



OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF GOAL OF DEVELOPED INDIA (A PLAN FOR NEXT 25 YEARS)



Edited by
Dr. V. NIRMAL RAJKUMAR

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**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS (CENTRE FOR RESEARCH)
ARUL ANANDAR COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS),
KARUMATHUR, MADURAI DT, TAMIL NADU - 625 514**



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(A Plan for Next 25 Years)*

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AN ECONOMIC STUDY ON SELECTED RURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES IN TAMILNADU

Dr. V. SRIMAN NARAYANAN¹ & Dr. S. MEENAKSHI²

ABSTRACT

The process of raising the standard of living for rural residents is typically referred to as rural development. Rural region development has been accelerating recently. Among the issues that residents in rural areas experience include poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, and issues with agriculture. Analysis of rural area development and policy implementation in rural regions is the study's primary objective. To better the rural areas of Tamilnadu, both the government and voluntary initiatives are made. The majority of people-nearly 70%-live in rural areas. The defining characteristics of the rural area include poor nutrition and health. The government of Tamilnadu has introduced a number of programmes to enhance the rural areas. The study is conducted using a doctrinal approach, and numerous findings that are gathered are examined. To advance and enhance the welfare of those residing in rural regions, various programmes have been implemented, including the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, the Integrate Tribal Development Project, and the Development of Women and Children in Rural regions. Due to the lack of jobs, the majority of people move from rural to urban areas. This essay will address a study on Tamil Nadu's rural development.

Keyword: Rural Development, Problems, Schemes, Implementation, Strategies and Agriculture.

INTRODUCTION

The economy of Tamil Nadu is primarily based on agriculture. The state's economy benefits from the huge majority of the inhabitants that depend on agriculture for their living. Because support prices and the availability of cheap loans only go so far in boosting productivity and job creation in the industry, structural adjustments that are based primarily on land reforms are required. Experience has demonstrated that granting access to land to the underprivileged is not anti-growth. (1999, Somers) Small family farms' dynamism is a key factor in the rural growth strategy. In 2016, Somnath Chatterjee. Tamil Nadu's economy is based on agriculture. The Tamil Nadu economy has been built on the strength of agriculture. A major section of the population relies on agriculture for their livelihood, and agriculture makes a sizeable contribution to state income, both of which provide evidence of the role of agriculture in shaping the economy. Albert Christopher Dhas (2012). Rural areas have always played a significant role in the Indian economy and in preserving social stability. The economy of rural areas is specialised in a small number of businesses, including agriculture, cattle, forestry, fisheries, mining, and rural tourism. This is because the development of the majority of them is wholly dependent on the local natural resources. India's rural society is incredibly archaic. The numerous issues that plague the society are largely to blame for its backwardness. This essay seeks to identify the issues facing rural society, the need for rural development, and potential remedies.

In Tamilnadu, urban regions have expanded significantly over the past 20 years, but rural areas have not had the same level of growth. (2015) Chakraborty and Seth The need for rural development, the scope of development, difficulties in rural areas, solutions to those problems, central programmes conducted in Tamilnadu, and state programmes launched are all examined in this paper.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA:

With the economy growing rapidly and our towns and urban areas starting to show signs of prosperity, India is becoming a significant power. However, there is no consistent development, and rural areas cannot keep up with urban areas. 80 percent of the impoverished reside in rural areas, with more than 70 percent living in villages. More than two thirds of the population is not yet reaping the rewards of economic progress. We must not lose sight of the issues in rural regions because of the outward signs of growth. The fourth-largest economy in the world is that of India. But there are variations in the growth trend. As well as et al. Even if the rates of growth in the manufacturing, service, and communications sectors have significantly increased, our performance in critical industries like agriculture, infrastructure development, community and social services, and rural development as a whole has not improved. The country would never be able to claim to be developed without the advancement of the rural population. Recent years have seen a decline in agricultural growth, investment, profitability, net sown area under crops, and irrigation area. According to the Economic Survey 2006-2007, low yield per unit area has been a common occurrence for practically all crops.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES:

The improvement of rural residents' living conditions through the provision of necessary and high-quality services is the main goal of rural development in Tamil Nadu. In essence, rural development projects are created with three elements to address a variety of difficulties in rural areas. Offering work opportunities is a part of the first aspect of rural development

