

Role of Government Organization in rural Development Haryana

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents the study on rural development done by the different organizations in Haryana. As we know that Rural Development is conceived as strategy aimed at finding ways to improve the rural lives with participation of the rural people themselves so as to meet the required need of the rural area. It is the process of rural modernization and the monetization of the rural society leading to its transition from traditional isolation to integration with the national economy. The basic aim of this paper is to upgrade the living standard of the rural people by providing ways to develop rural parting of Haryana and improving food security including those below poverty line (BPL) by restricting the rural urban migration. However, to provide optimum benefit to the locoweed -beginning level, there is a need for coordination among various Administration government agencies and other introduction engaged in rural development.

Keywords : Rural Development, Organization, Government, Haryana, Self Help Group (SHG)

I. INTRODUCTION

Rural development is the process of improving the quality of life history and economic well-being of multitude living in relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas. Rural evolution has traditionally centered on the exploitation of land-intensifier natural resources such as agriculture and forestry. However, changes in global production networks and increased urbanization have changed the eccentric of rural areas. Rural ontogeny as a concept suggests the overall development of the areas and sustaining improvement in the quality of life of rural people. It creates an environment conducive to improve people's capacity and to utilize it fully, without exploitation, on a sustainable basis. It is both the agency and end of economic development of a country like India. Today, apart from regime, rural development has become a subject of involvement to industrialists, financiers, bankers and philanthropists as well. In India, a country of villages, it means value fashioning the life of the majority, worth to live and thus paying back them the dividend of India's economic out growth. Four 10 of regulating and two X of liberalization, has shuffle India the ninth largest economy in the mankind (Cosmos Bank, 2011), which could grow, second after China, at an average rate of 8.46 per cent, for the last five years, even

in the aftermath of global economic lag (Economic Resume, 2010-11). There are predictions that if the current high growth continues, India will overtake Japan (pre-quake) by 2030 (Economic Outlook – India 2008 to 2010). Today India hosts 11 per cent of the world's richest (Forbes India Clip 2010) and it is looking forward the lot to trickle down to the rural people. India has 6.4 lakh villages with a population of 83.3 crore which is 68.84% of the whole India.¹

Objectives of rural development schemes

This section provides an overview of various schemes started by Government of India for rural development:²

1) **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)** – This scheme is a centrally sponsored and full funded scheme for establishing proper road connectivity in remote and rural areas of the country including hill stations, plain areas, dessert regions as well as tribal places.

2) **Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana**- it is the important schemes of central government, which

¹ Census India, 2011.

² Digital Land Record Modernization Programme, Department of Land Resources. [Online]. Available: http://dolr.nic.in/dolr/major_schemes.asp/ [Accessed: April 22,2016].

promotes self-employment for the rural poor families by assisting the groups of poor people (organized as Self Help Groups) with bank credits and government subsidies.

3) **Indira Awas Yojana** (Rural Housing Scheme)- The aim of the scheme is to provide financial assistance for building or upgrading housing units for families lying Below Poverty Line (BPL) 4) **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act** (MGNREGA)- the main aim of the scheme is to provide assured work for 100 days to landless labourers, subsidiary farmers and poorer sections of society seeking employment.

5) **National Social Assistance Programme** (NSAP)- Under the aegis of the scheme, central government supplements the Social Protection Schemes provided by State authorities. The scheme provides social assistance benefits to poor families in case of maternal quality, old age and dying of primary.³

6) **Integrated Watershed Management Programme** (IWMP)- IWMP scheme has been launched by integrating three existing area development programmes namely Integrated Wasteland Developing Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme and Desert Development Programme. This consolidated programme targets to promote optimal use of resources and produce sustainable outcomes.

7) **National Land Records Modernization Programme** (NLRMP)- The aim is to create and maintain digital (computerized) database of records of land resources & validation of titles to provide citizen services online and implementing regulatory, developmental and disaster management activities using GIS (Geographic Information System) mapping and GPS (Global Positioning System) information.

