

Schemes and Measures for the Rural Development in Karnataka: A Study

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Abstract- Rural development is conceived as strategy aimed at finding ways to improve the rural lives with participation of the rural people themselves so as to meet the required need of the rural area. According to World Bank (2005), rural development is the process of rural modernization and the monetization of the rural society leading to its transition from traditional isolation to integration with the national economy. Also, rural development is perceived as a process of not only increasing the level of per capital income in the rural areas but also the standard of living of the rural population measured by food and nutrition level, health education, housing, recreation and security. Karnataka is a leading contributor to the country's production of coarse cereals, coffee, raw silks and tomatoes. Sugarcane is the major crop of the state with production. Greening rural development can stimulate rural economies, create jobs and help maintain critical ecosystem services and strengthen climate resilience of the rural people. Conversely, environmental challenges can limit the attainment of development goal. The basic objective of this paper is to upgrade the living standard of the rural people by providing ways to develop rural parts of Karnataka and improving food security including those below poverty line (BPL) by restricting the ruralurban 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.

Index Terms- Rural Development, Growth Rate

I. INTRODUCTION

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 centred 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 12 per cent of the world's richest (Forbes India Magazine 2020) 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 Karnataka.

II. 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. It appears to have resulted in relatively densely populated cities and sparsely populated countryside. Rural development can increase economic efficiency, add to the nation's goods and services, and enhance the social and economic well-being of both the rural and the urban sectors.

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To upgrade the living standard of the rural people by providing ways to develop rural parts of Karnataka.
2. To know various schemes made by government of Karnataka for developing its rural areas.
3. To provide optimum measures for restricting rural-urban migration.

IV. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

In the last thirty years Asia has experienced dynamic growth and structural transformation, and has achieved substantial poverty reduction. The incidence of people living in poverty fell from more than 50 percent in the mid-1970s to 21 percent in 2018, and the incidence of hunger fell to 16 percent in Karnataka. However, Asia is still home to more than half of the world's poor, the majority of whom live in rural areas. Agricultural and rural development thus remains a critical component of an inclusive growth strategy for the region. Karnataka is a leading contributor to the country's production of coarse cereals, coffee, raw silks and tomatoes. Sugarcane is the major crop of the state with production. 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. According to census, 2011 about 61.33% of Karnataka's population was living in rural area and the agricultural sector contributed 40% (Rs. 16625.71 crores) to the Net State Domestic Product. Land, the main asset in rural area, is concentrated amongst a few. The Population of Karnataka according to the 2011 census stands at about 61 million, making it the 9th most populated state in India. The state lies in the southern part of the country and is well connected to the capital of India. The state is spread over an area of about 1.92 lakhs sq. km making it the 6th largest state in the country in terms of area. The density of population per sq. Km. is about 825 which is above the national average. The state has a growth rate of about 19% which slightly exceeds the national growth rate of about 17%. The population of the state is rising considerably due to rapid efforts towards development and progress. The literacy rate in the state is about 59.56% a figure that has improved tremendously in the last few years due to the consistent efforts of the government. The sex ratio in Karnataka is 1000. The statistics in the Karnataka Census 2011 reveal facts that can be instrumental in planning for a better development plan for the state. Karnataka Population 2011. As per details from Census 2011, Karnataka has population of 6.11 Crores, an increase from figure of 5.29 Crore in 2001 census. Total population of Karnataka as per 2011 census is 61,095,297 of which male and female are 30,966,657 and 30,128,640 respectively.

(a) Karnataka Population Growth Rate - The total population growth in this decade was 15.60 percent

while in previous decade it was 17.25 percent. The population of Karnataka forms 5.05 percent of India in 2011. In 2001, the figure was 5.14 percent.

(b) Karnataka Literacy Rate - 2011 Literacy rate in Karnataka has seen upward trend and is 75.36 percent as per 2011 population census. Of that, male literacy stands at 82.47percent while female literacy

is at 68.08 percent. In 2001, literacy rate in Karnataka stood at 66.64 percent of which male and female were 76.10 percent and 56.87 percent literate respectively. (c) Karnataka Density 2011- Total area of Karnataka is 191,976 sq. km. Karnataka Sex Ratio Sex Ratio in Karnataka is 973 i.e. for each 1000 males per census 2011. In 2001, the sex ratio of female was 965 per 1000 males in Karnataka.

