

AN ANALITICAL STUDY ON THE ROLE OF PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJANA FOR RURAL EMPLOYMENT: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE ON HAZARIBAG DISTRICT

Alok Kumar

Research Scholar, Department Of Commerce, Vinoba Bhave University, Hazaribag
Jharkhand

ABSTRACT

Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee in the year 2000 , initiated the PMGSY and also commenced his dream project of linking the village with a pucca road under PMGSY. Primarily PMGSY 2005 , was a central sponsored scheme. This period is called the first phase of PMGSY. The next and the second phase of PMGSY was started during the tenure of Prime Minister Narendra Modi in the year , 2014. Under this scheme , the ratio was settled as 60:40 for the allocation of fund. PMGSY is a Major partner of the World Bank. World bank is a crucial partner of Government of India , alike other countries. There is a necessary support of world bank to PMGSY. World bank supported PMGSY TO alleviate poverty and to improve the rural livelihood. Presently the third phase of PMGSY is going on. Its duration is 2019 – 2024. The budget allocation of PMGSY for the financial year 2022 – 2023 has been made at 19000 crores.

KEYWORDS: Pmgsy , World Bank , Poverty , Budget .

INTRODUCTION

1.1 RURAL ROAD IN INDIA

The responsibility of rural roads development is conferred to the state government in India , by our constitution which indirectly decreases the inferences of central government to rural roads. Sri H.P Sinha , who was the head of the committee , was established in the year 1967. The committee deals with the condition & connectivity pattern & suggested some regulations in order to distribute funds , for the development of some schemes such as JRY , MNP , NREP , RLEGP, etc for the rural road developments , in the union budget.

In the fifth five year plan period (1974 – 1979) the rural roads were also enlisted in the central government. Minimum Need Program (MNP) & received importance for development.

1.2 NRRDA

With the aim of providing links or connectivity to all unconnected villages , the Government of India form a committee “NATIONAL RURAL ROAD DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY”.

The objective of the committee was also to identify the total length required for total connectivity , complete information and idea for construction of all -weather rural road , fund requirement structure and ideas for execution mechanism.

Another objective of establishing NRRDA was to ensure fast & systematic implementation of the programme. The Union government intake the idea of committee and formed a body to accelerate the whole programme for rural road development. In December 2000 , a programme named “Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana” was also launched in order to connect the unconnected habitation in a strategic way.

NRRDA also plays a role in extending its support to the programme via advice on technical specifications project appraisal and the appointment of Part – time Quality Control Monitors Management of Monetary Systems & periodic reports were also submitted to the Ministry of Rural Development. This agency is determined as a compact , professional and multi – disciplinary body.

1.3 DRRP

This plan aims at identifying all the existing roads network system in the district & also recognised the recommended roads for providing connectivity to unconnected habitation.

The value and weightage of other available services is necessary to show , in preparing the new links under the DRRP. The DRRP is a key to provide the connectivity to the habitations , which are still deprived of the connection. The block level plan would be expanded to district level. Afterwards , the plan was conferred to PIU office , after the consultation with the MP's & MLA's of the concerned constituency about the road work to be undertaken.

1.4 CORE NETWORK

With the aim of assuring each eligible habitation with a basic access to essential social & economic services , it recognizes the roads to be constructed. Under this plan , some of the existing road including all the new recommended new construction road works are taken into consideration, under PMGSY. The only basis for selection of works under PMGSY is CNW , the state government permitted to prepare (CNCPL) , respectively, at both blocks & district level. And at the places where Connectivity works not even introduced , there upgradation work will be taken up in such districts.

1.5 STATE LEVEL AGENCIES

The chief aim of the programme is to accelerate number of benefits at the regional level. In order to be succeeded be of proper implementation , monitoring , execution , quality inspection , account management and so on. These are the responsibilities of the state level agencies. PIU & others are the offices , which helps in better implementation of PMGSY access the states in the country. State government should also take initiatives with reference to NRRDA , to find suitable executing agencies in all district government should also execute time- bound road construction works. These could be the Rural Work Department / PWD / Zila Parishad / Panchayati Raj , Engineering Department & so on.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

Statement of problem is the part of Research problem. It is also called problem statement. The purpose of research is to find a solution to a problem. Statement of problem should be in such a way that its subject or area is understood. The title of the research indicates only the

names of the subject or its area. The need is that after determining the topic, the problem should be stated properly.

The present study is critical in nature. The problem identified for research is an evaluation study on the present implementation and performance of PMGSY in Hazaribagh district of Jharkhand state. For analysis the present study takes into account the issues related to targets, achievements, finances, problems, impact on rural transport and such issues in relation to planning.

HAZARIBAG PROFILE

In 2011, Hazaribagh had population of 1,734,005 of which male and female were 891,179 and 842,826 respectively. There was change of 25.75 percent in the population compared to population as per 2001. In the previous census of India 2001, Hazaribagh District recorded increase of 26.13 percent to its population compared to 1991.

The initial provisional data suggest a density of 403 in 2011 compared to 334 of 2001. Total area under Hazaribagh district is of about 4,302 sq.km.

