
A Report on Rural Development Programmes in Kaniyoor Village of Puttur Taluk

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Abstract: Rural development has been receiving increasing attention of the government across the world. In the Indian context rural development assumes special significance for two important reasons. First about 2/3 of the population still lives in villages and there cannot be any progress long as rural areas remain backward. Second, the backwardness of the rural sector would be a major impediment to the overall progress of the economy. Grama Panchayath of Kaniyoor, Dakshina Kannada is selected for the research purpose. The study covering the sample unit of one village and study their socio-economic background. This village has 422 houses. Most of the people have tiled house and some of them have RCC house. Out of 422 families 90% of them are depends on agriculture and rest of the people were engaged in different sectors like, own business in private authority, wage earning workers etc. Most of the rural development programs are implemented in this village. 50% of the people are utilizing these programmes.

Key Words: Rural Development, Socio Economic Background, Agriculture, Business, Wage Earners

Introduction

India is a vast and second most populous country of the world. India is a country of villages and its development is synonymous with the development of people living in the rural areas. But a big part of this population has been leading an uncertain economic life due to non- synchronisation of employment opportunities in agriculture sector because of the fast growing population. At the time of independence India suffered from mass- poverty, unemployment, underemployment, serious shortage of capital, a comparatively less developed industrial sector. Thus India's problems required a big national effort and therefore India adopted planning as a level of social and economic change. After independence a number of development programmes were started to change the scenario in the rural areas.

India is predominately an agricultural country and farming is their main occupation in terms of methods of production, social organisation and political mobilisation. Rural sector is extremely backward and weak. More over technical developments in the field of agriculture have increased the gap between the rich and poor has the better of farmers adopted modern farm technology to a greater extent than the smaller one. The All India Rural Credit Review Committee in its report warned. "If the fruits of development continue to be decide to the large sections of rural community. While prosperity accrues some, the tensions social and economic may not only upset the process of orderly and peaceful change in the rural economy. But even frustrate the national affords to set up agricultural production". It was therefore felt necessary to make arrangement for the distributions of fruits of development to the rural weak and backward section of the society. With this background this study aims at analysing the steps taken by the govt to develop the rural conditions.

Review of Literature

S Kumar (1993) made a " Study on the labour welfare measures in AFT ltd., Pondy", the author concluded the objective of the study is to find out the welfare measures provided and the employees suggestions and opinion about welfare measures by using structure questionnaire. The study revealed the welfare measures provided by the company was adequate except for a few systems like bonus and old age retirement benefit.

According to K Srikanth (July 2004), the productivity of an organization is dependent on occupational health and employee's wellbeing. He concluded the research addressing occupational health and employee's wellbeing concentrates on four major areas in psychology, job insecurity, work hours, Control work and managerial style. The heightened pressure can impact their behaviour towards employees.

Objectives of the Study

- To know about socio-demographic profile of the study area
- To estimate the beneficiaries of developmental programmes
- To know the knowledge of community people about the programmes
- To know the interest of the community people to utilize the government programmes
- To collect the information regarding how many programmes are successfully implemented in the study area

Methodology

The study is theoretical in nature and based on primary and secondary data drawn from various reports of Grama Panchayath records, books, journals and similar documents.

Rural Development Programmes Implemented in Kaniyoor Village

Indira Awas Yojana

Indira Awas Yojana is a social welfare flagship programme, created by the Indian Government, to provide housing for the rural poor in India. It was started in 1985 as a part of the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) was subsumed in Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY) in 1989 and has been operating as an independent scheme since 1996. The differentiation is made between rural poor and urban poor for a separate set of schemes operate for the urban poor (like the Basic Services for Urban Poor). This scheme was launched by Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India at that time. It was one of the major flagship programmes of the Rural Development Ministry to construct houses for BPL population in the villages. In the year 2013-15 there were 20 families got benefits of this programme.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) is a Government of India scheme designed to provide continuous power supply to rural India. The initiative is named in honor of Indian political philosopher Deen Dayal Upadhyaya. It is one of the key initiatives of the Modi govt. In 2013-14 there were 238 families got electricity facility.

