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A critical study on the role of rural development programmes in poverty alleviation with special reference to Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana in Katihar district

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Abstract

Agricultural nations are confronting quandaries, for example, un-maintainability, and neediness, (particularly rustic destitution). Poor individuals are frequently observed as constrained to misuse their encompassing for momentary endurance and are thought to be the ones generally presented to characteristic assets corruption. All together that at the main; we survey the broad hypothetical writing on social capital, destitution and maintainability and exhibit the nuanced treatment these ideas have gotten in this writing. In the current examination respondents have been chosen from the four towns of Baghar, Pipra and Dalan town and Khaira. One town from every heading and the town have been browsed the rundown of individuals profited by Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY). 62 families from every village have been picked and in this manner 250 families have been chosen, in which the top of the family was the investigation unit. There is a requirement for improving of social cash-flow to incorporate climate and individuals to lighten destitution and get to reasonable turn of events. Social capital has come to be characterized in an assortment of ways, all of which have been connected to aggregate standards, qualities and connections mirroring the inclusion of human people in a typical life dependent on family and network.

Keywords: Poor, village, SGSY, social capital

1. Introduction

"India is a place where there is towns and its soul and its spirit lies in town." These words are of Mahatma Gandhi. A rancher living in town can just carry on with a standard life when he has his own property and all offices in the town itself. Bungalow businesses must be set up and essential offices ought to be accommodated the individuals. It is just an exercise in futility to do any push to build up the towns in country territories on the off chance that we don't assimilate the essential things. The cycle of provincial advancement has begun in antiquated period itself. At the point when we read the set of experiences we can locate that numerous rulers have utilized Indian towns as per their own craving, interest, soul and hunger for the sake of advancement. They have broken the economy and nation as indicated by their childishness. It tends to be seen that before Independence a large portion of the rulers investigated the matter of advancement just for their advantages. As a matter of fact the up-liftment of rustic individuals was begun after Independence.

1.1 About Rural Development Programmes in India

Provincial Development program was begun on second of October in the year 1952. On this day, network improvement program was coordinated. Generally speaking advancement of the town was the point of network improvement where destitution, joblessness and all different major issues are to be evacuated from the towns and make a new town with all offices like safe drinking water, wellbeing, transport, instruction and so on Openings for work were more in urban communities so individuals moved to the urban communities looking for work because of joblessness issue in towns.

The ideas of country improvement are muddled and multidimensional. Cooperation of government in multi offices is expected to panchayati raj, conservative foundations, modern and business associations, intentional help associations, staggered Yojana in different levels.

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Rustic improvement can be isolated into two sections, right off the bat Marxist way of thinking or goals of left front and the other identified with customary standards. In India, time to time numerous projects were executed and actualized for country advancement.

Focal and State Government are consistently prepared to do exertion and make an important move to improve the practical status of poor people. In rustic regions, numerous Yojanas were actualized beginning from network advancement Yojana (1952) to introduce Integrated improvement program (1978-79) yet because of some reason the program couldn't accomplish its objective and more prominent network needed to confront frustration.

2. Literature Review

Berger (1989), In "Giving Women credit" plainly in non-industrial nations ladies are uninformed, poor, unskilful and thoughtless. So they have restricted open doors for work which results to pitiable condition. It is beyond the realm of imagination to expect to inspire until and except if any exertion is accomplished for the country advancement.

Mahajan V., Ramola, B.G (1996) in view of an investigation appointed by the world bank, discovered that ways to deal with improve the entrance of the rustic poor to budgetary administrations should address an entire scope of large scale strategy issues including non-governmental issues, proprietorship and administration notwithstanding administrative issues.

Todd. Helen (1996), Women at the middle: Gramin Bank Borrowers following one Decade:- This observational investigation inspects the software engineer's drawn out impact and contends that credit alone can establish basic changes even in the climate, unmistakably threatening to ladies' independence. 8 out of 10 ladies have been raised above destitution line, who took advance from the bank and the excess 2 ladies were inspired as their family took credit.

Mayoux. Linda (1997), Micro-money Programs and ladies strengthening recommends that there is no proof on the accomplishment and control of different budgetary information/monetary administrations and ventures. There was no proof which demonstrates the impact of prudent exercises of family and expansion in their pay. Pay expanded yet no social and political strengthening.

