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## A STUDY ON FINANCIAL ANALYSIS AND PERFORMANCE OF GOVERNMENT SCHEMES IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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### ABSTRACT:

The development of rural areas is the development of the country in the true sense of the word and it is a universal process that brings about the necessary reforms in the rural society. Rural areas are more backward than urban areas. Many problems like poverty, unemployment, ignorance, health and unhygienic superstitions etc. arise in rural areas. Rural development is the role of universal development, all round development and silent process, emphasis on development of economically and socially weaker groups, employment of landless laborers, active participation of people, continuous process, important role of country development, government role must be done, Financial reversal of employment in rural areas, Improving the quality of education in rural areas, Creating intelligent citizens, Improving the quality of health. Providing technology, Transport and means of transportation, implementing environmental protection programs and in the present scenario, it is necessary to adopt the concept of sustainable development for rural development, which will contribute to the development of rural areas by establishing associations by various organizations. For the development of rural areas, agri-supplementary rural industries, rural handicrafts, organizing skill programs for rural workers, agricultural development schemes of rural development, etc. are included.

***Key words: Financial analysis, rural development, poverty, yojana, government scheme etc.***

### INTRODUCTION:

India is known all over the world as a country of villages. There are more than seven and a half lakh villages in India. As India is an agricultural country, agriculture is the main occupation and animal husbandry is the secondary

occupation. People living in many villages in India have to deal with basic and infrastructural facilities. In order to meet the basic needs of food, clothing and shelter, most of the people in the rural areas have to roam and support themselves and their families. In the present situation, along with food, clothing and shelter, the need for air, water and sleep, as well as education and health, has become a basic need. Infrastructure needs to be strong to meet the expected needs of the people in rural areas, but lack of many basic amenities like road transport facilities, water supply facilities, road facilities, electricity facilities, recreational facilities is seen in rural as well as urban areas. There is a sense of employment opportunities in the villages so people in the rural areas have to migrate for their livelihood. Many families in rural areas make a living by working to provide for their families. The Government of India has a very important role to play in providing affordable housing, road transport and employment to the people living in rural areas but in the present scenario, all these types of primary and secondary i.e. infrastructure are being neglected. Rural development has a very important place in the Indian economy but the problem of rural development has been permanently ignored. India will not move towards becoming a superpower without the Government of India providing all the basic facilities and infrastructure for the development of rural areas. The entire Indian economy depends on the sustainable development of rural areas, but the fact that only a handful of individuals have more wealth seems to be a threat to a developing and democratic nation like India.

Many government schemes are implemented for the development of rural areas all over India. Many of the Government of India's women's schemes are house building schemes and MGNREGA is defined as providing food to the rural population as some people benefit from MGNREGA. The limitation of this research is that this researcher has studied only three schemes of the Government of India for research. In it, the researcher has clinically studied the three Government of India schemes namely Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.

#### **REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE:**

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Grameen Yojana was started from the financial year 2016-17 to provide self-rightful housing to the poor homeless as per the ambitious scheme of Housing for All 2022 of the Central Government. Financial assistance for construction of new pucca houses for families with raw

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houses, Selection of beneficiaries in order of preference, Provision of Rs. 1, 20,000 - for house construction, Beneficiaries get 90 days employment through MGNREGA, Separate financial provision for construction of toilets under Swachh Bharat Mission. In the case of PMAY-G, the Ministry has developed Housing Soft and Housing App for proper control and effective implementation of the scheme. Due to which the work of the scheme is carried out in a very transparent manner. Monitoring of the scheme at district level. From here and at the taluka level Panchayat Samiti is done through this system. Some homeless people do not have a place of their own, making it impossible for them to afford housing. For this, the Central Government sanctioned Rs. 50,000 / - for the Pandit Dindayal Upadhyay Jagat Kharidi scheme or the actual land value whichever is less. So that every poor family has its own home.

