

ASSESSING THE SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT OF GOVERNMENT RURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES: A CASE STUDY OF SATNA DISTRICT OF MADHYA PRADESH

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ABSTRACT

Government initiatives and schemes aimed at rural development play a crucial role in shaping the economic landscape of rural areas. This research aims to investigate the effectiveness and impact of various government schemes on the rural economy. By employing a mixed-methods approach, including qualitative interviews, surveys, and quantitative analysis, this study seeks to analyze the implementation, accessibility, and outcomes of government schemes targeted at rural communities. Through a comprehensive examination of selected schemes, this research will evaluate their influence on income generation, employment opportunities, poverty alleviation, agricultural productivity, infrastructure development, and overall socioeconomic well-being in rural areas. The findings of this study will provide insights into the strengths, weaknesses, and areas for improvement of government interventions in rural development, contributing to evidence-based policymaking and sustainable rural economic growth.

KEYWORDS

Government schemes, Rural economy, Socioeconomic impact, Rural development, Mixed-methods approach

INTRODUCTION

Introduction to Indian Economy: The Indian economy was in trouble at the brink of the country's freedom. Being a colony, she was satisfying the advancement needs not of herself, but of a outside arrive. The state, which ought to have been dependable for breakthroughs in farming and industry, denied to play indeed a minor part in this respect. On the other hand, amid the half century some time recently India's freedom, the world was seeing quickened improvement and development in agribusiness and industry - on the command of an dynamic part being played by the states. British rulers never made any noteworthy changes for the advantage of the social division, and this hampered the profitable capacity of the economy. Amid freedom, India's education was as it were 17 percent, with a life hope of 32.5 a long time. In this manner, once India got to be autonomous, precise association of the economy was a genuine challenge for the government of that time. The require for conveying development and development was in colossal request before the political administration - as the nation was riding on the guarantees and vibes of national enthusiasm. Nowadays India is positioned the seventh biggest economy, and third biggest in terms of Acquiring Control Equality (PPP). The Indian economy's GDP is pegged at \$ 2.9 tn. At a press conference, Fund Serve Arun Jaitley commented, 'We keep swaying between the fifth and the 6th biggest economy, depending on the dollar rate. As we see at the long time ahead, we'll be \$ 5 tn by 2024 and \$ 10 tn by 2030 or 2031.' The GDP per capita in India was \$1963.55 in 2017. The GDP per Capita in India is comparable to 16% of the world's normal, and found the middle value of \$ 693.96 from 1960 until 2017. It come to an all - time high of \$ 1963.55 in 2017. As per

a later WEF report titled 'Future of Utilization in Fast-Growth Buyer Advertise – India', India's showcase estimate is pegged to develop at a flourishing \$ 6 tn within the coming years. India has risen as the quickest developing major economy within the world and is expected to be one of the beat three financial powers within the world over the following 10-15 a long time, sponsored by its vigorous popular government and solid organizations.

