not a new one. But the development efforts of the 1970s and 1980s were often hampered by a “one-size-fits-all” mentality, prescribing reforms from a centralized perspective, without regard for the territorially specific needs of a given population or community. In addition, they tended to keep the sectors discrete –agricultural development encompassed a broad range of components, from infrastructure to technology to skills enhancement, but it did not benefit from coordination within, for instance, the health or education sectors. The new model of integrated development recognizes no such barriers.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To upgrade the living standard of the rural people by providing ways to develop rural parts of Haryana.
2. To know various schemes made by government of Haryana for developing its rural areas.
3. To provide optimum measures for restricting rural Urban Migration.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

It seems almost self-evident that in this age of globalized trade and information, an integrated approach to development is the only possible course. Any successful development must take into account the social, cultural, economic, environmental, and geographic realities that shape the lives of people all over the world. The idea of holistic development is not a new one. But the development efforts of the 1970s and 1980s were often hampered by a “one-size-fits-all” mentality, prescribing reforms from a centralized perspective, without regard for the territorially specific needs of a given population or community. In addition, they tended to keep the sectors discrete –agricultural development encompassed a broad range of

components, from infrastructure to technology to skills enhancement, but it did not benefit from coordination within, for instance, the health or education sectors. The new model of integrated development recognizes no such barriers.

Haryana is a leading contributor to the country's production of food grain and milk. Agriculture is the leading occupation for the residents of the state; the flat arable land is irrigated by submersible pumps and an extensive canal system. Haryana contributed heavily to the Green Revolution in the 1960's that made India self-sufficient in food production. According to census, 1991-2001 about 71.07% of Haryana's population was living in rural area and the agricultural sector contributed 31.19% (Rs. 16625.71 crores) to the Net State Domestic Product. For the year 2006-07 this figure dropped to 21.45% (Rs. 24795.16 crores) which shows decline in the agriculture and animal husbandry sectors. Land, the main asset in rural area, is concentrated amongst a few. The Population of Haryana according to the 2011 census stands at about 25 million, making it the 17th most populated state in India. The state lies in the northern part of the country and is well connected to the capital of India. There is a huge influx of population into Gurugram, which is a part of Haryana from Delhi. The state is spread over an area of about 44000sq. km. making it the 20th largest state in the country in terms of area. The density of population per sq. Km. is about 570 which are above the national average. The state has a growth rate of about 19% which slightly exceeds the national growth rate of about 17%. The population of the state is rising considerably due to rapid efforts towards development and progress. The literacy rate in the state is about 76% a figure that has improved tremendously in the last few years due to the consistent efforts of the government. The sex ratio in Haryana leaves a lot to be desired as it lags behind the national average by 70 points. The statistics in the Haryana Census 2011 reveal facts that can be instrumental in planning for a better development plan for the state

Rural Development Department, Haryana

The Rural Development Department plays a major role in the socio-economic growth of the State by implementing various schemes for the upliftment of the rural people. The Department has the responsibility to implement Special Centrally Sponsored Rural Development Schemes. In order to effectively pursue the mandate, the Department maintains regular coordination with the Government of India in the Ministry of Rural Development, Planning Commission, State Finance and Planning Departments for release of funds under various schemes. At the district level, the schemes are coordinated and implemented by the

District Rural Development Agencies with the help of Block agencies and other line departments. The Panchayati Raj Institutions are also fully involved in planning, execution, monitoring of schemes at the field level. The DRDAs are headed by the Additional Deputy Commissioners-cum-Chief Executive Officers. The Engineering Wing of the Panchayati Raj Department is providing the technical assistance and supervision.