Das. Anup (2003), Strategies for Poverty Alleviation in India, found in his examination that Self Help Groups is a viable methods for the strengthening of ladies and aides in annihilating neediness. Through these SHGs ladies become politically productive. SHGs assume a significant function to elevate the needy individuals and close to these, Groups executes schooling, wellbeing and strengthening in a viable way.

C. S. Reddy. APMAS (2005) found that self improvement gathering part expectation for everyday comforts of Self Help Group individuals have changed. SHGs have made them incredible as well as assume a significant function in governmental issues also. The individuals from the gatherings were helped monetarily for crusades. They managed on issues which they as a rule needed to look in their life. Like streets, transport, safe drinking water, disinfection and so forth In bunches development there is no segregation of standing and belief.

Shriraman (2007) found that provincial advancement have the goals to inspire rustic needy individuals. The arrangement in first stage depended on top-down line,

however these whole projects fizzled for the improvement of ladies. Afterward on, the miniature money program in Bangladesh profited the helpless populace by base up approach.

Garikipati, Supriya (2008), moved toward 291 wedded couples from which 117 were SHGs individuals at Velpur and Gudi Malakpur town at Mehboob Nagar locale in Andhra Pradesh. Every one of them has taken credit at any rate once. In her examination she found that program was improving yet the money related issues were constrained by men.

3. Objective

- To study the social-economic profile of the respondents chosen for the study.
- To review the study the poverty alleviation programmes implemented in the selected area.
- To find out the level of awareness amongst the respondents with respect to poverty alleviation programme.
- To examine the role of poverty alleviation programme (i.e. Swarna jayanti Gram Swarozgar) in reducing poverty of the respondents.

4. Significance of the study

The goal of rustic improvement isn't just the advancement of certain class or of a specific zone yet to get by and large improvement provincial regions. In some cases the Agricultural improvement is considered as country advancement, which isn't finished. Horticultural advancement is simply just a piece of country improvement. Country improvement implies advancement in all fields like instruction, wellbeing and cleanliness, drinking water, and so forth After Independence, numerous good changes were found in the way of life after the execution of provincial improvement programs by the Government of India for the up-liftment of country poor.

The significance of provincial improvement expanded because of the inventiveness of the rustic advancement program run by the public authority. In far away rustic zones, where there was no arrangement of offices of instruction, safe drinking water, wellbeing transport and so forth the offices were created which helped for the conservative development of the nation.

5. Research Methodology

Straightforward irregular testing strategy is followed. In straightforward irregular testing every component in the populace has an equivalent likelihood of determination and mix of components has an equivalent likelihood of choice. Around 62 families from Baghar, Pipra and Dalan town and 64 from Khaira will be picked and in this manner 250 families will be chosen, in which the top of the family will be the investigation unit.

The respondents have been chosen by arbitrary inspecting technique. Information has been gathered mostly by two kinds of sources for example Essential and Secondary source. In the current examination, talk with plan is the essential source. Meeting Schedule is an instrument used to gather essential information in social exploration. Basically, when the investigation topic poll are asked and filled by the researcher himself before the respondent. This is called talk with plan. Such poll can be utilized both for proficient and

ignorant respondent as the data is filled by the questioner himself.

6. Data Analysis

Fig 6.1: Respondent's opinion regarding role of Gram panchayat in providing information

Sr. No.	Role of Garm Panchayat	Frequency	Percentage
1.	To a large extent	158	63.2
2.	To some extent	92	36.8
Total		250	100

Source: Primary data

Table 6.2: Respondent's opinion interest in Poverty Alleviation Programme (PAP)

Sr.No.	Interest of Villagers towards schemes	Frequency	Percentage
1.	To a large extent	75	30.0
2.	To some extent	125	50.0
3.	No interest	50	20.0
Total		250	100

Source: Primary data

Table 6.3: Respondent's opinion regarding arrangement by Government to spread Information within villages

Sr. No.	Arrangements made	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Yes	135	54.0
2.	No	115	46.0
Total		250	100

Source: Primary data

Table 6.4: Status of the Information

Sr.No.	Status of the Information	Frequency	Percentage
1.	To a large extent	72	28.8
2.	To some extent	108	43.2
3.	Not-at-all	70	28.0
Total		250	100