8) **National Rural Livelihoods Mission** (NRLM)- objective of this scheme is to establish a well-organized and valuable institutional insurance enabling poorer segments of rural India to enhance family income through sustainable livelihood enhancements and easy access to financial services.⁴

9) Scheme for training of rural development officials Ministry of Rural Development initiated schemes to

provide financial assistance and support for organization & strengthening of State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs) as well as Extension Education Centers.

10) **Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas** (PURA)- The aim of this scheme is to provide urban amenities in rural areas including physical, electronic and knowledge connectivity to create better job opportunities and elevate economic stature of rural places.

11) **National Rural Mission** (NRuM)- The National Rural Mission (NRuM) [9] primarily aims to create "cluster of rural villages" nurturing the spirit of rural community life without compromising on essential urban amenities and facilities.

Rural Development Department/Organization, Haryana

The Department of Rural Development through the District Rural Development Agencies is actualizing Special Beneficiary Oriented Schemes, Wage Employment Programs and Area Development Programs. The Government of India from the year 1999-2000 has rebuilt/changed a large portion of the Rural Development Schemes. Other than this, the Government of India has additionally changed the financing example of the considerable number of plans from 50:50, 80:20 and 100% and the vast majority of the plans are presently being executed on 75:25 and 90:10 sharing premise between the Central and State Governments individually. The Special Beneficiary Oriented Schemes, Wage Employment Programs and Area Development Programs being actualized by the bureau of Rural Development are given as under.⁵

Role of rural development organization

Diverse apex bodies and agencies work at national, state and local levels-each having its own part and commitment to work for the improvement of rural areas. Such Agencies may attempt different activities or actualize government plans for rural areas either freely or in a joint effort with different agencies. The listing of

³ Ministry of Panchayati Raj Website- [Online]. Available: <http://www.panchayat.gov.in/> [Accessed: April 22,2016].

⁴ Schemes- Departments of Ministry of Rural Development. [Online]. Available: <http://rural.nic.in/netrural/rural/sites/programmescemes.aspx> [Accessed: April 22,2016].

⁵ Tanika,(2014) Haryana subregional development.

various rural development agencies in India (for Haryana state).⁶

(i) **Rural Development Division of Planning Commission:** The function of Rural Development Division is to provide policy guidance in formulation of yearly and additionally five year gets ready for rural development programs and furthermore set up participation with Ministry of Rural Development, National Institute of Rural Development and different agencies.

(ii) **Ministry of Rural Development:** The role of Ministry of Rural Development in India is the formulation of policies, regulation and acts pertaining to the advance of the rustic division including occupation-horticulture, painstaking work and other smaller scale ventures and country economy. There are two divisions under the Ministry of Rural Development.⁷

Department of Rural Development: The Department aids the provision of training and research facilities, human resource development, and provides functional assistance to the DRDAs and supervises the execution of projects and schemes including housing readiness and wages to the rural population.

• **Department of Land Resources:** The main objective of the department is to implement Prime Minister Krishi Sinchayee Yojna (Watershed Development Programme), Digital Land Records Modernization Programme, technology development and training.⁸

(iii) **Ministry of Panchayati Raj:** The responsibility of Ministry of Panchayati Raj is to develop state level guidelines for formulation and implementation of Gram Panchayat Development Plans and to facilitate the accountability of Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) through epanchayats [eight] and to ensure social justice and accessibility of other services to rural areas

⁶ "Rural Development: Institutions and agencies since independence; Rural development programmes: foci and strategies; Decentralization and Panchayati Raj; 73rd Constitutional amendment", [urlhttp://publicadministrationtheone.blogspot.in/2012/09/rural-development-institutions-and.html](http://publicadministrationtheone.blogspot.in/2012/09/rural-development-institutions-and.html), September 2012.

⁷ Annual report, 2014-2015, Ministry of Rural Development Government of India.