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)

“National Health Insurance Programme” is a government-run health insurance scheme for the Indian poor. It provides for cashless insurance for hospitalisation in public as well as private hospitals. The scheme started enrolling on April 1, 2008 and has been implemented in 25 states of India. A total of 36 million families have been enrolled as of February 2014. In the starting RSBY is a project under the Ministry of Labour and Employment. Now it is transferred to Ministry of Health and family welfare from April 1, 2015. In the year 2010-15, 450 families got the benefits of this programme. They provide 30000 rupees for the poor people whom the family consist 5 members.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005

NREGA was later renamed as the “Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act” (or, MGNREGA), is an Indian labour law and social security measure that aims to guarantee the ‘right to work’. It aims to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. In the year 2014-15, 204 people got the benefits.

Twenty Point Programme May 22, 2009

The Twenty Point Programme was initially launched by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1975 and was subsequently restructured in 1982 and again on 1986. With the introduction of new policies and programmes it has been finally restructured in 2006 and it has been in operation at present. The Programmes and Schemes under TPP-2006 are in harmony with the priorities contained in the National Common Minimum Programme, the Millennium Development Goals of the United Nations and SAARC Social Charter. The restructured Programme, called Twenty Point Programme – 2006 (TPP-2006), was approved by the Cabinet on 5th October, 2006 and operated 1.4.2007. In the year 2012-13 the Panchayath provide 1,25,000 rupees for the upgradation of school ground in Bobbakeri school of Kaniyoor village.

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan

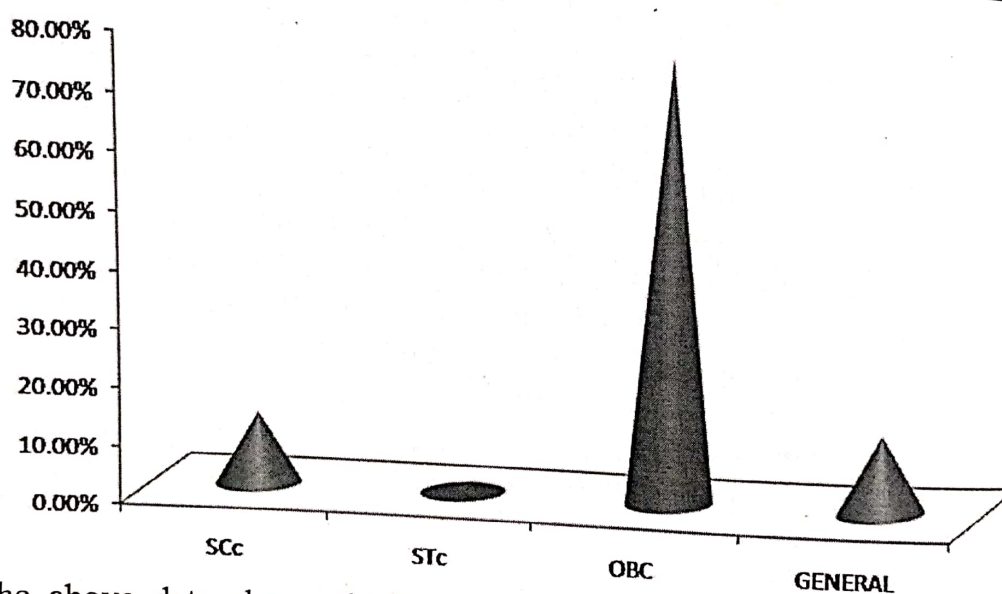
Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, and from 1999 to 2012 called the Total Sanitation Campaign, or TSC) was a programme following the principles of community-led total sanitation (CLTS) initiated by the Government of India in 1999. It was a demand-driven and people-centered sanitation programme. It evolved from the limited achievements of the first structured programme for rural sanitation in India, the Central Rural Sanitation Programme, which had minimal community participation and was not following the principles of CLTS. The main goal of Total Sanitation Campaign was to eradicate the practice of open defecation by 2017. Under this scheme 32 families got the benefits and they provide 10,000 rupees per family to construct toilets.

