

Reviewed Study of the Implementation of Programmes in Telangana

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Abstract

Villages may be found all throughout India. It is impossible for the nation to make any progress toward development until all 5,64,000 of its communities have been improved. The majority of India's population 74 percent resides in the country's rural villages. Therefore, the establishment of new communities in rural areas is a must for the growth of a healthy economy. The circumstances of the people have, for the most part, stayed the same, and the number of people who live in rural poverty is an alarmingly high figure despite the many efforts that have been made to promote the development of the rural poor via a variety of programmes. A little less than forty percent of our people are living below the poverty line. It is expected that the figure is more than 31 crores. The primary contributors to this problem are those who are unemployed or underemployed. For this reason, effective organisation and administration of rural development programmes are an urgent need in the present moment. "Performance of Rural Development Programmes in Telangana" is the topic of the research paper that will be addressed here.

Keywords: *Rural Development, Communication Development.*

Introduction

we improve the lives of those living in rural areas, the initiatives designed to promote rural development have a vital place in our overall plans. As a result, economic planning, as well as dialogues and research, should make room for rural development so that it may take its appropriate role. It should get the attention of intellectuals and social scientists in order to hone in on a particular emphasis or to assess performance in relation to a programme. The desire for the development, the path that the process follows, and the momentum that it collects are ultimately what will determine the success of the programme. This intern's success will be determined by the will of the people and by harnessing the energy of the people, in particular the people living in rural areas. The potential of the people living in rural areas may be realised with the assistance of a variety of organisations that are focused on rural development.

Various Social Developmental Activities

The newly independent India came up with a number of plans for the country's rural regions and put those plans into action over the course of five years. The rural development policy, which has been expressed in a variety of different developmental programmes that have been established ever since the commencement of the planning, has been subject to revision on occasion. Community development approach, people's involvement approach, area approach, target group approach, employment approach, minimal needs approach, and integrated rural development approach are the many types of methodologies that were used for rural development. The impact of rural poverty has not lessened over the course of the last half century, despite the fact that plans have been drawn up for comprehensive development. Because they were thought of in isolation and carried out in a haphazard manner, the most of these programmes have had a limited amount of success. The community development programme, which had a highly all-encompassing character and worked at bringing about a total socioeconomic shift in rural living, was maybe the one and only exception to this rule. On the other hand, there was no comprehensive strategy for the development of the project.

Community Development Programmes

When the Community Development Programme was first implemented, there was an anticipation that it would lead to the rural development of the area that was covered by each block. This expectation was not met. However, this did not take place. The National Employment Scheme was included as an additional component to the Community Development Programme. The Community Development Programme is the approach, while the National Employment Scheme is the organisation that facilitates it. The primary assessment studies came to the same conclusion,

which was that the Community Development Programme was unsuccessful. This was mostly due to the fact that little effort was made to integrate the development process within rural areas. The other major problems were

- (1) the activities to be covered by the programme were too many and the finances were limited
- (2) no coordination between development agencies
- (3) no people's participation in the decision making.

As a result, the Community Development Program was cancelled, which resulted in the establishment of the Panchayati Raj System. Within this system, the responsibility for the execution of rural development programmes was transferred to the entities that make up the Panchayat Raj. This was pushed to the background as a consequence of the political and administrative entities participating in the programme not wanting to share authority. As a direct result of this, they have grown more reliant on the government.

Objectives of the study

- (1) To study of Social Developmental Activities.
- (2) To study of Implementation of Programmes in Telangana

Achievements for Community Rural Development

The strategy of area development was the one that was chosen to begin the process of rural development. The Area Development Programme opened up opportunities for a variety of non-governmental organisations throughout the nation to participate in the improvement of backward regions, with a particular focus on disadvantaged groups. As a result, the focus switched from infrastructure development to area development, and programmes such as the Intensive Agricultural Area Programme, the Drought Prone Area Programme, and the Command Area Development Programme were created.

The Intensive Agricultural Area Programme had a positive influence on the district, as measured by the large rise in agricultural output that occurred as a direct result of the program's implementation. In contrast, the administration voiced a number of issues with respect to the provision of inputs at various points in the process.

The Intensive Agricultural Area Programme was responsible for a significant portion of the productivity boost that occurred. However, one of the primary complaints about the scheme is that it mostly benefited wealthy farmers.

The Drought Prone Area Programme was a significant initiative that was initiated in drought-prone areas with the purpose of promoting the all-around development of regions that are susceptible to drought. The Drought Prone Area Programme's primary objective was to broaden the scope of options available for dry agriculture and farming. However, another critique is that it was not able to make a significant amount of forward progress.

