

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Introduction: -

Rural Development is a simple concept which is more complex to define. Development is the process by which some system, place, object or person is changed from one state into another. The term carries the connotation that the change is in the direction of growth or improvement. Along the path of the development, the structure of an economy will alter. The economy will become more diversified, more industrialized, and the total value of goods and services produced by the country will increase. The increased economic activity will trickle down to the masses in the form of jobs and other economic opportunities.

India is predominantly an agrarian country. Therefore 70% of population lives in villages. Hence it becomes important that proportionate amount of attention and funds be spent for betterment of the rural folk, in spite of their being in majority, they have been lagging behind in the fields of education.

Rural Development has been always an important issue in all discussion pertaining to economic development especially of developing countries throughout the world. In the developing countries and some formerly communist societies, rural mass comprise a substantial majority of the population already exceeds one billion and in rural areas where almost half of its residents live below the poverty line the ideology of self-help group (SHG) bears enormous potentialities to offer some alternative and innovative way for such nation to get rid of the vicious cycle of rural poverty. The SHG - Bank Linkage programme, later on recognized as Indian Microfinance Model, was officially introduced in February 1992 following a set of guidelines passed by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and Reserve Bank of India (RBI). In the last two decades, since the inception of this pioneering microfinance mode, numerous pilot studies and researches conducted have explored the multifaceted significance of SHG-approach which was instrumental in providing a major impetus to sustainable rural growth of the nation.

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our people still lack the basic requirements for a decent living in terms of nutrition standard, access to education and basic health and also to other public services such as water supply and sewerage. The so called disadvantaged groups have benefited less than they should have. The 11th plan seeks to remedy these deficiencies by seeking to accelerate the pace of growth while also making it more inclusive. The growth objective is to achieve an average growth rate of 9% per annum for the plan period. It is to achieve not just growth but also equity under the umbrella of "inclusive growth". There are two important areas, one is about widening plan it has affected the pace of job creation in certain sectors of the economy and the investment sentiments of the business community. It has also resulted in considerably lower revenue growth for the government. Another feature of the year 2008 -2009 was a sharp rise in the wholesale price index to nearly 13% in August 2008 and an equally sharp fall close to 0 % in March 2009. The structure of India's economy has changed rapidly in the last ten years. External trade and external capital flows are an important part of the economy and so the contribution of the services sector to the GDP has at well over 50%.

The most commonly used measure of economic development is the level and rates of growth of real per capita gross domestic product (Gross national product) so, measuring development by the growth of GNP has its own problem. No-traded goods and services are not accounted for. These include Households production, illegal production and informal trade. It also fails to reflect the use of non-renewable resources. There are also problems of currency exchange rates and the diminishing value of money. Development in terms of GNP does not give any indication on the distribution of that development. It does not reflect levels of poverty or unemployment. These are separately calculated using different indicators than GDP. Growth of only say something about the extent of these national potential for improving the welfare of the majority of the population

GDP has more than doubled over the past decade to 39% in 2008-09. Similarly, trade in goods and services taken together has also doubled to 47% during this period. Gross capital flows rose to a peak of over 9% of GDP in 2007-08 before in the wake of the global financial crisis. The significant increase in the inflow of foreign capital is important, not so much for bridging the domestic savings-investment gap, but for facilitating the intermediation of financial resources to meet the growing needs of the economy.

(Sources:-P-03 Research methods in Rural Development- S. Nakkiran & G. Ramesh.)

Rabindranath Tagore was perhaps the first person to start Rural Development programme in India through his "SHANTINIKETAN" during pre-independence period. The government had implemented a series of self-employment and wage employment generating programmes like rural works programme (RWP), Integrated Dry Land Agricultural Development (IDLAD), Area Development Scheme (ADS) etc.

The concept of rural development is often equated with anti-poverty programmes. But rural development is a comprehensive programme of activities which include agricultural growth, Development; of social and economic infrastructure; fair wages ; having public health; education; Village planning ; communication; So it is an effective instrument for rural rejuvenation for the prove rural households. There is much truth in MAHATMA GANDHI'S perception that the soul of India live in villages.

Definition: -

According to Esminger, "RURAL DEVELOPMENT seeks to involve a process of transformation from traditionally oriented rural cultural towards an acceptance and reliance on science and technology". (P- No-02 Rural development programmes in India- Meenu Jain.)

Economic "growth", defined as the increase of a country's GNP, gives an idea of the quantitative expansion in economic variables and identifies the interrelationship between these variables. In contrast, In contrast, economic "Development" encompasses more than quantitative aspects, it describe the changing of institutions, organization and culture under which the economy operates. In others words, "Economic growth "is a quantitative aspect of "economic development". Development is about people and their well-being. It is about people developing their capabilities to provide for their families, to act as stewards of the environment, and to form civil societies that are just and orderly. IN annex to the report, the social goals and indicators for the 21st century are given.

At a local level, development can take different forms, e. g. expansion and diversification of the economic base, technical innovation in production processes, improvement of the skills of its population, or an increased confidence and capacity of a group to participate, in decisions about its future.

(Research methods in rural development- S.Nakkirn, G. Ramesh. P-04)

The World Bank definition of rural development is based inherently on an operational approach constrained by the practicalities of allocating loan resources over wide spectrum of countries, around a maximum economic returns to them. In a seminar on approaches to rural development in Asia, discussion were centered on a definition of "Rural Development" as a process which leads to a continuous rise in the capacity of the rural people to control their environment accompanied by a wider distribution of benefits resulting from such control". (Rural Development in India - Vasant Desai, P - 48)

Rural development means of an economic, social, technological and natural atmosphere of a rural community. Rural development is multi- dimensional, which involves all kind of development in rural area through collective governmental and voluntary agencies efforts.

"I shall work for an India in which the poorest shall feel it is their country in whose making they have an effective voice, an India in which there shall be no high class of people, an India in which all communities shall live perfect harmony."
- *Mahatma Gandhi*

- Rural development comprises a wide range of activities. Its needs and potential vary greatly from village to village.
- Rural development is essential for combating poverty and improve the standard of living of the people.
- Rural sector activates which provide a source of livelihood to more than 73 % of the population, significantly influence the level and pattern of economic development. As such rural developments needs a special recognition by the state.
- Agriculture is the main economic activity it can be improved through resource development, technological innovation, establishment of up-stream and down-stream linkage industries and general upgrading of the various agricultural support services.
- Integrated development of rural industries is a key input of rural development.
- Rural development needs the application of new and innovative modern technology and transparent marketing techniques.

- Rural participation, rural awareness Rural urge to grow and prosper and sustain development by playing a catalyst role in the rural society.

"India is destined to emerge as a major powerhouse of the evolving global economy and in the process also get rid of the chronic poverty, ignorance and disease which still affect large sections of our society." - Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam.

According to, Swami Vivekananda *"The real India lives in the village. Unless we are able to uplift the tribal and backward classes, India faces a dark future."*

Objectives of Rural Development: -

The prime objectives of rural development is to improve the quality of life of the rural people by alleviating poverty through the instrument of self-employment and wage employment programmes, by providing community infrastructure facilities such as drinking water ; electricity ; road connectivity ; health facilities ; rural housing and education and promoting decentralization of power to strengthen the panchayat raj institution . The chief minister's 15 point programme is visionary which seeks to make Tamil Nadu the best state in the country by way of creating growth opportunities in rural areas and eradicating rural poverty. To achieve the above objectives, the following priorities and thrust area have been identified during the Tenth Five Year Plans.

- I. The objectives of rural development is reduction of poverty.
- II. All weather roads to rural habitations having population above 500
- III. Formation of SELF-HELP'S groups.
- IV. Integrated sanitary complex for women in all Panchayats.
- V. Augmentation of water storage capacity of 12,618 village panchayat tanks through renovation.
- VI. Training to 63,044 local bodies elected representatives including SHG's and official to improve skill and capacity building.

The food and Agricultural organization (FAO) world conference (1979) had been declared that "the purpose of development is individual and social betterment; development of endogenous capabilities and improvement of living standards of all people in particular the rural poor"

(Source:-Rural Development in India-vasant Desai - P--)

Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao. Says, " the goal of rural development is not only, to include all production and means designed to improve productivity but also to provide for full employment and equitable distribution of proceeds of development with particular reference to elimination of poverty"

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA: -

Ancient Indian history bears testimony to the great efforts made for Rural Development to better the economic and social standards of the villages. So, efforts were made to uplift the standard of the villages by the nationalists and social reformers like Rabindranath Tagore; Mahatma Gandhi etc.; during the British period. Mahatma Gandhi's desired and worked for the well-being of all and the welfare of the down- trodden, the poorest of the poor. Gandhi's dream was villages to be self- sufficient to meet its basic needs (food and cloth). Self- sufficiency and basic needs are thus two important goals of Rural Development. Gandhi started his rural reconstruction activities in Sewagram near Wardha to implements his ideas.

After Independence the farmers of our constitution tried to incorporate the spirit and the basic philosophy of the freedom movement. The dominant philosophy of our constitution is justice in the social, economic and political walks of life. Gandhi was emphatic about the welfare of Rural India because of his intervention at the last stage, local self-government found place in the "Directive principles of state policy" and rural reconstruction drew the attention of central Government and acquired a high level of priority in five year plans.

"India is to be found not in few cities but in its villages we have hardly paused to inquire if those poor people get sufficient to eat and clothe themselves with and whether they have a root to shelter themselves from sun and rain.

Today, most of the countries in the world are aiming at rapid economic growth rate. In India now a day's economy to grow rapidly improvements in infrastructure and standard of living is increased, as well as poverty has been declined.

India is a developing countries, as well as in India's population is increased because in India has surplus of labour in the form of disguised labour. Most of the villages are engaged in agricultural an allied sector.

The currently status of Rural and Urban population, Literacy Rate; Percentage of person Below Poverty Line is as following.

Rural Development: - International Status and National Status: -

International status:-

The true development of India depends on the development of the rural areas. True India lives in villages. Therefore, if India wants to make a mark of the global level it is important to study the status of the rural development.

International status of the subject it is that rural development is necessary as the majority of the population of our country resides in rural area's The development of rural areas will lead to the development of the country in whole resulting in prosperous world- wide research regarding rural development assumes significance in this context.

National Level:-

The national level status of rural development in the country is very defective through it details with the growth economy as a whole.

The villages are the cells of a human body. Villages are the soul of India. The majority of the population is residing in rural areas.

Rural development was an integral part of the constructive programme of Gandhi during the freedom struggle rural development and national development are inter-related. Rural development is a driving force for the entire development process. Swami Vivekananda has rightly said, "The real India lives in villages unless we are able to uplift the backwards classes, India faces a dark future".

IMPORTANCE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rural development is necessary not only because overwhelming majority of the population lives in villages but also because the development of rural activities is essential to accelerate the pace of overall economic development if the country.

A) Rural development has assumed greater importance in India today than in the earlier period in the process of development of the country. There is much evidence to show that public interest in rural development is growing rapidly. Reaching the benefits of development to India's 5,75,000/- village and improving the living below the poverty line, have been the avowed goals of India's Five year plans and the twenty point programme. The government has initiated a number of programmes to solve the chronic problem of villages in India. Even than the

percentage of people living the poverty line in rural areas has been steadily increasing from year to year.

B) Importance of District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA'S)

The DRDA'S is visualized as specialize and a professional agency capable of managing the anti- poverty programmes of the ministry of rural development on the one hand to effectively related these to overall effort of poverty eradication in the District. In other words, While the DRDA's will continue to watch over and ensure effective utilization of the funds intended for anti-poverty programmes, it will need to develop far greater understanding of the processes necessary for alleviation eradication. It will also need to develop the capacity to build synergies among different agencies involved for the most effective result. It will therefore need to develop distinctive capabilities rather than perform task that are legitimately in the domain of the PRIS or the line department. The role of the DRDA'S will therefore be distinct from all the other agencies including the Zillah Parishad.

District Rural Development Agency (DRDA'S) concerned. DRDA'S is the implementing agency are district level development execution and monitoring agencies under the Indian society's Registration Act. Substantial sums of rural development funds of government of India were transferred routed through them various centrally sponsored scheme from purely a financial resource from Rural development Point of view the DRDA'S are extremely important institution at the district level.

With the adoption of the constitutional mandate for decentralization of powers the role of self- government institutions in planning for economic development and social justice was generally enhance the proposal to rethink the status of DRDA'S and also merge with Panchayat had emerged under the section on devolution of functionaries first round table had adopted a resolution, number IV (I) for preconceiving the role of District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA'S).

At an all India, the progress in this regard is far from satisfactory. There are some vexed issues, one among which is the reported reluctance of the part of some of the institution of union Government for the proposal of merger of DRDA'S with the district Panchayats. The complete merger seem to have happened only in Kerala and Karnataka. The latter has much longer history of doing this in both the states the DRDA'S function as if they were the cells of poverty alleviation / Rural Development Schemes within the Zillah Panchayat. DRDA'S separate, Z. P. Chairman has a cosmetic position of being chairman Body of DRDA'S with the

CEO being the executive Chairman of the Management Committee.

DRDA'S as play critical role of implementation of different programmes and ensuring that necessary linkages are provided. To this extent the DRDA'S is supporting and facilitating organizations and need to play a very effective role as a Catalyst in Development process.

DRDA'S must themselves be more professional and should able to interact with various other agencies. They are expected to co- ordinate with the line departments, the Panchayat Raj, Institution, the technical institutions, with a view to gathering the support and resources required for poverty reduction effort in the district. The DRDAS are expected by the rural areas.

The DRDA'S should deal only the anti-poverty programmes of the ministry of rural development The DRDA'S other than anti-poverty programmes of the ministry.

Rural Development of the respective states who should examine such in consultation with the ministry of rural development. Rural Development must be ensured that adequate provision is made for requisite staffing needed for proper implementation of the programmes.

Review of literature: -

Rural development is necessary not only because overwhelming majority of the population lives in villages but also because the development of rural activities is essential to accelerate the pace of overall economic development if the country.

Rural development has assumed greater importance in India today than in the earlier period in the process of development of the country. There is much evidence to show that public interest in rural development is growing rapidly. Reaching the benefits of development to India's 5,75,000/- village and improving the living below the poverty line, have been the avowed goals of India's Five year plans and the twenty point programme. The government has initiated a number of programmes to solve the chronic problem of villages in India. Even than the percentage of people living the poverty line in rural areas has been steadily increasing from year to year.

NEED AND SCOPE OF THE STUDY.

The scope of rural development is very vast. This is to indicate some of the broad areas of rural development which needs an integrated approach.

