



**P-ISSN: 2349-8528**

**E-ISSN: 2321-4902**

IJCS 2019; 7(2): 381-383

© 2019 IJCS

Received: 18-01-2018

Accepted: 20-02-2018

**Amit Kumar**

CCS Haryana Agricultural  
University, Hisar, Haryana,  
India

**Manish Tomar**

Subject Matter Specialist,  
Department of Agricultural  
Extension, Indian Vatenarry  
Research Institute, Bareilly,  
Uttar Pradesh, India

**Brajendra Pratap Singh**

Department of Agricultural  
Extension Sardar Vallabhbhai  
Patel University of Agriculture  
and Technology, Meerut, Uttar  
Pradesh, India

**Gagan Mehta**

Ph.D., Scholar, Department of  
Horticulture, Maharana Pratap  
Horticulture University, Karnal,  
Haryana, India

## To study the attitude and constraints of people towards rural development programmes

**Amit Kumar, Manish Tomar, Brajendra Pratap Singh and Gagan Mehta**

### Abstract

The study was conducted in the District Meerut in 2016 to investigate the attitude and constraints of the respondents toward rural development programmes in several conditions. So that Meerut district comprises 12 blocks from the selected each village 16 respondents were selected randomly. Total numbers of respondent were interviewed with the help of pre-structured schedule. It is revealed that majority of respondents have made significant role with mean score value 02.87 followed by rural development programmes which is promote mutual cooperation among villagers with mean 02.62. It was found that rural development programmes solve the problems of the rural people with mean value 02.51, It was found that rural development programmes gives benefit to the people with mean value 2.52, and rural development programmes can help to raise living standard of the villages with mean value 2.32 and also rural development programmes income generating programme i.e. 2.25, and rural development programmes are successfully run in your block it was mean value 2.11. Financial assistance provided by the agency is not adequate with man score 1.87. The data revealed that majority 91.25 per cent respondent were facing the problems of poor understanding followed by 82.50 per cent respondent were facing the problems of corruption at different levels remaining 81.25 per cent respondent facing the problems lack of knowledge about different rural development programmes. It was found that majority of 61.25 per cent respondents were facing other problems. 42.50 respondents were facing problems of identification and selection of different rural development programmes and 32.50 per cent respondent were facing problems of poor extension linkage causes growth of rural development. It also found that minimum 26.26 per cent respondents possess the problems of low level of education to understand development efforts and new programmes.

**Keywords:** Attitude, rural development, constraints, programmes

### Introduction

Rural development is crucial for the economic, social and environmental viability of nations. It is essential for poverty eradication since global poverty is overwhelmingly in rural areas. The manifestation of poverty goes beyond the urban-rural divide it has sub-regional and regional contexts. It is critical; also have great value to gained, by coordinating rural development initiatives which is contribute to sustainable livelihoods through efforts with certain programmes/schemes for the rural people at the global, regional, national and local levels, as appropriate. In regard to strategies which are dealing with rural development should keep it into consideration for remoteness and potentials in rural areas and provide targeted differentiated programmes. A healthy and dynamic agricultural sector is an important foundation of rural development generating strong linkages among economic sectors. Rural livelihoods is enhanced through effective participation of rural people and rural communities in different programmes and manage their own social, economic and environmental condition by empowering people in rural areas particularly occurring in women and youth, through organizations such as local cooperatives by applying the bottom-up approaches. Close economic integration in rural areas with neighbouring urban areas and the creation of rural off-farm employment make rural-urban disparities and help in expanding the opportunities for their welfare (United Nations, 2019) [5]. In India 70 per cent people lives in villages and 80 per cent of the poor live in rural areas. The benefits of economic growth are not percolating to more than two thirds of the people. The Indian economy is the fourth largest in the world but the growth pattern is not uniform. While the rate of growth for manufacturing, services, and communications sectors has substantially improved *in vital* sectors such as agriculture, infrastructure development, and community and social services. As per condition without the development of rural people the country can never claim to be developed (Vanitha and

### Correspondence

**Gagan Mehta**

Ph.D., Scholar, Department of  
Horticulture, Maharana Pratap  
Horticulture University, Karnal,  
Haryana, India

Vezhaventhan, 2019) [6]. In India, the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) has been implementing a wide spectrum of programmes which are aimed at poverty alleviation, employment generation, infrastructure development and social security. MoRD programmes have significant potential at the local and global levels. In this light Rural Development in India is an attempt to support the systematic internalization across the various rural development programmes in India. The aim is to enhance the understanding of the each of the major Rural Development schemes (UNDP India, 2012) [4]. Rural areas are sparsely settled places away from the influence of large cities and towns. Such areas are distinct from more intensively settled urban and suburban areas, and also from unsettled lands such as outback or wilderness. People live in village, on farms and in other isolated houses. Rural areas can have an agricultural character, though many rural areas are characterized by an economy based lifestyles in rural areas are different than those in urban areas, mainly because limited services are available. Governmental services like law enforcement, schools, fire departments, and libraries may be distant, limited in scope, or unavailable. Utilities like water, sewer, street lighting, and garbage collection may not be present also government of India possessed enamours programmes but not well funded so rural people remained far from their actual necessities (Chauhan, 2014). In regard to Department of Rural Development under the Ministry is responsible for implementation of all major programmes in rural areas. These schemes are targeted and empowering the poverty reduction, employment generation, rural infrastructure, habitation development, provision of basic services and awareness (Demand for Grants 2019) [2]. In addition to providing adequate and quality services efficiently. Basically there are several dimensions with which rural development programmes are designed to address various issues faced in the rural areas. The rural development includes provision of employment opportunities for increasing the household income. Self-employment and wage employment programmes are two strategies which focus on this dimension. Self-employment programmes which emanated from IRDP and its other components has now grown into a movement as Self-Help Groups. It was also realized that a sustainable strategy of poverty alleviation has to be based on increasing the productive employment opportunity unities in the process of growth itself. The rural people should get better prospects for economic development. Along with this, there should be decentralization of planning, better enforcement of land reforms and greater access to credit for the rural poor people. As well as suitable schemes rural people should adopt in terms of financial benefit and government should take step to abolish the corruption from different level which created the

hindrances to perceive the facilities from government. Further, step should be taken to avail the facilities actually needed in their life (Roy, 2014) [3].

