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Rural development: An introduction to various approaches of development

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Abstract

Development is termed as a continuous process. Development is a collection of various theories about how desirable change in society is best achieved. Such theories draw on a variety of social science disciplines and approaches. There are different explanations to the process of development and their inequalities. Development may be classified into various theories and factors such as social, political, economical, cultural, physical, neurological etc. After Independence, our focus was on political and economical development that may lead to the social development and change. The community development is also an important aspect in relation to various communities such Rural, Urban and Tribal. The Government is taking initiative in developing the community through various community development programs, extension programs with the help of strategies and social policies. The present article takes an overview on the various developmental programs of Government for the Rural development.

Keywords: Development, programs, planning, community, policies

Introduction

Development is a wider concept which includes the quantitative and qualitative changes. The production, distribution of income and change in the structural welfare are the important components of the development. Economic development is measured particularly on the basis of per yield production, rate of income, standard of living, distribution of income resources, human resource, rate of saving and investment, here qualitative and quantitative increase in development is treated as important indicator. When we discuss about the Indian economy, we find that it is still in developmental phase. After Independence there are various reasons for the failure in achieving the social development goals, in establishing and sustaining the rate of economic growth such as the wide rural agricultural economy, poverty of rural area, unemployment, illiteracy, tradition, low agri-productivity, vicious circle of poverty, less response to developmental projects and programs. Though we put weightage to economic planning, economic policy, decentralization of industrial sector, subsidies, still we find that we haven't succeeded in achieving the development in the rural sector.

Due to which we find that nowadays the politicians, policy makers and planners are giving importance to Rural Development. Hence we can say that Rural development acquires an important place in the countries Integrated developmental goal.

Review of Literature

V.V.Kulkarni (2014) ^[6] in his book titled, 'Social work and Community Organization', stresses on the development of community with various approaches stating the importance of principles, values and techniques for community development. Dr. Sarjerao Salunke (1996) ^[7] in his book titled, 'Basic Concepts of Sociology', discuss on the various aspects of rural society and stresses the development of rural society. In his book Titled, 'Basics of Sociology', stresses the various components of Rural society and need of rural development. Dr.G.N. More (2014) ^[8] in his book Titled, 'Rural Problems and Urban Issues', discuss on the various Rural problems such as Rural society and family structure, Health, education, domestic violence, rural economy, unemployment. In his research article titled, 'Gandhian Perspective of rural development', discuss on the Gandhian views and approach on Rural Development.

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in his book 'Rural Development', discuss on the components and stresses the importance of rural development. In his book titled, 'Acharya Vinoba bhava-A biography', views on the sarvodaya ideology and bhudaan movement which is meant an crucial change in the rural structure and development by Acharya Vinoba bhava. Mehta Jayshree in her book 'Understanding Gandhi; Gandhians conversation', stresses on the Gandhian Ideology of Rural development. E-book (2017-18) published by Ministry of Rural development also discuss on the various aspects and trends of rural development. Deepak shah in his book, 'Agriculture and Rural Development in India: A case study on the dignity of Labor', discuss on the various approaches areas of rural development in significance with the rural problems.

Objective of the study

The Researcher intends to throw light on the various approaches of Rural Development keeping in mind the following objectives as:

- To focus on the various approaches of Rural development
- To assess the features of Rural development
- To Make understanding about the various Rural Development Programs
- To relate the approaches with development factor
- To relate the development of agriculture sector with economic development
- To relate the recent budgetary provisions of rural development.

Research Methodology

The Researcher had tried to generate information through various sources of secondary data. The present Research article is based on the secondary source of data. The researcher intends to get information of the approaches of rural development with the help of secondary source of data.

Discussion

Mahatma Gandhi viewed the concept of rural India in a very different way. He viewed the concept of rural development which revolves around creating model villages for transforming 'swaraj' into su-raj'. He viewed the self reliant and self sufficient villages. There are various approaches and factors which contributes a lot in Rural Development such as Rural development programs, strategies, policies, developmental goals, increase in the actual level of production, increase in the capacity of factors of production, increase in the level of production, minimum chances and availability of getting the employment, standard of living, distribution of production resources, technical assistance and support, skill development and enhancement, dealing and handling the environment issues etc.

