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ALLEVIATION OF POVERTY THROUGH RURAL DEVELOPMENT- AN ANALYSIS**DR. PAWAN KUMAR DHIMAN****ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR****DEPARTMENT OF EDP & HUMANITIES****SANT LONGOWAL INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY****LONGOWAL – 148 106****ABSTRACT**

The vicious circle of poverty is the most burning problem before the world. It is widespread and deep rooted in all developing nations and even in developed ones. As poverty is a complex phenomenon. It manifests itself in a myriad of ways. The poor not only suffer from low income and high unemployment but also from low life expectancy. Keeping in mind Government of India has launched many schemes like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), the Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), the Supply of Improved Tools-Kits to Rural Artisans (SITRA), the Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) etc. Among all these schemes Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) is playing vital role for upliftment and generating employment among the rural masses to a great extent. In the present paper it has been found that these rural development scheme has been launched with team and spirit in some of the states and giving fruitful results where as in Himachal Pradesh ,a hilly state, employment opportunities are bleak rural development schemes have been launched but are not performing as per expectations.

KEYWORD

Rural Development, poverty, developing nations.

INTRODUCTION

Rural development implies both the economic betterment of people as well as greater social transformation. In order to provide the rural people with better prospects for economic development, increased participation of the people in rural development programmes, decentralization of planning, better enforcement of land reforms and greater access to credit are envisaged. Therefore it has always been an important issue in all discussions pertaining to economic development, especially developing countries, throughout the world. Over 3.5 billion people live in Asia and pacific region and some 63 % of them in rural areas. Although millions of rural people have escaped poverty as a result of rural development in many Asian countries, a large majority of rural people continue to suffer from persistent poverty.

The socio- economic disparities between rural and urban areas are widening and creating tremendous pressure on the social and economic fabric of many developing Asian countries. The policy makers of the developing economies recognized this importance and have been implementing a number of programmes and measures to achieve rural objectives. India has been a welfare state and the primary objective of all governmental endeavours has been the welfare of its millions. Rural poverty remained one of the primary objectives of the planned development in India. The Ministry of rural Development in India is the apex body for formulating policies, regulations and acts pertaining to the development of rural sector. The introduction of Bharat Nirman, a project set about by the Government of India in collaboration with the State Governments and the Panchayats raj Institutions is a major step towards the improvement of the rural sector. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 was introduced by the Ministry of Rural Development, for improving the living conditions and its sustenance in the rural sector in India.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA-SCHEMES

1. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY): This is a scheme launched and fully sponsored by the central Government of India. The main objective of this scheme is to connect all the habitations with more than 500 individuals residing therein the rural areas by the means of weatherproof roads.
2. Swarnjyanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna(SGSY) : This was implemented as a total package with all the characteristics of self employment such as proper training, development of infrastructure, planning of activities, financial aid, credit from banks, organising self help groups, and subsidies.
3. Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojna (SGRY): This scheme aims at increasing the food protection by means of wage employment in the rural areas which are affected by the calamities after the appraisal of the state government and the appraisal is accepted by the Ministry of Agriculture.
4. Indira Awas Yojna (Rural Housing): This scheme puts emphasis on providing housing benefits all over the rural areas in the country.
5. Council for Advancement of People's Action and rural Technology(CAPART): The main purpose of this organisation is to promote and organize the joint venture, which is emerging between the Government of India and the voluntary organizations pertaining to the development of the rural sector.
6. Department of rural Development in India: The department of Rural Development in India provides services such as training and research facilities, human resource development, functional assistance to the DRDA, overseas the execution of projects and schemes.

It was realized that a sustainable strategy of poverty alleviation has to be based on increasing the productive employment opportunities in the process of growth itself. Elimination of poverty, ignorance, disease and inequality of opportunities and providing a better and higher quality of life were the basic premises upon which all the plans and blue-prints of development were built. Keeping in mind the importance of rural masses problems government has announced special budgetary allocations under different heads the details are explained below:

TABLE-1
PLAN OUTLAY AND RELEASED DURING 11TH PLAN (RS IN CRORES)