Another initiative that had the goal of making scientifically sound use of available irrigation capacity was called the Command Area Development Programme. However, there are complaints that the policy has made already wealthy farmers more wealthier while entirely ignoring the plight of others who are economically disadvantaged.

Implementation of Programmes in Telangana

A Rural Development programme with the growth of certain groups of people in mind as its primary objective. The programming was developed in such a manner that it encompasses all of the programming that is relevant to a certain demographic. On the other hand, one of the complaints that was levelled against the programmes was that they only addressed a subset of the population.

The other criticisms were

- (1) lack of co-ordination among different departments of the government
- (2) inadequacy of credit
- (3) lack of staff of its own at the field level.

Because the programmes were unable to do very much, attention was redirected to the issue of

unemployment. The schemes such as the food for work programme, the crash scheme for rural employment, and the National Rural Employment Programme in the Fifth Plan. The Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and the Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment in the Sixth Plan eras both had their beginnings during this time. The programmes were subjected to criticism from both the audience members and the individuals who had reviewed the programmes based on two different criteria.

- (1) There was no coordination between the programmes implemented.
- (2) The trainers were not available in sufficient numbers. Even among the trainers who were available they were not trained to the extent required to hold the job.

The minimum needs programme in another programme which emphasised the need for providing minimum social services rural areas like health, education, water supply, road, rural electrification etc.

Educational Development in India

Context of Policy Despite making significant strides since the country's independence, India's educational system still isn't producing the results that are expected of it, despite the country's long history of advancement. The one hundred year-old desire for free and compulsory education, at least for children less than 14 years of age, which helped create the Gokhale Bill in 1911 (that was ultimately enacted in 1913), has not yet been realised. During the years leading up to India's independence, the British government, although instituting mass education, was constrained by a number of constraints and pursued its own interests in the field of education expansion.

Following the country's attainment of independence, the Indian government has undertaken a number of significant policy efforts at the national level in regard to the educational rebuilding. Both the University Education Commission in 1948–1949 and the Secondary Education Commission in 1952–1953 were tasked with conducting research and making recommendations for an educational strategy for the newly independent India. The Constitution of India, acting as a prescriptive policy, simultaneously provoked an aim of universalizing primary education with obligatory schooling for all children less than 14 years of age (Article 45). After the Constitution was ratified, such a target was established to be accomplished within a ten-year time frame.

The inability to accomplish any of these goals by the end of the third Five-Year Plan resulted in the establishment of the Indian Education Commission (1964–1966), also known as the Kothari Commission. This commission was tasked with conducting a comprehensive review of the education system in India and making policy recommendations. As a result, the first National Policy on Education was developed in 1968, and it was based on the suggestions made by the Commission for the fundamental restructuring of the education system, with a focus on quality.

Important of Welfare Measures

In the beginning, rural development was thought of as being synonymous with the growth of agriculture and other allied industries. However, as time has passed, it has emerged as a strategy designed to improve the economic and social life of a specific group of people living in rural areas. This group of people is known as the "rural underclass." Therefore, the strategies for rural development consist of a collection of products, operational procedures, terminal aims, and structural arrangements that are aimed to bring about development in the lives of people who live in rural areas. A never-ending process, rural development is always going on.

As a result, the many rural development programmes that were designed to combat rural poverty were unable to serve the economically disadvantaged members of society to any substantial degree since they were not sufficiently funded and were not integrated in an effective manner. The Integrated Rural Development Programme had the potential to offer the integrated approach, which was absent from previous rural development programmes. This was the reason why an examined strategy, like the one found in the integrated rural development programme, was necessary.

Literature review

According to the findings of Thippaiah and Devendra Babu's (1986) research, there are a number of significant flaws in the way the programme is being carried out. Some examples of such flaws include the failure to properly identify those who should get benefits, the absence of appropriately qualified employees, the improper use of loans combined with an inadequate capacity to repay them, and the absence of appropriate infrastructure facilities.

In their research on the assessment of the effect and development in the implementation of IRDP in the Warangal district, Rao and Natarajan (1988) make note of the shortcomings that are now present in IRDP. Their research draws attention to a number of flaws that exist throughout the entirety of the IRDP in the district. These flaws include under-financing, the provision of cash credits in violation of the norms, a lack of supervision, a lack of knowledge on the part of the beneficiaries regarding how to make use of the assets, and a lack of oversight proper instruction to the con artists, the IRDP loans not being employed to the full of their genuine purposes in the scheme.

According to Rao (1987), the number of people living in poverty is not significantly reduced among those who have engaged in the production of goods in village industries. He has mixed feelings about the possibility that the IRDP will be effective in raising the level of expertise of workers.

In his article from 1986, Guhan makes the observation that there is widespread corruption among government officials and bank officials, and that political brokers are taking advantage of the situation. Because of this, the recipients have seen a reduction in their actual benefits.