- The department monitors the Progress of schemes through periodical reports viz. Monthly/Half-yearly/Annually. Besides this, to ensure proper implementation of the schemes at the district level, meetings are held regularly with the Additional Deputy Commissioners and representatives of the DRDAs. **Haryana Population 2011**
- As per details from Census 2011, Haryana has population of 2.54 Crores, an increase from figure of 2.11 Crore in 2001 census. Total population of Haryana as per 2011 census is 25,351,462 of which male and female are 13,494,734 and 11,856,728 respectively. In 2001, total population was 21,144,564 in which males were 11,363,953 while females were 9,780,611.
- **(a) Haryana Population Growth Rate**
- The total population growth in this decade was 19.90 percent while in previous decade it was 28.06 percent. The population of Haryana forms 2.09 percent of India in 2011. In 2001, the figure was 2.06 percent.
- **(b) Haryana Literacy Rate 2011**
- Literacy rate in Haryana has seen upward trend and is 75.55 percent as per 2011 population census. Of that, male literacy stands at 84.06 percent while female literacy is at 56.91 percent. In 2001, literacy rate in Haryana stood at 67.91 percent of which male and female were 76.10 percent and 59.61 percent literate respectively.
- **(c) Haryana Density 2011**
- Total area of Haryana is 44,212 sq. km. Density of Haryana is 573 per sq km which is higher than national average 382 per sq km. In 2001, density of Haryana was 478 per sq km; while nation average in 2001 was 324 per sq km. Sex Ratio in 2017 Haryana is 950 i.e. for each 1000 male.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT, HARYANA
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STATEMENT SHOWING THE SCHEME-WISE OUTLAY FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2017-18
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Sr.	Major Heads/ Minor Heads of Development	Proposed Outlay for the
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No.	(Scheme-wise)	year 2017-18. (Rs. in Lacs)
A	STATE SHARE	
1.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)	5000
2	Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) Now PMAY-G	12500
3	DRDA Admn.	3000
	<u>Integrated Wasteland Management Programme (IWMP)</u>	4000
5	<u>NRLM/SGSY</u>	1200
6	<u>Pay to gram Sevikas</u>	350
7	VAGY	18
8	<u>Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) NOW SKUY</u>	10000
9	<u>SPMRM</u>	3200
	<u>SUB TOTAL</u>	39268.00
B.	Centre Share	
1	MGNREGS	18000
2	IAY NOW PMAY-G	17700
3	IWMP	6000
4	SAGY	250
5	PMAGY	220
6	NRLM/SGSY (including DRDA Admn.)	1800
8	SPMRM	4800
9	SUB TOTAL	48770
	GRAND TOTAL	88038

Sources: www.ruraldevelopmentharyana

Rural development Programms:

Some of the major schemes implemented by the Rural Development Department are as follows:

- Aadarsh Gram Yojana (AGY) :- SAGY, VAGY & SPAGY
- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)
- Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) now revamped as Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)
- Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)
- Members of Parliament Local Area Development Schemes (MPLADS)
- NRLM/Aajeevika
- Pradhan Mantri Karishi Sinchayi Yojana (PMKSY –erstwhile IWMP)

District Rural Development Agency

The District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) has traditionally been the principal organ at the District level to oversee the implementation of different anti poverty programmes. The primary objective of DRDA Schemes is to professionalize the DRDAs so that they are able to effectively manage the anti poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development and interact effectively with other agencies. The Department of Rural Development is implementing a number of programmes in rural areas through the state Governments for poverty reduction, employment generation, rural infrastructure habitant development, provision of basic minimum services etc. Programmes implemented by the DRDA.

- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
- Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)
- Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)
- Rural Housing (Indira Awaas Yojana)
- DRDA Administration
- Training Schemes
- Promotion of Voluntary Schemes and Social Action

- Programme, organization of beneficiaries, advancement and dissemination of rural technology through CAPART

The Comilla Model

The Comilla Model was a rural development programme launched in 1959[1] by the Pakistan Academy for Rural Development (renamed in 1971 the Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development). The Academy, which is located on the outskirts of Comilla town, was founded by Akhtar Hammed Khan, the cooperative pioneer who was responsible for developing and launching the programme

The main features of the Comilla Model were:

The promotion of development and of refining of various institutions, both public and private, and establishing a system of interrelationships between them;