(P. N.139 Rural Development in India - Vasant Desai)

1. Developing social consciousness of the people about rural development and its lasting benefits.
2. Solving the basic needs problems by collective decision making and collective action.
3. Building up dedicated village leadership.
4. Use of science and scientific knowledge to derive appropriate technology for improving productivity at all levels.
5. Development of agriculture and allied sector.
6. Improved water management by building tanks, small dams on the canals and building canals etc.
7. Creating new development opportunities based on local resources.
8. Developing non-farming skills to promote and sustain service sector.
9. Developing an efficient delivery system, leading to easy supply of inputs, credit and good outlet for their product.

A single approach to rural Development would not be effective. Rural Development is the product of interaction between various physical; Technological; Economics; Social-cultural; Institutional and Environmental factors. Indeed the rural sector should experience the required changes so that it can join the mainstream of national Development and contribute its share for economic development. It has been rightly said "In the end, however rural development should not be seen as a package of specific needs but as a transformation of rural life and conditions".

NOTES AND REFERENCES

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RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN INDIA

Introduction: -

"Democracy is the art and science of mobilizing the entire physical; economic; and spiritual resources of various sections of the people in the service of the common good of all."

At the time of independence, India suffered from mass poverty; unemployment; serious shortage of capital; large scale illiteracy and untrained labour; static agriculture with semi-feudal relations a comparatively less developed industrial sector and woefully inadequate infrastructure in the form of poor transportation and communication; energy and power; banking and finance etc. Thus, India's problems required a big national effort, and therefore India adopted planning as a lever of social and economic change.

The Eleventh plan began in very favorable circumstances with the economy having grown at the rate of 7.7 % per year in the Tenth plan period. However, far too many of our people still lack the basic requirements for a decent living in terms of nutrition standards, access to education and basic health, and also to other public services such as water supply and sewerage. The so-called disadvantaged groups have benefited less than they should have. The Eleventh plan seeks to remedy these deficiencies by seeking to accelerate the pace of growth while also making it more inclusive. The growth objective is to achieve an average growth rate of 9 % per annum for the plan period. It is to achieve not just growth but also equity under the umbrella of "INCLUSIVE GROWTH".

The following are two important areas of rural development.

1. Inclusiveness.
2. Improving delivery.

Therefore, the situation reinforces the need for greater focus on the areas like "The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme ; Bharat Nirman ; National Rural Health Mission ; Aam Admi Bima Yojana ; Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana ;

National Old age pension scheme etc.

I. CURRENT POLICY OF INDIAN GOVERNMENT ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT:-

One of the earliest steps taken was to bring about the community Development Programme which was started in 1952. Its purpose was to ensure the supply of improved high quality seeds, modern implements and chemical manures to farmers. Also irrigation facilities were improved; facilities were provided for the upliftment of livestock and small-scale village industries.

Ministry of Rural Development.

Besides this another programme i.e. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) has been launched by Government in 1979. It aims at creating additional employment and rising the income levels of the identified target groups, consisting of marginal and small farmers, agricultural labourers, small artisans, and persons belonging to scheduled castes and tribes. The launching of this programme was widely welcomed as better deal for the rural poor.

Under IRDP there were further smaller agencies like small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA). The Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Command Area Development (CAD), Desert Development Programme (DDP), which all aimed at rural upliftment. Under this programme of upliftment, mahajani debts of small and marginal cultivators and agricultural labourers have been written off. The bonded labour has been freed. House sites have been made available for the rural poor. Surplus land has been distributed among the landless and the small farmers. Schemes like Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) were started and priority was given to youth trained under this scheme to obtain IRDP loan.

Initially, main thrust for development was laid on agricultural industry, Communication, Education, Health and allied sectors but later on it was realized that accelerated development can be provided only if governmental efforts are adequately supplemented by direct and indirect involvement of people at the grass root level.

Accordingly, on 31st March 1952, an organization as Community Projects Administration was set up under the Planning Commission to administer the programmes relating to community development. The community development programme inaugurated on October 2, 1952, was an important landmark in the

history of the rural development. This programme underwent many changes and was handled by different Ministries.

In October 1974, the Department of Rural Development came into existence as a part of Ministry of Food and Agriculture. On 18th August 1979, the Department of Rural Development was elevated to the status of a new Ministry of Rural Reconstruction. That Ministry was renamed as Ministry of Rural Development on 23rd January 1982.

In 1999 Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment was renamed as Ministry of Rural Development, main aim was poverty alleviation, employment generation, infrastructure development and social security. Over the years, with the experience gained, in the implementation of the programmes and response to the felt needs of the poor, several programmes have been modified and new programmes have been introduced.

The Ministry consisted of the following three departments:

- 1) Department of Rural Development.
- 2) Department of Land Resources.
- 3) Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

II. SCHEME - DEPARTMENT OF MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Ministry of Rural Development - MoRD
2. Department of Rural Development - DoRD.
 - * Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
 - * Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozar Yojna (SGSY)
 - * Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
 - * Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)
 - * National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)
3. Department of Land Resources - DoLR.

- * National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP)
- * Integrated Watershed Management Programme IWMP)

In the current Budget of 2012-13 Government concentrate more on the rural area as compare with the previous year.

- Budgetary allocation for rural drinking water and sanitation increased from 11,000 core to 14,000 core representing an increase of over 27 %.
- Allocation for PMGSY increased by 20% to Rs. 24,000 core to improve connectivity.
- Major initiative proposed to strengthen Panchayats through Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat sashaktikaran Abhiyan.
- Backward Regions Grant Fund Scheme to continue in twelfth plan with enhanced allocation of 12,040 core in 2012-13, representing an increase of 22% over the 2011-12.

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

- Allocation under RIDF enhanced to 20,000 core. 5000 core earmarked exclusively for creating warehousing facilities.

III) CAUSES OF RURAL UNDER DEVELOPMENT

Even after 64 years of independence, why the pace of development is so slow and lop-sided? Why the developmental activities are centered round the big/ metropolitan cities only?

The reason is that, Indian state had been so busy in making everything from soaps to steel. It didn't really have resources to concentrate on what should have been its priority- public goods like health, education, and infrastructure. Plus it didn't have the money. Given the high growth of last decade and a half, the money issue has been sorted.

The underdevelopment and backwardness of Rural India is due to a cumulative effect of the following factors:

- (a) In equilibrium between rural/urban economies: Migration of people to the cities is a natural outcome of the in equilibrium between rural/urban economies.

- (b) Dynastic politics: Politics has been monopolized by a handful of families, be it Haryana, UP or Rajasthan. By hook or by crook these families are able to capture power alternatively- thanks to the coterie of sycophants and vote-brokers around them. Once in power, these leaders exert their energies in accumulating money for themselves and their relatives gliding over Chandigarh, Lucknow, Jaipur or Delhi roads in their Hummers or SUVs giving a damn to their voters and their demands for developmental agenda.
- (c) Indifferent attitude of educated youth towards politics and development of their area: Majority of modern educated youth who migrate to cities or abroad stay away from politics considering it a dirty game which is a wrong perception overlooking the fact that politics is an inalienable part of our life and their indifference comes handy to the type of politicians mentioned above.
- (d) Lack of political awareness among the villagers: Due to inadequate knowledge, they fail to pursue their agenda with administration in an effective manner and fail to pressurize the concerned official's responsibilities for implementation of the projected schemes.
- (e) Malpractices in election: Money and muscle power plays a great role in election thereby making it easy for the corrupt, dishonest candidates with criminal records to make it to the Assembly/Parliament. Such people will have no concern for development of the area.
- (f) Corruptions in Schemes: Sometimes good schemes and rural developments programs are fail to give desired output because of improper implementation
- (g) High Population Growth: Population growth of the rural India is comparatively higher than urban because of that, standard of living of the society is not up to the level and people are struggling for satisfying their daily needs.
- (h) Lack of Opportunity: People living in the Rural India are not having more option of earning apart from Agriculture.
- (i) Connectivity with Urban Area: Transportations facility is not well developed for farmers and villagers.

STRATEGIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL INDIA:

Although it is a challenging task but not impossible. Therefore, to accelerate rural development:

- 1) The development process should be made compatible by rectifying the conceptual mistake in the development move and the high population growth should be checked by making the family planning programme strong and effective.
- 2) As far as the question of rectification of mistake in development move is concerned, we should better take a drastic turn to re-fix our priorities, reformulate our strategies, re-select our programmes and reconstruct our plans so as to make our development move rural oriented, congenial to micro-level needs of the people, akin to the overall development and compatible to the extenuation of economic disparities. This will bring about fast agricultural development, uplift of village life and revival of village industries, artistry and handicraft to check the rural-urban migration.
- 3) The 'Family Planning Programme' should be made strong and effective by reformulating it in a way that all the factors making a child take birth are extenuated as suggested below.
 - To check unintended child-birth on account of purely the biological factor the contraceptives should be made so affluently available that in every case of coitus for mere gratification the use of a suitable contraceptive is made sure.
 - The population growth on account of economic factors should be checked that these become under the easy reach of poor people, joint ventures and market protection should be provided.
- 4) New Schemes for rural cottage or small scale industries need to be introduced for accelerating agricultural development with proper implementation of those schemes.
- 5) The government needs to plan for migration and build new cities that can absorb the rural population and provide them with means of livelihood.
- 6) The extension of the current cities should be planned and not haphazard like it is now. Most importantly, what needed is to develop the skill-set of rural communities so that, they have options other than agriculture.

- 7) Uneducated rural migrants end up in the usual unskilled/semi-skilled jobs in cities. Instead, they should be imparted with skills that can be used in the manufacturing/service sector.
- 8) The tax revenue to the govt. has increased a lot. The responsibility is now on the government to stop wasting money on wasteful subsidies and use it to build the infrastructure.

It is finally suggested that for achieving rural development the development plans and the family planning programme both should be reformed.

V) RURAL DEVELOPMENT: - A CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME

The village are the Soul of India. Because rural development is a part of the constructive program. According to Shri Aurobind "the villages are the cell of a human body. When every cell is healthy, the body is healthy.

The majority of the population in 2011 83.31% is residing in rural areas. Urban population is increasing at a rapid rate. The proportion of urban population in 2001 is 28.61% as opposed to 17.62% in 1952. It is sometimes said that if the villages perish, India too will perish. After the freedom, Gandhiji agreed that it should be our mission to restore the circulation of life's blood into these mal-hearted limbs of society. IN the sense of Swami Vivekananda "The real India lives in villages unless we are able to up lift the tribal and the backwards classes, India faces a dark future".

World bank report 1981 stated that health, education and well-being of the mass of people in industrialized countries are a cause, as well as a result, of national prosperity, Similarly sick and unskilled people are little contribution to a country's economic growth. Today's most of the countries in the world are among at rapid economic growth, India's faced a main problem of the betterment of the huge army of its poor, and it has become difficult for its economy to grow rapidly . It is true that there have been some improvements in infrastructure and standard of living. Poverty has declined. Literacy has also improved but still there are many areas where government can help the poorest of the poor.

India is a developing country. In our country has been found surplus labour in the form of disguised, Most of the rural area population are engaged in the field of agricultural sector and there have been create unemployment problem and allied activities. Employment away from these activities, towards secondary and tertiary sectors, is rather small.

In the rural area's SC and ST communities girls were not attending school as well as health, poverty, literacy for rural area are much lower as compared to those of urban areas.

These are the above indicators found by rural area's Hence, rural development is an area which is critical problem to survival. Poverty, illiteracy, health, community development, Industrialization, etc. Are subordinates to the key theme of development? (Rural dive. Pro in India P. No.7 - 12, Meenu Jain) Of course above are all intricately linked. The development of rural areas cannot be solved with giveaway.

VI) FEATURE OF RURAL AND URBAN AREA

Sr.No	Particulars	Rural	Urban
1	Population Density	Lower	Higher
2	Atmosphere	Natural	Physical
3	Occupation	Agriculture & Custom Services	Business, Trade, Industry & Services
4	Unemployment	High	Lower
5	Economy	Closed & Better	Open & Monetary
6	Structural Based	Very Poor	Strong
7	Structural Sector	Scattered	Structural
8	Literacy	Low Rate	Good & High

Table No. 1

VII) RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

The following policy are includes in Rural Development

- A) **Growth - Oriented policy**
- B) **Welfare - Oriented policy.**
- C) **Socio -Economic policy.**

The following programmes are included in rural development programs:-

- 01) Food - Security and employment policy.
- 02) Community Development programmes.
- 03) National Extension Service.
- 04) Other development programme.
- 05) Mid-day meal scheme.
- 06) Wheat based Nutrition programme.
- 07) Rajiv Gandhi scheme for empowerment of adolescent girls "SABLA".
- 08) Intensive cattle development programme (1964 -65).
- 09) High yielding varieties programme.
- 10) Special programme for commercial crops.
- 11) Farmer's education and training programme.
- 12) Multi cropping programme (1967 - 68, 1974 - 75).
- 13) Operation food (SFDA, ARWSP, DPAP, MNP, CADD etc.)
- 14) Integrated child development scheme (ICDS).
- 15) 20 Point programme.
- 16) Training of rural youth for self- employment (TRYSEM).
- 17) Development of women and children in rural area (DWCRA).
- 18) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).
- 19) Supply of Improved Tools Kits to rural artisans (SITRA).
- 20) Indira Awas Yojana.
- 21) National Rural Employment Programme (NRED).
- 22) Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP).
- 23) Million Wells scheme.
- 24) Jawahar Rozagar Yojna (JRY).

- 25) Integrated Rural Energy programme (IREP).
 - 26) Crash Scheme for Rural Employment (SSRE).
 - 27) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS).
 - 28) Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY).
 - 29) Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP).
 - 30) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).
 - 31) Rural Drinking Water Project under DDP/DPAP.
 - 32) Atyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY).
 - 33) Samagra Awas Yojna SAY).
 - 34) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozagar Yojna (SGSY).
 - 35) Krishi shramik samajik surksha yojana (KSSSY).
 - 36) Sampooran Gramin Rozagar Yojna (SGRY).
 - 37) National Food for work Programme (NFFWP).
 - 38) National Rural Employment Act (NREGS).
 - 39) Supply of Food grains to Hostel/ Welfare institutions.
 - 40) Supply of food grains for SC. / ST/ OBC Hostels. Emergency Feeding Programme.
 - 41) Village Gramin Banks Schemes.
 - 42) Drinking water Facility for Villages.
 - 43) National rural health mission (NRHM).
- 1) Agriculture development :**

Indian agriculture is the backbone of the Indian and the performance of the agricultural sector influences the growth of the Indian economy. The fact of the share of agricultural sector in GDP has been declining over the years, its role remains critical as it accounts for about 52% of the employment in the country. The prosperity

of the rural economy is also closely to agricultural and allied activities. Agricultural sector contributed 12.2% of national export in 2007-08. The rural sector (including agricultural) is being increasingly seen as a potential source of domestic demand; a recognition, that is shaping the marketing strategies of entrepreneurs wishing to widen the demand for goods and services.