According to Gill (1983), the dairy industry has supposedly arrived at the point of maximum capacity. It is common knowledge that members of the buying committees who are veterinarians need to have their votes bought in order for an animal to be accepted.

Concept of Rural Development:

When used in this context, the word refers to the process of "ordering things" in order to bring about a shift in the status quo that is favourable to a more desirable state. It is possible for there to be a large number of different types of development, with each one deriving its name from the field of activity in which the change is handled, the nature of the change, or the "method" by which the intended change is achieved. For a number of decades, the phrase was only ever used to refer to changes in the economic climate, including all factors that contribute to advancement. After some time, the definition of the idea was broadened to include 'changes' in the political, social, cultural, technical, economic, and psychological frameworks of society. This expansion took place in subsequent years. In its modern use, the word "development" refers to the process of fostering positive change in order to realise an individual's full potential. In a strict sense, the term "development" refers to a "policy" and the "consequent programmes" that go along with it. This "policy" and these "consequent programmes" are intended to bring about "a desired change" in the social, economic, political, or technical realms of existence. It is concerned with the advancement of human talents, whether physical or mental, in order to achieve the highly valued societal objectives. Development is related to potential, and it is possible to achieve development to the extent that there is already existing development potential. This potential is measured by the unexploited resources, talents, margin of sophistication, and the "will power" that implements development policy. Development can be achieved to the extent that there is already existing development potential. Rural development is the process by which initiatives are taken to maximise the growth potentials of rural economies and societies. Development, in this context, refers to the process by which progress is conditioned. The goal of rural development, which is not a charitable programme, is to increase the ability of rural areas to produce more crops, better crops, a wider range of crops, a bigger output for each unit of input, and a higher quality of product. It is focused with the provision of higher incentives for investing more efforts and investments into boosting efficiency on a worker-by-worker basis. As a result, the domain of rural development

encompasses the realms of education, information, training, research, and the implementation of research. The concept of "rural development" is one that is receiving a lot of attention and praise in both the more developed nations and the less developed countries of the globe. However, there is no one definition of rural development that can be agreed upon by everyone, and the phrase is used in a variety of different ways and in a wide variety of contexts. As a term, it may be understood to refer to the general development of rural regions with the goal of elevating the standard of living of those who live in rural areas. In this sense, it is a comprehensive and multidimensional concept, and it encompasses the development of agriculture and allied activities, such as village and cottage industries and crafts, socioeconomic infrastructure, community services and facilities, and most importantly, the human resources that are present in rural areas. It is a phenomena that is the outcome of interactions between diverse physical, technical, economic, sociocultural, and institutional variables. As a phenomenon, it is the product of these interactions. It is a tactic with the objective of enhancing the economic and social well-being of a particular demographic, namely the rural poor, in order to benefit society as a whole. It is a multidisciplinary field that represents a confluence of agricultural, social and behavioural, engineering, and management sciences. As a discipline, it has a character that is interdisciplinary. According to the words of Robert Chambers, "Rural Development is a method to assist a certain group of people, namely impoverished rural women and men, to achieve for themselves and their children more of what they desire and need." It entails providing assistance to the individuals who are the most economically disadvantaged and are looking for a means of subsistence in rural regions so that they may demand and control a greater share of the advantages of rural development.

Schemes

- i. The Ministry of Rural Development is responsible for implementing the following major programmes in rural areas: the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), which provides wage employment; the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM); and the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM).
- ii. The National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), which focuses on promoting self-employment and the development of relevant skills;
- iii. Homes for All: The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Grameen (PMAY-G) programme is intended to provide BPL families with housing.
- iv. The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), which would fund the building of high-standard roads;
- v. the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), sometimes known as the social pension,
- vi. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission, Mission,

IWMP stands for the Integrated Watershed Management Programme, and its goal is to increase the land's overall production.

In addition, the Ministry maintains programmes for the capacity building of rural officials; monitoring and evaluation; information, education, and communication; and Performance of Rural Development Programmes in Telangana

Major priorities in DAY-NRML

- a. Streamlining the accounting system and introducing integrated online accounting for 18405 VOs and 548 MSs, as well as conducting analytics on the data, with the initial phase of the project focusing on launching a transaction-based account system in 40000 SHGs.
- b. Enhancing the functionality and grading of underperforming VOs and MSs Eighty percent of the grades for VOs and MSs will be A's and B's. The grades A, B, and C will account for 75% of the total 4.35 lakh SHGs that are produced.
- c. Increasing the effectiveness of the internal audit system in order to provide appropriate checks and balances for financial management.
- d. Focusing on the production of safe food in rural regions by women farmers and

appropriately promoting fifty organic clusters via fifteen hundred farmer producer groups and four organisations at a cost of rupees thirty-one and eighty-four million rupees.