TOP PERFORMING SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY

- 1) **Agricultural Sector:** One of the foremost vital divisions of the Indian economy remains Agriculture. Its share within the GDP of the nation has declined and is currently at 14%. In any case, more than 50% of the entire populace of the nation is still subordinate on agribusiness. Keeping this in intellect, the Union Budget 2017 - 18 gave tall need to the agrarian division and pointed to twofold farmers' livelihoods by 2022. Government endowments to horticulture are at an all – time tall. Assist, trimming designs have moved in support of cash crops such as sugarcane and elastic. Presentation of agreeable cultivating like – e - choupal etc. Rise of SHGs such as Lijjat Papad. Rural arrive is being brought beneath mechanical and commercial utilize, subsequently straining the remaining rural arrive. Numerous trade segments have been opened for agrarian products.
- 2) **Industry Sector:** Another critical portion of the Indian economy is the Industry segment. Changes such as the conclusion of the 'Permit Raj' and opening up of the economy were invited within the nation with awesome eagerness and positive thinking. As a result of these changes, the mechanical potential of the economy has expanded since 1991. Expansion of businesses, from conventional press and steel to jute and automobiles. Independence in generation, showcasing and dissemination. Diminished ruddy - tapism. Support to private speculations, both residential as well as FDI. Exchange of innovation and benefits of inquire about and improvement to the advantage of the economy. Entry of speculation models such as joint wanders, public-private organizations, MNCs. Private Players got an opportunity to enter modern segments, which were prior beneath government restraining infrastructure.
- 3) **Service Sector:** The services sector experienced the most significant benefits from the New Economic Policy. Industries such as Banking, Finance, Business Process Outsourcing, and notably Information Technology services have all witnessed substantial double-digit growth. Major Indian IT companies like Infosys, WIPRO, and TCS have established themselves as global leaders. The services sector contributes to 60 percent of the GDP. India, with its vast demographic potential, has become a prominent IT hub worldwide, creating new job opportunities. The expansion of transportation, tourism, and medical sectors has further enhanced the competencies of the service industry. The RBI has shifted its role from a regulator to a facilitator, promoting a diverse range of financial investments.
- 4) **Food Processing:** Food processing is one of the industries targeted by the "Made in India" campaign as it has become a high-growth, high-profit industry. Due to its abundant supply of resources, favorable laws, and many incentives, India is now regarded as a major, alluring market for the industry. India possesses a sizable customer base with its 1.3 billion people and average age of 29. It also has a fast expanding middle class, with many of them spending a significant amount of their spare money on food. By 2025, it is anticipated that India's food and beverage consumption would have grown from \$369 billion to \$1.14 trillion.
- 5) **Manufacturing Sector:** The manufacturing sector is the second largest contributor to India's GDP after the service sector. Various government initiatives like Make in India, MUDRA, Sagarmala, Startup India, Freight Corridors and wholehearted contribution of states will increase the share of manufacturing sector in near future. However, if India wants to increase the share of industry in GDP to around 25%, industry will

have to significantly increase its expenditure on R&D. The rate of value addition must be increased at all levels and the government must provide attractive remuneration to encourage people to join the industrial sector.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE ECONOMY OF INDIA

Besides these developments and reforms, it is imperative to bear in mind that in order to tap the highest potential of the economy and ensure good governance, an optimal level of synergy is required between the central and state government. This will not only add strength to our cooperative federal structure but will also strengthen India’s economy. Initiatives such as Goods and Services Tax (GST), Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), Start-up India and Digital India. These, among others, have helped the Indian economy jump 65 ranks (in the last four years) in the World Bank’s Ease of Doing Business Report. These measures cemented India’s reputation as one of the few bright spots in an otherwise grim global economy. India is among the fastest growing major economies, underpinned by a stable macro - economy with declining inflation and improving fiscal and external balances.

FUTURE OF INDIAN ECONOMY

In order to reach the goal of making India a \$5 trillion economy by 2030 and sustaining an 8% growth rate, NITI Aayog has unveiled a detailed plan called 'Strategy for New India @75'. The primary focus of this plan is to double the income of farmers, establish a nationwide talent pool for both the center and states, enhance the 'Make in India' initiative, increase the tax to GDP ratio to 22% by 2023 from the current 17%, and raise the investment rate to 36% by 2023 from the current 29%.

MARKET SIZE

India's GDP at current prices was recorded at Rs. 51.23 lakh crore (US\$ 694.93 billion) in the first quarter of FY22, based on the provisional estimates of gross domestic product for the same period in 2021-22. India ranks as the fourth-largest unicorn base globally, boasting more than 21 unicorns with a combined value of US\$ 73.2 billion, as indicated by the Hurun Global Unicorn List. Projections suggest that India will reach approximately 100 unicorns by 2025, resulting in the creation of around 1.1 million direct jobs, according to the Nasscom-Zinnov report 'Indian Tech Start-up'. To enhance productivity and foster economic growth, India must enhance its employment growth rate and generate 90 million non-farm jobs between 2023 and the 2030s, as recommended by the McKinsey Global Institute.

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

Table-1: Social Security Welfare Schemes

Schemes	Benefits
Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan Yojana (PM-SYM) (Old Age Protection)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> After attaining the age of 60 yrs, beneficiaries are entitled to receive monthly assured pension of Rs.3000/- On death of the beneficiary, spouse is eligible for 50% monthly pension. If husband and wife, both joins the scheme, they are eligible for Rs. 6000/- monthly pension jointly.
National Pension Scheme for Traders and The Self-employed Persons (NPS)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Under the schemes, beneficiaries are entitled to receive monthly assured pension of Rs.3000/- after attaining the age of 60 years.
Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojana (PMJJBY)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rs.2 lakh on death due to any cause. Premium @ Rs.436/- year
Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The risk coverage under the scheme is Rs. 2 lakh for accidental death and full disability and Rs. 1 lakh for partial disability. Premium @ 20/- year