- Involvement of both public and private sectors in the process of rural development;
- Development of leadership in every village, including managers, model farmers, women organizers, youth leaders, and village accountants, to manage and sustain the development efforts;
- Development of three basic infrastructures (administrative, physical and organisational);
- Priority on decentralized and coordinated rural administration in coordination with officials of various government departments and the representatives of public organisations.
- Integration and coordination of the various developing services, institutions and projects;
- Education, organisation and discipline
- ; • Economic planning and technology;
- Development of a stable and progressive agriculture to improve the conditions of the farmers, and provide employment to rural labour force

RIGA Project:

The Rural Income Generating Activities (RIGA) Project is collaboration between the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Bank, and American University (Washington, DC) that seeks to contribute to the understanding of the income generating activities, both agricultural and non-agricultural, of rural households in developing countries. The RIGA project achieves this by two means. First, through the development of an innovative database of income sources from various developing countries, which is available free of charge to researchers via the project's website. Second, by producing studies and publications that uses the database to analyze pressing economic and policy issues.

Purpose

The RIGA Project's purpose is to create an income measure that is comparable within and between countries.

According to the RIGA Project website, the key questions addressed by the RIGA Project include:

What are the relationships between the various Rural Income Generating Activities (RIGAs)?

- What types of RIGAs are associated with poverty reduction?
- What is the relationship between various Rural Nonfarm activities and agriculture?
- What is the link between RIGAs and food security?

In order to answer these questions, the RIGA Project developed a standardized income calculation method that is applied only to country surveys that meet strict criteria of data requirements. The definition of income utilized closely adheres to the one set out by the International Labour Organization. The "Resolution Concerning Household Income and Expenditure Statistics" passed by ILO outlines that household income includes all monetary and in-kind receipts that a household receives, which should include income from wage employment, self-employment, property, own consumption of household goods, and both public and private transfers.[3] Since agriculture remains the principal activity for rural

households, the RIGA Project also considers income generated from on-farm activities, both those sold and consumed by the household.

Major Steps for Rural Development:

1. Agricultural output the most important factor affecting agriculture output is the availability of water. The length of main canals increased only by 42 miles between 1981-1991 and this increase was just 24 miles between 1991-2001. Each additional irrigated hectare of land gives employment to eight additional labourers. If the State gets its due share of water, one lakh hectares of additional area can be brought under irrigation. Thus, State may be able to produce additional grain worth Rs.1000 Crore.

(a) Encouraging cultivation under green house sheds: A number of vegetables, flowers and fruits can be grown under greenhouse shed to get high yield. Some private companies provide consultancy, know-how, seeds and marketing facilities with purchase contract. This is known as high capital-low land low labour-low inputs high yield strategy.

(b) Farming can also generate quality employment of 12 lakh persons in supervision, packing and transport of farm output

(c) The indirect subsidies should be given to promote agriculture

d) All direct subsidies should be converted in the indirect ones such as agricultural research and irrigation or water harvesting or water shed management infrastructure or soil conservation or environmental protection or bio fertilisers to be in the “Green Box”.

2. Panchayati needs to be strongly encouraged by subsidies to build and maintain water-harvesting structures, especially in view of the continuing deterioration in the condition of ponds/water tables

3. The quality of electricity supply is very poor in the rural area and farm sector. This is the main reason that farmers are not willing to pay the power bills. There have been a number of hidden costs in the form of more farm supervision, damage to the water pumps, burning of transformers and increased uncertainty. Since most of the farmers have a flat rate system, thus there is no chance of overuse of the electricity by the farmers. However, this leads to the cultivation of water intensive crops. The SEBs imputes all power losses and thefts of all

sectors including their own corruption and inefficiencies on the farmers which is not the reality.

4. It is recommended that the State should use the distributed power production model. The electricity farming by solar power not by photovoltaic method but by focusing of sun rays by a concave mirror, wind-mills, bio-mass energy (using dung), biodiesel or solid plastic wastes generated from urban areas should be the new methods of power generation. The people i.e. farmers, co-operatives, municipal bodies, private parties and shopkeepers should be allowed to produce electricity by any method

5. The Haryana Government should plan all the cities in such a way that they are connected to a hub of villages by circular ring roads with fast transport and connectivity system. The existing 97 urban areas can be connected to the villages by an average peripheral road of 60 kilometres so that even the farthest villager can reach to the city and come back within one hour. This will require building good quality roads of 6500 kilometres. With this kind of strategy, the industrial manufacturers will be induced to start their production units in the rural areas; and the congestion, pollution and rise in property prices and slum areas in the cities will be controlled. The production process will shift from urban to rural areas which can absorb more pollution.

