

Available online @ www.iaraindia.com
 RESEARCH EXPLORER-A Blind Review & Refereed Quarterly International Journal

ISSN: 2250-1940 (P) 2349-1647 (O)

Impact Factor: 3.655 (CIF), 2.78 (IRJIF), 2.62 (NAAS)

Volume V, Issue 22

January - March 2019

Formally UGC Approved Journal (63185), © Author

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AN INSTRUMENT FOR EMPOWERMENT

L.MAHESWARI

Assistant Professor of History

S.B.K. College, Aruppukottai

Abstract

Development is based on the idea that giving employees skill, resources, authority, opportunity motivation as well as holding them responsible and accountable for outcomes of their actions will contribute to their competence and satisfaction. Empowerment and development of rural people cannot be achieved overnight empowerment is multi dimensional and success of achieving total empowerment for well being could be addressed. The general meaning of empowerment is that it is a process of becoming stronger and more confident, especially in controlling ones life and claiming ones rights. According to Cambridge English dictionary “empowerment is the process of gaining freedom and process to do what happens to you.” In short, empowerment is a process multi dimensional and social process that helps people gain control over their own lives. And if posters power in people for use in their own lives, the communities and their society by acting on issues they define as important. In addition one important implication of this definition of empowerment is that the individual and community are fundamentally connected.

Keywords: Rural development, Instrument, Empowerment.

Introduction

Development is based on the idea that giving employees skill, resources, authority, opportunity motivation as well as holding them responsible and accountable for outcomes of their actions will contribute to their competence and satisfaction. Empowerment and development of rural people cannot be achieved overnight empowerment is multi-dimensional and success of achieving total empowerment for wellbeing could be addressed.

Meaning of Empowerment

The meaning of empowerment is

that it is a process of becoming stronger and more confident, especially in controlling one's life and claiming ones rights. According to Cambridge English dictionary “empowerment is the process of gaining freedom and process to do what happens to you.” In short, empowerment is a process multi-dimensional and social process that helps people gain control over their own lives. And if posters power in people for use in their own lives, the communities and their society by acting on issues they define as important. In addition one important implication of this definition of empowerment is that the individual and

community are fundamentally connected.

Obstacles of Rural Development

Though govt implemented so many schemes for the rural development many obstacles distract its target.

Lack of Education

The literacy rate of village is only 44% but the cities had the literacy rate of 73% above all 44% of village people did not get any quality education.

Poor Economic Condition

In India 120 million people came under below poverty line. Among them 168million people lived in village, it was the pathetic position of the villages.

Insufficient Technical Skill

The rural people did not understand the significant part of technical skill to uplift their economic condition.

Absence of Agro based Economy

The absence of agro based economy has created two great problems.

- a) Migration of man power to the urban pockets and spread of unemployment on a very large scale.
- b) The absence of economic units has affected the social and cultural facts of family and village life.

Insufficient Facilities

The rural people suffered a lot by the insufficient facilities like electricity, water supply, quality education, transport, marketing places for their products and technical knowledge, were the hurdle to their development.

Role of Govt. in Rural Development

For the welfare of the rural people our government. Undertaking so many schemes and efforts.

a) Panchayat Raj:

According to the constitution panchayats are given powers and authority to function as institutions of self government. The 73rd amendment gives constitutional status to the gram sabha. So the rural development programmes are implemented through the panchayats.

b) Self Employment :

The programmes like YJGSY, (ZAWAKAR GRAM SAMRIDI

YOJANA) TRYSEM (Training of rural youth for self-employment), SITRA (Supply of improved tool kits to rural artisans)EAS (employment assurance scheme) were implemented for the rural development.

c) Rural Housing

To fulfil the needs of the rural poor (Indian AwaasYojana) IAY, SamarsaAwaasYojana like so many schemes were executed through panchayatraj.

d) Land Resources

(DPAP) Drought Prove areas programme (DDP) Desert Development Programme. (IWDP) Integrated wasteland development projects were run for the land resources.