- e. Improving the standard of living of female farmers (small and marginal farmers) by adding value to their products and providing them with extra revenue via animal husbandry and more productive production methods. The formation of 1200 LFPGs, which would cover 24000 SHG members, as well as one LFPO, will need an expenditure of Rs. 29.83 Cr.
- f. Initiate new and expand already existing home-based businesses in each of the 200 Antyodaya clusters.
- g. A unique fund established by Samakhya in partnership with StreeNidhi to support the launch of microbusinesses run by people with disabilities.
- h. In collaboration with Kudumbshree, to establish food and hospitality businesses in ten districts with six hundred women members of SHGs, I With the help of Chattisgarh and Tamil Nadu SRLMs, an effort would be made to manage solid waste using a commercial model in 150 general purpose (GP) areas, with five GPs in each district. This will be done in convergence mode.
- i. Create a single overarching brand that may be used for all SHG items.
- j. Working together with RTP-NIRD to establish cluster, individual, and group businesses in 13 different goods while simultaneously promoting home stays as part of rural tourism.
- k. Establish ten companies that are led by women that are connected to jute. • Developing village HAATs.
- l. Formulating a plan for the long-term viability of current NH centres and their eventual closure (PWD).
- m. Strengthening the capabilities of Social Action Committees and expanding their scope (Gender).
- n. A required second meeting at the SHG level will be held to address social and behavioural change via a total of 18 modules to be implemented in 6000 VOs during the first phase.

Major priorities of skill development - DDU-GKY

- A. Employing 30,000 young people in the state of Telangana at a rate of 1,000 per district at a total cost of Rs. 316 crore for the project.
- B. Providing Graduates, Engineering Graduates, and Other Technologically Qualified Young People with Long-Term Technical Courses 120 crores contributed by a total of 30,000 young people.
- C. Increasing coverage of minorities to 14 from 5 percent in order to reach a total of 10 percent.
- D. Achieving saturation of at least three GPS locations across all one hundred GPS locations in each district.
- E. With a budget of 1.15 million rupees, organise 35,000 job fairs, including sixty mega job fairs, one hundred seventy-five mini job fairs, and twelve thousand regular job fairs.
- F. Establishing at least four Migration Support Centers in Hyderabad, one of which will be reserved solely for females, and another would be reserved for people with disabilities.
- G. Establishing an EWS centre in Hyderabad, with help from PRCs located around the districts; this would provide work for 15,000 young people and will cost 35 Crores.
- H. New industries, such as renewable energy, logistics, aerospace, medical devices, and artificial intelligence, will be targeted to take up 10% of the total, I Increasing the average compensation range for state employees across all sectors from \$9,500 to \$11,500.
- I. Offering a job at the next level to young people who have been employed for a year or more by providing skill upgradation to a minimum of one thousand young people.

Major priorities under MGNREGS

- i. The production of assets that are long-lasting and sustainable, in addition to the provision of 100 days of unskilled work to the greatest number of families possible.

- ii. Providing numerous doses of livelihood support activities to families who are the lowest of the poor - a minimum of 10,000 HHs.
- iii. Overall development of one general purpose (GP) each block with the allowed works of MGNREGA on saturation mode in convergence with line department (438 GPs).
- iv. The treatment of liquid waste by means of soak pits on a saturation basis in a minimum of 500 gallons per person.
- v. Focus on watershed and water conservation works such as SCTs, CCTs, percolation tanks, check dams, and other similar structures.
- vi. Pay attention to activities that provide a living, such as vegetable pandals (1000), cattle sheds (7000), and goat sheds (15000).
- vii. Place an emphasis on the development of rural infrastructure by constructing 1,000 crematoriums, 2,000 school toilets, 500 general practitioner buildings, 600 ambulatory care facility structures, and 1,000 kilometres of county roads.

Conclusion

There are some programmes that take a more broad approach to rural development, but the majority of the programmes are targeted exclusively for rural residents. The programmes that are concerned with all of the communities fall under the category of programmes that are generic in nature. These programmes include family welfare and rural sanitation. Some women are involved in the manufacturing, marketing, and administration of welfare programmes. They also expressed the view that there is a must to get organised in order to carry out collective activities. Therefore, the seriousness about integrating the poor in the developmental programmes began in 1980, with the Sixth Five Year Plan, after the report on the status of women was published and information was made available about the inadequate focus on women by the earlier plans. This information was made available after the Sixth Five Year Plan. The Sixth Five Year Plan's primary objective was to improve the standard of living of economically disadvantaged people by creating more chances for work, teaching new skills and upgrading old ones. This was something that had not been done in previous plans.

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