Atal Pension Yojana	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The contributor on his choice, can attain a pension of 1000-5000 rupees, or he can also get an accumulated sum of the pension after his death. 2. The accumulated amount will be given to the spouse or if the spouse is dead as well then to the nominee.
Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assistance provided to the Beneficiary to the tune of 1.2 Lakhs in plain areas and 1.3 Lakhs in Hilly Areas.
National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) -Old age Protection	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Central Contribution @ Rs 300 to Rs 500 for different age group. 2. Monthly pension ranges from Rs 1000 to rs 3000/ depending upon state’s contribution.
Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Health coverage of Rs. 5 lakhs per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization free of cost.
Pradhan Mantri Kisan Mandhan Yojana	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assured pension of Rs. 3000/- month 2. Voluntary and Contributory Pension Scheme 3. Matching Contribution by the Government of India.

Source: <https://eshram.gov.in/social-security-welfare-schemes>

RURAL ECONOMY

India is known as a rural nation, as most of the populace of towns depends on agribusiness. Farming shapes the spine of the country's economy. The agrarian division contributes most to the by and large financial advancement of the nation. For centuries together, the Indian town has been a self-sufficient and self-contained economy. Amid the past forty a long time, rustic reproduction and advancement have been the major pushed of financial arranging, which has caused a fast change within the Indian country financial structure. These changes have taken put in circles, such as arrive changes, horticulture, creature cultivation, supplies and showcasing, town businesses, country authority, village administration, etc. With the assistance of the rural advancement programs, a cultivator is able to require advantage of the present day innovative offices in his rural operations. These cultivators are presently utilizing advanced rural actualizes and high-yielding assortments of seeds and fertilizers. A few other welfare administrations were presented, such as opening up of schools, essential healthcare centres, making strides the implies of transport and communication, and spread of mass media administrations to provincial regions, etc. These welfare administrations have substantially influenced the provincial life.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The articulation of the issue is to ponder the affect of government plans on rustic economy. India is known as an agrarian nation, as most of the populace of towns depends on horticulture. Agribusiness shapes the spine of the country's economy. The rural segment contributes most to the in general financial advancement of the nation. For centuries together, the Indian town has been a self-sufficient and self-contained economy. Amid the past forty a long time, provincial reproduction and improvement have been the major pushed of financial arranging, which has caused a quick change within the Indian provincial financial structure. These changes have taken put in circles, such as arrive changes, horticulture, creature cultivation, supplies and promoting, town businesses, country administration, town organization, etc. In this manner, an endeavor has been made to think about the affect of government plans on rustic economy.

NEED AND RELEVANCE OF THE STUDY

The Rustic Economy in India is entirely agribusiness based and it is of colossal significance since it has imperative supply and request joins with the other Indian businesses. Farming is the most remain of the Indian economy, because it constitutes the spine of country India which tenants more than 70% of add up to Indian populace. The

ripeness of the soil has expanded the victory of farming in India. Encourage, Rustic Economy in India has been playing an vital part towards the generally financial development and social development of India. India has been transcendentally an agriculture-based nation and it was the as it were source of vocation in antiquated time. Amid ancient time when there was no cash framework the India economy framework taken after trade framework for exchanging i.e. the overabundance of agrarian deliver were traded against other things. The agribusiness create and framework in India are changed and in this way offers a wide agrarian item portfolio.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- **Bina Agarwal (1997)** examined the interrelationships between sexual orientation, destitution and the environment in rustic India, centering particularly on territorial varieties and transient shifts over 1971-91. Briefly recognizing the major components fundamental natural debasement, the think about follows why and how this debasement and the assignment of normal assets by the state (statization) and by a few people (privatization), tend to have especially antagonistic suggestions for the female individuals of destitute provincial families. She encourage inspected Legislative and community-initiated endeavors at natural security and recovery and computed an total record GEP (V) to address those issues.
- **Jodha (1986)** defines CPRs as “the resources accessible to the whole community of a village and to which no individual has exclusive property rights. In the dry regions of India, they include village pastures, common forests, waste lands, common threshing grounds, waste dumping places, watershed drainages, village ponds, tanks, rivers / rivulets and river beds, etc.” here are number of factors attributed for the marginalization of the use of CPRs.
- **Tony Beck and Madan G Ghosh (2000)** estimated roughly that the CPRs currently add some US \$ 5 billion a year to the incomes of poor rural households in India, or about 12 % to household income of poor rural households. In Pani (water) panchayats (**R.S. Deshpande and Ratna Reddy: 1990**), every rural household has an equal share in irrigation and water resources. The water rights are tradable, so that even the landless labourer’s gain from the irrigation resources generated. Grass roots democracy is used to integrate environmental regeneration and rural development to alleviate poverty.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To ponder approximately the Government Plans in India.
2. To know the affect of Government Plans on Rustic Economy in India.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The inquire about of the show think about covers the scope which is constrained to the Government Plans in India and affect of Government Plans on Provincial Economy in India. The consider empowers the understudies to create autonomous basic considering abilities and it can be utilized by the youngsters as reference fabric for their important investigate ponder.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study is descriptive in nature. It has been carried out with the help of secondary data taken from various journals, text books, newspapers, magazines, internet sources and online research reports.