Schemes	11th Plan Outlay#	2007-08 Release Actual	2008-09 Release Actual	2009-10 Release (to be firm up)	Total Release(07-08 to 09-10)	2010-11 Approved Outlay	Total Release+ app. outlay for 2010-11	Balance available 2011-12
MGNREGA	100000.00	12661.22	30000.19	32052.69	74714.10	40100.00	11481.10	-14814.10
SGSY	17803.00	1697.06	2338.00	2018.48	6053.54	2984.00	9037.54	8765.46
DRDA	212.00	250.00	292.00	249.98	791.98	405.00	1196.98	-984.98
IAY	26882.21	3885.53	8800.00	8668.33	21353.86	10000.00	31353.86	-4471.65
PMGSY	43251.07 (59751.07*)	11000.00*	15280.00*	15840.00*	42120.00	22000.00*	64120.00	-4368.93
PURA	280.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	124.00	124.01	155.99
Trg. (NIRD)	105.00	10.00	16.81	15.00	41.81	105.00	146.81	-41.81
CAPART	250.00	58.54	52.20	50.00	160.74	100.00	260.74	-10.74
Mgt. Support to RD Programme	550.00	58.51	71.81	63.23	193.55	120.00	313.55	236.45
BPL Census	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	162.00	162.00	-162.00
SGRY	5600.00	3675.57	7500.00	0.00	11175.57	0.00	11175.57	
Total	194933.28	33296.43	64351.02	58957.71	156605.16	76100.00	232705.16	-15696.31

Source: Grameen Bharat: A monthly Newsletter of MoRD, Vol. 8, Issue 71, May 2010

It is clear from the above table that in the 11th Plan outlay under different developmental schemes money was allocated Rs 100000.00 Crores under Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act(MNREGA),Rs 17803.00 Crores under Swarn Jyanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna (SGSY), Rs 212.00 crores under District Rural Development Agency(DRDA),Rs 26882.21 crores under Indira Awas Yojna(IAY) ,Rs 43251.07 crores under Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojna(PMGSY),Rs 2.80.00 crores under PURA, Rs 105.00 crores under Training(NIRD) component, Rs 250.00 crores under Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology(CAPART),Rs 55000 crores under Management support to Rural Development ,Rs 5600.00 crores under Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojna(SGRY) respectively. And for all these schemes in the year 2007-08 the total funds were released to the total of Rs 33296.43 crores, which increased to Rs 64351.02 during the year 2008-09, in the year 2009-10 it released to the tune of Rs 58957.71 And in the year 2010-11 approved Outlay is Rs 76100.00 crores respectively. Out of total approved outlay is Rs 232705.16 crores has been spent and Rs 15696.31 crores is balanced. Initially, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act of 2005 covered 200 districts-known as Phase I districts, and in 2006-07 this was extended to cover 130 additional districts known as the Phase II districts. The detail is given below:

TABLE-11: PERFORMANCE OF THE MAHATMA GANDHI NREGA- NATIONAL OVERVIEW

	(FY 2006-07) 200 districts	(FY 2008-09) 615 districts	(FY 2009-10) 619 districts	(FY 2010-11) 619 districts up to May June 2010.
Employment provided to households:	2.10 Crores	4.51 Crores	5.25 Crores	1.79 Crores
Persondays [in Crores]:				
Total:	90.5	216.32	282.57	43.91
SCs	22.95[25%]	63.36[29%]	86.30[29%]	9.41[20%]
STs	32.98[36%]	55.02[25%]	58.74[25%]	8.74[21%]
Women	36.40[40%]	103.57[48%]	137.40[50%]	21.77[50%]
Others	34.56[38%]	97.95[45%]	137.69[49%]	25.77[59%]
Average person days per Household	43 days	48 days	47 days	24 days
Budget Outlay: (In Rs. Crore)	11300	30000	39100	40100
Expenditure (In Rs. Crore)	8823.35[73%]	27250.10[73%]	37397.06[68%]	5627.85
Expenditure on Wages(In Rs. Crore)	5842.37[66%]	18200.03[67%]	25633.67[69%]	4437.34
Average Wage paid per Persondays	65	84	91	100
Total works taken up(In Lakhs)	8.35	27.75	46.01	52.98
Works completed (In Lakhs)	3.87	12.14	20.94	0.33
Works break up (In Lakhs)				
Water Conservation	4.51[54%]	12.79[46%]	18.23[51%]	26.09[52%]
Provision of Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ST/BPL and IAY beneficiaries:	0.81[10%]	5.67[20%]	5.78[17%]	4.77[10%]
Rural Connectivity:	1.80[21%]	5.03[18%]	5.77[16%]	10.63[21%]
Land Development:	0.89[11%]	3.98[15%]	4.99[14%]	6.61[13%]
Any other activity:	0.34[4%]	0.28[1%]	0.81[2%]	2.00[4%]

