



STUDY ON POLICIES AND PROPOSALS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT STATE OF HARYANA (INDIA)

Dr. Kiran

H. No. 123A/14, Kirpal Nagar, Rohtak-124001, Haryana (India)

Email: mehra39@gmail.com

Abstract: - Although the Government of Haryana has initiated concerted efforts through several plans and initiatives to alleviate poverty in rural Haryana, much more needs to be done to bring prosperity to people living in rural areas. Currently, technology dissemination in rural areas is uneven and slow. Strong efforts by organizations developing rural technology, equipment, and products could not produce a high level of success. Experiences in many countries show that demand-driven technological development has a higher rate of dissemination. However, in Haryana, rural technology developers catered to needs (with little improvement) instead of creating demand. No industrial connecting equipment is available to create a demand-based market for rural communities. In addition, a gap exists between approaches and effective management systems. The spread of rural development technology/ schemes is slow, and the broader participation of different stakeholders is lacking. Therefore, integrating the government, panchayats, farmers, scholars, companies, non-governmental organizations, and private enterprises could be an ideal approach to not only eliminate this imbalance but also to improve its overall rural economy.

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Introduction: Haryana is a leading contributor to the country's production of food grain and milk. Agriculture is the leading occupation for the residents of the state; the flat arable land is irrigated by submersible pumps and an extensive canal system. Haryana contributed heavily to the Green Revolution in the 1960's, that made India self-sufficient in food production. According to census, 1991-2001 about 71.07% of Haryana's population was living in rural area and the agricultural sector contributed 31.19% (Rs. 16625.71 crores) to the Net State Domestic Product. For the year 2006-07 this figure dropped to 21.45% (Rs. 24795.16 crores) which shows decline in the agriculture and animal husbandry sectors. Land, the main asset in rural area, is concentrated amongst a few.

As per Economic survey, the Primary Sector (which comprises Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishery and Mining Sectors) has increased from Rs. 21127.82 crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 21344.82 crore in 2007-08 showing an increase of 1.0 percent. As per available data, about 66% of the total Sub-region i.e. 8862.48 Sq. Km. is under rural area, where about 56.73 lakhs i.e. 66% of the total population resides. As per Census 2011, the total rural population of NCR was 172.6 Lakhs, which accounted for 37.5% of the total NCR population, whereas in the Haryana Sub-region the total rural population was 56.73% of the total Sub-Region population. There are approx. 2300 rural settlements in the Sub-region as per Census, 2011.

Rural development is the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas. Rural development has traditionally centered on the exploitation of land-intensive natural resources such as agriculture and forestry. However, changes in global production networks and increased urbanization have changed the character of rural areas. Rural development as a concept suggests the overall development of the areas and sustaining improvement in the quality of life of rural people. It results in creating an environment conducive to improve people's capacity and to utilize it fully, without exploitation, on a sustainable basis. It is both the means and end of economic development of a country like India. Today, apart from governments, rural development has become a matter of interest to industrialists, financiers, bankers and philanthropists as well. In India, a country of villages, it means making the life of the majority, worth to live and thus paying back them the dividend of India's economic growth. Four decades of regulations and two decades of liberalisation, has made India the ninth largest economy in the world (World Bank, 2011), which could grow, second after China, at an average rate of 8.46 per cent, for the last five years, even in the aftermath of global economic slowdown (Economic Survey, 2010-11).

There are predictions that if the current high growth continues, India will overtake Japan (pre-quake) by 2030 (Economic Outlook – India 2008 to 2010). Today

India hosts 11 per cent of the world's richest (Forbes India Magazine 2010) and it is looking forward the fortunes to trickle down to the rural people. India has 6.4 lakhs villages with a population of 83.3 crores which is 68.84% of the whole India (Census India, 2011). Providing timely and adequate cheap credit to farmers, rural artisans, petty shop keepers, and micro and small entrepreneurs is of paramount importance. It is reported that rural India suffers from a more serious lack of finance than urban Indian (Bose, 2004, Shah et al., 2007, Mishra, 2008, Remesha, 2003). Rural development strategies are a critical component of an inclusive growth strategy for Haryana