2) DEBT RELIEF TO FARMERS :

The farmer having more than two hectares of land to pay 75% of their over dues under Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme extended and a large number of farmers in some regions of Maharashtra from private money lenders who were not covered by the loan waiver scheme announced last year.

Farmers has announced loans at a subsidize interest rate of 6% for farmers who pay their dues in time; Some of the India leading Bank loan in the agricultural sector; Fertilizer subsidy; agricultural irrigation etc.

3) COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME :

At the time of independence, India suffered from mass poverty, Unemployment, serious shortage of capital, large scale illiteracy and untrained labour, STIC AGRICULTURAL WITH Semi-feudal relations, a comparatively less developed industrial sector and woefully inadequate infrastructure in the form of poor transportation and communication, energy and power, Banking and finance etc.

The first five year plan in 1951 it was rightly through that planning would not be effective without substantial participation of the people, thus suggesting that planning ought to be a "People movement " The government may create a climate conducive to development, but the pace of development depends on the initiative and dynamism exhibited by people who must be equipped with necessary skills and resources to take advantage and benefit from the government- sponsored programmes.

The national development programme (NCDP) was launched in 1952 its aim being to bring about the overall development of the rural community with peoples participations in a development process. The government decided to provide technical. Another services in a co- ordinated fashion. Institutional structure was provided in the form of "PANCHAYAT RAJ". Co-operative and village school. The approach to rural development is a holistic one.

So, India's problems required a big national effort and therefore, India adopted

planning as lever of social and economic change

VIII) SIGNIFICANCE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT :

Generating a sense of social integrity among its members and encouraging collective effort for combating with different ill practices prevalent across rural societies.

- Establish gender equality through economic empowerment of women as well as inculcating leadership skills among them
- Encourages smooth credit- flow remote and rural areas
- SHG acts as pressure- group to insure proper functioning of Gram Panchayats.
- Create alternative rural resources while undertaking income- generating ventures for rural poor.

(Source- Kurukshetra , a journal on rural development v no. 61 , July 2013)

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PROFILE OF HINGANA TAHESIL (IN NAGPUR DISTRICT)

ABOUT NAGPUR.

Nagpur district is a district in the vidarbha region of Maharashtra State in central india. The city of Nagpur is the district headquarters. The district is a part of Nagpur division. Nagpur district is bounded the south west, Hingna Tahesil.

The District is divided into 14th Tahesil and 13 Panchayat samiti. According to the 2001 census, there are 776 Gram Panchayat for the purpose of rural development is given in the table.

ABSTRACT OF HINGNA TAHSIL

Sr. No.	Name of Tehsil	Area in Sq. m
01	Nagpur Urban	217.17
02	Nagpur Rural	645.62
03	Hingna	792.19
04	Kamptee	392.19
05	Katol	909.02
06	Narkhed	711.12
07	Saoner	655.14
08	Kalmeshwar	503.73
09	Ramtek	1141.56
10	Parseoni	935.41
11	Mauda	608.22
12	Umrer	1088.74
13	Bhiwapur	611.24
14	Kuhi	819.71
Total		9892

Table No. 7: - Caption: Profile of Hingana Tehsil

Location and Extent:-

Hingna is a town and Tahesil in Nagpur District, Division in Maharashtra State in Western India. The Nagpur revenue division is part of Berar region in the state. Hingna is an Industrial area suburb of Nagpur city with industries operating from Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation areas (MIDC).

Hingna is main town for Hingna Tehsil. Hingna Tehsil is located 15.06Km (9miles) distance from its Districts main city Nagpur. It is located 672 Km (818 miles) distance from its States main city Mumbai.

Other villages in Hingna Tehsil are Madegaon, Amgaon (D), Chocholi(P), Dabha, Degma (Kh), Dewali (A), Dewali(KAC), Dewali (P), Dhanoli (G), Dhanoli (K). In Hingna main river of the town is Vena Nadi (River).

The total land acquired (in hectare) 745.83 out of the total land 1253 plots allotted for the purpose of production units.

The Hingna industrial estate on the western fringes of the city is made up of Around 900 small & medium units. The major ones among them are tractor manufacturing plant of Mahindra & Mahindra, casting unit of NECO Ltd. (the country's largest casting group) units of International Contribution, Bajaj Auto group, Candico (the second largest confectionery manufacturing plant in India), Ajanta toothbrushes, Sunvijay group (largest steel rolling group of companies for long product in Central India).

History:- The two distinct villages of Hingna & Raipur separated by the Vena river are usually referred to jointly as Hingna. They lie 14,484Km South-West of Nagpur. The largest caste is that of mulls who are ordinary cultivators. These are quite a few Dhangars who weave rough wollen blankets & have cultivation & many kostis who were silk bordered "Lugelis" of medium quality. However, the weaving industries is an decline.

The main occupation of the people of the tahesil is farming and this Tahesil governed by a Panchayat Samiti headed by a punch or talukadar. Near about 39 villages of hinga. Organizing the villages, forming farmers clubs for utilization of Modern and better farming techniques.

The agricultural sector need well-functioning markets to drive growth, employment and economic prosperity in rural areas. In order to provide dynamism and efficiency into marketing system, large investments are required for the development of post-

harvest and cold-chain infrastructure nearer to the farmer's field. A major portion of this investment is expected from the private sector, for which an appropriate regulatory and policy environment is necessary. Also enabling policies need to be put in place to encourage the procurement of agricultural commodities directly from farmers fields and establish effective linkage between the farm production and the retail chain and food processing industries. Accordingly, the state government were requested to suitably amend their respective APMC Acts for deregulation of the marketing system in india, to promote investment in marketing infrastructure, thereby motivating the corporate sector to undertake direct marketing and facilitate a national integrated market.

The villages has high-school whose strength was 314 in 1950-61. There are two primary school One for BOYS and GIRLS having a strength of 107 and 141 ; respectively in the same year under the Bosale Rajas, Hingna was the headquarters of Paragana . The kamvisdar has his headquarters in the mud fort and was supported by a Risaldar and a regiment stationed of vanadongari ; a mile away. The mosque built by the regiment still stand , but the regiment was removed over handed and Twenty years ago. There are more than eight stone circles to the north of the village site. Said to have been made by the ancient- Govalis, some of them do not appear to be circles, a few stones here and there being removed.

As an agrarian Thsil of Nagpur District in vidarabha , today in this thsil MAIDC, Industries, Schools , Colleges, (Medical, Engineering , Dental Work- Shops Arts, Commerce , and Other Colleges Located in Area.)

Hingna Thsil Located near MIHAN PROJECT(Area) . Vena river It has been covered Wardha District

Hingna is a town and thsil in Nagpur District division in Maharashtra state in Western India. The revenue division part of berar region . Hingna is an suburb of nagpur city with industries operating from Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation areas.

Hingna is main town for Hingna taluka are Hingna is located 15.06 (9 Mil) distance from its district main city Nagpur. It is located 672 KM (818 Mil).

Administrative Set- Up

For the Purpose of Administrative conveyance, the district is divided into 14 Tahsil and 13 Panchayat samiti . According to the 2001 census , there are 776 Gram Panchayat

samiti for the purpose of Rural Development The Geographical area of tahsil is 792.19 sq. meeter.

Blocks.

The Hingna tahsil of nagpur District comprise into 776 Gram Panchayat samiti It is approxmanately 20 km from the district head quarter.

Geology.

This tahasil falls in geological domain in the Satpuda hill which are confined to the northan part of the state of Maharashtra.

Climate.

The hingana tahsil has a sub- tropical monsoon climate. Hingana tahsil fiend hot summers and general dryness throught the year except during the south- west monsoon season, i. e. June to september. coll winters, unreliable rainfall and great variation in temperature. In winter forest occurs during december and january. The minimum temperature is 12 - 45 0C

Rainfall.

The rainfall pattern of this tahasil is very smitable. The rainfall is of monsoon type i.e. June to sept.

Rainfall date from six rain gauge station for the period 1901 to 1999 has been analyzed. The normal annual rainfall over the tahasil ranges from about 1000 mm to 1200mm. It is the minium in westren parts around Katol tahasil (985.4mm) and increases in the eastren direction and reaches a maximum around umrer (1213.6 mm)

River.

The important river in this tahsil are VENA RIVER. Others rivers are Krushna , Bor etc.

Forest.

Aam, Neem, Pipal, Tick, Palas, Babul, Shisam, Saundal , Bor, Awala,Jambhul, etc are important tree in the area.

Minerls.

In the tahasil small mines of stone, sand bajari Jowar Groundnut, are found .

Demographic Profile.

According to the 2001 census total population of the Tahasil showed 58,929. The density of the population in the tahsil has gone up per sq. m. in 2011. In hectare 69522

Agriculture.

Area of agricultural nearby 98.92 Sq.m,% of the geographical area is cultivable, out of % are cultivated major crops grown in rabbi season area Wheat, groundnut, in kharip cotton, soyabean, bajara, jowar , sunflower, Tur and some fruit trees.

Industries.

The Hingana Tahsil of Nagpur District has made tremendous progress on the industrial area showed MAIDC; S.T. work shop; Actual Hingana Tahasil is known as Industrial town. Big industry relating Tractor company (Mahindra and Mahindra); Mahananda Milk dairy ; V.I.P.; Ordnance factory.

Workforce-

The working population which was 30,000 (approx) workers are engaged in agricultural and Non- Agricultural activities i.e. Industry.

Rural and Urban population -

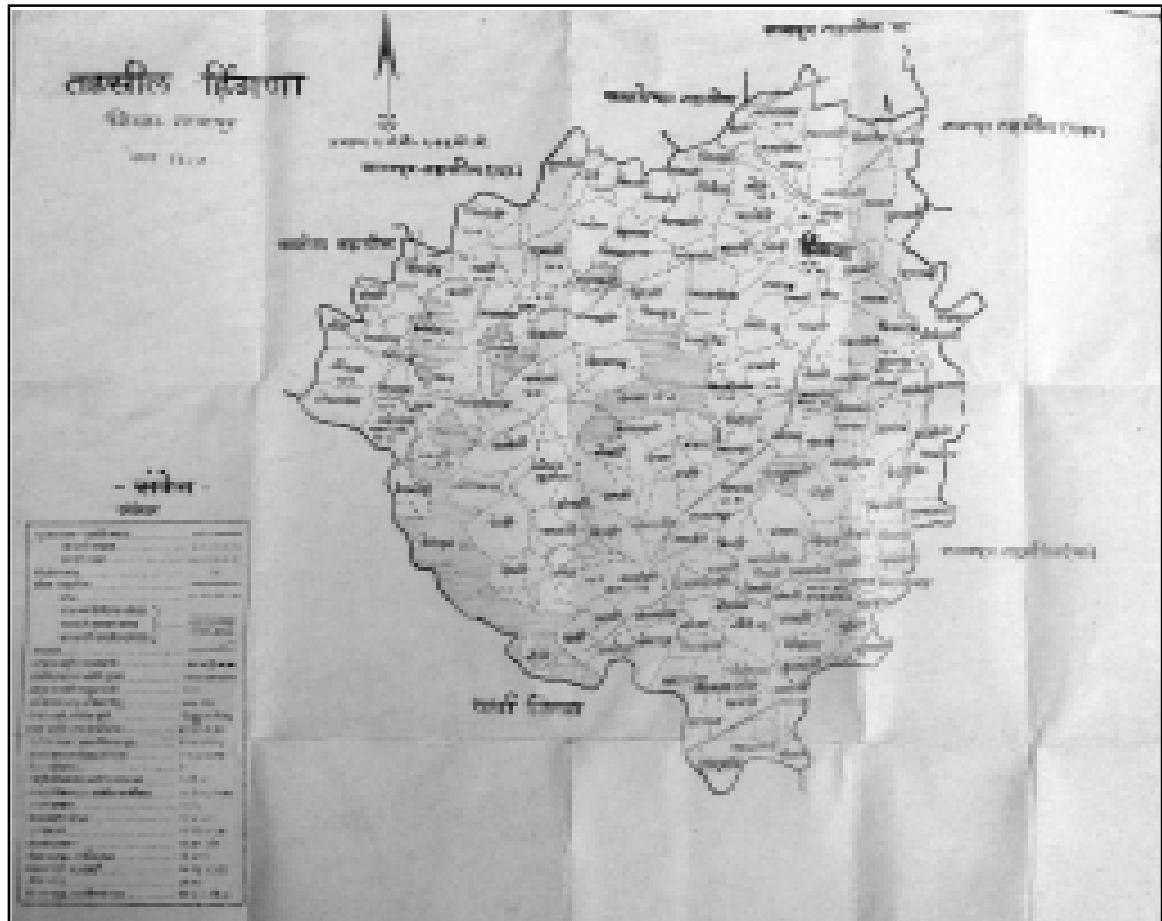
Out of total population of 1,85,115 , Rural population comprises 1,15,537 persons. But, the major population still live in villages. According to 2011 census 0.17 % persons are living below poverty line in the area.

The literacy rate of this Tahasil is 81.01 % out of percentage of Rural literacy 78.25%. Total percentage of literacy is 88.4% in male and female.

Map of Hingna Thasil

ABSTRACT OF HINGNA TAHSIL IN NAGPUR DISTRICT.

The project deals systematically as well as specifically with-



- i) Issues and problems
- ii) Programmes and strategies
- iii) Experiments in rural Development.
- iv) Rural Development through the plan .
- v) Rural Development in Xith plan.

The study present a kaleidoscopic review of the varied policy majors programmes and specific issues in a lucid manner. It makes a vivid micro level analysis of the rural development programmes.

B) Silent features of Hingna Tahesil.

The present chapter has been divided into three sections. Section a deals with the

physical and economic features of the district. Types of schemes operating in the Tahesil and the district state alongwith the nature of activities covered under each scheme have been discussed in section ' B' expenditure on rural development both in the Tahesil and the state, Physical progress of on going scheme-wise and Year-wise expenditure made under each scheme in the project have been analysed.

PHYSICAL AND ECONOMIC FEATURES.

As an agrarian Tahesil, today Hingna Tahesil of Nagpur District of Vidarbha of an MIHAN PROJECT driven economy location and extent.