Analysis and Interpretation

Table 1.1 Group Wise Distribution

Male population

SL. No	Group of the people	No. Of the people	Percentage
1	SCs	125	12.24%
2	STs	13	1.27%
3	OBC	750	73.45%
4	GENERAL	133	13.02%

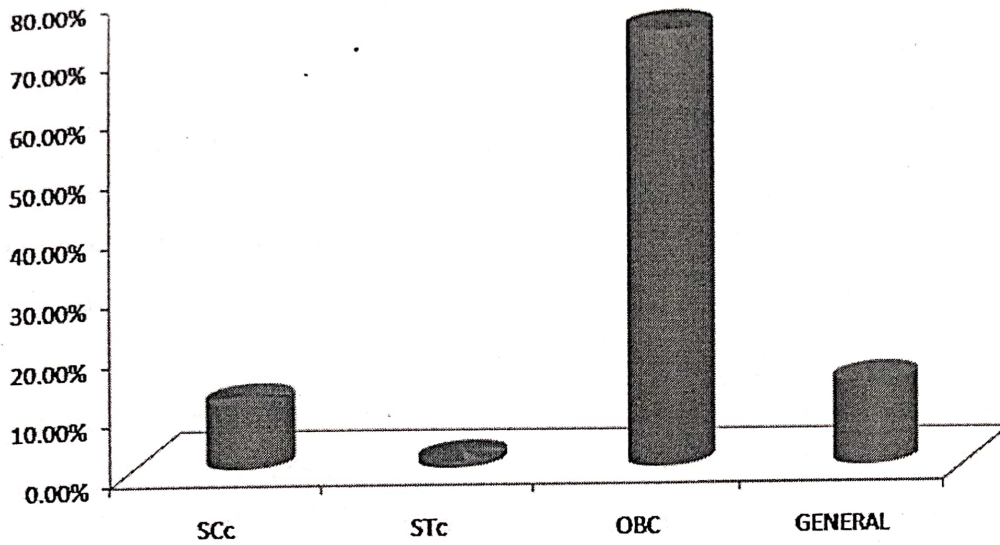


The above data shows that 125(12.24%) of the people belong to SCs. 13(1.27%) of the people belong to STs, and 750(73.45%) of the people belong to OBC, and 133(13.02%) of the people belong to general category.

Table 1.2

Female Population

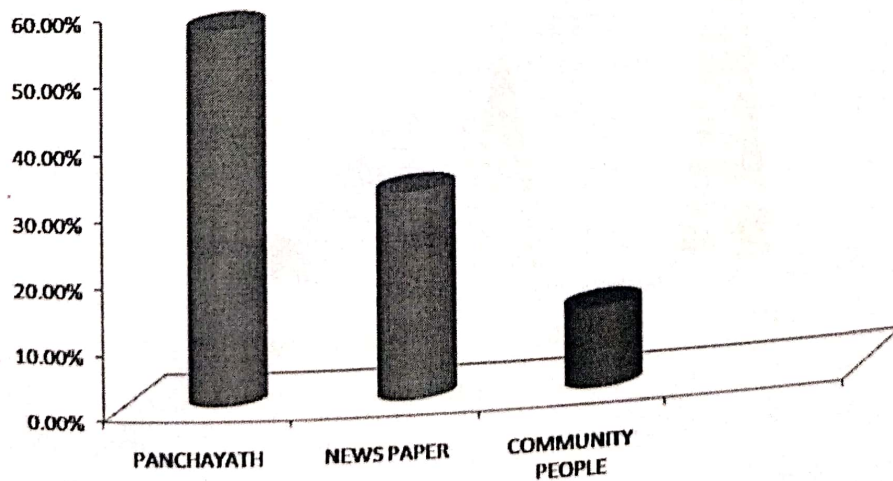
SL. No	Group of the people	No. of the people	Percentage
1	SCs	115	10.87%
2	STs	12	1.13%
3	OBC	780	73.79%
4	GENERAL	150	14.19%



The above data shows that 115 (10.87%) of the people belong to SCs and 12 (1.13%) of the people belong to STs. 780 (73.79%) of the people from OBC, 150 (14.19%) of the people from general category.