According to Indian economy is depended on 5.79 lac villages. At the time of Independence the Rural population and its economic contribution in Indian economy constituted 88%. Though nowadays it is declining still it contributes 65% approximately. It is because of agricultural productivity still it plays an important role in Indian Economy. There are various features of rural Economy which may be explained in following manner:

- 1) **Agriculture is the backbone of Rural Economy and Economic support of Rural People:** Agriculture is the backbone of Indian Rural Economy. Most of the

population is depended on agriculture and related work. Villagers are involved in the agri-related work. Agriculture is the main occupation of the rural population

- 2) **Direct and Indirect employment is available due to agriculture:** The Rural population is directly or indirectly depended on the agriculture and related work, which creates and makes the availability of direct or indirect seasonal employment to them
- 3) **Natural Resources plays an important role in Agriculture and Rural Economy:** In rural production water-land-air plays an important role. In Agriculture production natural resources are most important factors of production
- 4) **Less importance to Human skill, mostly depended on nature:** As it is depended on Nature advance technology is rarely utilized. Agriculture is done in a traditional way, which leads to less use of human skill.
- 5) **Depended and organized Institutional and Social structure:** Mostly the rural life is very rigid by nature based on traditional and informal way of life and social institutions. The rural social life though looks like free and independent but in reality it is very depended in the clothes of traditions
- 6) **Traditional and non-technical rigid social life:** The rural life still opts for traditions and have a dip belief in religion and rituals. Illiteracy rate is high that leads to less use of technology.

Mutual co-operation, personal care and control are the basic feature of rural life. Informal social life and strong belief in tradition and religion is the social structure of rural life. Globally importance is given to rural development, but there is a quite difference between the Indian perspective and global perspective of rural development. For us, rural development means economic and structural change, change in production and income level, to bring change in the economic life of people by allowing them the opportunity of economic welfare. Globally Rural Development means pollution free rural area consisting the natural resources and beauty of nature. According to World Bank, "Rural Development means the deliberate effort to bring the change in the economic and social life of rural people by using the advance technology in production and their life which will lead to move the capital resources towards the rural economy."

The Constructive approach of Rural Development:

There is need to bring the change in the rural structure such as Religious and traditional approach, traditional way of production and income sources, use of technology and income generation, allocation and ownership on natural resources, social, political and traditional influence and stigma on the rural life. There is need of deliberate efforts to bring the constructive and reformative change in rural social life. For this purpose there is need of public action in order to put the democratic and moral values, legal awareness, constitutional rights among the rural people. For this we may quote the following examples of various movements and legislative measures:

- 1) Bhudaan Movement
- 2) Gramdaan Movement
- 3) Land Reformation Movement
- 4) Panchayat Raj System
- 5) Minimum Wages Act
- 6) Co-operative Farming Extention Program
- 7) Minimum Need Program
- 8) Integrated Rural Development program

Need Based constructive Approach

The need based constructive program is based on the factors of understanding the need of agriculture sector and rural economy. The objective of this program is to solve the problems of rural economy, to withdraw the hurdles in the way of development, increase in the employment, poverty reduction, establishing the infrastructure and facilities, draw the developmental policies and strategies. Following are some of instances of this effort:

- 1) Nutritious food supplement program
- 2) Rural Employment Program
- 3) Integrated Rural Development Program
- 4) MGNAREGA
- 5) Minimum Need Based program
- 6) Food for Work Program
- 7) NREP (Need based Rural employment program)
- 8) RLEGP (Rural Employment Guarantee Program)
- 9) TRYSEM
- 10) Employment Development Program
- 11) RACP (Rural artisans Complex Program)
- 12) Twenty point program
- 13) Rural Water Development Program
- 14) MDW (Mission for Drinking Water)
- 15) Rural sanitation Program
- 16) Information and Broadcasting Program
- 17) Jawahar Employment Program
- 18) Crop Insurance Program

Extention Based Approach

Agriculture sector is mostly based on Nature and its natural resources. The Extention approach focuses on to lessen the dependency on natural resources and diverting it towards the capital market, education and training programs, extention projects, use of advance technology and devices in rural production. Some of the efforts may be classified in following manner:

- 1) Establishing and supporting the co-operative institutions
- 2) Nationalization of Bank
- 3) Establishment of Agriculture bank e.g. NABARD
- 4) Establishment of Agriculture Corporations
- 5) Use of advance technology in the agriculture sector
- 6) Assistance and support to Agro based Industries
- 7) Establishing and developing the Watershed and Development areas

Special Regional Development Approach

Taking into consideration the Geographical and seasonal diversities of Indian Economy, it creates hurdles in establishing the unique development program. Taking into consideration the diversity following development programs have been created:

- 1) IADP (Integrated Agriculture Development Program)
- 2) HADP (Hilly Region development Program)
- 3) TADP (Tribal Area Development Program)

- 4) IAAP
- 5) IADS
- 6) DADP (Deserted Agriculture Land Development Program)
- 7) WLPP (Wild Life Protection Program)
- 8) CADP (Cammand Area Development Program)
- 9) IRDP(Integrated Regional Program)
- 10) WGDP(Western Ghaat Development Program)
- 11) WEDP (West-East Region Development Program)

Special Factor Approach

The change in the development approach is important, especially when it is related with means of production such as Land, Labour, Capital and Organization. The Govt. had drawn various strategies and policies in order to bring change in the approach of use of these resources such as:

- 1) SFDA (Small Farmers Development Program)
- 2) MFAL (Agriculture labor Development Program)
- 3) Special Development Program for Backward Women and Children
- 4) Self Employment Program for Youths (Rural And Urban)
- 5) Tribal Development Program

Program based on Production Approach

In order to bring self reliability and independency in the rural sector and agriculture production there is need to frame and focus on Green and white Revolution, use of advance technology, change in yield factor is important. The Govt. has taken proper steps in order to achieve this goal in a following way:

- 1) HYUP
- 2) NSP (National Seed Production Program)
- 3) IRDP
- 4) SMPP
- 5) Formulated Cotton Development Program
- 6) Animal Husbandary and Dairy Development Program
- 7) MPDP(Minimum Production Development Program)
- 8) Bio-Gas Program
- 9) RIDP (Rural Industry Development Program)
- 10) DIC (District Industry Development Centre)

Integrated Development Approach

The goals of Rural Development is particularly based on Need based approach, which will definately bring a change in Rural development such as:

- 1) Social Development Program
- 2) IRDP (Integrated Development Program)
- 3) Rural development Program
- 4) Antodaya Program

An overview on the budgetary provisions in interim Union Budget 2019 for Rural Development

There are various Rural Development programs which are meant to strengthen the base of rural development and Rural economy and the constitutional rights of the citizens of India, which talks about the Equality, Fraternity and Freedom. Development means to bring the change in a right direction for which there is need to frame the strategies, policies and programs. There are indicators of Development. To achieve the target and goals of development there is need to have a deliberate efforts and change in our approach. The interim budget for rural development department saw only a 5 percent increase from the revised estimates of 2018-19,

which remained unchanged despite a Rs 4,000 cr. increase for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. A breakdown of schemes-wise allocations puts this change in perspective. The allocations for the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (prime minister's rural roads programme), in terms of budget estimates, have remained constant since 2016 at Rs 19,000 crore. Similarly, allocations for MGNREGS after increasing 11 percent in the revised estimates of 2018-19, as per government reports, again fell by 1.8. Similarly, allocations for the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY-G, prime minister's rural housing scheme) decreased by 13 percent in the revised estimates for 2018-19 and another 5 percent this year. This is despite allocations being less than the minimum requirement: Between November 2016 and March 2019, Rs 58,900 cr. has been allocated for the scheme, 24 percent less than the approved share. The government's health strategy has broadly focused on three things: Ensuring free drugs and diagnostics, creating health and wellness centres (HWCs) to reinvigorate the failing rural health infrastructure evident from Rural Health Statistics 2018 and addressing the shifting of disease burden to non-communicable diseases and finally, covering 107 million poor families with an insurance cover of Rs5 lakh for inpatient care under the Ayushman Bharat scheme. The interim budget brings good news for Ayushman Bharat with allocations increasing to Rs 8,000 crore from Rs 3,600 cr. in 2018-19 revised estimates. However, this comes at a cost, as India Spend predicted: About Rs 30,130 cr. was allocated for the National Health Mission (NHM) at the start of 2018-19, which increased marginally to Rs 30,683 crore in the revised estimates. The interim budget has committed another Rs 1,062 cr. But the sum remains 9 percent below the projected plan outlay of Rs 34,882 cr. for 2018-19. "The lack of the financial commitment for translating healthcare goals into action is evident from the fact that though the government expenditure on health sector has marginally increased as a percent of GDP [gross domestic product] over the years, it has stagnated at around 1.2 percent of GDP and the current pace of the year-on-year budgetary allocation for health is unlikely to reach the targeted level of 2.5 percent of the GDP by 2025," the 106th Demand for Grants report of the department of health and family welfare had remarked in March 2018. The inadequate increase is likely to affect expansion and strengthening of health facilities to meet norms and the implementation of new interventions, the report further warned. Focus on Swachh Mission Does Not Flag, Drinking Water Crisis Gets Little Attention The increasing allocations since 2014 for Swachh Bharat have come at the cost of drinking water. India faces the worst crisis in its history with nearly 600 million Indians facing high-to-extreme water stress, and 21 Indian cities set to run out of groundwater by 2020.