REVIEW OF LITERATURE J. Dean Jansma and Frank M. Goode, Rural Development Research: "Conceptualizing and Measuring Key Concepts" In this research paper the researcher explain the conceptual basis for rural economic development. He said rural economic development is assumed to be reflected by increase in employment and/or income. The major determinants of income and employment in a given economic space (a rural community) are the quantity of the goods and services sold to and inputs purchased from outside the community and the extent to which dollars entering the local area are "recirculated" within the local economy. Kenneth L. Deavers," Social Science Contributions to Rural Development Policy in the 1980s". In this research paper author said, rural development policy involves deliberate action by federal, state, and local governments and private institutions and individuals to achieve three goals: (a) improved rural income levels and employment opportunities; (b) improved access by rural residents to adequate housing and essential community facilities and services; and (c) responsible use of rural resources and the rural environment to preserve the quality of rural life. In attempting to achieve these rural development goals, federal policy needs to be guide. Clark Edwards," The Political Economy of Rural Development: Theoretical Perspectives". In this paper the author said that the rural and urban sectors of the economy are strongly interlinked. Growth in one sector impacts on the other. The growth process does not appear to be an equilibrium one in which marginal adjustments to opportunity costs eliminates disparities. This rural-urban imbalance is of national concern.

Organizational Structure

- Each District will have its own District Rural Development Agency. The DRDA would be headed by a Project Director, who will be of the rank of an Additional District Magistrate. In respect of such States where DRDA does not have a separate identity, a separate Cell to be created in the Zilla Parishad to maintain separate accounts, so that these are capable of being audited separately.

- The DRDA should emerge as a specialized agency capable of managing the Anti Poverty
- Programmes of the Ministry on the one hand and to effectively relate these to the overall effort of poverty eradication in the District. Actual execution of programmes will be handled outside the DRDAs and the DRDA's role will be to facilitate the implementation of the programmes, to supervise/oversee and monitor the progress, to receive and send the progress reports as well as to account for the funds.
- DRDAs will develop the capacity to build synergies among different agencies involved, for the most effective results. If DRDAs are to be entrusted with programmes of other Ministries or those of the State Governments, it would be ensured that these have a definite anti poverty focus.
- The Chairman, Zilla Parishad would be the Chairman of the Governing Body of the DRDA. The DRDA shall also have an Executive Committee. The Project Director should cause the annual accounts of the DRDA to be prepared not later than 30th June. These shall be duly audited.

Policies of Rural Development

The basic objective of the policies/programs mentioned to in para 16.3 above is to upgrade the living standard of the rural people including those below poverty line (BPL) by restricting the rural-urban migration. However, to provide optimum benefit to the grass-root level, there is a need for coordination among various Government agencies and other institutions engaged in rural development. This will also assist in minimizing the rural-urban gap in terms of basic infrastructure facilities essential for 'Sustainable Development' of a settlement. Rural Development Department shall undertake the matter for effective implementation of these policies in the Sub-region. Service Centres and Central Villages, as identified in Chapter 4 relating to 'Demographic Profile and Settlement Pattern', stands identified in the Sub-region on the basis of their growth potential, size and capability of performing central functions for the Basic Villages. The following strategies, as proposed in the Regional Plan, are proposed to be taken up for development of rural areas:

- i. Training programmes in micro-entrepreneurship, processing of local produce, vocational skill up-gradation etc., allied agro-economic activities such as poultry, dairy, pottery, handlooms, handicrafts and rural tourism.
- ii. Financial incentives and loan schemes for starting micro-enterprises may be worked out and delivered through DRDAs.

iii. Providing urban amenities/facilities in rural areas such as housing, better sanitation, water supply, communication system, social infrastructure etc, to improve the quality of life in the rural/ semi urban and also provide better connectivity among various types of settlements in the rural areas. iv. Increasing demand for organic agriculture produce in the Metropolitan cities of NCR should be met through cultivating non-conventional crops such as mushrooms, broccoli, baby corn, bamboo shoot, etc. as well as floriculture under RKVY.

The State Government will provide necessary infrastructure in terms of technical know-how, finance and marketing support facilities etc. to the farmers to promote the non-conventional high value commercial farming in the Sub-region. v. Promotion of strategic partnership between government agencies, private sector, NGOs and Cooperatives in the areas of marketing, research and development and growth of rural infrastructure. vi. Dissemination of relevant information on regular basis on on-going programmes, sources of micro-credit, market potentials, etc.

Rural development schemes: Some of the major schemes implemented by the Rural Development Department are as follows: • Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) • Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) • Sampoornan Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) • Watershed Development Projects/Hariyali Scheme • Desert Development Programme(DDP) • Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) • Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) • Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) • Swarnjayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojna (SJSRY) • Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) • National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) • Integrated Wasteland Development Projects (IWDP) • Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) • Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra (BNRGSK) • National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)/Aajeevika • Backward Region Grant Fund • Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP).

