



An analytical study on rural development schemes in Uttar Pradesh

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Abstract:

In Uttar Pradesh, rural development has been at the center of the state's planning process. For the purposes of this definition, rural development encompasses both the socioeconomic and political evolution of rural regions. The purpose of this study is to find out what is wrong with rural development and what the government is doing to fix it. Since a result of the MGNREGA program, the rural population is really pleased, as it allows them to grow economically and socially. The government's efforts to improve the skills of the country's rural people are also being well received..

Keywords: Rural Development, MGNERGA, Skill development, Illiteracy, etc.

1.1 Introduction:

The state of Uttar Pradesh is the most populous in India, and most of its residents live in rural regions. Unemployment, poor living conditions, a lack of ownership of productive assets, a short life expectancy, and illiteracy are all part of this trend. Discussions on economic growth, particularly in developing countries, often focus on rural development. Kumari S, and Alam S, (2016) (Kumari S, and Alam S). Reducing poverty by increasing job possibilities in rural areas is an important goal in developing rural areas. Various development plans were born out of this, and they've been crucial in helping the rural poor have a better quality of life. While the overall level of economic activity and income has increased, structural issues in the rural economy have not been addressed to the amount that

was hoped for despite decades of deliberate attempts at rural development. As a result, rural development plans have evolved throughout time (Gour K, 1992).

The rural community development program, which was established in October 1952 with the primary purpose of improving rural regions in general, is widely recognised as the originator of many of the country's most significant social, economic, and political reforms. The sectoral method used in this initiative, on the other hand, was the reason for its failure. Due to its exclusive focus on agriculture, it was reduced to the status of a one-dimensional program. More than a dozen rural development programs have been launched, including Panchayati raj (local governance), applied nutrition, Extension Education and training, small farmer development agency/marginal farmers and agriculture labor schemes, drought prone area programs and tribal development agencies. To a large measure, the advantages flowed to the village intermediaries or the wealthier portions of the communities through these programs. The integrated rural development program (IRDP) was implemented uniformly throughout the nation during the sixth five-year plan (1980-85). The primary goal of the IRDP was to transfer productive assets to the poorest rural households and so expand their resources.

In Uttar Pradesh, rural development has been at the center of the state's planning process. All aspects of rural development, including economical and political growth, are included in the phrase "rural development." The Panchayati Raj Institutions are a key part of this plan, as are initiatives aimed at improving rural infrastructure, raising the standard of living for rural residents, and streamlining the delivery of essential services like education, health care, and public safety. As part of rural development, poverty reduction is essential (Mishra et al., 2011). Country's socio-economic growth has been acknowledged as a sine qua non for rural development. Rural development aims to improve the quality of human existence in rural regions while also bridging the gap between rural and urban areas via the supply of necessary facilities. There should be a national strategy and programs for rural development that are aimed at reducing the rural population's agriculture-based dependency and increasing the rural economy's share of allied activities, rural industries as well as the service sector. As long as this isn't pursued, the issue of rural employment and poverty, as well as the allocation of resources and income-generating assets, remains unsolved.

2. Literature Review:

As the most populous state in India, Uttar Pradesh has a large majority of its residents living in rural regions, according to Suman K. and Shahnawaz. Many people are out of work and

living in poverty; they lack the necessary skills to work and are suffering from dehydration and hunger. Discussions on economic growth, particularly in developing countries, have always included rural development as a key topic. An important part of Uttar Pradesh's rural development strategy is the Rural Development Programme (RDP). Their study attempts to assess the real performance and the Government's efforts to speed up the process of rural development in Uttar Pradesh via the rural development program.

There are several ways to increase agricultural product quality; this includes education in agricultural technology and environmental and ecological security. According to a survey by Saha S. and Bhadana D. All B.Sc. Agricultural students benefit from rural agricultural work experience in order to better comprehend rural agricultural regions and rural development programs. Training, demonstration, observation, practice, and involvement in meaningful activities at the grassroots level in rural communities are all part of this program. It was the goal of this socio-economic study to get an understanding of how rural farmers are benefiting from governmental rural development programs, and how they are enhancing their living standards..