⁸ Annual report, 2014-2015, Ministry of Rural Development Government of India.

(iv) **Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation:** The main goal of establishing Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation is to ensure that every household, government schools and public places have access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities and support PRIs to safeguard their own drinking water resources and sanitation facilities.

(v) **National Bank of Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD):** NABARD is an apex body which was established in 1982 replacing Agricultural Credit Department (ACD) and Rural Planning and Credit Cell (RPCC) and Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC). The primary nidus of NABARD is to serve as refinancing governing body for the credit given by various financing agencies for promoting rural sector action

(vi) **Haryana State Cooperative Apex Bank Limited (HARCO Bank):** HARCOBANK is the apex organization for rural development in the state of Haryana and its determination is to financially help farmers, artisans, unskilled labourer and rural enterpriser by providing loan schemes, Kisan Credit Card and short-terminal figure finance.

(vii) **District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs):** The fundamental role of DRDAs is to implement the schemes and projects of Ministry of Rural Development at district level in various states. They are also responsible for manipulation and transferring rural development funds under sponsored schemes.

Skill Training through Government Endowments

Skills development is one of the national needs for the Government of India. In the Central Government, around 20 Ministries are firmly required with expertise improvement activities either through setting up claim aptitude preparing limit (done by Ministry of Labor and Employment, Ministry of Higher Education and so on) or by giving per-student expenses of preparing for particular target populaces (done by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Minority Affairs and so on). While a few plans target state level preparing commands on a populace customize premise others would be connected to sectoral improvement of separate services. National level plan subsidizing targets divided for Skill Development are allocated to Haryana thinking about the accompanying parameters-populace, modern yield, arrive, financial yield and social sythesis of populace. In

view of demonstrated cost per student for the distinguished plans state level plan insightful preparing potential has been assessed for the period 2012-17. Amid the five-year time frame 2012-17 noteworthy plans can possibly prepare about 9 lakh individuals with Agricultural, Information Technology, Labor and Employment and Rural projects representing a noteworthy offer of this. Detailed summary of key Government schemes with training mandate is presented in below table1:

Table-1

Ministry under Central Govt.	Training Scheme Details
Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess	Skill Training for Construction Activity based on the availability of Construction Cess with the State Government, of which around 50% can be deployed in manpower training initiatives
Ministry of Agriculture	Skill Training for agri and allied sectors based on national targets of the sector and state's employment share in the agriculture and allied activities
Ministry of Labour	The state is expected to receive funds based on national targets set for Modular Employability Scheme under Skill Development Initiative Scheme, proportionate to its contribution to secondary sector activities
Ministry of Communication and IT	Scheme wise national targets for software export industry including setting up of DOEACC Centers/RIELIT and up gradation of existing centre, Special Manpower Development Programme in the area of VLSI Design and related software (SMDP-II); Estimations are based on national targets and the state's aspiration to sectoral growth in IT/ITEs
Ministry of	National MSME manpower

MSME	development targets apportioned to state based on state's employment share in MSME segment
Ministry of HUPA	Physical training targets from an estimated allocation of INR 38.86 crores towards skill training component STEP-UP under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana
Ministry of Textiles	Manpower training targets under Integrated Skill Development Scheme for Textiles and Apparel Sector including Jute and Handicrafts, apportioned based on state's contribution to textile sector
Ministry of Higher Education	Manpower training targets apportioned based on state's population in higher education age group
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Scheme training targets for ASHA Training, Personnel trained on IMNCI, Doctors trained on LSAS, Doctors trained on EMOc, ANMs/SNs/LHVs trained as SBA and Navjat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK); apportioned based on state's share of national population
Ministry of Women and Child Development	Training targets under Women Empowerment Scheme apportioned based on female population in the state
Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	Training targets under "Refresher training to drivers" apportioned based on state's share in national highway length
Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	Training targets apportioned based on state's share of Scheduled Caste population
Ministry of Food Processing	Training targets apportioned based on state's share of contribution to food processing sector
Ministry of	Training targets apportioned

Chemicals and Fertilizers	based on state's share of employment in manufacturing segment
Ministry of Tourism	Estimated funding of INR 1.54 Cr towards flagship "Hunar se Rozgar" scheme, based on the state's contribution to tourism industry
Ministry of Minority Affairs	Training targets under Leadership Development of Minority Women apportioned based on state's share of minority population
Heavy Industries	Training targets apportioned based state's employment share in manufacturing segment

Source: National Skill Development Mission, KPMG Analysis.