Source: Kurukshetra Journal, 2010

The table no-11 depicts that during 2006-07 against the total available funds of Rs. 11300 Crore with the states, Rs. 8823.36 Crore was utilized. The average fund utilization per district was Rs. 44.12 Crore in 2006-07. For 2007-08 the government made a budget provision of Rs 12000 Crore. Out of this Rs. 8303.82 Crores have been released up to 14th November 2007. Out of this, Rs. 5365.99 Crore have been released to the Phase I 200 districts and Rs. 2937.92 Crore have been released to the Phase II 131 districts. During 2006-07, 2.12 Crore households had demanded employment, out of which 2.10 Crore households were provided employment. During the year 90.51 Crore person days of employment was provided under the programme. Averages of 45.2 lakh person days of employment per districts have been generated. Out of total 90.51 Crore person days, the share of Scheduled Castes was 22.95 Crore person days (25.36%) and Scheduled Tribes was 32.99 (36.45%) constituting a total of 55.94 Crore person days for SCs/STs which comes to about 62%. As per the MNREGA, the share of women person days should be 1/3rd and the same was 36.79 Crore person days, which is about 41%. During 2007-08 (up to September 2007), 1.97 Crore households have demanded employment and 1.88 Crore households have been provided employment. A total of 56.14 Crore person days of employment has been generated under the Programme. Out of this, the share of Scheduled Castes is 14.70 Crore person days (26.18%) and Scheduled Tribes is 18.44 Crore person

days (32.84%) constituting a total of 33.14 Crore person days, which is about 59.03% of total. The share of women is 26.61 Crore person days, which is 47.40%. In some of the states these schemes have been implemented in letter and spirit. Maximum expenditure was done in the state of Andhra Pradesh i.e. Rs 4509.18. In Gujarat Rs Minimum amount of Rs 149.92 were spent in Punjab. Where as in case of Himachal Pradesh Rs 602.78 were spent. The detail is given below:

TABLE-111 PERFORMANCE OF MGNREGA IN SOME OF THE STATES OF INDIA

States	Employment provided to households In lakhs	Persondays [in Lakh]:					Total fund [In crores]	Expenditure [in crores]	Total works taken up:	Works completed:	Works in progress :
		Total:	SCs:	STs:	Women :	Others:					
Andhra Pradesh	61.58493	4044.3	998[24.68%]	594.8[14.71%]	2349.6[58.1%]	2451.5[60.62%]	4814.73	4509.18	1025080	532673	492407
Bihar	41.2733	1136.91	515.06	24.59[2.16%]	341.49[30.04%]	597.26[52.53%]	2213.59	1816.88	158740	72587	86153
Gujarat	8.62629	328.4	30.61[9.32%]	99.2[30.21%]	155.77[47.43%]	198.59[60.47%]	712.2	466.54	178493	10409	168084
Himachal Pradesh	4.97336	284.94	95.05[33.36%]	24.79[8.7%]	131.32[46.09%]	165.1[57.94%]	602.78	556.56	62473	35899	26574
Punjab	2.71934	77.15	60.89[78.92%]	0[0%]	20.28[26.28%]	16.26[21.08%]	209.17	149.92	11836	6384	5452
Karnataka	10.64689	431.32	71.87[16.66%]	44.62[10.35%]	197.6[45.81]	314.83[72.99%]	1917.59	1183.72	527434	35749	491685
Kerala	9.79237	296.37	49.64[16.75%]	10.37[3.5%]	267.51[90.26%]	236.36[79.75%]	683.81	441.66	136142	41662	94480
Megalaya	3.00482	148.48	0.77[0.52%]	139.7[94.09%]	70.08[47.2%]	8.01[5.39%]	217.5	183.53	10115	6349	3766
Orissa	16.45222	706.64	129.92[18.39%]	248.6[35.18%]	276.25[39.09%]	328.12[46.43%]	1405.76	987.27	345205	34641	310564
Rajasthan	48.738899	1999.23	362.47[18.13%]	433.92[21.7%]	1367.97[68.42%]	1202.84[60.17%]	5582.16	2037.82	478994	7281	471713
Tamil Nadu	57.40852	2280.81	673.65[29.54%]	27.99[1.23%]	1752.43[76.83%]	1579.17[69.24%]	2239.07	1889.09	118293	716	117577
Uttar Pradesh	57.85554	1828.3	492.13[26.92%]	25.67[1.4%]	274.98[15.04%]	1310.5[71.68%]	5582.88	2916.14	1325760	15784	1309976