Source: Primary data

Table 6.5: Respondent's opinion regarding execution of SGSY Programme

S.No.	Implementation of SGSY	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Yes	155	62.0
2.	No	95	38.0
Total		250	100

Source: Primary data

Table 6.6: Respondent's opinion regarding getting benefits from SGSY scheme

Sr.No.	Whether Benefited	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Yes	250	100
Total		250	100

Source: Primary data

Table 6.7: Type of Beneficiary

Sr.No.	Type of Beneficiary	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Self employment	30	12
2.	SHG'S	220	88
Total		250	100

Source: Primary data

Table 6.8: Respondent's opinion regarding rationale of organizing SHG'S

S.No.	Purpose of organizing SHG'S	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Decrease the poverty	180	72.0
2.	To organize the women	55	22.0
3.	Solution of social problem	15	06.0
Total		250	100

Source: Primary data

Table 6.9: Respondent's opinion regarding Contribution of Poverty Alleviation Programme (PAP)

Sr.No.	Extent of Contribution	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Too much	56	22.4
2.	Much	119	47.6
3.	Partially	75	30.0
Total		250	100

Source: Primary data

7. Key Findings

The finding of the study which is based on the primary survey has been presented below:

- Gram-panchayat plays a significant spot in the dispersal of data with respect to the different provincial turns of events. Gram-panchayat is chiefly and to public everywhere is a ready and fiery mechanism for giving data about their privileges, advantages and obligations.
- 63.2% respondents acknowledge to a huge degree the part of gram panchayat in giving the data about Poverty Alleviation programe in light of the fact that they dwell close the settle of gram panchayats.
- 50% of the respondents have revenue somewhat in the Poverty Alleviation program as they attempt to get data in whichever way and 30% respondents have a profound and broad premium in them, while 20% respondents don't have any revenue in them.
- 58% respondents were energized by their own will, 26.0% respondents by different individuals from their families and 16.0% respondents were empowered by the individuals from the gram panchayat and took the advantage from the Poverty Alleviation program.
- 54.0% respondents said that the public authority has made expected plans to offer data to the residents with respect to the Poverty Alleviation program from the gram panchayats.
- 53.6% respondents' at times visit to acquire data about the plans relating to the country advancement, since lion's share of them are occupied in their own works and every day schedules.
- 24.8.0% respondents consistently make it a highlight visit for such data, in light of the fact that these they know that such plans are executed to serve them just as the town improvement and 21.6 % of the respondents are never made a fuss over it.

- 47.6 % respondents consider that there is an excessive amount of commitment of country improvement ventures, in provincial turn of events while information shows that somewhat concurred respondents are just 30.0% and 22.4 % respondents thinks about that there is a lot of commitment of neediness mitigation program in rustic turn of events.
- Purpose of getting sorted out the SHGS is of extraordinary centrality considering the assortment of information as much as 72% of the respondents under examination the fundamental goal was to diminish the neediness among the BPL families, as per 22% respondents it is arranging of ladies – people of the provincial – zones 6% of the respondents detailed that an expansion in the pay
- Families beneath the neediness line and provincial jobless youth are prepared for independent work and afterward given money related help. Development work in the provincial regions is in effect just to neighborhood country occupants.
- 19.2% of the respondents state that the gram-panchayats are not actualizing the SGSY conspire.
- The rustic youth living underneath the neediness line and those of the jobless youngsters and ladies of the country territories are, with a perspective on independent work, given preparing and afterward financial help.
- 92% respondents of the gathering under investigation had educated that they had gotten advance point help front banks

8. Conclusion

The cycle of village improvement has begun in old period itself. At the point when we read the set of experiences we can locate that numerous rulers have utilized Indian towns as indicated by their own longing, interest, soul and hunger for the sake of advancement.

A point by point investigation of SGSY venture data its arrangements and its execution explains that the vast majority of the recipients of the task in spite of being profited by the undertaking are absolutely uninformed about the various arrangements of the undertaking. Resultantly they are not totally profited by the Program. Further to lighten destitution decrease and accomplish supportable improvement ought to be distinguishing that social capital situated at which levels. Recognizing level which is found could be help in dynamic and to distinguish the initial step and gathering that must be engaged them.

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