Measures for Rural Development: Agricultural output

The most important factor affecting agriculture output is the availability of water. The length of main canals increased only by 42 miles between 1981-1991 and this increase was just 24 miles between 1991-2001. Each additional irrigated hectare of land gives employment to eight additional labourers. If the State gets its due share of water, one lakh hectares of additional area can be brought under irrigation. Thus, State may be able to produce additional grain worth Rs.1000 crore.

1) Encouraging cultivation under green house sheds: A number of vegetables, flowers and fruits can be grown under greenhouse shed to get high yield. Some private

companies provide consultancy, know-how, seeds and marketing facilities with purchase contract. This is known as high capital-low landlow labour-low inputshigh yield strategy.

2) Farming can also generate quality employment of 12 lakh persons in supervision, packing and transport of farm output the indirect subsidies should be given to promote agriculture. All direct subsidies should be converted in the indirect ones such as agricultural research and irrigation or water harvesting or water shed management infrastructure or soil conservation or environmental protection or biofertilisers to be in the "Green Box".

3) Panchayats need to be strongly encouraged by subsidies to build and maintain water-harvesting structures, especially in view of the continuing deterioration in the condition of ponds/water. The quality of electricity supply is very poor in the rural area and farm sector. This is the main reason that farmers are not willing to pay the power bills. There has been a number of hidden costs in the form of more farm supervision, damage to the water pumps, burning of transformers and increased uncertainty. Since most of the farmers have a flat rate system, thus there is no chance of overuse of the electricity by the farmers. However, this leads to the cultivation of water intensive crops. The SEBs impute all power losses and thefts of all sectors including their own corruption and inefficiencies on the farmers which is not the reality.

4. It is recommended that the State should use the distributed power production model. The electricity farming by solar power not by photovoltaic method but by focusing of sun rays by a concave mirror, wind-mills, bio-mass energy (using dung), biodiesel or solid plastic wastes generated from urban areas should be the new methods of power generation. The people i.e. farmers, co-operatives, municipal bodies, private parties and shopkeepers should be allowed to produce electricity by any method

5. The Haryana Government should plan all the cities in such a way that they are connected to a hub of villages by circular ring roads with fast transport and connectivity system. The existing 97 urban areas can be connected to the villages by an average peripheral road of 60 kilometres so that even the farthest villager can reach to the city and come back within one hour. This will require building good quality roads of 6500 kilometres. With this kind of strategy, the industrial manufacturers will be induced to start their production units in the rural areas; and the congestion, pollution and rise in property prices and slum areas in the cities will be controlled. The production process will shift from urban to rural areas which can absorb more pollution.

6. The investment in agriculture with new technologies can reduce not only the variable costs of farm outputs in short-run but also the risks of farming

7. A serious policy intervention is required to promote the use of organic, bio/compost fertilisers, organic sprays and integrated pest management practices

8. In the suburban areas or some big villages, where people have the ability to pay, the water supply systems can be handed over to private parties with strict conditions that if they do not invest certain percentage in rain water harvesting, water purification or do not provide good service to the people, the State has the right to change the service provider

9. There is a serious problem of shortage of latrines in Haryana villages. In every village, the government should make best quality latrines and hand over them freely to people who can run them and can recover variable costs

10. There is a great opportunity of generating employment in the rural areas by production of electricity. People should be allowed to produce electricity using bio-mass (dung), biodiesel, solar energy or wind mill. A small bio-mass plant does not cost more than Rs. 40 thousand and can give employment to four unskilled persons. The State can provide training, and the banks can give loans through micro-finance institutions¹⁵. All the schemes of providing incentives to own private assets for selfemployment can be connected with family planning schemes. Those who are unemployed and unmarried should be given the asset with the condition that if they have more than two children in future the State can take the asset back

11. The protection of environment can also generate a lot of employment opportunities. The investment in rainwater harvesting structures, community based ponds/johars, etc. should be enhanced.

Conclusion: Rural development strategies are a critical component of an inclusive growth strategy for Haryana. Developing a modern rural development strategy for poverty reduction in Haryana in the coming decades requires recognition of institutional and technological changes, as well as of the growing role of a broadly defined and diversified agricultural system Furthermore, the rural poor need to participate in the development and implementation of the relevant policies and programs, which need to ensure • gender equity • inclusion of minorities • participation of the poorest in markets and in the provision of services

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