Source: Report of MoRD(Fy 2010-11)

It is clear from table no-111 that maximum employment was provided to the rural poor people in the state of Andhra Pradesh i.e. to 61.58493 people, in the state of Bihar .41.2733 person, in Bihar 41.2733 persons were provided employment; in Gujarat 8.62629 persons were provided employment, whereas Himachal Pradesh had provided employment to 4.97336 persons under MGNREGA.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Jacob Naomi (2008) has emphasized in his research paper "The impact of NREGA on Rural-Urban Migration: Field Survey of Villupuram District, Tamil Nadu" that the Villupuram district model of NREGA implementation could perhaps serve as an example for the Kalahandi-Bolangir-Korapur (KBK) region where deprivation and hunger is present at the unimaginable level and obesity is a problem treating the children of urban India today- people still die of starvation in this region. The rural Employment scheme has made virtually zero impact on the livelihood security of Orissa's rural poor.

Hameed Syeda (2009), has stressed in her research paper "Engendering NREGA: Women's Empowerment through Guaranteed Employment" that while recognizing the significant achievements of NREGA with regard to Gender parity of, Mobilization of women for NREGA employment, Increased in control rights of women, in earning from NREGA. And presently there are over 50 percent women employed under NREGA programme, 79 percent women employees collect their own wages: 68 percent keep their own wages.

CRRID(2010) has analyzed in its study on "Mahatma Gandhi NREGA" in selected districts of Himachal Pradesh(Sirmaur), Punjab(Hoshiarpur) and Haryana(Sirsa) that with this scheme, the economic conditions of the wage earner have improved and there is no need for workers to go outside the village for their livelihood. Moreover, People's faith in Panchayats has increased and agricultural productivity has also improved to a large extent in these areas.

CFFS, Centre for Environment and Food Security(2010) has stressed in its study on NREGA in Orissa region that out of the total NREGA money spent in Orissa during 2006-07 i.e. Rs. 733 crores, a lion's share i.e. 500 crores (75%) has been legally pocketed by Babus (officially) entrusted with execution of NREGA and the total number of job cards issued in Orissa were 25,93,194 and 7.99 crore person days of employment provided to 13,94,169 households spread over 19 districts of the state. And each covered family got an average 57 days of wage employment in the year. It was also found that only few families got 40 to 60 days of wage employment, and rest of the families got any employment between 5-21 days and on an average a family got employment only for 5 days in the 19 districts. Keeping above factors in mind data from Sulah block has been taken in to consideration to find out the activities under different rural development schemes (Himachal Pradesh).

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To find out the role of government in providing employment through MNREGA at Sulah of Kangra district (Himachal Pradesh.)
2. To suggest the remedial measures to improve the working of government towards providing employment and upliftment of rural masses.

SAMPLE SELECTION, METHODOLOGY AND FINDINGS

The present paper is an attempt to find out the role of rural development for imparting employment opportunities among the rural masses and various other factors responsible for creating hindrance in the working of the rural masses in Sulah block of the Kangra district of Himachal Pradesh. Himachal Pradesh which is having its boundaries with Punjab, Haryana, U.P., J&K and Tibet was carried on the map of India on 15th April, 1948, as a centrally administered 'C' category