Sr. No.	Name of the Tehsil	Hingana
1	Total Area (Hector)	69522
2	Total No. of Villages	156
3	Total City	3
4	Total Grampanchayat	
	Separate	38
	Gat-Grampanchayat	13
	Total	51
5	Total Sarpancha	55
6	Police Station	4
7	Total Kotwal	20
8	Total Police Patil	115
9	Talathis	30
10	Total Panchayat Samiti	1(Hingana)
11	Total Population (2001)	
	Male	99263
	Female	85852
	Total	185115
12	Rural Population	
	Male	60803

	Female	54734	
	Total		115537
13	City Population		
	Male	38460	
	Female	31118	
	Total		69578
14	Total Families		41513
15	Total Rural Family		25367
16	Total City Family		16164
17	Post Offices		20
18	Schools:		
	Total Nursery		230
	Total Semi Nursery		22
	Primary		127
	Secondary		68
	Higher Secondary		7
	Colleges		15
19	Transportation		Bus
20	General Hospitals		
	Human		15
	Veterinary		14
21	Co-operative Societies		51
22	Co-operative Factories		32
23	Women Associations		104
24	Young Associations		65
25	Bhajan Madal		113
26	Villagers Religious Associations		120

27	Liabraries	5
28	Nearest Railway Stations	Nagpur 17 kms.
29	Chairman Co-op Societies	51
30	Rural Hospitals	1
31	Primary Health Center	4
32	Primary Health Sub- Center	20
33	Total Shops	40
34	Hindu Temple	Ganesh Temple Hingna
35	Family Planning Center	6
36	Total area of Agri Land	35967
37	Average Rain Fall	941 mm
38	Industrial Training Centers	1
39	Total Literacy Percentage	
	Male	89.15
	Female	73.62
	Total	82.01
40	% of Rural Literacy	
	Male	86.26
	Female	69.25
	Total	78.25
41	Total Literacy %	
	Male	93.8
	Female	81.55
	Total	88.4

Table No. 08

Existing Status of Industrial Areas in the Hingna Tahsil as on 31/10/2011.

Sr. No	Name of the Tahsil	HINGNA
01	Land acquired	745.85(Hectare)
02	Land developed	745.83(Hectare)
03	Prevailling Rate	Rs. 1000/- Per Sq. M.
04	No. Of Plots	1253 Sq. M.
05	No. of allotted Plots	1253 Sq. M.
06	No of vacant Plot	00
07	No of units in Production	1266

Table No. 10: Rural development programmes operating in the Area of study:-

Rural development programmes have been implemented in the Hingana tahasil of nagpur district, e. g. NREGA.

District nagpur and the hingana Tahsil at a glance :-			
Sr. No.	Items	Nagpur District	Hingana Tahsil
01	No. Of Family	3 ,46,110	41,513
02	Rural house holds		25,367
03	Urban house holds		16,146
04	Total Tahasil	14	01
05	No of Panchayat samiti	13	01
06	Total gram panchayat	776	55
07	Total gram panchayat Member	6,507	
	Male -	2,930	
	Female-	2,930	
	S. C. -	838	
	S.T. -	898	

10	Total georaphical area	2930 sq.m.	
11	Total populated villages	1,645	156
12	Total city		03
13	Total population	40,67,637	1,85,115
14	Rural population	17,12,217	1,15,537
15	Total Urban population		69,578
	S.C. -	3,01,816	
	S.T. -	2,35,248	
16	Percentage of schedule caste population	17.63 %	
	Percentage of Schedule Tribe population	13.14 %	
17	Total No of family (APL)	2,13,350	
	Total No of family (BPL)	1,32,760	
20	% Of rural population to total population		42.09
	Male:-	2,105,314	99,263
	Female:-	1,962,323	85,852
21	Rural female population	1,522,141	54,734
	Rural male population	1,628,618	38,460
23	Population Growth	23.74 %	
24	Sex Ratio	932	865
25	Rural sex Ratio	945	385
26	Urban sex Ratio	954	495
27	Literacy Rate	77.58 %	82.01 %
28	Total % of Literacy Rate		84.4 %

	Female:-	77.42 %	73.62 %
	Male:-	90.18 %	86.26 %
29	Rural Litercy Rate	92.48 %	69.25 %
	Urban Litercy Rate	84.51 %	78.25 %
30	Total Area (Hectares)	9,892 sq.m.	69,522 HR.
31	Total Forest Area (Hectares)	2838 sq. m.	
32	Total Birth Rate	16.90 %	
	Total Death Rate	6.80 %	
33	Total crouped area (Hectares)	3,563,000	3,640.40
	Total kharip croup area:-	4,66,400 (HR)	145 (HR)
	Total Rabbi croup area:-	1,20,200	
34	Total irrigated Lack (HR)	2628	9065
35	Total village water supply (Drinking water)	1240	230
36	% of S. C. Population	19.00 %	0.71 %
37	% of S. T. Population	14.00 %	92.80 %
38	Vacant villages	309	01
39	Live-stock	1,757,837	
40	Veternery centre:-	105	14
	Mobile veternery centre :-	02	
41	Schools :-		
	Nursury :-	–	230
	Primary :-	2616	127
	Middly :-	16	68
	Higher Secondary :-	–	07

	Colleges :-	09	15\
42	Total Primary health Centre (Hospatal) General (GMC)&IGMC	316 Main 02	0 4 :-
	Sub- centre	49	20
43	Industrial Training centre :-		01
44	Co-Operative Socities :- Libraries :-		51 05
46	Co-Operative Factories :-		32

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CHAPTER IV

STUDIES RELATED TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

Studies related to past scheme.

Studies related to on- going scheme.

Studies related to rural development.

A number of studies have been undertaken by various research institution and individual research scholars in this direction. The present study of different categorized into following heading.

01) STUDIES RELATED TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT.(MGNREA)

State-Wise minimum wages rate of payment through MGNREGA.

Table No. 01

Sr. No.	Name of the State	Previous Wage	%	Revised Wage	%
1	Maharashtra	47		72	
2	Uttar Pradesh	58		100	
3	Bihar	68		81	
4	Karnataka	62		74	
5	West Bengal	64		70	
6	Madhya Pradesh	58		55	
7	Himachal Pradesh	65		75	
8	Nagaland	66		100	
9	Jammu & Kashmir	45		70	
10	Chhattisgarh	58		72	

Source: www.mgnrega.nic.in

The above analysis shows that there is only U. P. and Nagaland state gives the high wage rate paid through MGNREGA under this scheme.

(In Rs. Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Criteria	Maharashtra	Hingana State Tehsil
1	Employment provided to households	888122	2.31
2	No. of Total Person days	348	62.57
	- Category Wise		
	- SCs	32.65	14.45
	- STs	63.73	9.59
	- Women	150.77	34.91
	- Others	252.14	38.53
3	Total Works taken up	396219	4.22
4	Works Completed	38875	4.22
5	Work-in-progress	357344	39.96

Source: www.mgnrega.nic.in

Table No. 02

RURAL DEVELOPMENT THROUGH "MGNREGA" PROGRAMME.

In India and as well as Maharashtra State, about 70% of its population still lives in rural areas. Most of the people living in Rural Areas draw their livelihood from agricultural and allied sectors.

In the state of Maharashtra 70% population is rural, Rural Development schemes are not merely for the development of rural areas , but the development of the rural people into self-reliant and self- sustaining modern little communities . All the programmes of Rural Development Ministry are implemented by the state Government and mainly through the Panchayat Raj Institution.

The panchayat Raj are mainly entrusted with the implementation of different centrally sponsored public works programmes such as NREGS, RGGVY, PMGSY, LAY, TSC, CRSP, ARWSP, SSA, and Mid-day meal etc. administered by the various

Table No.03

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME YEAR-WISE.

Sr.No.	Year	Budget outlay (in cores)	Total available fund including OB.	Total Expenditure (in crores)	% of utilization of available fund	Expenditure on unskilled labour.	% against total expenditure
01	2007-08	12000	19306	15,857	82 %	10,738	68 %
02	2008-09	30000	37397	25,250	73 %	18,200	67 %
03	2009-10	39000	49579	37,905	76 %	25,580	70 %
04	2010-11	40000	54172	39,377	73 %	25,687	68 %
05	2011-12	40000	48832	38,034	78 %	24,861	69 %

From the above table, it can be analysed that % of utilization of available fund has been reduced in the year 2008-09 and such decrease continued up to 2010-11. In the year 2011-12, % of utilization of available fund has been increased by 5%. Further, total expenditure has been increased every year up to 2010-11. However, in the last year 2011-12, the total expenditure has been decreased resulting decrease in the expenditure on unskilled labour also.

The details statistics of rural development programme in state; District and Hingana tehsil at a glance.

Sr. No	Item	Maharashtra (State)	Nagpur District	Hingana Tahsil
01	Employment provided to H.H.	8,88122	0.28958	2 . 3 1
02	Person days(Lakh)	348.52	11.77	62.57
03	SC	32.65(9.37%)	1.48(12.56%)	14.45(23.1%)
	ST	63.73(18.29%)	1.24(10.5%)	9.59(15.33%)

	Women	150.77(43.26)	4.91(41.75%)	34.01(55.78%)
	Others	252.14(72.54%)	9.06(76.94%)	38.53(61.57%)
04	Total works taken up	396219	9.422	44.18
05	Work completed	38875	357344	437
	Work-in-Progress	8985	4.22	39.96

Table No. 04

Target for agricultural base would indicate the rural development potentials of the villages. VKRV Rao stated that better agricultural development of rural areas. As per the statement of H. G. Hanumappa in 1955, selected two talukas in Kolar district from Karnataka, the economic base is strengthened, the impulses inherent in the village would highlight the demand amenities.

Dr. Ajit Kumar Sinha conducted in a 2000, on 752 selected beneficiaries of different poverty alleviation programmes from three selected zones proportion of beneficiaries had income above poverty line. In the period of 1970-71 to 2000-01, collected primary data for covering 300 farmers by the cast accounting method. He found that during period, the share of education in total expenses always remained below 2%, which was the major reasons for the failure of the rural economy to diversity. There has been a need to diversity the rural economy, not only in farm diversification but also diversification to non-farm activities.

The government implements a wide range of programme for the welfare and development for areas. The ministry of Rural Development also has a large number of schemes and programmes. The investment under these programmes has grown at a compounded annual rate of growth of 26.8% from Rs. 7169 crores in 2001-02 to Rs. 76376 crores in 2012-13.

These programmes aim to improve the quality of life of rural households by providing them infrastructure for Roads, Housing, Drinking water, Skill development, Social security and Sanitation, Opportunities for income, employment, and support for proper management of natural resources. People's institutions like Gram sabha are assigned a pivotal role in panchayat Raj institutions.

The implementation of programmes and have highlighted the need to improve the quality by enhancing peoples participation and improving mechanisms for vigilance and redressal of public grievances. It has been found that the awareness of people about the programmes and their entitlements is low and participation of people in planning; implementation and social audit of programmes is limited. People have large number of complaints and grievances and implantiing agencies are unable to respond to them satisfactorily. Money of the provisions of the programmes remain unimplemented due to various constraints facing the implementing agencies such as shortage of staff, frequent transferred of key functionaries , lack of training and exposure to best practices, ineffective quality control system.

Sr. No.	Plan	Year	Growth Rate
1	IX th	1997-2000	5.50%
2	X th	2002-2003	3.50%
3		2003-2004	3.70%
4		2004-2005	4%
5		2005-2006	4.20%
6		2006-2007	1.70%

Table No. 05: Growth Rate in Various Plans

The above table shows that growth rate achieved was 3.42 % P.A. against the target of 4 %. The vital sector could achieve in 2003-04; 4 % in 2004-05; 4.2 % in 2005-06 and 1.7 % in 2006-07.

The total eleventh plan outlay for center, states and union Territories is projected (at 2006-07 prices) at Rs. 36, 44,718 core Agriculture and allied sector have been allocated Rs. 1,36,381 core rural development has been allocated Rs. 3, 01, 069 crores. Amount of Rs. 26,329 crores has been allocated to special areas programmes. The amount allocated to irrigation and flood control is Rs, 2, 10,326 crores. All these four subject claimed 18.5% of the total outlay.

Sr. No.	Scheme/Program	Unit	Proposed Target XI th Five Year Plan (2007-2012)
1	SJGSY	No. of Beneficiaries	4.52%
2	SGRY	Lakhs Employment	900
3	DRIP (SS with wb support)	No. of Groups in Lakhs	2.05
4	Rural Roads (PMGSY)	Kms	20000
5	Indira Awas Yojna	No. of Houses in Lakhs	4.44
6	Gramin Ajivika Pariyojna	No. of Workers	3.32
7	National Rural Rojgar Guarantee Scheme	Lakhs Man-days	17300
8	Mid-Day Meal	Students in Lakhs	466.35
9	BRGF	No. of Workers	20000
10	Road Maintenance	Kms.	20000
11	M.P. Rural Lively-hood Project	No. of Families	320000

(Source- Economic Survey, 2009-10 P. A. -46)

Table No. 7: - Target and strategy of the Five Year Plan (2007-2012)

02) STUDIES RELATED TO PAST PROGRAMMES.

The SFDA programmes of a district in west Bengal on the Indo-gangentic plain of India. He found that the big farmers enjoyed the maximum benefits under the anti-poverty programmes.

- I) the anti-poverty programme failed to reach the poorest who were the victims of negative status consistency. If enhancement of land holding was accompanied education, the chances of getting from anti-poverty programme would increase.
- II) IRDP. In 1980-81 covering four villages of different types in Gujarat. These

people had very little motivation to reach the poor. The poor were not coming forward because of lack of faith; confidence; courage; knowledge and skill. The target group approach involved and isolated households based planning. Which was not linked up with overall planning in any formal way. It was pointed out that the scheme overemphasized self-employment, when many households did not have any skills.

- III) In Faridkot District in Punjab for the year 1978-80. It was found that age-wise concentration on beneficiaries remained in age group 26-45. SFAD programme was spread mainly through milk collectors as 43.7% of the respondent came to know through milk collectors. This scheme was successful regarding income generation but necessary training should have been imparted to the village levels workers engaged in the identification work and they should have been given sufficient time.
- IV) In Bijapur district of Karnataka state, the adoption level of both the categories of large and small farmers were significantly high. Age has no bearing on the adoption level of the farmers. On an average, educational level of the farmers was just fourth standards. Majority of the large and small farmers were found in low social participation category. Only a few people of the farmers having large and holding came in high social participation group. Regarding the small farmers, the money lenders were the most utilized source of credits in the village before the implementation of the programme; whereas this source secured forth rank after the implementation of the programme.
- V) In the state of Maharashtra in the study of minimum Need Programme in Nagpur district, implemented in the study of villages. The amount provided for nutrition worked out to 30 paise per child per day given the increasing prices of even essential commodities, one would agree that it was too meagre to meet the dietary requirements. Lack of people's participation was found to be the major stumbling block in the maintenance of different facilities provided under MNP. In the study of areas.
- VI) National Institute of Rural Development. Hyderabad conducted a study and evaluate the IRDP programme in the study revealed that, the formulation of comprehensive block was not attempted in the study are nearly 1/3 beneficiaries selected were no below the poverty line. The average net annual income for different sector ranged between Rs. 123 for plough bullock.