Bhatt, G. D. (1990) in his article presents a critical analysis of the Integrated Rural Development Programme in Uttar Pradesh, India. The drawbacks of the project are listed, highlighting the need for further infrastructural development and a better system of management and administration. The milch-cattle scheme is assessed in terms of purchase and sale of new and old animals and breeding. The study calls for further coordination between the various agencies operating in the state.

According to Kumari, V. (2021), since independence, the focus of Indian government has been on the overall development of country. In the earlier Five Year Plans the main thrust for development was laid on agriculture, industry, communication, education, health and allied sectors. Though this yielded positive results in the beginning, still it was realized that the all-round development of the country is possible only through the development of rural India. Keeping this in view, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have been introduced under the 73rd Amendment Act of the Constitution of India in 1992. Rural Development includes measures to improve the rural infrastructure, improve income of rural households and delivery systems pertaining to education, health & safety mechanisms by strengthening the democratic

structure of society through the PRIs. Government of India has taken many steps to develop rural India and for this. PRIs are expected to play an important role in rural development in India after independence. An attempt is made in this paper to critically assess the role of PRIs in rural development. It has been suggested that PRIs must be given adequate powers to use resources and undertake integrated rural development by improving their functioning.

3.1 Research Design:

As a result, this article outlines the challenges encountered by rural populations in Uttar Pradesh, as well as the efforts made by both the national and state governments to improve the lives of these populations.

3.2 Research Objectives:

The objectives of the present research are:

1. To identify the problems faced by rural population in Uttar Pradesh
2. To determine the level of satisfaction of rural population from the selected rural development schemes of central and state government.

3.3 Data Collection:

Primary and secondary sources of data were used to compile the information for this study. In order to gather primary data, a set of structured questionnaires was sent out to those who had benefited from the government program. Secondary data is gathered from government websites, yearly reports, journals, and other official sources..

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Techniques:

One hundred rural communities were surveyed, all of whom had taken advantage of the government's rural development programs. A simple data sampling method was utilized for this purpose.

4.1 Problems faced by Rural Population:

More and more young people are looking for a better education system in Uttar Pradesh, India's most populous state. The state's educational system is not improving in quality, making it easier for those with little academic ability to graduate. Illiteracy, poverty, poor health and safety conditions for the general public and lack of infrastructure are just a few of the numerous concerns that rural residents confront. The rural population of Uttar Pradesh is surveyed to find out what they think about the state's issues.

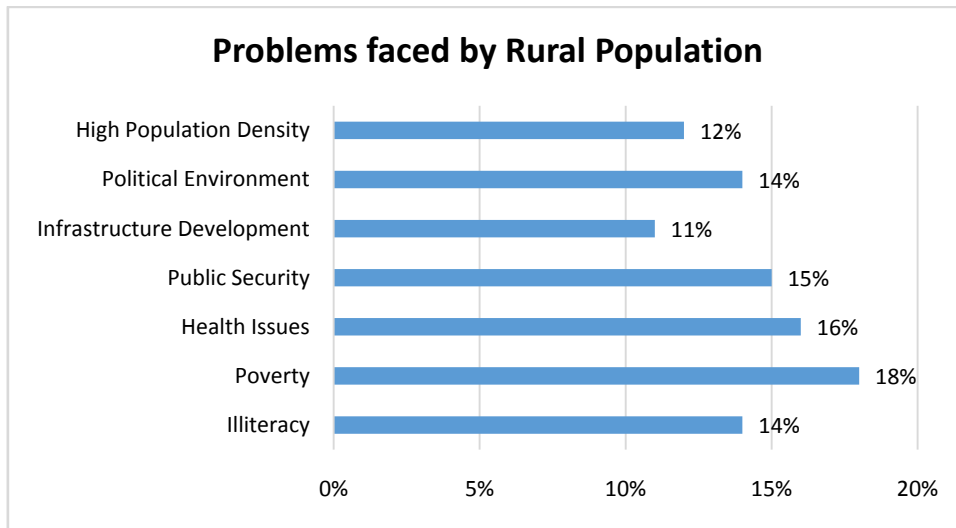


Fig. 1 Problems faced by Rural Population (Source: Primary Data)