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that aims to raise household income. Programmes for wage employment and self-employment are two techniques that concentrate on this aspect. The IRDP and its other components gave rise to self-employment programmes, which have since developed into a movement known as Self-Help Groups. The Jawahar (Gopi et al., 2008) Rojgar Yojana's paid employment component has been transferred to the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, which provides wage employment under a Legislative Act. The second dimension focuses on the issues facing regions that are disadvantaged owing to severe climatic conditions, such as waste lands, hills, and locations that are prone to drought. This is addressed by programmes like the Hill Area Development Programme (HADP), Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP), Western Ghat Development Programme (WGDP), and others. The third dimension tries to offer target populations social amenities and services for discounted prices or without charge. The National Social Assistance Programme, the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Housing, Roads, Water Supply, Primary Education, Health, Sanitation, Family Welfare, and Rural Infrastructure are a few of them. The provision of these is made possible by programmes like the Prime Minister Gramme Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Programme (MPLADP), the Member of Legislative Assembly Constituency Development Scheme (MLACDS), the Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam (AGAMT), the Rural Infrastructure Scheme (RIS), the Panchayat Union School Renovation Programme (PUSRP), and the Indira (Dr. S. Rajamohan et al. 2011). It can develop if these issues in rural regions are resolved. For the development of the rural areas, there is a distinct department.

IMPLEMENTATION OF SCHEMES:

Over the course of the plan periods, the State's Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department's mandate is to:

- Eliminate poverty and provide high-quality services for economic growth, social justice, and an improvement in rural residents' living conditions.
- The implementation of numerous rural development programmes and the encouragement of Panchayat Raj Institutions to carry out their responsibilities as efficient local self-government bodies. The Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department is in charge of carrying out a variety of federally sponsored, state-funded, and foreign-funded programmes in rural areas for eradicating poverty, creating jobs, and improving the local environment. (2015) Chakraborty and Seth. Additionally, the Department is charged with ensuring that the different Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) can effectively serve as local self-government entities. The Department is responsible for 12,524 Village Panchayats, 385 Panchayat Unions (coterminous with Blocks), and 31 District Panchayats.

GOALS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT :

The goal of rural development is to better the social and economic circumstances of rural residents. It is a process that enhances the wellbeing and self-awareness of those who live outside of metropolitan regions. Rural development is a technique for bringing about change among rural residents and transforming their traditional way of life into a progressive one. (2002) Vermaz. The development of rural areas is a result of movement. Development can improve the economics, infrastructure, technology, education, and health of rural communities. The primary goals of rural development are,

- To grow the farm, the government, and the local community.
- To enhance the living conditions of animals and crop producers.
- Improving the health and educational status of rural residents.
- To help the villagers better themselves.
- To upgrade the remote areas' communication infrastructure.
- The primary goals of rural development are to develop the public infrastructure, communication, and services in rural areas.
- This enhances education and health.

NEED FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

- To improve the rural area's culture, society, economy, technology, and health in all spheres.
- To raise the rural population's level of living.
- To improve the lives of children, mothers, and young people in rural areas.
- To enhance human resources' psychology, skill, knowledge, attitude, and other attributes.
- To find self-sufficient solutions to the issues they encounter.
- To build infrastructure facilities in the countryside.
- To offer the bare necessities in rural areas, such as access to drinking water, education, transportation, electricity, and communication.
- Developing handicrafts, small-scale industries, village industries, and other rural economic activities will help to develop the rural industries.
- To develop cases pertaining to agriculture, animal husbandry, and other aspects of agriculture.
- To end rural poverty and give rural residents more control.

- To increase rural residents' involvement in state and national development.
- To reduce the facility gap between urban and rural areas and to foster a culture of leadership among those who live in rural areas.

RURAL ENTREPRENEURS:

The majority of rural businesses desire to increase their revenue, but they are unaware of creative strategies for effectively marketing their products and services to clients. The majority of them are sluggish, and they believe in making the smallest profit or minimising losses. They have a very low regard for innovation. As well as et al. Ten business owners were interviewed over the phone, and they agreed that if given the financial backing and the right training, they would be motivated to start new production methods, increase the number of production methods, and achieve large-scale production economies. Many people in rural places have diminished survival hopes and think considerably less about creative techniques for fostering hope and sustainability. The network of entrepreneurs needs to be strengthened because the rural entrepreneurs are dispersed and unaware of current global events. Therefore, the need for a rural entrepreneurial awareness camp grows. (1999, Somers)

State Schemes for Rural Development

Chief Minister Solar-powered Greenhouse Programme: On June 3, 2004, the governor declared in the legislative assembly that the government would start a solar-powered greenhouse programme for the underprivileged in rural areas and build homes for \$1.80 million using state funding.¹⁰ These solar-powered greenhouses are available to anyone in rural communities who falls below the poverty threshold. (2008); Meenakshi et al. (2014); Gopi et al. Under this programme, only those with patta for their sites are eligible. These homes are 300 square feet in size and have strong lighting. Without affecting the 300 total square feet of the house, the adjustments are allowed. The state-authorized committee, which is comprised of the government and reports to the chief secretary, will approve the proposal.