state after the merger of 30 princely states. Later Bilaspur, another princely Hill state was merged with it. Himachal Pradesh became a full-fledged state on 25th January, 1971. Now, this state comprises 12 districts namely, Una, Mandi, Kullu, Lahual and Spiti, Bilaspur, Solan, Shimla, Sirmour, Chamba, Kinnaur and Kangra with total area of 55,673 sq. kms and population of the state is 68, 56,509 (2011 census.) Out of which 34, 73,892 are males and 33,82,617 females in the state. Kangra is one of the advanced district is situated in the western part of the state and in the northern region of India and it lies in the latitude of 31.41'-32.28(N) to 31.45" (N) and Longitude 75.35-77.4 (E) to 75.35 ' 34"-77. 4'46"(E) . The total area of district is 5739 Sq.Km and population is 15, 07,223(2011 census) The literacy rate of the district is 86.49% Out of which 87.54% males and 80.62% females are literate. It has 14 tehsils 5 sub tehsils and 14 blocks in the district and for the present study we have chosen the Sulah block of the district. In the present study both primary and secondary data relating to various rural development schemes has been collected. The secondary data from the magazines and primary data from Block development office Sulah (Himachal Pradesh) with focus on MNREGA and has been analyzed in percentages only. The details are explained from the following tables.

TABLE-IV: PERFORMANCE OF MGNREGS IN KANGRA DISTRICT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

FEATURES	FY2010-11
Employment provided to households:	1.2487 Lakh
Persondays [in Lakhs]:	
Total:	74.65
SCs	22.36 [29.95%]
STs	5.86 [7.84%]
Women	40.6 [54.38%]
Others	46.44 [62.21%]
Total funds (In Rs. Crores)	156.34 Crore.
Expenditure (In Rs. Crores)	144.73 Crore.
Total works taken up	14274
Works completed	7736
Works in progress	541

Source: Report of Ministry of Rural Development (Govt. of India) 2010-2011

It is clear from table no-IV that during the year 2010-2011, total 14274 works were undertaken under MNREGA in district Kangra (Himachal Pradesh) and only 7736 works were completed so far. And still 541 are under progress. In case of employment only 1.2487 Lakh people were provided 100 days work under the scheme. But still it is less as compared to some other states of the country. The work of Sulah is also not as per expectation the details are shown below:

TABLE-V: INFORMATION REGARDING "UNSPENT BALANCES" WITH DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS UNDER VARIOUS DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (AS ON NOVEMBER,2010)

Name of the block: Sulah		Non started works		Abandoned work		Work in progress		Total unspent balances as on Cash Book			Remarks
Positions as on		No of works-	Balance	No of works-	Balance	No of works-	Balance	Principle	Interest	Total	
(B)	Planning Schemes										
S.No.	Name of the Head/Scheme										
1	SDP	-	-	4	600000	27	639896	6090624	-	6090624	
2	VKVNY	-	-	3	250000	15	433119	760687	-	760687	
3	VMJS	-	-	1	200000	4	267393	2572492	-	2572492	
4	MPLAD(KP)	-	-	-	-	6	61450	3321241	-	3321241	
5	MPLAD(SK)	-	-	-	-	10	619174		-		
6	BASP	4	1525100	-	-	1	50000	837294	-	837294	
7	MMGPY	1	50000	-	-	8	186000	239285	-	239285	
8	NC	-	-	5	320000	25	470110	2164735	-	2164735	
9	RTWS	-	-	-	-	3	29800	28074	-	28074	
	Sub total	5	1575100	13	1370000	99	2756909	16014432	-	16014432	

Source: Official record Block Development Office Sulah

Note: Works lying pending and on which no expenditure has been made for more than two years should be covered under "abandoned works"

TABLE-VI: INFORMATION REGARDING "UNSPENT BALANCES" WITH DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS UNDER VARIOUS DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

Name of the block: Sulah		Non started works		Abandoned work		Work in progress		Total unspent balances as on Cash Book			Remarks
Positions as on		No of works-	Balance	No of works-	Balance	No of works-	Balance	Principle	Interest	Total	
(A)	Rural Development Schemes										
S.No.	Name of the Head/Scheme										
1	GRDUY	3	550000	-	-	25	1786223	2536293	49807	2586100	
2	NFBS	-	-	-	-	9	-		-		
3	IAY	2	97000	-	-	77	-	11200	-	11200	
4	AAY	1	48500	-	-	60	424400	472900	-	472900	
5	TSC	-	-	-	-	16	420000	452200	-	452200	
6	SGSY Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	MGNREGA	-	-	-	-	821	26909294	1592500	260800	1853300	
8	1WDP XI	-	-	-	-	50	703075	4052400	-	4052400	
9	IWDP XIV	-	-	-	-	12	445600	721900	-	721900	
	Sub total	6	695500	0	0	1070	30688592	9839393	310607	10150000	