According to the data in the image above, 18% of respondents believe that poverty is the most significant issue impeding their progress, while another 16% believe that rural populations' health problems must be addressed. More than a fifth of respondents believe that the government should take measures to ensure public safety, while another 14 percent believe that the political climate is to blame for all of the region's issues. Only 12% of respondents said that the region's growing population was a serious concern, while the remaining 11% want to see the region's infrastructure improve.

4.2 Rural Development Programs in Uttar Pradesh:

The government of Uttar Pradesh has launched a number of initiatives and programs aimed at improving rural regions, and this study aims to determine how satisfied recipients are with the chosen rural development programs.

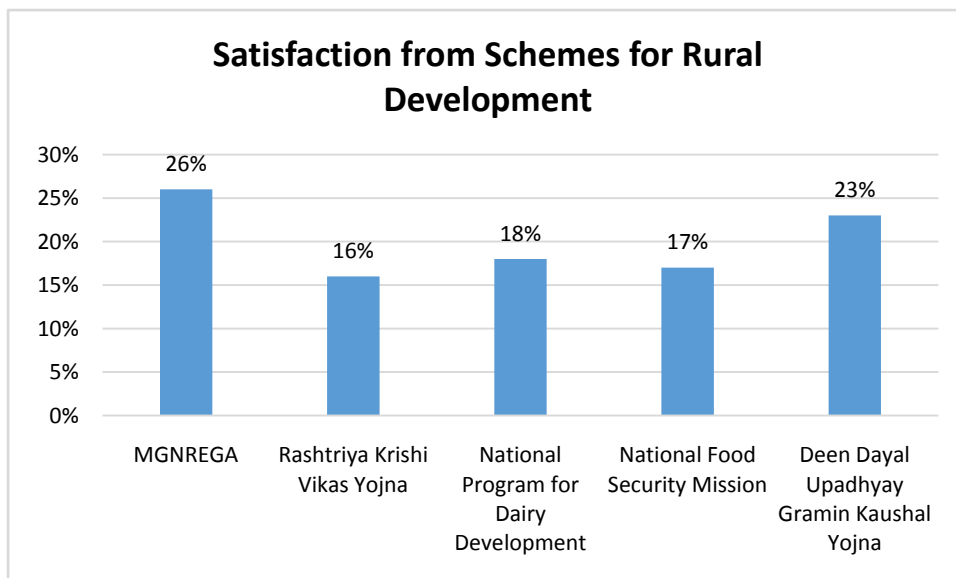


Fig. 2 Satisfaction from Schemes for Rural Development (Source: Primary Data)

Research shows that the vast majority (26%) of respondents, including 24%) are satisfied with the government's MGNREGA scheme, while 24% of respondents are satisfied with the Deen Dayal Upadhiy Gramin Kaushal Yojna, 18% of respondents are satisfied with the National Program for Dairy Development, and 17% of respondents are satisfied with National Food Security Mission.

4.3 E-Governance:

For the benefit of the general population, e-Governance has been introduced all over the world. E-governance, or electronic government, is a way for the federal government to communicate and deliver services to the public. Information, transactions, and the integration of existing services are exchanged through this channel. Rural development in India is supported through e-Governance programmes such as CRISP, NEGP, NIC, E-Choupal, Gyandoot, Jagriti E-Sewa, Akashganga, TKK, and Kisan Call Center.

4.3.1 Issues with e-Governance:

There are certain obstacles in the implementation of e-governance in the state. An attempt is made find the opinion of respondents towards certain issues with implementation of e-Governance.