Table 1.5 Getting Information about New Government Facility

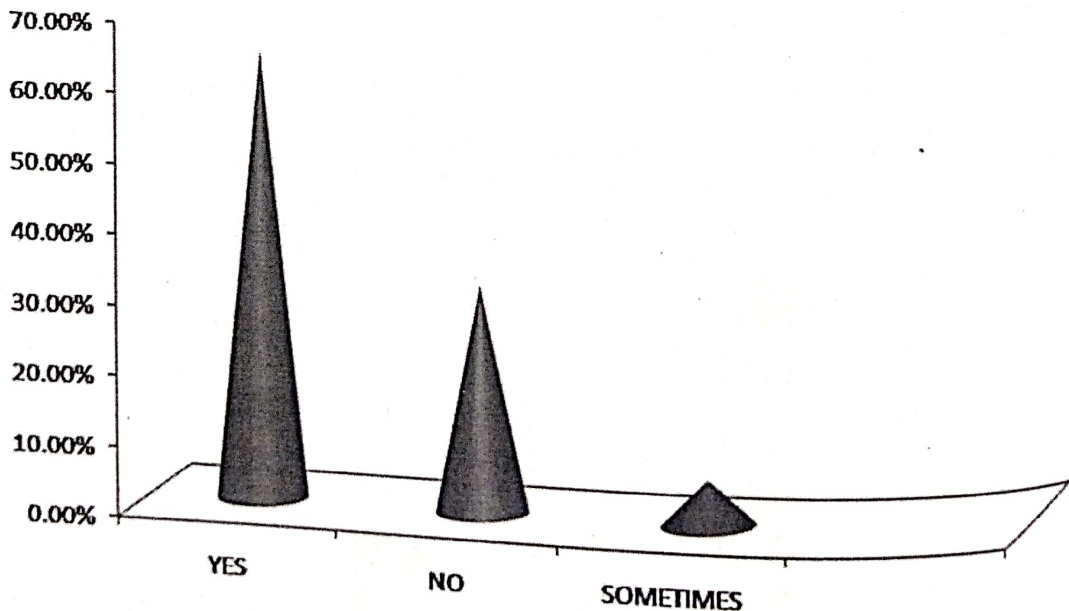
Sl.No	Response	No of Respondents	Percentage
1	PANCHAYATH	27	56.25%
2	NEWS PAPER	15	31.25%
3	COMMUNITY PEOPLE	6	12.5%



The above table shows that 27(56.25%) of the respondents got information about the govt facilities through Panchayath. 15 (31.25%) of the respondents got through news papers, and 6(12.5%) of the respondents got through community people. From the above data it is clear that majority of the respondents get information about the new govt facilities through Panchayath people, it may due to Panchayath people give clear information about the new govt facilities.

Table 1.6 Usefulness of Government Facilities

Sl. No	Response	No of respondent	Percentage
1	Yes	30	62.5%
2	No	15	31.25%
3	Sometimes	5	6.25%
Total		50	100%



The above table shows that 30(62.5%) of the respondents think that govt facilities are helpful to solve the problem of the community people. 15(31.25%) of the respondents think that govt facilities are not useful and 5(6.25%) of the respondents think that sometimes govt facilities are useful.

Major Findings

- 1) In this research majority of the respondents belong to the age group between 30-50.
- 2) Among the total respondents, 79% of the respondents are male.
- 3) Most of the respondents are attending GRAM SABHA and SAMANYA SABHA.
- 4) Researcher found that 100% of respondents are get information about new govt facilities through Panchayath member.
- 5) 81.25% of respondents are satisfied about information given by the Panchayath officers.
- 6) 62.5% of the respondents think that govt facilities are useful.
- 7) This research shows that majority of respondents think that Panchayath services help to meet the needs of people.
- 8) Researcher illustrates that 50% of the respondents are sometimes getting problems to utilize the govt facilities.
- 9) 43.75% of respondents are beneficiary of Panchayath services.

Conclusion

India is a country of villages and the people lives in rural areas. Most of the people of rural area are suffered from so many problems. So the services which are available in gram Panchayath are for the welfare of the community. If the villages are improved the country will become developed one. When the people are well aware of the facilities which are available, then only the standard of the people of the villages may change.

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