Supply scheme to Rs. 4,669 for will low cottage industry. The net returns from plough bullocks was found about higher levels of agricultural development.

03) STUDIES RELATED TO ON-GOING PROGRAMMES.

The following major factors are responsible.

- I under the programme of SHGs. The factor were found irregularities in savings and repayment of loan and lack of mutual trust and confidence among the members.
- II) The study of micro enterprises. The majority of the women were married and had primary education. The empowerment of women through SHGS, They found illiterates. The dominant problems found by them i.e. Shortage of capital.
- III) Impact of living conditions of SHGs members. The impact of micro-finance was relatively more pronounced on social aspect than on the economic aspects.
- VI) Studies related to Rural Development (MGNREA) in the state of Maharashtra:-

Department of rural Development of Maharashtra mainly deals with the promotion of a range of welfare activities designed for the betterment of the rural masses. The welfare activities are formulated to overcome the poverty line and oppression that has been a major threat to the rural areas.

The beneficiary programs developed by the rural development in Maharashtra are focused upon enhancing the potentialities of the hidden talents of the rural youth. Who has had no scopes to expire their skills so far. The rural development programs are designed in such a way so as to boost up the confidence of the rural poor to show their skills in the respective areas of intrest.

It is clear that rural development is an inter-disciplinary and multi-disciplinary area of the developmental thinking experimentation, exploration actions and research. A key role to play in analyzing the existing situation and presenting the facts. Through various studies have been conducted to access the different rural development schemes taking into account one aspect or the other, such a study has been conducted in Hingana Tahsil of Nagpur District , which encompasses the various aspects of rural development.

The significance of MGNREGA lies in the fact that it creates a right-based framework for wage employment programmes and makes the Government legally bound to provide employment to those who seek it. In this way the legislation goes beyond providing a social safety net, and towards guaranteeing the right to employment by prioritizing natural resource management and emphasizing the creation of durable assets it holds the potential of becoming a growth for sustainable development of an agricultural-based economy.

Under MGNREGA, employment is dependent upon worker exercising the choice to apply for registration, obtain a job card and then seek employment through written application for the time and duration chosen by her. The legal guarantee has to be fulfilled within the time limit prescribed and this mandate is underpinned by the provision of unemployment allowance. The Act is thus designed to offer an incentive structure to the state for providing employment as 90% of the cost for employment provided is borne by the centre.

MGNREGA, is not supply driven but demand driven. Resource transfer under MGNREGA is based on the demand for employment and this provides another critical incentive to state to leverage the Act to meet the employment needs of the poor. The delivery system has been made accountable, Annual Report on the outcomes of MGNREGA to be presented by the central government.

(Employment Policy and Labour Welfare in India- K. Mariappan P.N. 39-40)

The following are the important objectives of the study Of Rural Development schemes going in Hingna Tahsil of Nagpur District.

- 1) To illustrate different rural development schemes .
- 2) To compute and compare the growth and changes in the rural development schemes over time period.
- 3) To analyze the allocation of funds to different rural development schemes.
- 4) To analyse the physical progress of on-going schemes.
- 5) To assess the socio-economic characteristics of beneficiaries of rural development scheme (SGSY).
- 6) To evaluate the impact of rural development programme (SGSY)
- 7) To suggest some changes in the government policies for effective implementation of the programmes.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The process of identification of problem for academic research may consist of the following steps.

- 1) The proposed study will be confined to all the rural development agencies and activities in Nagpur district of Hingna Tahasil.
- 2) Both district Primary and secondary sources will be extensively used that also in reached techniques etc.

It briefly discusses the rationale of the problem, objectives of the study, the chaptersation scheme etc.

Rationale of the research problem.

Poverty has many dimensions. In addition to low income, illiteracy, ill health, gender inequality, and environmental degradation are all aspects of being poor. This is reflected in the millennium Development Goals, the international community's unprecedented agreement on the goals for reducing poverty. The multidimensional nature of poverty is also reflected in the world Bank's two-pronged strategy for development-investing in people and improving the investment climate. That five of the eight goals and one of two prongs of the strategy for development concern health and education signals how central human development is to human welfare. The projected growth in per capita GDP will by itself enable five of the world.

50% of Indian's population lived in villages. Thus rural development is an area stuck to judge how much progress and development to the country has made progress and development the country has made since independence considering the fact that rural development is essential for the development of the country as a whole it becomes pertinent to make a critical study of rural development with respect to socio economic infrastructure, health, education etc. in rural areas . The research problem arises because study of rural development is important for the growth and prosperity of the nation as a whole and the development that we need to flows.

Population, Number of house holds , Dependency ratio, infant mortality, sanitation,

per capita monthly private consumption expenditure on health etc. Literacy, School and Colleges, Drinking Water etc.

According to Ashok Rudra , " three major problems which prevent pursuit of these programmes on a considerable scale are the choice of appropriate works to be done ; finding the resources to finance the programmes; and the lack of the clarity with regards to the organisation of rural works programmes meant to generate employment. Some faults become apparent in the implementation of different rural development programmes.

- Piecemeal irregular programmes.
- Wrong and biased selection of beneficiaries.
- Corruption and malpractices at different levels.
- Lack of people's participations.
- Time lag in disbursement of funds from government.
- Lack of followup action and qualified implementing staff.
- Lack of social, political and cultural integration.
- Lesser use of local resources.
- Inadequacy of finances , data and information.

Thus programmes with contrasting methodology have been tried, whopping funds expended, yet alleviation of poverty has remained a distant dream.

Signification of the study.

Rural india is real india. Our more than 50 % of the total population of india lives in village. Rural india still contributes about half of the national income. Agriculture is the basic occupation which sustain the rural economy. Therefore, true development of the country lies in the development of villages in the post independence period, the government has taken keen interest in the development of rural areas. The present study is expected to contribute substantially to right policy formulation for rural development in District.

Abstract of Hingna Tahasil in nagpur district :-

The project deals systematically as well as specifically with-

- i) Issues and problems

- ii) Programmes and strategies.
- iii) Experiments in Rural Development.
- iv) Rural Development through the plan and
- v) Rural Development in the Xith plan.

The study presents a Kaleidoscopic review of the varied policy majors programmes and specief issue in a lucid manner. It makes a vivid micro level analysis of the rural development programmes implemented during the successive plan and their role in poverty alleviation, uplifting the rural poor and eliminating un employment. In the process, the failure of one programme has been covered up by the launching of another programme . Therefore this study becomes extremely significant to the find out how much rural development has taken place in terms of targets said and implementation of follows.

1) SELECTION OF THE DISCIPLINE.

The subject in which one propose to do the research may be selected, e.g.Rural development.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM.

The present research work goes with the following title. "**A CRITICAL STUDY OF THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN NAGPUR DISTRICT OF VIDARBHA OF HINGNA TAHASIL**"

Since the facts that aroused the curiosity and led to the investigation into the present problem were Rural Development . The drawn of independence, concerted efforts have been made to ameliorate the living standard of rural masses. So rural development is an integrated concept of growth and poverty deviation and has been of paramount concern in all the consequent five year plans. Rural Development is general is used to denote the action and initiatives taken to improve the standard of living in non-urban neighbour hoods.

Agricultural activities may prominet in this case whereas economic activities would relate to the primary sector, production of foodstuffs and raw materials.

The government and the institutional of the implementation are some of the points that addressed themselves to the investor, hence the justification of the problem.

The study of the problems of rural areas at national or state level shall be only vague and theoretical because of the vast geographical dimension. Taluka and district level investigator are these days, recognized to the viable and plausible, hence the investigator choice for his research for the working of the effect of rural development overall village development within the jurisdiction of Hingana Tahasil of Nagpur District.

Hypothesis

These are hypothetical denying what are explicitly indicated in working hypotheses. They state that no difference exists between the parameter and the statistic being to it. For example, even though there is a relationship between a rural development and Gramin Vikas i.e. Village population up lift or not, a null hypothesis may state the following.

- H-I. The Rural Development is possible due to various schemes of government.
- H-II. The Rural Development is not possible due to various schemes of government.

Collection of data :-

Following data were visualised for the completion of this research study

- A) Information relating to the rural area.
- B) Information relating to the Panchayat Samiti within the jurisdiction of Hingana Tahsil of District Nagpur.
- C) Information relating to the rural people.
- D) Information relating to the conceptual framework of Hingana Tahsil.

Objectives of the study

- 1) To enlighten the need and importance of Rural Development.
- 2) To analyze the Provision of basic infrastructure facilities in the rural area e.g. school, Health facilities, roads, drinking water, electrification etc.
- 3) To analyze Provision of social services like health and education for socio-economic development.

- 4) To study the implementing schemes for the promotion of rural industry increasing agriculture productivity, providing rural employment etc.
- 5) To analyze assistance to individual families and self- help Groups (SHG) living BPL (below poverty line) by providing productive resources through credit and subsidy.
- 6) To study the role of agencies like DRDA in rural development to find out and to find out how much RDA has taken place in terms of goals sets and target achieved.
- 7) The plan (2009 - 2010) has several provisions for the development of rural infrastructure one of the objectives is to study whether rural development as taken place in terms of the provision in the plans and whether benefits have been accrued.

Scope of the study

The study is confined to villages of Hingna tahsil of Nagpur District belonging to the rural people operated within the jurisdiction of Hingana Tehsil. There is a great potential for this study to inform research in related areas. These result may be useful to researchers investigating further about Rural Development of rural areas. Thus probably this study will be beginning of a more extensive research agenda in the area of rural development i. e. Poverty ; Health ; Education ; Drinking Water ; Sanitation ; Rural Roads ; Infrastructure etc.

METHODS OF THE DATA COLLECTION :-

Following data were visualized for the completion of this research study which was conducted within the Jurisdiction of Rashtra Sant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University Nagpur. In any of the research project. Primary data collect from the target group is very important for the present study. Primary and as well as secondary data was collected. In primary data collection both observation and survey methods were used. In observation method a frequent visit was done to the selected villages coming under the jurisdiction of Hingana Tahsil. Similarly discussion with the people 556.7 were done on various method was used for the purpose of survey. A comprehensive two their interview schedule one for the villegencen and another for the artisans was constructed. Through the interview method data was collected from the people and Development of the area, Bank, Transport, Agricultural Department. The secondary data was collected from text

books, journals, periodicals, reference books reports, and records etc. wherever found necessary. Both collected primary and secondary data was properly classified, tabulated and analyzed.

Table 13 Sample Design

Sr. No.	Block/ Tahasil. HINGNA (District Nagpur)	Total no of Beneficiries taken up Economic activity (1567)	(No of Sample Working MGNREGA. (157)	Name of the Sample Village
01	Junewani.	32	03	Junewani(1001
02	Kanholi-bara.	76	08	Kanholi-bara(6179)
03	Sukali Kalar	05	01	Sukali Kalar(720)
04	Mohgaon	170	17	Mohgaon(1666)
05	Khadki	53	05	Khadki(638)
06	Amgaon Deoli	45	05	Amgaon Deoli(1508)
07	Sawali Bibi	208	21	Sawali Bibi(922)
08	Raipur	781	78	Raipur(7809)
09	Kothewada.	162	16	Kothewada(1403)
10	Gumaoan	35	04	Gumgaon(5133)
Total no of villages		=	10	
Total no of Sample population		=	1567	
Total no of sample		=	157	

Sources:- Based on primary data.

Cumulative no of house-holds Issued job cards are the beneficiries under MGNREGA and are taken as a sample for this study. So, the primary unit in our studyas "Beneficiary"

The questionnaire contains questions on identification, family size , employment;

income and assets, relation of activities, No of House-Holds demanded employment; Benefits of the scheme and the problems they have to face. Direct personal interview method was adopted for getting the required information before interviewing the beneficiaries the purpose and need of the study was made clear to them. Whenever it was found a particular beneficiary was not a position to convey the required information because of the lack of communication skill, greater reliance was placed on personal observation/ assessment keeping in mind the background of the beneficiaries and the information generated by other comparable beneficiaries. Sarpanch; Village leaders; Social Workers were also contracted to make information, and also I, had visited " KRUSHI VASANT AGRICULTURAL EXPO 2014 AT WARDHA ROAD NAGPUR. And I had discussed to Dy. Collector, Honorable Mr NAM JOSHI. MGNREGA, Nagpur and he has made more authentic information given to me.

The secondary data have been collected for the year 2007-2008 to 2011-2012 to analyze the rural development expenditure from the various wage employment initiatives under the MGNREGA implemented in the Hingna Tahsil of Nagpur district. The data and information were also made available from web site; Review : Statistical abstract of Hingna Block . Local News paper Books on rural development; Nagpur Zila Parishad DRDA's department ; Census Report of Tahasil; important circulars issued by the ministry of rural development published articles; Journal Kurukshetra and other published different articles etc.

The data collected have been processed; classified and interpreted by using various statistical and quantitative techniques.

The statistical techniques applied in the present study are sample averages ; Ratio ; Percentages; Standard deviations; co-efficient of correlations; Regression; Anova (Analysis of Variance) compound growth rate; and X² test of independence and co-efficient of contingency and estimation of curve (For details see Appendix - I) SPSS Package was used ;and also used F-test for these calculations.

The sample of this study consists of 10% beneficiaring assisted under one Rural Development scheme i. e. MGNAREGA. The study is mainly Focus on Rural Development.

The sample of the study consists of 282 beneficiaries assisted under one rural development scheme i.e NAREGA (National Rural Employment Act). The study is mainly based on primary data which have been collected with the help of a pre-

tested questionnaire specifically designed to collect comprehensive information for the year 2010-2011. Multi-stage random sampling technique has been adopted for the selection of Hingana Tahasil of Nagpur District. , villages and ultimate number of beneficiaries.

At the first stage, out of one tahasil of Nagpur district i.e. Hingana Tahasil of ii villages was purposely selected.i. e. Adegaoon; Amgaon (D);Agargaon; (P); Dabha(A); Degma (Bu); Degma (Kh); Dewli (A); Dewli (Kal) Dewli (P); Dhanoli (G) ; Dhanoli (K).; Higana; Kanholibara; Mohagaon ; Cicoli; Zilpi; Digdoh; Ajangaon; All these villages are selected for the present study.

Among the various schemes implemented for the welfare of rural people, NAREGA is chosen as it generates income and employment.

The reports showed that in the tahasil since 2000-2006, 282 self-help groups (NAREGA) have taken up the economic activities under the NAREGA scheme. Ten percent of these groups have been selected as is shown in table Member of these groups are the beneficiaries under The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) , SGSY and are taken as sample for this study. So, the primary unit in our study is a " Beneficiary."