SOURCE OF DATA

Secondary data is a data which is readily available. The data for the present study covers the secondary sources such as magazines, websites, journals, newspapers, various books related to the topics and other references were made.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. Time constraint is one of the major limitation.
2. In depth research was not made.
3. There might be bias in the secondary information.

SWOT ANALYSIS

Strengths:

1. **Increasing Number of Rural Population:** Over the past few years rural India has witnessed an increase in the population with much more pace than of urban population and as far as total population size in concern rural population size is more than two times of urban population.
2. **Rising Spending Power of Rural Consumers:** Two-thirds of the country's customers (more than 700 million) live in provincial zones and nearly 26% of the national Salary is created there and 10 successive great rainstorm have driven to progressed returns from horticulture (which is India's biggest financial segment and account for 26% of GDP, Expanding the investing control in India's country zones.
3. **Increase in expectations of Rural Consumers:** Worldwide inquire about company McKinsey had alluded to India as the 'Bird of Gold' in its report titled 'The Fowl of Gold: The Rise of India's Shopper Market'. Buyer item creators and investigators presently accept that this feathered creature is prepared to fly with wings wide spread within the worldwide sky.

Weakness:

1. **Least Developed Infrastructure:** It is not easy to enter into the Rural Market and take a sizeable share of the market within a short period. This is due to the major problems with regard to the transportation, communication and distribution.
2. **Heterogeneity in Rural Consumers:** There are distinctive bunches based on religion, caste, instruction, pay and age and there's a ought to get it the provincial markets in terms of buying conduct, states of mind, convictions, and desires of individuals.
3. **Difficult to Sell Consumer Durables in Rural Market:** Consumer durables face lots of marketing problems and are not able to penetrate the Rural Market like non-durables.

Opportunities:

1. After the improvement of provincial foundation, contact of rustic individuals can be expanded with their urban partners due to improvement of transport and wide communication arrange. Expansive influx of speculation for country advancement from government and other sources can make gigantic opportunity for the marketers.
2. The Country Advertise in India is tremendous and scattered and offers a plenty of openings in comparison to the urban segment. It covers the most extreme populace and locales and in this manner, the most extreme number of shoppers.
3. Rustic Advertise is getting a significance since of the immersion of the urban advertise. More due to the competition within the urban showcase, the advertise is more than or as soaked as most of the capacity of the buyers has been focused on by the marketers.

Threats:

1. The Provincial promoting environment is complex and is changing ceaselessly. The showcasing organization ought to predict and embrace techniques to alter in necessities within the advertise. One which doesn't alter perishes.
2. It is also very difficult to identify distribution partners due to their insufficiency of funds.
3. Rapid increase in Grey Market size causing a gigantic threat for marketers to tap Rural Market.

OUTCOMES OF THE STUDY

Country India with its conventional discernment has developed over the long time, not as it were in terms of salary, but too in terms of considering. The country markets are developing at over two time's speedier pace than urban markets; not shockingly, Country India accounts for 60% of the whole national demand. Organizations ought to maintain and develop within the advertise; in this manner, they adopted recently showcasing patterns for holding the existing clients and focusing on modern clients to extend the advertise share. Organizations got to support in case compelling organize is accessible to receive neo-marketing techniques to tap such markets accessible in country and for flung zones where more than 65% populace is dwelling with expansive undiscovered buyer potential. These recently developed trends too encourage the organization to reach the target clients in least conceivable time. An organization chooses unused promoting patterns on the premise of nature and utilization of items. Such promoting may be a handle that includes carefully planning, actualizing and controlling defined methodologies to encourage the trade of products and administrations between organizations and clients.