### Material and Methods

The research was conducted in Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh during the year of 2016. Meerut district encompass the 12 blocks in which one block namely Daurala was selected randomly and five villages were selected from each village. From the selected each villags16 respondents, thus a total number of 80 respondents and constituted the sample size for the study. The data were collected through personal interview with the help of pre structured schedule. The data were analysed and find out with the suitable statistical tools taken for the research in order to percentage and rank order.

### Result and discussion

The attitude about the awareness of rural development programmes was studied and data have been given in table The data is mentioned about attitude of respondents presented in table 1 the result revealed that most of the respondents response regarding attitude of rural development programmes has made significant role it was rank1 with mean score value 2.87, followed by rural development programmes promote mutual cooperation among villagers. It was rank 2<sup>nd</sup> with mean value of 2.62 rural development programmes solve the problems of people. It is rank 3<sup>rd</sup> with mean score value 2.51, rural development programmes provide benefit to the people. It was rank 4<sup>th</sup> with mean score value 2.52, rural development programmes can help to rise living standard of the villagers. It was rank 5<sup>th</sup> with mean score value 2.32, rural development programmes income generating programme. It was rank 6<sup>th</sup> with mean score value 2.25, rural development programmes are success fully run in your bock. It was rank 7<sup>th</sup> with mean score value of 2.11 and financial assets provide the agency is not adequate. It was rank 8<sup>th</sup> with mean score value of 1.87 accordingly.

The data presented in table 2 mentioned that majority of 91.25 respondent were facing problems of poor understanding it was rank in 2<sup>nd</sup>, 82.50 per cent respondents were facing problems of corruption at different level it was rank 3<sup>rd</sup>. 81.25 per cent were facing problems lack of knowledge about different programmes. It was rank 5<sup>th</sup>, 42.50 per cent respondents were facing problems of identification selection of different rural development programmes. It was rank in 6<sup>th</sup>. 32.50 per cent respondents were facing problems of poor extension linkage causes growth of rural development it was rank in 7<sup>th</sup> and 26.26 per cent respondents were facing problems of low level of education to understanding development efforts and new programmes. It was rank in 8<sup>th</sup>.

**Table 1:** Distribution of respondents' attitude toward rural development programmes

N=80

Sr. No.	Attitude of the respondents toward the rural development programmes	A	UD	DA	Total score	Mean value	Rank order
1.	Do you think that rural developments programmes have made a significant role	71	08	01	230	2.87	I
2.	Do you think that rural development programmes solve the problems	43	35	02	201	2.51	IV
3.	Do you think rural development programmes Promotes mutual coop. among villagers	50	30	00	210	2.62	II
4.	Do you think that rural development programmes Gives benefit to you	47	28	05	202	2.52	III
5.	Do you think that rural development programmes can help to raise living standard of the village	35	36	09	186	2.32	V
6.	Do you think that rural development programmes are successful in your block	24	41	15	169	2.11	VII
7.	Do you think that financial assistance provided by the agencies is not adequate	12	46	22	150	1.87	VIII
8.	Do you think that rural development is income generating programmes	31	42	03	180	2.25	VI

Undecided (UD)

Disagree (DA)

Disagree DA

**Table 2:** Distribution of respondents according to their constraints/problems

N=80

Sr. No.	Problems	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
1	Lack of knowledge about the different programmes	65	81.25	IV
2	Problems of identification and selection under different rural programmes	34	42.50	VI
3	Corruption at different levels	66	82.50	III
4	The poor extension linkage causes growth of rural developments	26	32.50	VII
5	Low level of education to understands developments efforts and new programmes	21	26.25	VIII
6	Political interference at different levels	73	91.25	I
7	Poor understanding about rural development programmes	73	91.25	II
8	Any other (Personal factors)	49	61.25	V

### Conclusion

It is concluded that the maximum respondents belonged the condition i.e. rural development programmes had made a significant role followed by rural development programmes has mutual cooperation among villagers and remaining financial assistance provided by the agencies which is not sufficient to acquire the facilities through rural development programmes. It was found that constraints such as most of the respondents have faced problems corruption at different level, poor extension linkage, political interference and poor understanding accordingly. Awareness should be creates about the schemes introduced in the rural areas for their welfare and development. Government should take steps to improve the internet facilities in rural areas. The basic amenities like food, shelter and clothing can be fulfilled to the rural people. Appropriate implementation and involvement of rural people can be done and most wretched caste system should be abolished that is prevailing in the contemporary India.

### References

1. Abhishek C. Need of Rural Development in India for Nation Building. International Journal of Research. 2014; I(I):1-8.
2. Demand for Grants. Demand for Grants Analysis Rural Development. PRS Legislative Research, 2019, 1-10.
3. Roy J. IRDP to NRLM: A Brief Review of Rural Development Initiatives in India. International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention. 2014; 3(4):5-8.
4. UNDP India. Greening Rural Development in India: Published in India, 2012, 01(01).
5. United Nations. Decisions by Topic: Rural Development Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform. Transforming our world the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, 2019, 1-8.
6. Vanitha D, Vezhaventhan D. A study on rural development in Tamil Nadu. International Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics. 2019; 120(5):71-86.