The questionnaire contains question on identification, family size, employment, assets and income, selection of activities, holding of meetings, benefits of scheme and the problems they have to face. Direct personal interview method was adopted for getting the required information . Before interviewing the beneficiaries the purpose and need of the study was made clear to them. Whenever it was found that a particular beneficiary was not in a position to convey the required information because of the lack of communication skill, greater reliance was placed on personal observation keeping in mind the background of the beneficiaries and the information generated by other comparable beneficiaries. Sarpanchs, village leaders, social workers were also contacted to make information more authentic.

The secondary data have been collected for the rural development scheme of implementation of Hingna Tahsil. The data and information were also made available from economic Review, office of the Hingna Tahasil, Hingna. , important circulars issued by the Ministry of Rural Development and other published articles, books and study materiala.

The data collected have been processed, classified and interpreted by using various statistical and quantitative techniques. The table for preparing different tables for

the purpose of analysis and discussion. Tables, bar diagrams are drawn to present the data. The present study are Arithmetic Averages , Standard Deviations Co-efficient of correlations Regression equation Percentile Compound growth rate, and χ^2 - test of independence and coefficient of contingency and estimation of curve etc.

I) Following regression analysis model is used for determining the income of the beneficiary:

The studies based on primary data have practical limitations. The present study is also no exception to this. The first limitation of the study is that majority of the beneficiaries are illiterate and are not in the habit of keeping regular accounts of their income and expenditure. So cross-questions were put to beneficiaries to extract exact information.

Secondly , it is a micro case study and covers a small segment of the beneficiaries of only one scheme and only Hingna Tahasil of Nagpur district. Ideal situation could have been one where beneficiaries of all the rural development schemes spread over the whole state were covered. However, no stone is left unturned to make the present study a representative one and in meeting the desired objectives of the study.

II) STATISTICAL METHODS USED IN THE PRESENT STUDY.

01) Multi-stage Random Sampling.

When sampling procedure passes through many stages then it is known as multi-stage sampling. In this method, firstly the entire universe as population is divided into stages or sub-stages. From the each stage some units are selected on random sampling basis. Thereafter these units are sub divided and on the basis of random sampling again some sub-units are selected. So this goes on with sub-division further and selection on.

02) Tabulation

Data was presented in rows and columns in accordance with some characteristics. Rows are horizontal arrangements and columns are vertical arrangements. It made the data comprehensible and facilitated comparisons and the work of further statistical analysis, averages, etc. it is also made the data suitable for further diagrammatic and graphic representation.

03) Bar Diagram.

Bar diagram was used to present the rural development schemes of the district Nagpur in Hingana ahsil.

04) Pie Diagram.

Pie diagram is a circle divided into various segments showing the percentage of a series. This diagram does not show absolute values.

05) Mean Score.

Mean Score in the most popular and widely used measures for representing the entire data by one value, In the present study mean score is used to represent the different socio-economic characteristics of the beneficiaries.

$$A = X + \frac{\sum fdx}{N}$$

06) Standard Deviation.

Standard deviation is regarded as a very satisfactory measure of dispersion in a series. It is less affected by fluctuation of sampling. This advantage makes standard deviation and its co-efficient a very popular measure of the scatteredness of a series. In the present study. It has been used in the context of different selected variables.

Where, S.D. = Standard deviation ()

In this method following stems.

- I) Find the arithmetic average of the series
- II) Find the deviation of each item from the arithmetic average and denote it by (d)
- III) Square these deviations and total of them
- IV) Divide d^2 by the number of items. This figure is called the second moment about the Mean.
- V) Co-efficient of correlation.

Co-efficient of correlation is regared as one of is linerally related to the other.

Karl Pearson's, the great biologist and statistician, has given a formula for the calculation of coefficient of correlation.

In this study, we have applied Pearson's product-moment method, for the determination of the coefficient of the correlation.

$$R = \frac{\sum xy - (\sum x \cdot \sum y)}{\sqrt{(\sum x^2 - \frac{(\sum x)^2}{n})(\sum y^2 - \frac{(\sum y)^2}{n})}}$$

Where ,

- N = Total number of observations
- X = One variable
- Y = Second variable
- xy = Product of x and y variable
(Sum of the product of the deviation of variable.)
- x² = Sum of the square of deviation of x variable
- y² = Sum of the square of deviation of y variable.

VII t-test.

T-test or statistics is widely used to test the significance of observed coefficient of correlation between two variables

Which follow t-distribution with n-2 degree of freedom.

r = coefficient of correlation between variables.

If the calculated value of 't' exceeds the table value (1.96) , it indicates the coefficient of correlation is significant at 0.05 level of significance, if it exceeds of 2.58, the coefficient of correlation is said to be significant at 0.01 level of significance.

t-test is also used to find out whether two groups from the same population differ significantly in mens performance or not. In the present study to compare different comparable groups t-test has been applied.

The value of the test has been calculated as under

VIII) Chi-Square

Chi-square is a statistical measure used in the context of sampling analysis for testing the significance of population variance. As a non-parametric test it can be used as a test of goodness of fit as a test of independence of attributes.

ORGANISATION OF THE REPORT.

The report is divided into VI chapters. Report writing is the culmination of research investigation as the research work. I assemble the findings of the study, draw conclusion and evaluate my own findings.

CHAPTER- I

Introduction : Meaning and Importance of Rural Development. :-

Deals with the definition and objectives of rural development. It also throws light on the need of rural development in India and earlier attempts made in this direction.

This chapter attempts to clarify the meaning of rural development concept, as a theory and rhetoric of Rural Development. Importance of Government scheme i.e. SGSY, LAY, MPLADS, IWDP, CDP, Mnp, IRDP, IAY, NREP, JRY, JGSY, PMGY, AAY, SGRY, PRI, etc. Review of Literature need and scope of the study. I take study of the Rural Development and as a process that shows every sign of reconstituting major concept of rural development domains of contemporary rural area.

CHAPTER- II

Rural Development programmes in India:-

Studies the rural development as the main objective of all five year plans. It also gives the details of different programmes launched by the government from time to time. An attempt is also made to explain the broad objectives, strategies and policy of the rural development programmes.

CHAPTER - III

Profile of Hingna Tahasil of Nagpur District. :-

In this chapter light has been thrown on the overall profile of Hingana Tahasil of Nagpur District. In addition to its situation; salient features ; Population ; Occupational distribution of population ; Basic infrastructure under its jurisdiction is covered mentioned in this chapter.

CHAPTER - IV

Studies Related to Rural Development (MGNREGA)

This chapter light has been throw the existing literature related to rural development and programmes. It also deals with the studies related to rural development ; studies related to past schame ; studies related to on-going programmes.

CHAPTER- V

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with the methodology of this research project. It briefly discusses the rationale of the problem ; objective of the study , the null hypothesis , data collection , Sampling Design (technique) , Contribution to field of knowledge , areas to further explore and the chapterisation scheme etc.

Socio -Economic characteristics and scheme-wise distribution of beneficiaries of the study

Deals with the datels of MANEREGGA() . It also examines the socio-economic characteristics and scheme-wise distribution of beneficiaries in the area of the study.

CHAPTER VI

Critical evaluation of the collect data of Hingana Tahasil.

Present chapter consists of various inforamation related with the critical evaluation of the collected data from the Hingana Tahasil of Nagpur District . Quality of Rural Development responded by the respondent of various areas of Villages of the Tahasil. Belonging to Govt department, semi govt deptt.; Sapanch, Panchayat Samiti Sabhapati ,

The factors responsible for rural development such as poverty ; Educatin ; Health ; Road conditions ; Eletrifications ; Power cut problem ; Agricultural crop condition ; Water Shed project ;NGO's activity ; DRDA's Programmee ; Various Scheme of government to up lift the rural population ; Organised various traning camp ;for wommen development ; SHG's Sanations problem etc were included in the questionnaire for the respondent , which has helped in clarifying the effect of rural development in simplified manner . Qustion related to beneficiries in the area of study.

CHAPTER VII

Summary ; Findings ; Significant and conclusions:-

Gives a summary of the main findings significant and conclusions emerging out of the study. An attempt has also been made to put some suggestions for the effective implementation of the programmes.

Limitations of the study

One might fail in doing the duty as a researcher if one fails to record and limitations encountered during the course of collection of data for the study, which are as follows.

There are following problems which prevent pursuit of these programmes on a considerable scale are choice of appropriate works to be done ; finding the resources to finance the programmes ; and the lack of the clarity with regards to the organisation of rural works programmes meant to generate employment , Some faults become apparent in the implementation of different Rural Development programmes.

1. Piecemeal irregular programmes.
2. Wrong and biased selection of beneficiaries.
3. Corruption and malpractice at different levels.
4. Lack of people participation.
5. Lack of social; political; cultural integration.
6. Inadequacy of finance, data and information.

Thus programmes with contrasting methodology have been tried; whopping funds expended; yet alleviation of poverty has remained a distant dream.

CRITICAL EVALUATION OF COLLECTED DATA OF HOUSE-HOLDS (Cumulative No of H.H. demanded employment)

Present chapter consists of various information with the details of " The Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act/Scheme i.e. MGNREGA.

Section II The Socio-economic characteristics of the beneficiaries.

Section III The Scheme-Wise distribution of beneficiaries.

1.1:- The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA)

Under this act, minimum 100 days employment will be provided to all adult member of registered family taken together in a financial year, who are willing to do unskilled manual work in such manner that 1/3 opportunities are available to women.

Funding of the programme :- The central Government bears the cost on the following items.

- 1) The entire cost of wages of unskilled manual workers.
- 2) 75% of the cost of material, wages of skilled and semi skilled workers.
- 3) Administrative expenses as may be determined by the central Government.
- 4) Expenses of the National Employment Guarantee Council.
- 5) The state Government bears 25% of the cost of material ; wages of unskilled and semi-skilled workers in the ratio of 60:40 is to be maintained of wages of unskilled manual workers and material; The state Government has to bear only 25% of the 40% component, which means a contribution of 10% of the Expenditure.
- 6) Unemployment allowance payable in case of the state Government cannot provide wage employment on time.
- 7) Administrative expenses of the state employment guarantee council.

" MGNREGA " was launched on 2nd February, 2006 in 200 most backward district in the first phase, has been expanded to 330 district in second phase and remaining 266 district have been notified on September 28, 2007. Where the scheme will come in to effect from April, 2008. It is the flagship programme of the Government that directly touches lives of the poor and promotes inclusive growth

The scheme aims at enhancing livelihood security of house-holds in rural areas of the country by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every house-holds whose adult member volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

1.2 Socio- Economic Characteristics of Beneficiaries (Critical Evaluation of the collected data of Beneficiaries):-

The section attempts to examine the empowerment of women. In terms of implementations it mandates that a minimum of 1/3 of the beneficiaries shall be women who have registered and have requested for work.

Out of the total beneficiaries 157 (10.00%) the beneficiaries (51) were female, against 76.52% (106) males. It is clear from the table and Diagram.

CASTE :-

Caste is an important element social variable which determines the social status of an individual in the society. We found that of the total beneficiaries in Tahsil, 157 beneficiaries (14.65%) belonged to schedule caste and the beneficiaries (4.46%) to schedule Tribe and remaining 80.89% of beneficiaries to Other casts.

So far Gender-Wise distribution of beneficiaries is SCs; STs and Other caste. 105 (66.88%) belonged Male and 52 (33.12%) Female. Thus, we find that a high as 80.89% belonged to the other caste beneficiaries are covered under the scheme, as has been shown in the table and Diagram.

TABLE - 7
Caste- wise distribution of beneficiaries

S.NO	Critria	CATERGORY			Total
		S. C.	S. T.	Others	
	A)Block/Tahsi Hingna				
	Name of Villages				
01	Junewani	01 (33.33)	01 (33.33)	01 (33.33)	03 (100%)
02	Kanholibara	-	01(12.50)	07 (87.50)	08 (100%)
03	Sukali Kalar	-	-	1(100.00)	01 (100%)
04	Mohgaon	01(5.88)	-	16(94.12)	17(100%)
05	Khadki	01(20.00)	-	04 (80.00)	05 (100%)
06	Amgaon Deoli	2 (40.00)	-	03 (60.00)	05(100%)
07	Sawali bibi	2(09.52)	05 (23.81)	14 (66.67)	21 (100%)
08	Raipur	15 (19.23)	-	63 (88.77)	78(100%)
09	Kothewada	-	-	15(100.00)	15 (100%)
10	Gumaon	01 (25.00)	-	03(75.00)	04 (100%)
	B) SEX:-				
	Male	15(14.19)	5(4.76)	85(80.95)	105(100)
	Female	8(15.38)	2(3.85)	42(80.77)	52(100)
	Total	23(14.65)	7(4.46)	127(80.89)	157 (100)

Sources - Based on primary data.

**GENDER-WISE DISTRIBUTION BENEFICIARIES
IN HINGNA TAHSIL OF NAGPUR DISTRICT**

Gender:- Total population is Hingna Tahsilis 1,85,115 out of the total population of sample villages is 26,979, but in the study of total no of 10 sample villages taking a sample population is 1556 House-Holds registered in this scheme , Out of the total beneficiaries 10% (157). This is reflected in our sample. Out of the total beneficiaries (51) 32.00% were females i.e. (1/3) against 106 (67.52%) males. Except for Junewani village in the Tahsil, as is clear from the table and diagram.

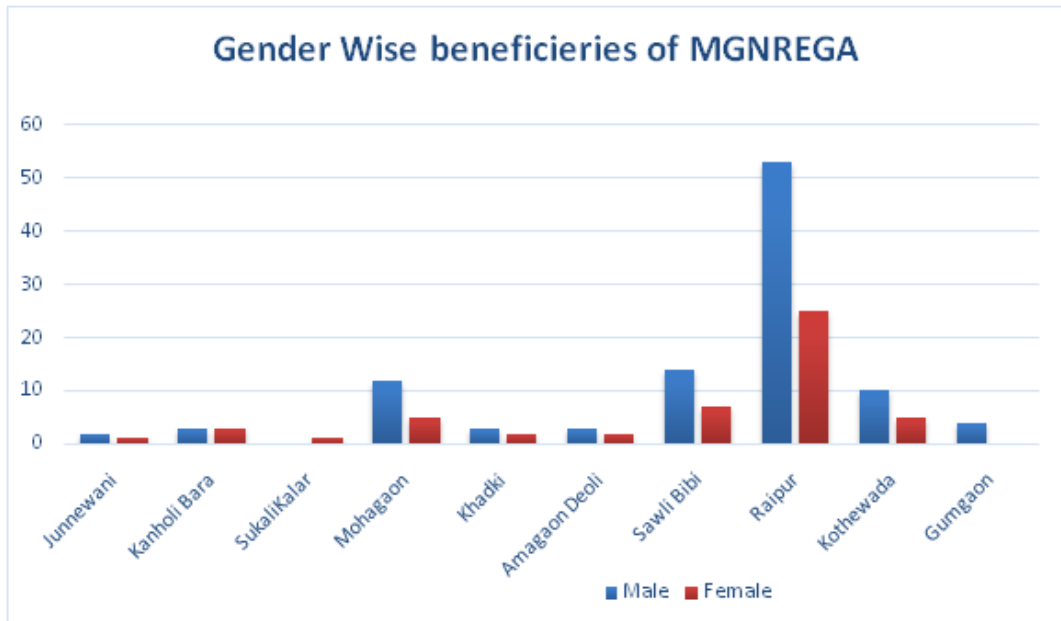
TABLE 8

Sr. No.	Name of the village/Block	Male		Female	
		Number	%	Number	%
01	Junewani	02	66.67%	01	33.33%
02	Kanholi bara	05	62.50%	03	37.50%
03	Sukali Kalar	-	0.00%	01	100.00%
04	Mohgaon	12	70.59%	05	29.41%
05	Khdkki	03	60.00%	02	40.00%
06	Amgaon Deoli	03	60.00%	02	40.00%
07	Sawali bibi	14	66.67%	07	33.33%
08	Raipur	53	67.94%	25	33.05%
09	Kothewada	10	66.67%	05	33.33%
10	Gumaon	04	100.00%	00	0.00%
	Total -	106	67.52%	51	32.48

Sources: Based on Primary data.