Rural development is a process in which people in rural areas participate in various processes to improve their economic and social conditions and thus improve their overall life. Rural Development is a variety of structures designed to improve the economic and social life of the people, according to the World Bank and Regional Development Policy. There are various obstacles in the development of rural areas, including economic, political, administrative, socio-cultural, etc. Mahatma Gandhi has studied the ancient splendor of India and the rural resources and modern social system in which India is a country of villages, and the development of the people in the villages is the development of India. That is what Mahatma Gandhiji said that India will not be found in its few cities but in seven and a half lakh villages but the townspeople have suggested that India will be found in the cities and villages were created to meet their needs. According to Mahatma Gandhi, if villages are destroyed, then India will be destroyed. Therefore, rural development is an urgent need for India and will remain so in the future. Mahatma Gandhi Satyagraha of Sarabandi for the development of villages. Let's go to the village Mahatma Gandhiji has expressed the view that man in India will not be self-sufficient and self-sufficient unless the village becomes self-sufficient. Gandhiji's experience has shown that rural development is meaningless unless Khed's problems are solved and his bread is eliminated.

#### **PROBLEMS OF THE STUDY:**

To do this research, researchers have studied three government schemes implemented for rural areas, including the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural

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Employment Guarantee Act. But only certain people in rural areas benefit from these three schemes, Otherwise the funds coming to these schemes are used for different purposes. The Government of India has launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana as people in rural areas do not have adequate housing facilities, but only certain sections of the society benefit from this scheme. It is also a project of the Government of India to actually implement the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. But roads are built with the availability of unsuitable raw materials but the cost of paved roads is deducted. The MGNREGA scheme was introduced to provide day employment to the people in rural areas and also to provide employment to the people in rural areas for at least 100 days in a year. However, the funds are transferred to another scheme by showing the documents that the beneficiary has received the scheme. Therefore, the researcher has written a research paper with a descriptive study of these schemes. As these schemes do not reach the people in rural areas directly or indirectly, the researcher has chosen this topic for research.

#### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**

The main objective of this research is to review the government schemes implemented for rural development and some of the specific features are given below.

1. To Study the review of selected government schemes.
2. To Study the Analysis of selected schemes.
3. To study the present position of selected schemes.
4. To suggest the remedies.

#### **SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:**

Pradhan Mantri Gramsada Yojana has been launched by the Central Government with a view to accelerate the development of rural areas in a developing and agricultural country like India. Also, MNREGA Act has been enacted to provide adequate employment to the people in rural areas. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana has been started so that every person in rural areas should have his own house to live in. Looking at the above three schemes, it is clear that the development of rural areas is the only way for the country to achieve real economic growth and strengthen the Indian economy. Therefore, this research is very important for rural development. The advantage of this research is that people in rural areas should be able to live. The research will also be useful in terms of road and employment opportunities. This research paper is very

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important for the areas where these schemes have not been implemented properly. This research will also be useful to the beneficiaries in rural areas.

**PERIOD OF THE STUDY:**

To do this research, researchers have studied three schemes of the Government of India. Beneficiaries have benefited from three rural schemes in five years and the implementation of these schemes has been studied. The period from 2017-18 to 2021-2022 has been selected.

**SCOPE OF THE STUDY:**

For this research, the researcher has studied three schemes of rural development of the Government of India. These include the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. MGNREGA provides employment to people in rural areas while Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana provides housing facilities to people in rural areas and people in rural areas are provided with road facilities for transportation.. The scope of this research subject is limited to three schemes and these three schemes are implemented for rural development all over India.

**LIMITATION O THE STUDY:**

As India is a rural country, many rural development schemes in India are implemented by the Government of India, but the limitation of this research is that the researcher has studied only three schemes.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**

The researcher has used descriptive research method to do this research. While conducting this research, the researcher has used secondary tools. Research Paper for Research Study, Research Journal, Research Articles, Research Student, Articles, Publications Literature, Annual Report, Many Published Books of Government of India Government Printing Press etc.

**RESEARCH METHOD:**

Describe descriptive research methods used by researchers to conduct research.

**DATA COLLECTION:**

To conduct research, the researcher has collected information in the following two ways, including primary and secondary tools.

**SECONDARY DATA:**

To provide this research paper, the researcher has used serial books, reference books, research papers, research articles, research journals, and government reports, review of rural development schemes, researcher articles, and reports of various organizations, government printing press, internet and many other secondary tools.

**PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA BENEFITS:**

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana was launched on 1st June 2015. The scheme is intended to benefit the economically weaker sections in urban as well as rural areas. The scheme aims to address the housing shortage in India by focusing on rural areas. Under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, if all the needy people in the country get houses in it, their rehabilitation will stop and they will get affordable housing, as well as financial empowerment by getting houses at subsidized interest rates. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana will enable slum dwellers to get their own house and lower interest rate recurring house. The economic empowerment of slum women will benefit eco-friendly houses to the people in rural areas, so providing housing to all in India should include the needy.

**Beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana**

Beneficiaries under the PMAY list are divided into four categories based on the annual income of the family.

**Table No. 1**  
**Beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana**

| <b>Beneficiaries</b>           | <b>Annual Family Income</b> |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Economically Weaker Components | 300000 up to                |
| Low income Group               | 300000 to 600000 up to      |
| Middle Income Group 1          | 600000 to 1200000 up to     |
| Middle Income Group 2          | 1200000 to 1800000 up to    |

Source: Ministry of Housing

**Beneficiary of PMAY Scheme:**

Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, the beneficiaries are given grants in three phases. Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, banks like Punjab National Bank, Bank of Baroda, HDFC, ICICI Bank, Bank of India, SBI Bank etc. provide home loans to the beneficiaries.

1. Husband, wife and family of unmarried children are considered as houses according to the criteria lay down under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana. Beneficiaries applying for benefits under this scheme should not have a permanent home in any part of India, in his name or in the name of any member of his family.
2. People with permanent houses less than 21 square meters can be included in the current house growth.
3. Adult earning members of the family are considered as independent family and thus, regardless of their marital status, are considered as beneficiaries of the scheme.
4. In the case of married couples, one or both of the spouses in joint ownership will be eligible for the same house, if they have met the eligibility criteria of family income under the scheme.

According to the information given by the Ministry of Housing in 2019 under PMAY Rural, it takes an average of 114 days to build a house under this scheme. So far, 1.26 crore houses have been constructed across India under PMAY-G scheme. Under PMAY-G, the beneficiary is given a grant of Rs. 1.20 lakhs in flat areas and Rs. 1.30 lakhs in hilly states, north-eastern states, difficult areas, Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh etc. The minimum size of houses to be constructed under PMAY-G scheme has been fixed at 25 square meters.

**PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJANA:**

The purpose of this Development Role Manual for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is to create a competent mechanism for state-of-the-art implementation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme, resulting in enhanced results in nature and range. Accordingly, it will act as a guide for implementation by the District Collector and key district level workers, enabling quick learning of various workers as well as stakeholders etc., implementation methods, roles and responsibilities. This manual is prepared with input from a combination of sources, including the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India (Government of India), review of existing planning guidelines and periodic

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review of circulars issued by MRD and recent January 2015 and Discussions with key personnel involved in the implementation of the plan have been updated. The primary objective of PMGSY is to provide connectivity for eligible uncontrolled dwellings in rural areas with a population of 500 people through a season-season road (with required culver and cross-drainage structures operated all year round). PMGSY will allow upgrading of existing roads in districts where all eligible housing of designated population size has been provided all season road connectivity. However it should be noted that there is no upgrade center for the program. Upgradation work should be prioritized through rural core network routes, which have more traffic. The primary objective of PMGSY is to provide connectivity through a seasonal weather for eligible uncontrolled dwellings in rural areas with a population of 500 people and above.

### **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act:**

Under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act - Maharashtra (MGNREGS) scheme, the Central Government guarantees employment for 100 days per family and provides funds for 100 days per family labor costs. The state government bears the financial burden of the cost of labor for every 100 days of labor per family. The Employment Guarantee Scheme has been implemented in Maharashtra since 1972. In the same vein, the Central Government has enacted the National Employment Guarantee Act of 2005 to provide 100 days unskilled work to every family in each financial year. The work is made available within 15 days of the demand for it. The minimum wage rate for the year 2016-17 is Rs. 201. Under the Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Act Irrigation Wells Farms Vermi Compost Nafed Composting Orchard Plantation Toilet Grant Absorption Village Ponds Plant Production Tree Planting and Care Sustainable development schemes are implemented for empowerment of people in many rural areas.