Note: Works lying pending and on which no expenditure has been made for more than two years should be covered under "abandoned works" (As on November ,2010)

Source: Official record of Sulah Block (Kangra)

TABLE-VII: DETAILS OF AMOUNT AND EMPLOYMENT (AS ON NOVEMBER ,2010)

Sr. No	Year	Total registered member	Total no. Of families got employment	Amount provided (Rs in Lakhs)	Expenditure	Total number of persons getting 100 days employment	Percentage of women got employment
1	2007-08	7624	4313	255.17	230.73	-	52
2	2008-09	10315	4226	554.54	504.491	210	54
3	2009-10	12079	6721	883.80	826.395	1174	80
4	2010-11	12079	5300	451.693	433.16	13	70

Source: Official record of Sulah Block (Kangra)

Table no-V depicts that many schemes relating to rural development have been started in the Sulah block of Kangra district (Himachal Pradesh). But among all rural development schemes; 5 were found under non starter works and amount Rs 1575100 was lying idle, 13 were found abandoned works and amount of Rs 1370000 was unutilised and only 99 works were found under progress and as per record Rs 16014432 amount was unspent. This is not a healthy sign.

It is clear from the table no-VI that in Sulah block due to certain reasons works were lying pending and no expenditure has been made for a period of more than two years. In all schemes 6 schemes were found as not starter and an amount of Rs 695500 was found lying idle in the government treasury. Whereas 1070 projects were found in progress and in these projects as on November 2010 an amount of Rs 10150000 was found unspent Out of which 9839393 principal and 310607 interest. It is clear that some efforts have been made to improve the economic condition of the rural poor but still lot is to do in this direction to fulfil the socio-economic conditions of the people.

Table no-VII depicts that in the year 2007-08, 7624 members were registered under various rural developmental schemes and 4313 members were provided employment. Whereas amount is considered total amount of Rs 2.55.17 was provided by the government under the rural development schemes but only 230.73 lac was spent under rural development scheme MNREGA. As regards women are concerned 52 percent of the women were covered under the scheme to provide the employment. In the year 2008-09. 10315 families were registered, Rs 4226 people were provided employment and total amount of Rs 554.54 lac was provided by the government but only 504.491 was spent. Out of total registered members only 210 people got employment for 100 days which is very poor show on the part of the implementing agencies. Whereas in the year 2009-10 12079 members were registered and Rs 6731 families were provided employment ,Rs 883.80 lac amount was provided by the government but only Rs 826.395 lac was spent and out of which total 1174 were provided 100 days work as per the scheme which shows marginally hike in the efforts of the rural development department. Whereas in the year 2010-11 12079 members were registered only 5300 families got employment and total amount of Rs 451.693 lac were provided by the government which was less from the previous year budgetary allocation and Rs 4.3316 lac was spent and it is pertinent to mention here that that only 13 persons were provided 100 days work. Out of which 70 percent were women.

SUGGESTIONS

1. Government of the state should strengthen the policies of implementing MNREGA schemes with letter and spirit.
2. It is suggested that a cell should be created to monitor the progress of the Panchayats and Pradhans of the village along with Block Development office and district rural development agency.
3. It is suggested that grievance redressed and social cells should be set up at the village level and suggestions be taken from the general public.
4. It is suggested that separate fund for the programme called the State Employment Guarantee Funds needs to be created at the state level that can be utilized in case Emergency.

CONCLUSION

In today's globalized world, every country is facing challenges of cut throat competition, privatization, liberalization, economy development and allied problems. India is facing same problems along with development of rural India. If we concentrate on development of rural area by applying suitable HRD parameters, it will strengthen the economy of India. Because rural development offers an important window through which we learn about the impact of accountability mechanisms on governance structures at the grassroots. In the present study it has been found that in Sulah block of Kangra district very few people are benefited under the schemes especially MNREGA those are living below poverty lines and are in villages. It has also been observed that bulk of the government funds do not reach to the rural people due to various transitional paths. But the proportion of these funds does reach, and makes a big difference to the lives of the rural poor.

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