National Social Assistance Programme

- a) (NO APS) National oldage pension scheme.
- b) (NFBS) National family benefit scheme.
- c) (NMBS) National Maternity Benifit Schemes were executed by the government.

Above all the centrally sponsored rural sanitation programmes, Rajiv Gandhi national drinking water mission programmes were implemented to fulfil the basic needs of the rural people.

At the same time the rural development programmes were monitored by the government periodically through the rural development department. For the proper and efficient functioning of the schemes, monitoring committees were setup at district, block and village level.

Review committees were setup at central, state, district, Block and village level to analyse the overall performance of the rural development programmes.

Results of the Government Schemes

- a) Natural reserve conservation.
- b) Efficiency of resource use.
- c) Infrastructure and marketing (10%)
- d) Technical guidance.
- e) Agricultural growth (58 %)
- f) Sanitary condition Improved.
- g) Education- improved in certain extent.

Draw Backs

1. No adequate Financial Support.
2. Unnecessary legal procedure.
3. Political leaders treating the rural people as vote banks.
4. No livelihood options in agriculture and allied activities.
5. Lack of efficiency in e-governance.

Solutions

1. Government should give importance to 6ms (ie) manpower money, material, machinery, management and market.
2. Optimum utilization of local resources.
3. Give preference to alternative occupation.
4. Active participation in politics with constructive mindset.
5. Encourage the rural peoples participation in cultural activities at regional and district level.
6. To motivate the people to develop, standardise, popularise, commercialise the innovative rural technologies.
7. Social empowerment is very essential for the rural people to improve their standard of living.
8. The government should encourage the NGOs and SHG s for the betterment of the rural people.

However for the rural development so many welfare schemes were implemented by the government through Panchayat Raj, population explosion, middle men's intervention, slow the growth of rural development. If the Panchayat had efficient and peoples welfare motivated leader came to power that will tackle the situation, for example **Mr. Shanmugam**, the celebrated Panchayat President (1996-2016) of Odandurai, Mettupalayam is a humanitarian and a genius. He has built over 850 houses in Odandurai and has installed a windmill to provide free electricity to his entire village. He also sells the surplus electricity to TNEB, thereby making a village a self-sustaining

one, received **The Park Group of Institutions Presents Behindwoods Gold Medal for Eminence in Service to Mankind** from Actor-Musician **Hip Hop Aadhi & Dr. Anusha R**, CEO, Park Institutions.

The winner in his speech said, **"Only when our villages develop, the entire world can be considered as developed. I managed to bring clean and healthy water to my village. We as a council made houses for people below the poverty line. Nowadays villages are quite developed when compared to the cities.**

References

1. W.Anlet Sobithabai- "Panchayat Raj" Sheronpublications,,Marthandam 2009
2. Ahirrao.jitendra "Entrepreneurship and Rural women in India" new century book publications, New Delhi, 2013.
3. M.P.Bhatia -"Advanced Essays"-M.I Publications, Agra-3, 2007
4. M.P.Bhatia -"Latest Essays"-M.I Publications, Agra-3, 2007
5. Manorama Year Book 2013 (48th year application) Malaya manorama press, kottayam, 2013.
6. IJEP- The IUP JOURNAL OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP Development, vol x no 2.1 U.P Publications, Hyderabad June 2013
7. IJEP- The IUP JOURNAL OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP Development, vol x no 2 U.P Publications, Hyderabad June 2013
8. "தொழில்முனைவோர்கையேடு" சிறுகுறுமற்றும்நடுத்தரநிறுவனவளர்ச்சி க்கருத்தரங்கு-2011- மாவட்டதொழில்மையம்- விருதுநகர்
9. Govinda(ed) India Education Report: A Profile Of Basic Education oxford University press, New delhi, 2002.
10. <http://www.decd.org/doc/powertyreduction/50157530>.
11. India bliong.com/panchayatraj ideals powers and responsibilities.
12. www.businessdictionary.com/definition/empowerment.html/.

13. <https://www.slideshare.net/trupimusaly-rural-entrepreneurship>.