

## **An Assessment of Different Govt. Schemes in Rural Development: A Case Study of Selected Pockets of Basantpur Block, District Shimla, Himachal Pradesh.**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Rural development is a part of larger process of development of national society. It is legitimate that it contributes to the overall goals of national development, employment generation, equity development of industries and services for self-reliance and so on. Rural development strategy logically forms an integral part of overall national development. It aims at raising quality of living standard of this population. Rural development defines its most dominant concern and major deployment of means and organizational energy. It should go for ensuring health, happiness and learning and meaningful work opportunities for rural population.

**KEYWORDS:** Rural Development, Employment, Emancipation, backwardness and work opportunities

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### **I. INTRODUCTION**

The 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. 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 productive labour force in villages. It provides an alternative source of livelihood which will have an impact on reducing migration, restricting child labour, 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 programme in the world. In India, out of total population of 121 crores, 83.3 crores live in rural areas (Census of India, 2011). Thus, nearly 70 per cent of the 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. In order to tackle these specific problems, a number of rural development programmes 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. The rural developmental programmes 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, Government of India launched some schemes through the planning commission of India such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojna (PMKSNY) 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.

The major rural developmental schemes which are active in Basantpur block are as following:

### **MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT IN DEVLTA, KHATNOL, AND MAJHIWAR PANCHAYAT**

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (later renamed as the "Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act", MGNREGA), is an Indian labour law and social security measure that aims to guarantee the 'right to work'.

It aims to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

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MGNREGA is to be implemented mainly by gram Panchayats (GPs). The involvement of contractors is banned. Labour-intensive tasks like creating infrastructure for water harvesting, drought relief and flood control are preferred.

**GRAM PANCHAYAT DEVLA (THAILA)**

**Expenditure on MGNREGA during the Year 2017-18**

Sr. No.	Type Of Work	No. of Beneficiaries/Work	Expenditure
1.	Community Works	2	530906
2.	RWHT	20	1137394
3.	Land Dev.	8	685768
<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>₹ 2354068</b>
Expenditure for Financial Year 2017-2018 but paid during the current year			
<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>₹ 19511</b>
Expenditure for Financial Year 2016-2017 but paid during the current year			
<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>₹ 2380</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>₹ 2375959</b>

During financial year 2017-18 in Gram Panchayat Devla (Thaila) total amount of 2375959 ₹ was spent on different development works which includes communal and individual works. 1823162 rupees were provided to different beneficiaries for their individual works. ₹ 1137394 was provided to twenty farmers for the construction of water storage tank to store water for agriculture. This amount includes the funds for material and expenditure on muster roll and expenditure on skilled and semi-skilled labour. ₹ 685768 was provided to seven farmers for land development. ₹19511 was the expenditure for financial year 2017-18 which was paid during financial year 2017-18 and ₹ 2380 was paid for financial year 2016-17.

**GRAM PANCHAYAT KHATNOL**

**Expenditure on MGNREGA**

Sr. No.	Type of Work	No. of Beneficiaries/Work	Expenditure
1.	Community Works	6	302700
2.	Cow Shed	10	341163
3.	RWHT	15	1157241
4.	Land Dev.	3	166520
<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>₹ 1967624</b>
Expenditure for Financial Year 2017-2018 but paid during the current year			
<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>₹ 7339</b>
Expenditure for Financial Year 2016-2017 but paid during the current year			
<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>₹ 9520</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>₹ 1984483</b>

During financial year 2017-18 in Gram Panchayat Khatnol total amount of ₹ 1984483 was spent on different development works which includes communal and individual works. 302700 rupees were spent on communal works whereas 1631655 rupees were provided to different beneficiaries for their individual works. ₹ 341163 were provided to nine farmers for the construction of cow shed for their cattle. ₹ 1157241 was provided to fifteen farmers for the construction of rain water harvesting tank to store water. This amount includes the funds for material and expenditure on muster roll and expenditure on skilled and semi-skilled labour. ₹ 166520 was provided to three farmers for land development. ₹7339 was the expenditure for financial year 2017-18 which was paid during financial year 2017-18 and ₹ 9520 was paid for financial year 2016-17.