Organizations Promoting Self Help Group for rural development Haryana

In Haryana, Self Help Groups are promoted under various projects/extends by different divisions and offices. The Women and Child Development Department has advanced SHGs under the Program for Advancement of Gender Equity (PAGE) and Swayamsiddha. Women's Awareness and Management Academy (WAMA) has advanced the Swashakti venture while the Forest Department has been advancing SHGs under the Haryana Community Forest Project (HCFP) and Integrated Natural Resource Management and Poverty Reduction. Banks are advancing SHGs under NABARD's SHGs-Bank Linkage Program; DRDA is advancing SHGs under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (now NRLM) and Mewat Development Agency (MDA) is advancing SHGs under the IFAD program in Mewat area. Other than government offices and offices and banks, some global, national and territorial NGOs are additionally associated with this work.⁹

Rural development also impacts the growth in the states and it has been compared to with India GDP growth rates. It has been observed that Haryana's growth rate has remained higher than the all India GDP growth rate

⁹ Government of Haryana. (2010). Economic Survey 2009-10. Economic and Statistical Adviser, Planning Department. Chandigarh.

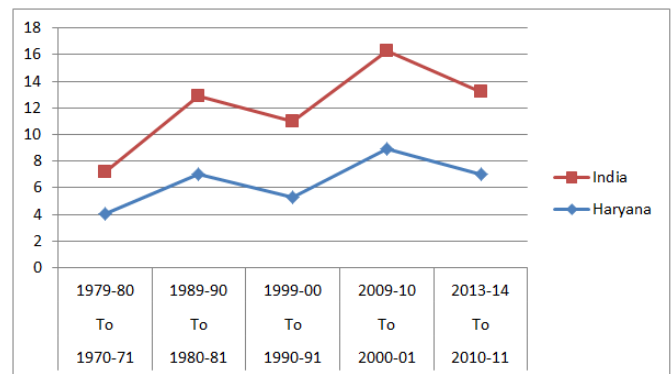
in all decades except for the period 1990-91 to 2013-2014.

Table-2. Annual Average Rate of Growth of GSDP and GDP

Period	1970-71 To 1979-80	1980-81 To 1989-90	1990-91 To 1999-00	2000-01 To 2009-10	2010-11 To 2013-14
Haryana	4.06	7.01	5.28	8.95	6.99
India	3.13	5.89	5.74	7.37	6.20

Source: Department of Economic & Statistical Analysis, Haryana

Note:- All India data for the year 2004-05 to 2013-14 is based upon 2004-05 constant prices



This table reveals the rural development and growth rate of the Haryana and it is also compared to all India growth rate where fluctuation of growth rate can be seen if we compare the growth rate over the period.

II. Conclusion

The Rural Development Department, Haryana assumes an essential part in correcting the financial states of the state by raising the living status of the rural poor. It executes the program of rural development by upholding various welfare plans to serve the backward section of the state. The department of rural development in Haryana works in a joint effort with the Ministry of Rural Development under the Planning Commission, and Finance and Planning Departments of the states. The rural development department is altogether in charge of completing the halfway supported plans intended for the welfare of the rural poor in Haryana. These welfare plans with the end goal of rural development are

executed by the District Rural Development Agencies at the area level. The District Rural Development Agencies in Haryana then again co-ordinates with the Block Agencies and different divisions to execute the welfare conspires in the provincial belt of the state of Haryana.

III. REFERENCES

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