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7. A Study of Rural Development in India

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Abstract

Rural development is a dynamic process which is connected specially to the rural area. In India rural development is very important because majority of population live in rural area, so development of these areas are necessary. In India agriculture sector provide employment to people. The Ministry of Rural Development play very vital role in overall development of the country. Through rural development quality of life of rural people can be improved. The main aims of rural development schemes are to create institutional platforms for the rural poor and provide them an opportunity to increase their household income. Rural development is a process of improving the quality of life and economy in the remote and rural area of the country.

Keyword- Introduction, MGNREGA, . DDUJKY, National Rural Livelihood Mission

Introduction

The Ministry of Rural Development play very vital role in overall development of the country. Through rural development quality of life of rural people can be improved. In rural development include development of agriculture, development of infrastructure facility, development of cottage industry etc. Rural development is a dynamic process which is connected specially to the rural area. In India rural development is very important because majority of population live in rural area, so development of these areas are necessary. In India agriculture sector provide employment to people. The objectives of rural developments are: to improve quality of life of rural people, to enhance education condition in rural areas, to empower people of rural areas, to improve transport facility of rural areas and motivate people for participation in development program organized by central government and state government. Rural development is a process of improving the quality of life and economy in the remote and rural area of the country.

Schemes Organized for Development of Rural Areas

1. MGNREGA- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Act is play very vital role in providing job guarantee for rural Indians. MGNREGA enacted on 25th August 2005. The main

aim of this scheme was to improving purchasing power of unskilled or semi-skilled rural people of India. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Act is a flagship program of government of India. Through MGNREGA scheme government of India enhancing living standard of the rural poor by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wages employment in a financial year to every household whose adult member volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The goals of this scheme are : to provide livelihood security to the poor people by creation of durable assets, soil conservation and by higher land productivity, empowerment to the socially disadvantaged people specially women, scheduled casts and schedule tribes and make transparency and accountability in governance.

2. DDUJKY- Deen Dayal Upadhy Grammen Kaushal Yojana launched by Union Ministers Nitin Gadkari and Venkaiah Naidu . The main aim of of this scheme was to develop skills among the youth, under the age group of 15-35 years. It is a part of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) the mission for poverty reduction called Aajeevika. The scheme will benefit more than 55 million poor rural youth. The objectives of this scheme are: to create awareness among the people regarding available opportunities, to find out rural youth which are poor, to provide counseling facility to youth and parents and imparting knowledge. Deen Dayal Upadhy Grameen Kaushal Yojana follows a 3 tier implementation model. It provides funding support for placement linked skilling projects. This scheme shares a clear vision "Transform rural poor youth into an economically independent and globally relevant workforce."

3. National Rural Livelihood Mission- National Rural Livelihood Mission is also known as Aajeevika . It was launched by Ministry of Rural Development to increase poor people household income. NRLM was launched in June 2011. The main aim of this scheme was to create institutional platforms for the rural poor and provide them an opportunity to increase their household income. National Rural Livelihood mission launched with support from the World Bank to improve the livelihood of poor rural people and boost the rural economy. National Rural Livelihood Mission was renamed as DAY-NRLM (Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission. This scheme is a centrally sponsored and Central and State Governments jointly funds to the projects. Overall responsibility of policy formulation, monitoring and evaluation of the project is the Department of Rural Development in the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.

4. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan - The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan play very important role in India. It is cleanliness campaign conducted by the Government of India. Prime Minister of India Shri Narendra Modi motivate people regarding fulfill Mahatma Gandhi's dream of clean and hygienic India. Swachh Bharat Abhiya- has turned into a national movement. It creates a sense of responsibility among the people through clean India movement. In this movement people from different sections of the society have come forward and joined this movement. This Swachh Bharat Ahiyan now became a "Jan Andolan" and receiving lot of support from people of India. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has directly linked clean India campaign with economic health of the country. This campaign provide an opportunity of employment to many people of India.

5. Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojna- It is a rural development program which focuses on development of villages of India, which include cultural development, social development and employment development. The Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojna program was launched by the Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi on 11th October 2014. The main aims of this program are to improve basic amenities of the rural area, to provide better livelihood opportunities of the people of villages, to reduce inequalities, to promote local development. This program is very unique and has a holistic approach towards development. Under this scheme each Member of Parliament will take the responsibility for developing physical and institutional infrastructure in three villages by 2019.

6. Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)-To provide employment opportunities to the people of rural area. Aampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana was launched in 2001. Under this scheme food also provided to the people who live below the poverty line. This scheme will be implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme on cost sharing basis between the Central and the State in the ratio of 75:25 of the cash component. This scheme will be implemented through the Panchayati Raj Institutions. Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana will be open to all rural poor who are in need of wages employment. Under this scheme, food grains assistance also provided by the Central Government. 30% of the employment opportunities reserved for women, the payment of food grains will be making by the Ministry of Rural Development to the Food Corporation of India directly. This scheme is contribute in improve quality of rural life and reducing rural poverty.

7. Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) - Antyodaya Anna Yojana launched by the former Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee in 2000. The main aim of this scheme is to provide food grains to around 2 crore people at subsidized rates. According to this scheme people who live below poverty line can get 35 kg of food grains. The aim of this scheme is reducing hunger among the poorest sector of the below poverty line population. Under the Antyodaya Anna Yojana scheme, all the identified poor families will be provided with the advantages of getting food grains at very cheap rates. Under this scheme distribution of the food grains will be done through the public distribution system. Under Antyodaya Anna Yojana scheme, different ration card provided to the beneficiaries people of this scheme. The State government will also help the families by providing the food grains to them at the lower prices that has been set by Central authorities. This scheme has been especially designed for the poorest of the poor categories. The colour of the Antyodaya Anna Yojana card will be green. All families living in urban, Semi-urban and rural areas will be provided with a green ration card, if they are selected under this scheme. Around 90% of all the cost of providing the food grains is provided by the Central Government.

8. National Social Assistance Programme-The NSAP (National Social Assistance Programme) is a welfare program which is administrated by the Ministry of Rural Development. This program fulfills the Directive principles of State policy in the Constitution of India. Article 41 of the Indian Constitution of India directs to the State to provide public assistance to the citizens in case of unemployment and other cases. This program was launched on 15th August 1995. Five schemes for BPL peoples are launched as Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and Annapurna. As per the Annapurna scheme 10 kg of food grains per month at free of cost provided to the eligible stakeholders.

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