**GRAM PANCHAYAT MAJHIWAR**

**Expenditure on MGNREGA**

Sr. No.	Type of Work	No. of Beneficiaries/Work	Expenditure
1.	Community Works	05	277712
2.	RWHT	15	880480
3.	Land Dev.	07	412712
<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>₹ 1570904</b>
Expenditure for Financial Year 2017-2018 but paid during the current year			
<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>₹ 29373</b>

Expenditure for Financial Year 2016-2017 but paid during the current year	
<b>Sub Total</b>	₹ 11730
<b>Grand Total</b>	₹ 1612007

During financial year 2017-18 in Gram Panchayat Majhiwar total amount of ₹1612007 was spent on different development works which includes communal and individual works. 277712 rupees were spent on communal works whereas 1334293 rupees were provided to different beneficiaries for their individual works. ₹ 880480 was provided to fifteen farmers for the construction of water storage tank to store water for agriculture. This amount includes the funds for material and expenditure on muster roll and expenditure on skilled and semi-skilled labour. ₹ 412712 was provided to seven farmers for land development. ₹29373 was the expenditure for financial year 2017-18 which was paid during financial year 2017-18 and ₹ 11730 was paid for financial year 2016-17.

### **PM UJJWALA YOJNA IN VARIOUS PANCHAYATS, i.e. DEVLA, KHATNOL, AND MAJHIWAR PANCHAYATS**

Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) was launched by Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi on 1<sup>st</sup> May 2016 to distribute 50 million LPG connections to women of BPL families. The scheme is aimed at replacing the unclean cooking fuels mostly used in the rural India with the clean and more efficient LPG.

### **PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJNA IN DEVLA, KHATNOL AND MAJHIWAR PANCHAYAT**

Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awaas Yojana (PMGAY), previously 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.

"Indira Awaas Yojana" (IAY) and "Rajiv Awas Yojna" (RAY) were restructured as "Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awaas Yojana" (PMGAY) in 2015.

Rajiv Awas Yojna was launched in June 2011 in two phases; the preparatory phase for a period of two years which ended in June 2013 and implementation phase. This scheme was launched with an aim to provide housing to all by 2022. Under this scheme, the financial assistance of 75000 was provided by the government. Central Govt. provided assistance of 50% of the project cost for cities with Population more than 5 lakhs, 75% for cities having population less than 5 lakhs. For N/E Region and special category states (J&K, Himachal Pradesh & Uttrakhand) central share was 80%.

Mukhyamantri Awas Yojna was introduced by Government of Himachal Pradesh in annual budget 2016-17. Under this scheme each BPL family without home will get Rs. 130000 in two equal installments to build their own house in decent area.

### **GRAM PANCHAYAT DEVLA**

#### **Various Housing Schemes**

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	Number of beneficiaries
1	Rajiv Awas Yojna	05
2	CM Awas Yojna (Himachal Pradesh)	02

The above data was obtained from Gram Panchayat Devla (Thaila). It is observed that in 5 beneficiaries got financial assistance of ₹ 75000 under Rajiv Awas Yojna for construction of their own house in last five years. However 2 beneficiaries got ₹130000 under Mukhyamantri Awas Yojna.

### **GRAM PANCHAYAT KHATNOL**

#### **Various Housing Schemes**

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	Number of beneficiaries
1	CM Awas Yojna (HP)	01
2	PM Awas Yojna	05

The above data was obtained from Gram Panchayat Khatnol. It is observed that only 1 beneficiary got ₹ 130000 for new house under Mukhyamantri Awas Yojna and five beneficiaries got financial assistance of ₹ 130000 under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna.

**GRAM PANCHAYAT MAJHIWAR**

**Various Housing Schemes**

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	Number of beneficiaries
1	CM Awas Yojna (HP)	03

The above data was obtained from Gram Panchayat Majhiwar. It is observed that 3 beneficiaries got financial assistance of ₹130000 for construction of their own house in a decent area under Mukhyamantri Awas Yojna.

**PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMMAN NIDHI YOJNA IN DEVLA, KHATNOL, AND MAJHIWAR PANCHAYAT**

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi is an initiative by the government of India in which all small and marginal farmers will get up to ₹ 6,000 per year as minimum income support. Landholder farmer families with total cultivable holding up to 2 hectares are eligible for the benefit of this scheme. The beneficiary will receive ₹6000 per annum per family and is payable in three equal installments, that is, every four months directly to their bank accounts.