Significance at the Table Value of X^2 of for 2 Df. Significance at 5% level is 5.99 (from Table Value) & calculated value = 0.9539.

The null hypothesis is accepted.



X2 value of 9 Df. is 16.92 (Table Value). Calculated value is 0.879

X2 = 4.445

The null hypothesis is accepted.

Age Profile :-

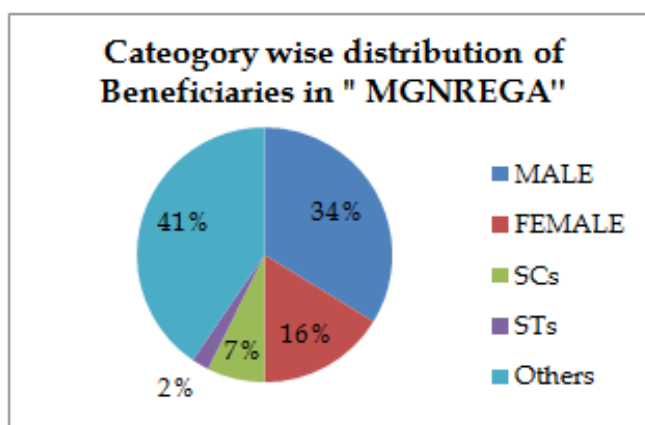
Age structure is another demographic characteristic. Age structure determines the working capacity of a house-holds. The higher the proportion of the population between the age of 18-50, the more the working capacity of the people. Age-wise distribution of beneficiaries has been presented in the following table and Diagram 1.3 The average age of beneficiaries is 50 years. The average is the same for male beneficiaries, So as well as for female beneficiaries. In case o beneficiaries belong SCs, it is a little higher (52 years) than that those beneficiaries belong to STs and Other caste 35 years.

Our analysis shows that villageans approach has very low acceptability among the young people below. The age of 25 years. Secondly, the people in the age group 25-50 years are most inclined and interested in joining village level informal organization for socio-economic betterment. Thirdly, the people age of 50 years do not take much interest in working.

This, analysis clearly revels a very healthy trend for the success of people.

TABLE - 9
Age-Wise distribution of Beneficiaries in " MGNREGA "
Age Wise Beneficiaries

Sr. No	Name of the village	20-30	30-40	40-50	Above 50	Total
01	Junewani	-	01(33.33)	01 (33.33)	01(33.34)	03 (100)
02	Kanholibara	01(12.5)	05(62.50)	01(12.50)	01(12.50)	08 (100)
03	Sukali kalar	-	-	01(100)	-	01 (100)
04	Mohgaon	05(29.14)	05(29.41)	06(32.29)	01(5.86)	17(100)
05	Khadki	01(20.00)	01(20.00)	02(40.00)	01(20.00)	05 (100)
06	Amgaon Deoli	01(20.00)	01(20.00)	02(40.00)	01(20.00)	05(100)
07	Sawali bibi	07(33.33)	07(33.33)	04 (19.50)	03(14.29)	21 (100)
08	Raipur	20 (25.64)	25 (32.05)	20(25.64)	13 (13.67)	78(100)
09	Kothewada	04(27.00)	08(53.33)	02(13.33)	01(06.67)	15 (100)
10	Gumgaon	01(25.00)	02(50.00)	01 (25.00)	-	04 (100)
	SEX:-					
	Male	27(25.47)	37(34.91)	27 (25.47)	15(14.15)	106 (100)
	Female	13(20.49)	18(35.29)	13 (25.49)	07(13.73)	51 (100)
	CASTE:-					
	SCs	10(43.48)	02(8.70)	10(43.48)	01(04.35)	23(100)
	STs	01(14.29)	04(57.14)	01(14.29)	01(14.29)	07(100)
	Others	50(39.37)	40(31.50)	27(21.26)	10(07.87)	127(100)
	Total	61	46	38	12	157(100)



Source:- Based on Primary data.

The above table shows that percentage of Scs 64.00%; St 53.00% ;and others 40.00%. Belong Male (104)66.24% ;and Female (53) 33.76% . Thus we have find as high as the total benefiries belong to other casts.

Educational Level

It is now fairly recognized that the education is a major vehicle of all round development i.e. social economic, political and religious. Education is one of the prime social variables which reshape the general outlook and personality of an individual or a group of individuals. An educated person can plan his family and his business activities in a betterment as compare to uneducated persons. The level of education is an indicator of awareness and understanding.

TABLE - 10
Distribution of Beneficiaries by the level of Education.

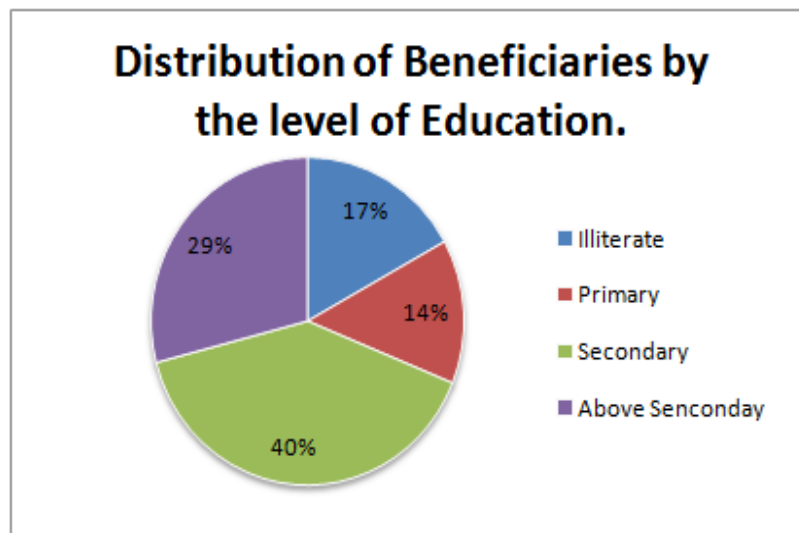
Sr. No.	Block HINGNA. (Villages of Hingna Tahsil)	Illiterate	Primary	Secondary	Above sec.	Total
01	Junewani	-	-	-	03	03
02	Kanholi-bara	01	01	04	02	08
03	Sukali-Kalar	-	-	-	01	01
04	Mohgaon	02	02	03	10	17
05	Khadki	03	01	-	01	05

06	Amgaon Deoli	01	01	01	02	05
07	Sawali-bibi	10	05	03	03	21
08	Raipur	02	05	07	64	78
09	Kothewada	05	05	02	03	15
10	Gumgaon	01	01	01	01	04
Total.		25	21	21	90	157

Source :- Based on Primary data.

Find that the education status of sampled shows that 157 of the respondent Illiterate, 17% primary 14%, Secondary 40 % and Above Secondary level 29%.

Diagram 1.4



Above table and diagram shows that above secondary education level is high, so people are aware to take the education. The average education level comes out to be S.D. for education is X2 is Significant at 5% level of significance.

Total Employment:-

Employment refers to a situation of total number of house-holds to perform certain activity, which is measured in persondays. We find on average the employment of all the beneficiaries is 200 persondays in a year. Average persondays 114.5. Total no of House-Holds completed by 100 days wages employment (in lakhs) 41.7 and percentage of payments Disbursed through EFMS 0.00 in financial year 2011-12

TABLE - 11
RURAL DEVELOPMENT THROUGH " MGNREGA" PROGRAMME

Sr.No.	Criteria	Maharashtra State	Tahsi/Block-HINGNA
01	Employment Provided to house-holds	8,88,122 (Lakh)	2.31 (Lakh)
02	No. of tota Persondays	348 (lakh)	62.57 (Lakh)
03	Category-Wise :-		
	SCs	32.73 (lakh)	14.45 (lakh)
	STs	63.73 (lakh)	9.59 (lakh)
	Women	150.77 (lakh)	34.91 (lakh)
	Others	252.14 lakh)	38.53 (lakh)
	Total works taken up	3,96,219	44.18 (lakh)
	Works Completed	38,875	4.22 (lakh)
	Work in progress	3,57,344	39.96 (lakh)

Sources - Based on primary data.

TABLE - 12
EMPLOYMENT- GENERATING POLICIES AND
PROGRAMME (MGNREGA) IN HINGNA TAHSIL

Sr. No.	Year	Budget Outly (in crore)	Total avaible fund	Total expenditure (in crore) including OB	% of avaiable fund	Expenses on unskilled Labour.	% of against total expenses.
01	2007-08	12000	19306	15,887	82%	10,738	68%
02	2008-09	30000	37397	25,250	73%	18,200	67%
03	2009-10	39000	49579	37,905	76%	25,580	70%

04	2010-11	40000	54172	39,377	73%	25,687	68%
05	2011-12	40000	48832	38,034	78%	24,861	69%

Sources - Based on primary data.

TABLE - 13
Employment Generated (Through MGNREGA) in Hingna Tahsil.

Sr.	Item.	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
01	Job.Card issued (in cr.)	3.78	6.48	10.1	10.86	12.6
02	Emploment prov H.H. Job.	2.10	3.39	4.51	4.27	27.8.
03	Persondays(in Cr)	22.95	39.36	63.36	59.48	48.5
	SCs	(25%)	(27%)	(29%)	(30%)	
	STs	32.48	40.7	50.02	44.16	40.9
	Women	36.40	61.15	103.57	99.85	0.18
	Others	34.56	62.16	97.95	96.44	0.24
	Total persondays	10.5	143.59	216.32	200.1	438.0
04	Persondays per. H.H.	43 days	42 days	48 days	47 days	-
05	Budget (outlay in.Cr.)	11300	12000	30000	39000	
06	EXP.(in.Cr)	12073.85	19305.81	37397.06	38858.15	
07	EXP.(in Cr.)% against available	8823.35 (73%)	15856.89 (82%)	27250.10 (73%)	25697.36 (67%)	
08	EXP.Wages (in Cr.)	5842.37 (66%)	10738.47 (68%)	18200.03 (67%)	17832.36 (69%)	
09	Exp.paid Per Pesons	65	75	84	89	
10	Total Work taken up.	8.65	17.88	27.75	33.84	
11	Work Completed.	3.87	8.22	12.14	13.11	

Sources:-Based on primary data.

Assets :-

Assets holdings represents the economic strength of a house-holds. We find that the majority of the beneficiaries have meager productive assets. In the Hingna Tahsil/ Block.

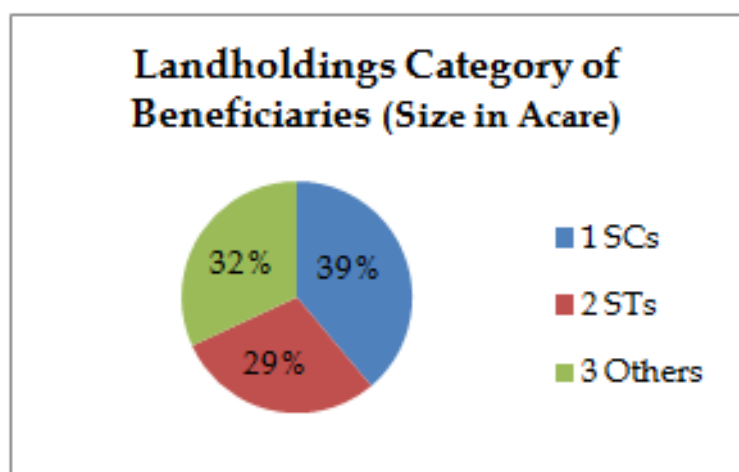
Landholdings:-

An attempt is made to explain the land ownership of sampled beneficiaries, as the primary assets in rural areas is agricultural land. The Ministry of Rural Development classification of land size was followed. Size of land holdings categories out of 157 members of the following category.

TABLE - 14

Sr.No.	Category	Total
01	SCs	61
02	STs	46
03	Others	50
Total		157

Sources :- Based on primary data.



The above Diagram show that 39% SCs, 29% STs and 32% others. It Shows that 39% Scs are Landholdings of Beneficiaries involved in 'MGNREGA' Scheme.

Rural Housing Condition & Sanitation:-

TABLE - 15
Distribution of beneficiaries by ownership of own houses.
Tahsil:- HINGNA (District-NAGPUR.)

Sr. NO.	No. Of Villages	Pucca Houses	Kutch Houses	Semi-Pacca Houses	Total
01	Junewani	01(33.33)	01(33.34)	01(33.33)	03(100)
02	Kanholi Bara	02(25.00)	03(37.50)	03(37.50)	08(100)
03	Sukali Kalar			01(100.00)	01(100)
04	Mohgaon	02(11.76)	10(58.82)	05(29.41)	17(100)
05	Khadki	01(20.00)	03(60.00)	01(20.00)	05(100)
06	Amgaon Deoli	01(20.00)	02(40.00)	02(40.00)	05(100)
07	Sawali Bibi	02(09.52)	10(47.61)	09(42.85)	21(100)
08	Raipur	30(38.46)	35(44.87)	13(16.67)	78(100)
09	Kothewada	04(26.67)	05(33.33)	04(26.66)	15(100)
10	GUMGAON	01(25.00)	01(25.00)	02(50.00)	04(100)

Sources:- Based on primary data

In the above table and diagram shows that 50.96% kuttcha houses i.e mud and huts with thatched roof and only one room; inclusive of kitchen and 23.57 of the beneficiaries lived in semi pakka houses.