6. The investment in agriculture with new technologies can reduce not only the variable costs of farm outputs in short-run but also the risks of farming

Rural Infrastructure:

Rural Roads

Amongst the various components of the infrastructure, the roads in the rural areas have assumed great importance. The development of roads in rural areas would not only provide the basic facility to the villagers but also help in reaching the rural India in its true sense. The rural economy which in other sense is agro economy and the construction of rural roads would provide a major incentive for the development of rural sector, that is, both farm and non-farm sectors. The recent programme of PURA (provision of urban amenities in rural areas) is also an important initiative by the Government of India, in this direction

b) Rural Communication (Telecom)

The second most important component of rural infrastructure is the Rural Telecommunication. After the rural roads, the telecom connectivity forms the most crucial part of the rural connectivity. It connects rural (agro) economy with the rest of the economic development of the country. Irrigation With the limited and scarce irrigation facility, the irrigation potential has not been realised so far. There is enormous potential to be explored in this sector. The wide gap between potential and actual realisation of irrigation is prevailing across the entire rural areas.

c) Shelter-Rural Infrastructure (Rural Housing) The basic requirement of the rural masses is shelter. For the survival of the human beings, housing is most needed. The housing for the poor in rural areas is most crucial. It provides a dignified living standard and ensures the security to the rural masses.

d) Rural Energy (Rural Electrification) Power (energy) is the most crucial component of the infrastructure in the rural area. The adequate supply of energy attracts investments, which in turn help in the establishments of various industries in the rural areas. For the up gradation of this component of rural infrastructure, the Government of India has introduced 'Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidhyuttikaran Yojana' in the fiscal year of 2005. Under this programme it is planned to provide electricity in all the villages and the habitants in the rural areas, in the coming four years Rural Energy (Bio-Gas Plants) for the provision of clean and unpolluted energy to the rural masses, the programme of biogas plant has been introduced in the State. The programme was initiated with the two folds objectives. One was to provide energy for the domestic purposes and the second important objective was to generate enriched manure for the use in the agricultural activities.

E) Renewable Energy The State has also implemented various programmes and policies for the exploration of energy through nonconventional and renewable sources. There are many programmes and schemes related to solar energy, biogas, micro hydel and biomass, the State has initiated measures to explore the energy through these sources

Rural Infrastructure and the Panchayati Raj Institution

The role of Panchayati Raj system has also assumed significant importance in the rural infrastructure development in the State. The financial and administrative powers assigned to PRIs would ensure social security, equality and social justice for the people in the rural areas.

Haryana Rural Development Fund:

Administration Board has been constituted in the State. For the efficient execution of the development works in rural areas.

Nirmal Gram Puraskar:

Launched by the GOI for full sanitization and open defecation- free Gram Panchayats in the State. Under the Restructured Rural Sanitation Scheme the government has provided individual toilets and sanitary complex facilities for the women in the rural areas.

Rural Infrastructure and the Institutional Finance

For any development programme, the provision of finances through the mechanism of institutional finance is very essential. In the State of Haryana, the Government has been persuading to the banking institutions to give importance to the Agricultural and Allied Sector, particularly to poverty alleviation programmes.

CONCLUSION

Rural development strategies are a critical component of an inclusive growth strategy for Haryana. Developing a modern rural development strategy for poverty reduction in Haryana in the coming decades requires recognition of institutional and technological changes, as well as of the growing role of a broadly defined and diversified agricultural system Furthermore, the rural poor need to participate in the development and implementation of the relevant policies and programs, which need to ensure

- Gender equity
- Inclusion

- Participation of the poorest in markets and in the provision of services.

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