TAMILNADU RURAL ROADS IMPROVEMENT SCHEME (TNRRIS):

The Tamil Nadu Rural Roads Improvement Scheme, an umbrella programme with an overallocation of 800 crore, was initiated by the government in 2015–2016 for the improvement of rural roads. No matter how many people live there, roads linking isolated settlements are given top consideration. The bus and minibus are given the utmost priority. Then, significant market pricing, educational, and health service highways are chosen. In the period 2015–16, 50% of the funding will be used for unfinished roads, 50% will be used to maintain damaged roads, and at least 25% will go towards periodic road renewal. (Valdivia 2011n 2016–17, 25% of the fund is designated for unfinished roads, 25% for damaged roads, 25% for bus-plying highways, and 25% for roads that need to be renewed. This plan resulted in the construction of 2,561 road works totaling 4,659 metres at a cost of 800 crore.

RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE SCHEMES :

The main goal of this plan is to give all the isolated settlements access to the essential infrastructure. According to the state finance commission's approval, 250 crore was spent on this scheme between 2011 and 2013. This plan calls for converting WBM roads, gravel roads, and clay roads into BT roads. This plan also calls for building barriers and culverts in the newly constructed roads. Two streams were used to implement this plan. Since many isolated communities were given access to roads through this programme, rural areas were able to grow. (2011) (Dr. S. Rajamohan et al.) This plan cleared the ground for the development of the disconnected villages.

COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (CSIDS):

The comprehensive school infrastructure improvement scheme was introduced by the Tamil Nadu government in 2011–12. The major goal of this programme is to give schools in rural areas access to essential infrastructure amenities including new buildings, cooking sheds, water supplies, toilets, etc. It also makes repairs and renovations to the current structure. An average of up to 100 crores per year has been set aside for this scheme for the years 2011–12 and 2012–13. The compound walls may also be built in order to keep pupils safe and provide them with a clean atmosphere. In panchayat unions, schools are therefore guaranteed to have sufficient restrooms for both boys and girls. Municipalities, town panchayats, and panchayat union schools all adopted this programme. This plan also involves the construction of additional rooms for the storage of goods. Thus, the rural development initiative improves the infrastructure of schools. (2015) Chakraborty and Seth.

SELF SUFFICIENCY SCHEME:

The self sufficiency scheme was established by the Tamil Nadu government to enhance the welfare of rural residents by empowering them in decision-making, community development, etc. It is an open procedure that allows for the exchange of ideas between individuals and organisations. In accordance with the Tamil Nadu Transparency in Tender Act of 1998, this scheme is carried out by the local entities or the relevant government through a tender. There is a budget of Rs. 100 crore each for 2011–12 and 2012–13.

RURAL EDUCATION: OPERATION BLACK BOARD SCHEME

The programme attempts to develop school buildings in schools without even a single structure. In addition, GOI allocated an extra 500 lakh rupees in March 2001 for the construction of school buildings for the primary schools. 19 elementary school buildings totaling 666.67 lakhs will be erected between 2001 and 2003. This black board programme was started to enhance classroom instruction. The fundamental notion taken into consideration in this plan is education. To raise the standard of education for pupils in rural areas, the Tamilnadu government was the first to implement this programme.

CONCLUSION:

An example of an agrarian economy is the rural one. Although farming and agriculture are among the most significant main activities, the problem is that the sector's contribution to GDP is steadily declining. A similar proportion of India's population—roughly two thirds—is dependent on agriculture. As a result, production is below average, and the situation is only getting worse. Therefore, the agriculture industry needs to be upgraded in order to grow rural communities. The process of making qualitative and quantitative improvements to enhance the conditions in rural areas is known as rural development. The rural areas must expand if they are to have a stronger economy. Rural communities continue to face a number of issues, including inadequate nutrition, illiteracy, unemployment, and a lack of essential facilities including hospitals, schools, and other healthcare facilities. Youth are now leaving villages to work in cities as a result of this. For inclusive growth to occur, both the standard of living in our villages and our cities must rise. India will be poor if its rural parts are poor. So, rural development is required to revitalize and develop rural areas.

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