**Gram Panchayat Devla**

Sr. No.	Name of Revenue Village	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	Deothi	33
2.	Kayar	23
3.	Moolbhajji	21
4.	Dayangal	12
5.	Chakayana	4
6.	Shari	7
7.	Gulthani	22
8.	Rumthal	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>132</b>

Source: - Patwar Circle Deothi

The above data was obtained from the revenue department. The data show that 132 farmer families under Patwar Circle Deothi in 8 revenue villages got financial assistance of ₹6000 per annum in three equal installments of ₹2000 directly to their bank accounts for seeds and other agricultural equipment.

**Gram Panchayat Khatnol**

Sr. No.	Name of Revenue Village	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	Dandibag	13
2.	Talosh	2
3.	Bagh	13
4.	Gaida	8
5.	Devla	7
6.	Frinda	5
<b>Total</b>		<b>48</b>

Source: - Patwar Circle Devla

The above data was obtained from the reliable source of the revenue department. The data show that in 6 revenue villages under Patwar Circle Devla 48 farmer families got financial assistance of ₹6000 per annum in three installments directly to their bank accounts for seeds and other agricultural equipment.

**Gram Panchayat Majhiwar**

Sr. No.	Name of Revenue Village	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	Sarail	17
2.	Garhkahan	19
3.	Ramahan	10
4.	Jajehar	16
5.	Shil	7

6.	Berti	28
<b>Total</b>		<b>97</b>

Source: Patwar Circle Berti

The above data was obtained from the reliable source of the revenue department. The data show that 97 farmer families under Patwar Circle Berti got financial assistance of ₹6000 per annum in three installments directly to their bank accounts for seeds and other agricultural equipment.

## **PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJNA**

### **Gram Panchayat Devla (Thaila)**

<b>SR. No.</b>	<b>Name of Construction</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Amount</b>
<b>1.</b>	Connecting Road Village Deothi	2011-12	7645175

The above data was obtained from Gram Panchayat Devla (Thaila) and it is observed that only one road was constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna in last ten years in the Panchayat. The road was constructed in the financial year 2011-12 and Rs. 7445175 was spent on the construction of the road. The total length of the road was 1.750 KM. Whereas in Gram Panchayat Khatnol and Gram Panchayat Majhiwar no roads were constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna in last ten years.

## **II. CONCLUDING REMARKS**

In this study, based on the secondary data, an attempt has been made to comprehensively understand the development effort to rebuild the rural life and livelihood in Basantpur Block on the basis of various secondary data. It is concluded that development works under MGNREGA are executed well by the Gram Panchayats. People got employment through MGNREGA and also got financial assistance for infrastructure development. Under Rajiv Awas Yojna, Mukhyamantri Awas Yojna, and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna 16 beneficiaries got financial assistance to build their own house. Only 1 road was constructed in last ten years in all three Gram Panchayats with the cost of Rs. 7645175. It is concluded from the above data that all rural development schemes are executed well by the representatives in Gram Panchayat Devla, Gram Panchayat Khatnol and Gram Panchayat Majhiwar.

During financial year 2017-18 in Gram Panchayat Devla (Thaila) total amount of ₹2375959 was spent on different development works which includes communal and individual works. 1823162 rupees were provided to different beneficiaries for their individual works. ₹1137394 was provided to twenty farmers for the construction of water storage tank to store water for agriculture. This amount includes the funds for material and expenditure on muster roll and expenditure on skilled and semi-skilled labour. ₹685768 was provided to seven farmers for land development. ₹19511 was the expenditure for financial year 2017-18 which was paid during financial year 2017-18 and ₹2380 was paid for financial year 2016-17.

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The present study shows that 132 farmer families under Patwar Circle Deothi in 8 revenue villages got financial assistance of ₹6000 per annum in three equal installments of ₹2000 directly to their bank accounts for seeds and other agricultural equipment. Under the Patwar circle 06 in revenue villages and 48 families got financial assistance of ₹6000 per annum in three installments directly to their bank accounts (DBT) for seeds and other agricultural equipment.

The study also shows that 97 farmer families under Patwar Circle Berti got financial assistance of ₹6000 per annum in three installments directly to their bank accounts (DBT) for seeds and other agricultural equipment. In Gram Panchayat Devla (Thaila) one road was constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna in last ten years and Rs. 7445175 was spent on the construction of the road. The total length of the road was 1.750 KM.

The above study show that the various governmental schemes meant for the rural development, i.e. housing schemes, employment guarantee act, ujjwala yojna all the playing important role in the eradication of the poverty in Basantpur Block of District Shimla. The study shows how the poor from the far flung villages getting financial assistance under the various scheme. The study also reveals that there was no corruption due to the direct benefit transfer (DBT).

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