It is hence planned the maintainable unused programs for accomplishing the genuine economy of the rustic individuals through making strides their source of pay. To do this, the government has been giving significance for enabling the provincial communities, decentralization of the administration and conveyance the genuine civilities for the individuals. The genuine and right rustic improvement plans offer assistance the country individuals for make strides the quality of the life. Thus, the government has outlined the unused country advancement programs as per the require of the individuals in time to time. In odisha, the well-known government has been working persistently for giving best to the individuals and upliftment of their financial condition.

After India gotten her Autonomy, the govt. has brought a part of programmes for the socio financial equity who will offer assistance in social arrange and financial equity to all the communities of the individuals. Consequently, procedures have been defined by utilizing the ravishing specialists to upliftment of the crores of

people from destitution, lack of healthy sustenance, lack of education, wellbeing, unemployment and others inconveniences of the provincial individuals. But the truth is that due to the reality of India's legacy, an immature monetary framework which is missing in framework for the financial development, imbalance within the socio-economic strata, expanding people so also driving to destitution and unemployment nearby absence of education and need of awareness subsequently does now not contribute to any wishes and challenges of advancement. The circumstance in India is more intense as India's economy is overwhelmingly provincial.

SUGGESTIONS

1. Whereas there's an arrangement of upkeep of PMGSY streets by temporary workers for a period of five a long time, it is felt that an isolated spinning support may be made for going to to repairs and upkeep of repairs after the expiry of beginning five a long time.
2. Streets ought to be made keeping in see of giving a interface to the adjacent town or advertise or vital middle which can have diverse impacts on the lives of the individuals. Most extreme care ought to be taken that the villagers don't fall apart the recently built streets by burrowing gaps etc.
3. It is in this manner proposed that the stores for the development of the streets may be set specifically with the works office and this will offer assistance early and convenient discharge of stores to the temporary workers, which can guarantee convenient completion of the streets without slippage of time and fetched overwhelm.
4. Local people are not engaged by the contractors to work on the construction of PMGSY roads as daily labourers. It is suggested to make mandatory for the contractors for engaging the local people/villagers in the road construction activities on priority basis.
5. Assist, there's no arrangement of support of the streets developed beneath PMGSY and in arrange to guarantee their upkeep, it may be judicious to form budgetary arrangement and put reserves either with the Zilla Parishad or with the Panchayats for support of PMGSY streets.
6. It has been observed during the field visits that the PMGSY roads are not having pucca shoulders and side drains. As a result, during the rainy season it is feared that the formation will get eroded and damage the road.
7. Street network has given way to an unused transportation framework comprehensive of commercial and overwhelming vehicles. It has too presented speeding vehicles giving rise to a number of mischances on these streets.

CONCLUSION

From the over ponder it can be concluded concept of economy bargains with generation, dissemination and utilization of fabric merchandise and administrations. Fabric products are created with certain implies, crude materials, innovation and work. Additionally, individuals enter into social relations for association of generation. Delivered products are disseminated among the different segments of society. Society moreover satisfies the require of distinctive kind of administrations. It is found that a few states are exceptionally great in usage while a few states are not so great in executing the government plans. At last, everything bubbles down the educate that have been set up to actualize these plans. It is additionally apparent by presently that a single show will not reasonable for a nation like India that has changed demography, financial and political conditions. So distant, in most of the plans, the arranging is done by Central and State governments. Area and square organization are essentially utilized for execution purposes as it were. In this kind of structure, appropriate and particular inputs for extend arranging are not

being considered. Hence, the arranging has got to be bottom-up where locale organization should be included in arranging stages for compelling inputs and to resolve end of the issues. This kind of structure will give more duty and responsibility to the locale organization. In turn, the productivity of the government plans will too be made strides. In plans like JNNURM, an coordinates arranging approach, i.e., counting all the partners within the arranging stage, has not been taken after. It is vital to incorporate all the stakeholders like non-governmental organizations within the arranging stage. Within the JNNURM, an coordinates arranging will offer assistance within the decrease of urban destitution within the little cities.

While government rural development schemes have made significant strides in improving the socioeconomic conditions in the Satna district, there are still many challenges to be addressed. Further research is needed to understand the specific impacts of these schemes and to develop strategies for overcoming the remaining challenges.

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