State	Total Population	Rural Population	Urban Population	Rural population percentage	Urban Population percentage
Karnataka	6.41 crores	37,469,335	23,625,962	61.33%	38.67%

Rural Development Department, Haryana The Department of Rural Development through the District Rural Development Agencies is implementing Special Beneficiary Oriented Schemes, Wage Employment Programmes and Area Development Programmes. The Government of India from the year 1999- 2000 has restructured/modified most of the Rural Development Schemes. Besides this, the Government of India has also changed the funding pattern of all the schemes from 50:50, 80:20 and 100% and most of the schemes are now being implemented on 75:25 and 90:10 sharing basis between the Central and State Governments respectively The Special Beneficiary Oriented Schemes, Wage Employment Programmes and Area Development Programmes being implemented by the department of Rural Development are given as under.

Rural development schemes:

Some of the major schemes implemented by the Rural Development Department are as follows: • Swarnjayanti Gram SwarozgarYojana (SGSY) • Indira AwaasYojana (IAY) • Sampooran Grameen RozgarYojana (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 RozgarYojna (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 • Intergrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) District Rural Development Agency The District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) has traditionally been the principal organ at the District level to oversee the implementation of different anti poverty programmes.

The primary objective of DRDA Schemes is to professionalize the DRDAs so that they are able to effectively manage the anti poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development and interact effectively with other agencies. The Department of Rural Development is implementing a number of programmes in rural areas through the state Governments for poverty reduction, employment generation, rural infrastructure habitant development, provision of basic minimum services etc. Programmes implemented by the DRDA •Panchayati Raj • Pradhan Mantri Gram SadakYojana (PMGSY) •SwarnjayantiGram SwarozgarYojana (SGSY) •Sampoorna GraminRozgarYojana (SGRY) • Rural Housing (Indira AwaasYojana) • DRDA Administration • Training Schemes • Promotion of Voluntary Schemes and Social Action Programme, organization of beneficiaries, advancement and dissemination of rural technology through CAPART. • Monitoring mechanism.

Measures for Rural Development

1. 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.

a) 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.

b) Farming can also generate quality employment of 12 lakh persons in supervision, packing and transport of farm output

c) The indirect subsidies should be given to promote agriculture e)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.

2. 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 tables

3. 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.

4. It is recommended that the State should use the distributed power production model.

5. 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

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

7. 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

8. There is a serious problem of shortage of latrines in Karnataka 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.

9. 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.

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

Rural Infrastructure:

a) Rural Roads: Amongst the various components of the infrastructure, the roads in the rural areas have assumed great importance. The development of roads in rural areas would not only provide the basic facility to the villagers but also help in reaching the rural India in its true sense. The rural economy which in other sense is agro economy and the construction of rural roads would provide a major incentive for the development of rural sector, that is, both farm and non-farm sectors.

b) Rural Communication (Telecom): The second most important component of rural infrastructure is the Rural Telecommunication. After the rural roads, the telecom connectivity forms the most crucial part of the rural connectivity. It connects rural (agro) economy with the rest of the economic development of the country. Irrigation With the limited and scarce irrigation facility, the irrigation potential has not been realised so far. There is enormous potential to be explored in this sector. The wide gap between potential and actual realisation of irrigation is prevailing across the entire rural areas.

c) Shelter-Rural Infrastructure (Rural Housing): The basic requirement of the rural masses is shelter. For the survival of the human beings, housing is most needed. The housing for the poor in rural areas is

most crucial. It provides a dignified living standard and ensures the security to the rural masses.

d) Rural Energy (Rural Electrification) Power (energy): is the most crucial component of the infrastructure in the rural area. The adequate supply of energy attracts investments, which in turn help in the establishments of various industries in the rural areas. Energy (Bio-Gas Plants) For the provision of clean and unpolluted energy to the rural masses, the programme of biogas plant has been introduced in the State. The programme was initiated with the two folds objectives. One was to provide energy for the domestic purposes and the second important objective was to generate enriched manure for the use in the agricultural activities.

e)Renewable Energy: The State has also implemented various programmes and policies for the exploration of energy through nonconventional and renewable sources. There are many programmes and schemes related to solar energy, biogas, micro hydel and biomass, the State has initiated measures to explore the energy through these sources.

V. CONCLUSION

Rural development strategies are a critical component of an inclusive growth strategy for Karnataka. Developing a modern rural development strategy for poverty reduction in karnataka 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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