After many years of prioritising allocations for sanitation, it was expected that the interim budget (or at least the revised allocations for 2018-19) would finally indicate a shift. With government data reporting 92 million toilets already built, the decline in Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin allocations was expected. Yet, surprisingly, allocations for the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) have not changed significantly. Instead, allocations decreased by 22 percent from the budget to the revised estimates for 2018-19. The interim budget sees a 17 percent increase over

the 2018-19 budget estimates. The government's own data show that only 44 percent of rural habitations are provided drinking water at 55 litres per capita per day (lpcd) as on Jan. 1, 2019, up from 43 percent in 2014-15, reported Accountability Initiative. India's commitment of ensuring piped water supply to 80 percent households by 2020 remains elusive given that coverage was only 18 percent as on Dec. 31, 2018. Child and maternal malnutrition continues to be India's leading risk factor in 24 out of 30 states for which data were available, as per the 'India: Health of the Nation's States' report. India's answer to this has been in the form of the decades-old scheme--the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)--and maternity benefits in the form of the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) Let's start with the positives. The core ICDS scheme has seen a 17 percent increase in allocations in the interim budget for 2019-20, driven primarily with the increase in honorarium for anganwadi workers. While the 2018-19 figures remain below the amount projected by the ministry of women and child development of Rs 18,007 cr, the latest allocations are a much-needed boost to a sector which has seen a decline in the number of beneficiaries getting supplementary nutrition. In contrast, the maternity benefit scheme--a legal entitlement for all women (except those already covered in the formal sector) under the National Food Security Act 2013--has seen a mixed picture. In 2017, the government launched PMMVY to provide a cash benefit of Rs 5,000 to pregnant women after meeting certain antenatal care conditionalities. The scheme was later restricted to the first live birth, allocations however have been falling from Rs 2,700 cr. in 2017-18 budget estimates to Rs 2,400 cr. in 2018-19 budget estimates. This was reduced by half in the revised estimates to Rs 1,200 cr. With allocations in the interim budget below even the 2017-18 numbers, a scheme already criticised for its under-funding will be further squeezed.

Conclusions

From the above discussion the Researcher had concluded the following points as:

- Rural Development acquires the important place in the Indian economy and deliberate efforts had been taken to improvise the rural sector
- There are various approaches of rural development that need to be taken into consideration while planning the policies of Rural Development
- Rural Sector faces the challenge of diversity and uniformity in relation with the global market and change, that need to be taken into consideration
- Various Development programs enhances the rural development
- Policies and budgetary provisions are important for successful implementations of the programs.

Recommendations

From the above discussion the Researcher draws the following recommendations as:

- There should be a separate Implementation mechanism in order to implement the programs effectively for e.g. Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Documentation
- Rural development is based on the development of agriculture sector that need to taken into prior consideration while framing the policies and programs

- The challenge of Diversity in all aspects is the feature of our environment, must become part of our planning
- Reconstruction and improvement of various development approaches need to done
- Development of Rural infrastructure in order to enhance the rapid progress of rural sector
- New approaches need to be developed to make self reliant and self sufficient villages
- The state must prepare policies and programs with adequate financial provisions in the Union and the state
- Effective implementation machinery should be developed for successful results.

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