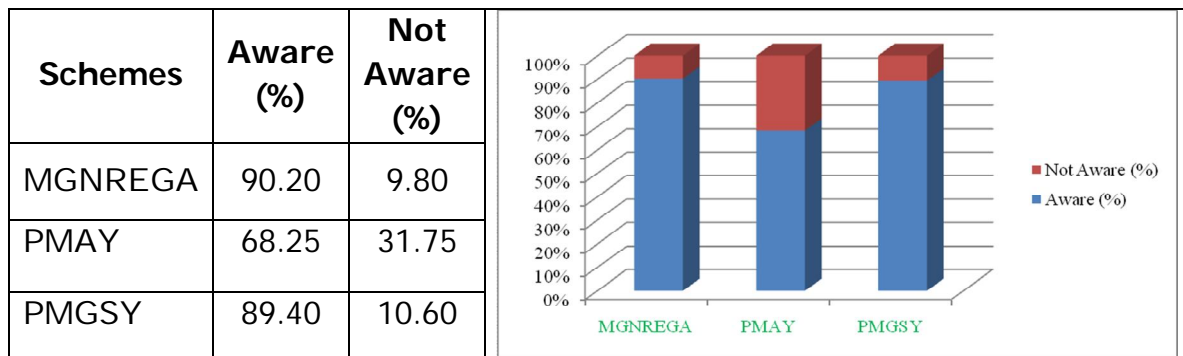
But the real beneficiaries are the people in the rural areas to a lesser extent as there are problems in the implementation of the government and the people in the rural areas do not see the benefits.



**DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:**

**Table No. 2**

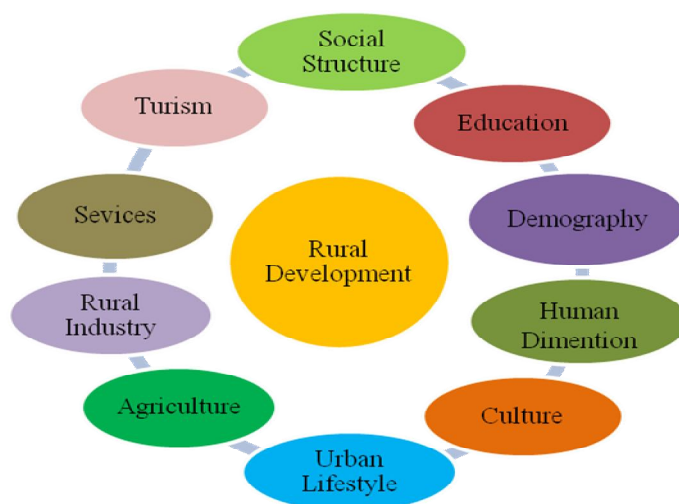
**Financial Awareness of Selected Government Schemes in Rural Areas  
(2017-18 to 2021-2022)**



Source: based on government data

**Chart No. 1**

**Factors Affecting Rural Development**



**CONCLUSION:**

As most of the people in India are connected to rural areas, their agriculture is their occupation and animal husbandry is their secondary occupation. In order to bring the people of the marginalized areas of India into the mainstream of the country's economic development, their problems need to be addressed through the government. The Government of India set up the Narasimha Working Group in 1975 to streamline the economic development of the country, with the aim of providing financial assistance to the underprivileged through the launch of Regional Rural Banks. In order to reduce the dominance of social norms and practices in rural life which are hindering economic

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development, rural development can take place only after providing adequate education and transportation facilities to the rural masses. If we look at the history of rural development in India, it is clear that India is a country of villages. The social and economic development of the country is a very complex process and the development of the country is an ongoing process in which the factors responsible for climate change as well as cultural transformation are important. Efforts need to be made to increase the living and economic well-being of individuals in proportion to the population of rural India. Rising urbanization and the cost of global production have changed the face of rural areas. India is an important part of rural development in terms of overall development of the country. More than two-thirds of the people in the country depend on agriculture for their livelihood and one-third live in poverty, so it is important for the government to provide facilities in terms of production and quality of life. If people in rural areas are to be financially empowered, it is imperative to create employment opportunities by providing facilities for public health and sanitation as well as development of women empowerment infrastructure, agricultural expansion and research. In the current context of the country's progress, rural development needs to be given importance. Efforts should be made to achieve stability in development in order to improve the society and increase productivity and achieve economic equality. Also, 70 per cent of the country's population lives in rural areas and many people are economically and socially incapable due to drought and lack of nutritious food.

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