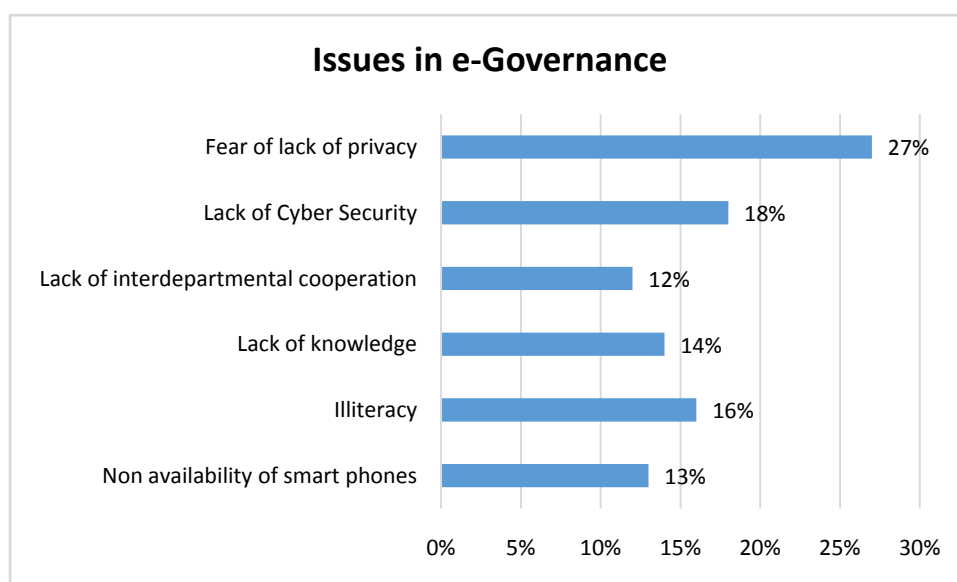


Fig. 3 Issues in e-Governance (Source: Primary Data)

Above figure 3 represents the issues in implementation of e-governance schemes by the government. Majority i.e. 27% of the respondents agree that there is a fear of lack of privacy due to application of e-Governance this becomes the major obstacle in the implementation of

the policy. 18% agree that there is lack of cyber security hence they are obtained from taking the benefits of e-Governance, 16% do not participate due to illiteracy, 14% have lack of knowledge of schemes under e-Governance, 13% respondents do not carry smart phones with them and remaining 12% consider lack of interdepartmental co-operation is the major issue in implementation of e-Governance.

4.3.2 Difficulties in e-Governance:

Trust is one of the most pressing issues in the field of e-governance. There are two types of trust: the trust of the government and the trust of new software users, which can be categorized as either. Trust in government is yet another critical issue. Citizens now use e-governance services and have a certain amount of faith in the advancements in e-governance. Furthermore, any other business could engage in fraudulent activity to obtain money, valuable information, or even personal information. Aside from the fact that government agencies often leave out or ignore important information, this has a negative effect on public trust in e-governance.

A significant gap persists between those who utilise and those who do not use e-government services, even in this age of scientific and technological progress. Most Indians are in fact living below the poverty line and are thus unable to take advantage of any government assistance. Some people, on the other hand, make extensive use of government e-services. However, in order to reap the full benefits of e-governance, this gap must be narrowed.

In order for e-governance to be implemented as far as feasible in India, infrastructure is important. With limited access to electricity, internet, and technology that can't keep up, e-governance is certain to fail. In developing countries, fundamental infrastructure should be in place to encourage self-governance.

5. Conclusions:

According to the data shown above, both the federal government and the state government are working to improve the state's rural regions. Even if the government's efforts are of the highest caliber, rural development issues persist. Illiteracy, poverty, expanding population, lack of infrastructure development and political difficulties must be addressed before this problem can be handled. The MGNREGA program is well-liked by rural residents since it

aids in their social and economic development. The government's skill development initiative is likewise well received by the rural populace.

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