Rural housing and sanitation programme are running in the higna tahsil though housing condition is poor. Toilet are virtually not existent

Occupational Distribution :-

An understanding of the occupational distribution of the adult volunteer is important in order to have an idea about the involvement of the sample village and to know about their house-holds.

Occupation refers to the type of activity performed by a job holders for livelihood.

The beneficiaries were categorized in two class. These are unskilled and skilled workers and find employment through the year.

Table and diagrams shows that 10% of the beneficiaries was engaged in the scheme of " MGNREGA" programme. These programme are mostly above 1/3 females. Out of the total beneficiaries 157 were semi-skilled and skilled workers. They worked as casual workers, both in the irrigation sector,, Rural connectivity, water conservation and water harvesting, Renovational Water Bodies, Food control, Drought proofing, Irrigation Canals, Irrigation Facilities to STs/ STs/ IAY/ ,Land development Bharat Nirwan Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra ,Coastal Areas, Rural Drinking water, Fisheries, Rural Sanitation, Other works.

TABLE - 16

Sr.No.	Criteria:- Hingana Tahsil	No. Of H. H.	No of Family completed 100 Person days
01	Junewani	03	03
02	Kanholibara	08	08
03	Sukali Kalar	01	01
04	Mohgaon	17	17
05	Khadki	05	05
06	Amgaon Deoli	05	05
07	Sawali Bibi	21	21
08	Raipur	78	78
09	Kothewada	15	15
10	Gumgaon	04	04
	Total :-	157	157

Sources:- Based on primary data.

Marital status:-

The martial status of the sample volunteer was studies to observe the participation of adult persons (Married).

The material status shows that 89.76% are the beneficiaries were married. This will certainly help them to improve their social and economic status..

TABLE - 17

Sr.No	Married	Unmarried	Total
01	03	-	03
02	08	-	08
03	01	-	01
04	17	-	17
05	05	-	05
06	05	-	05
07	20	01	21
08	77	01	78
09	10	05	15
10	04	-	04
	146 (92.99%)	07 (4.46%)	157 (100%)

Sources:- Base on primary data.

House-Holds Systems:-

House-Holds registered is one of the basic institutions of a society in rural areas . Joint family system is continued to disintegrate to generate extent due to spread of Thus irrespective of any level of caste; education; income; assets; there dominance of joint family (House-Holds) among the sample village of house holds persons as shown in the following table and diagram.

FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter deals with the findings of the study and the suggestions. It includes various factors, which analyse the effect of the scheme of "MGNREGA" the various factors of the evaluation of the data done in the last chapters. In additions 10th findings of the study various suggestions are given in respect of the respective attributes which play a big role in determining the beneficiaries. the main hypothesis of the study was "To improvement of rural Poor" which is also tested by using a statistical tool with encl.

The scheme wise distribution of beneficiaries.

SECATION - 01

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Gurantee Act (MGNREGA)

The National Rural Employment Gurantee Scheme (RREGS) was implemented from 2,2006 after passing of the NREG ACT in the parliament in september 2005. This scheme is now being launched in 200 idenfied district of the country with the objective of providing 100 days of guaranteed unskilled wage employment to each rural households opting for it. The outing programmes of SGRY and National Food for worke programme (NFFWP) have been subsumed under NREGS in the districts. NREGS will gradully cover all districts of the country within five years. This is for the first time a job gurantee scheme has been introduced in the country. The NREGS, being a demand driven scheme, has its definite fous on works relating to under conservation, draught proofing, land development, Food control/ protection and rural connectivity in terms of all-weather roads. Of the rs.11,300 crore allocated for NREGS in 2006-07 (BE), Rs.6,714.98 crore was relesed upto Janaurary 31,2007. Till January 31, 2007, about 3.47crore job cards have been issued and of the 1.50 crore households, who have been demanded employment under this scheme upto december 2006 of the 53.65 crore person days of employment generated, 21.13 crore were for women and about 5.81 lakh works taken up 2.34 lakh were completed.

The coverage of scheme ws expanded to 330 district in 2007-08. Again the coverage was extended to all rural districts of the country in 2008-09 . At present 619 district are covered under NREGS. During the year 2008-09, more than 4.51 crore households were provided employment under the scheme. As against the budgted outlay of

rs.40,000 crore for the year 2011-12 an amount of rs 21,471.92 crore has been released to the states/Uts. The number of households covered under the scheme increased considerably from 3.39 crore in 2007-08 to 3.80 crore in 2009-10 and then to 3.80 crore in 2011-12. Out of the 1.22.37 crore person days of employment created under the scheme during 2011-12,23% and 17% were created in favour of SCs and STs population respectively and 49.4% in favour of women.

Thus, the successful implementation of NREGS finally depends on two important factors i.e. (I) efficient and regular functioning of Panchayat institution and (II) the proper use of Right to Information Act. So NREGS provides a social safety net for the vulnerable groups of our society and thereby made an attempt to attain growth with equity.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FINDING.

One hundred Twenty Seven registered House-holds and House-holds persons provided rich data on the beneficiaries about " A Critical study of the rural development in Hingana Tehsil of Nagpur district." Thus the related queries considering the attributes of the employments the " MGNREGA" scheme were asked to registered house-holds persons; Sarpanch: B. D. O. of Hingana Panchayat Samiti; Agricultural officer; Village People those they are actually worked in the " MGNREGA" Schemes.

From the data analysis and interpretation explained in the last chapter. The following findings were drawn.

" India lives in villages' but not all the villagers are economically, socially and politically sound. The poor people living in rural areas generally belong to the families of poor; Village artisans; SCs;STs;. Their survival cannot come from purely economic measures. The poor remain disconnected from market forces because they lack human capital; Good health and adequate education..

Consistent with the approach for an employment- centred development strategy; public employment programmes are an integral part of planning and policy, the important ones being the scheme of " The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA ,2005) ; Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY)etc.

Rural Development is an area which is critical to our very survival. Rural Development is a driving force for the entire development process and lies at the

heart of national development. Rural Development seeks to achieve enhanced rural production and productivity, improved living conditions and quality of life; balance regional growth; greater socio-economic equality; broad people co-operation and participation in development, etc.

Rural Development according to the world Bank, "is a strategy designed" to improve the economic and social life of a House-Holds group of people, the rural poor. It involves extending the benefits of development to the poorest among those who seek in livelihood in the rural areas.

Since the inception of the " MGNREGA" programmes in 2005. The Rural Development programmes with contrasting methodology have been launched to make them more effective and promoting participation of people in development process, whopping amount of funds expended but the desired result could not be achieved under this programmes. Various studies have been conducted to access the different Rural Development schemes taking in to account on aspect.

Accordingly, the main objective of study are to analyse the Rural Development schemes in the Hingana Tehasil and Nagpur District to compute and compare the growth and changes in rural development schemes in Hingana Tehsil to analyse to physical and finicial progress of on-going schemes of rural development; to access the socio-economic characteristics of beneficiaries of rural development scheme i.e " MGNREGA " to evalute the impact of rural development programme. And suggest some changes in the government policies for effective implementation of the programmes.

To meet the desired objectives of the study sampling methodology is used. At the first stage , out of 10 villages of Tahsil is selected. Among the scheme implemented for the welfare of rural people, "MGNREGA" is chosen as it generates employment to house-holds; House-Holds persons; Women. The reports showed that the Tahsil. 157 beneficiaries have taken up the economic activities under the MGNREGA scheme. 10% the sample have selected . In this way, the sample of this study consisted of 157 beneficiries of 157 of registred house-holds of "MGNREGA" chosen from the Hingana Tahsil of 10 villages. The name of sample villages are JUNEWANI & KANHOLIBARA.

The study is mainly based on primary data which was collected with the help of pre-tested questionnaire specifically designed to collect comprehensive information for the year from 2007 to 2012-13; Sarpanch; Village leaders; Social workers were

also contacted to make information more authentic. The secondary data was collected for the 2007-08 to 2012-13 implemented by the scheme of "MGNREGA" in Hingna Tahsil to analyze the Rural Development. The other information and data were collected from Hingna Tahsil; (commissioner) office; Social and Economic Review; Statistical Abstract of Hingna Tahsil; Census report; Web site ; Important circulars issued by the ministry of rural development and other published articles; various books;

Tables; Pie and Bar diagrams are drawn with the help of data. The statistical techniques applied in the present study are sampled averages; ratios; percentages; standard deviation; χ^2 of independence .

The studies based on primary data have practical information. The present study is also no exception to this. The first limitation of the study is that the majority of the beneficiaries are illiterate.

So, cross questions were put to beneficiaries to extract exact information. Secondly it is a micro case study and covers a small segment of the beneficiaries of only one scheme of Tahsil. However, no stone is left unturned to make the present study a representative one and in meeting the desired objectives of the study.

There is no denying the fact that MGNREGA is conceptually a very important national programme initiated at the level of central government, but its record of implementation reveals that there are widespread complaints of corruption and pilferage of funds and very low level of utilization of budgeted provision. It has not succeeded in creating sufficient productive assets for strengthening rural infrastructure. It has, therefore, failed to impact on the poor registered households and if deterioration is not checked, the programme will lose the enthusiasm and momentum generated for the programme in 2006, describing it as a revolutionary project to make impact on the life of the poor.

" MGNREGA" has played a role in providing a measure of inclusive growth. It has given people a right to work, to re-establish the dignity of labour to ensure people's economic and democratic rights and entitlements, to create labour intensive infrastructure and assets, and to build the human resource base of our country.

The political class would do well to understand that the most important solution is an assertion of its will to respond to people's voices. Many wise and creative and innovative initiatives emerging from theory and practice have a future only if they are owned by the people and implemented with justice. The " MGNREGA"

on given people an opportunity to make the entire system truly transparent. Properly supported people's struggles for basic entitlements can become the strongest political initiative to strengthen democratic fabric.

The Central government bears costs on the following items.

- 1) The entire cost of wages of unskilled manual workers.
- 2) 75% of the cost of material wages of skilled and semi-skilled workers.
- 3) Administrative expenses as may be determined by the central government which include inter alia, the salary and the allowances of the programme officer and his supporting staff and work-site-facilities.
- 4) Expenses of the National Employment Guarantee Council.
- 5) Scheme-wise and year-wise expenditure made under different Rural Development schemes in Hingan Tahsil has been analysed. It was found that overall expenditure on Rural Development schemes.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter deals with the findings of the present study; conclusion and suggestions. It includes various factors, which analyse the effects of Rural Development.

The various issues of the evaluation of the data done in the last chapter. In addition to the findings of the present study. Various suggestions are given in respect of the respective attributes which plays a big role in determining the quality work of Rural development through the scheme of Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme (MGNREGA). The main hypothesis of the study was.

Which is also tested by using a statistical tool at the end.

SUGGESTIONS

Following measures are suggested to strengthen and support the structure of the Act " MGNREGA "

- 01) Appointing full-time professionals for implementing the scheme at all levels which is vitally necessary to implement the scheme.
- 02) Provision of full time employment guarantee assistants at the benefits of

the scheme to take advantage of the scheme.

- 03) Specific efforts should be made to reduce the time gap between work done and payment received by rural labourers in " MGNREGA "
- 04) To use management information system(MIS) and improve the system of monitoring of the scheme as also to check leakages of funds.
- 05) To undertake a massive programme of generating awareness about the scheme with the help of information technology.
- 06) " MGNREGA " payments should be made through post-office is a comprehensive employment programme. This implies that other employment generation programmes should be merged with it so that the alternative of shifting to another attractive programme from the point of view of misappropriating funds is closed. This will also help to rationalise various employment generation programmes.

The report card of the implementation of MGNREGA reveals that as against the budgetary provision. This is really a sad commentary on the implementation of a flagship programme and also I have suggested in MGNREGA programmes stipulates that project shall not be implemented by employment of contractors, because contractors do not pay labour statutory minimum wages and get most of the work done by machines. The schedule of rates is not observed in practice. Studies by NGOs reveal that employment guarantee assistants (EGA's) employed by panchayat themselves as contractors.

- 07) Drinking Water and Sanitation and Panchayati raj integrated of villages, tackling sanitation problem and effective implementation of local Acquisition policy will be his key priorities to development of rural areas
- 08) This programme aims will be to remove the shortcomings in the rural job scheme for its transparent implementation.
- 09) Mentioning the "MGNREGA" will be linked to the all round progress of the villages as creation of jobs and development should go hand in hand and main focus will be that all policies and schemes should reach to the village level in a genuine manner.
- 10) Issue of sanitation would be the endeavour of the government that each

house-holds should have a toilet, besides laying stress on community sanitation , However lamented that the budget provision for the sanitation is very low, Whereas the enormity of the problem is well known to all. That all efforts will be made for construction of low cost toilets in rural house-holds.

- 11) Land Acquisition policy that it not against the industrialisation and urbanisation as being reported in a section of the media.
- 12) New land Acquisition act is also farmer friendly as they will get compensation for loss of land at market price.

Conclude by saying that Rural Development should be viewed as a total development of the village society.of holistic approach should be implemented.

Successful Rural Development requires commitment to a basic policy, to technological change in agricultural as an enging of growth, to investment in rural infrastucture including roads and electricity on a massive scale, and to foster rural industries

QUESTIONNAIRE.

Block/ Tahsil . -----

01) Name of the village. -----

02) Identification particulars.

A) Cast. SC / ST / OBC / OTHER.

B) Age. -----

C) Education. Primary/ 10th /12th/ Gradute / P. G./ I.T. I./ Other vocational traninning/ etc.

D) Main occuptio. Farmer/ Shopkeeper/ Business / Others.

E) Martial status. Married/ Unmarried./

03) Nature of family . Joint / Nuclear.

04) No. of earners 2 /2-3 / 3-5 / 5-8 / more than 8

05) Size of land (Acre). 01/ 01-05 / 05-10 / More than 10 Acre

07) Sources of irrigation. Tub well/ Canal ? any other.

08) Name of the scheme of which your are getting benefits.

A) Sources of inforamation

B) Officer beares

C) Any others.

09) Details of benefits provided under the scheme.

A) Subside / Loan

10) Employment Position of the beneficiaries
before and after the scheme

(in mandays).

Before / After

- 11) Income- earning position P. M. of the beneficiarly before and after the scheme.

Before

After

- 12) Total annaual income of family all sources.
- 13) What kind of problem did you have to face in getting the benefits.
- 14) What were the benefits received by the scheme.
- 15) In what way do you regard this programme useful to you ?
- a) It helped in getting employment.
 - b) It enabled to earn substantilly.
 - c) It offered an economic activity.
 - d) Better status.
 - e) Any other benefits.
 - f) No benefits.
- 16) What do you suggest for making this programme effective.
- 18) Any other inforamation to up-lift of poor villagens.
- 19) Any other inforamation about Rural development schemes to up-lift rural people's

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