Average literacy rate of Hazaribagh in 2011 were 70.48 compared to 57.75 of 2001. If things are looked out at gender wise, male and female literacy were 81.15 and 59.25 respectively. For 2001 census, same figures stood at 71.83 and 42.87 in Hazaribagh District. Total literate in Hazaribagh District were 1,029,415 of which male and female were 607,854 and 421,580 respectively. In 2001, Hazaribagh District had 675,463 in its total region.

1. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is the main part of research. The research methodology section allows any researcher to conduct critical evaluation/ validity and reliability. Reliability and Validity is an important features of any test. In the test serves the purpose for which it is designed , then this type of test is called “Validity” test. No test can have validity even if it is reliable.

2. RESEARCH DESIGN

Research design is a blueprint of any research. It is also called “Research Strategy”. Whatever we prepare before data collection is called research design.

3. SAMPLING METHODS

We used multistage sampling method in our research. There are multiple stages in this sampling. This sampling consists of multiple stages. We have taken Jharkhand State at the first level. At the second level , we have taken the Hazaribag District and third level , we have taken the different blocks. And in the fourth level , we have taken some village.

4. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

1. To explore the rural employment.
2. To identify the rural development.
3. To explore better connectivity.
4. To find out the enrolment of school education.

5. To find out the status of rural hospital.

6. RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

H01 = Rural employment has not been boosted by the construction of rural roads.

HA1 = Rural employment has been boosted by the construction of rural roads.

H02 = There is no role of rural road in rural development.

HA2 = There is a role of rural road in rural development.

H03 = The village mandis have not been accessible due to the construction of rural roads.

HA3 = With the construction of rural roads the village has access to the mandis.

H04 = There has been no increase in the enrolment of children in rural schools due to the construction of rural roads.

HA4 = Enrollment of children in rural school has increased due to construction of rural roads.

H05 = The development of the hospital has not improved due to the construction of rural roads.

HA5 = The development of the hospital has improved due to the construction of rural roads.

7. SAMPLE SIZE

We have taken the sample size of our research as seventy (70). The sample size is based on the population.

8. DATA COLLECTION

Our paper is based on primary data. Primary data is original. We have collected primary data through questionnaire. Our respondents are rural farmers , rural teachers , businessmen , Community Hospital doctors etc.

TABLE 1
DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DEMOGRAPHIC		FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
GENDER	MALE	40	57
	FEMALE	30	43
	TOTAL	70	100
AGE	LESS THAN 28	15	21
	28 - 38	15	21
	38 and above	40	58
	TOTAL	70	100

EDUCATION	MATRIC	15	21
	INTER	30	43
	GRADUATION	15	22
	POST GRADUATION	10	14
	TOTAL	70	100
MARITAL STATUS	UNMARRIED	30	43
	MARRIED	30	43
	WIDOW	10	14
	TOTAL	70	100
OCCUPATION	AGRICULTURE	25	36
	BUSINESSMAN	30	43
	DOCTORS	5	7
	TEACHERS	10	14
	TOTAL	70	100

SOURCE : PRIMARY DATA

TABLE 2
FREQUENCIES

S. N O.	STATEMENT	Agree	Disagree	Neutral	Strongly Disagree	Strongly Agree
1.	Do you agree that PMGSY road has made it easier to transport goods from rural areas to Mandis ?	20	20	10	5	15
2.	Do you agree that the enrolment of children in schools has increased due to the construction	10	20	10	15	15

	of PMGSY roads ?					
3.	Do you agree that the construction of PMGSY road has been given a boost to rural tourism ?	20	12	8	10	20
4.	Do you agree that the PMGSY road has made it possible to reach the Community Hospital ?	15	15	15	5	20
5.	Do you agree that PMGSY road has made it possible to reach the market even during monsoon ?	12	15	10	3	30

DATA ANALYSIS BY SPSS 23 VERSION

OUTPUT TABLE 3

Descriptive Statistics			
Details of Demographic & Questionnaire	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Age of the Respondent	70	1.5000	.50361
Education of the Respondent	70	2.0000	.81650
Do you agree that PMGSY road has made it easier to transport goods from rural areas to Mandis ?	70	2.9000	1.40548
Do you agree that the enrolment of children in schools has increased due to the construction of PMGSY roads ?	70	2.9143	1.42181
Do you agree that the construction of PMGSY road has been given a boost to rural tourism ?	70	3.0000	1.42442
Do you agree that the PMGSY road has made it possible to reach the Community Hospital ?	70	2.9143	1.42181
Do you agree that PMGSY road has made it possible to reach the market even during monsoon ?	70	2.8286	1.41392
ZQ5	0		
Zscore: Age of the Respondent	70	.0000000	1.00000000
Zscore: Education of the Respondent	70	.0000000	1.00000000
Zscore: Do you agree that PMGSY road has made it easier to transport goods from rural areas to Mandis ?	70	.0000000	1.00000000

Zscore: Do you agree that the enrolment of children in schools has increased due to the construction of PMGSY roads ?	70	.0000000	1.00000000
Zscore: Do you agree that the construction of PMGSY road has been given a boost to rural tourism ?	70	.0000000	1.00000000
Zscore: Do you agree that the PMGSY road has made it possible to reach the Community Hospital ?	70	.0000000	1.00000000
Zscore(Q5) Do you agree that PMGSY road has made it possible to reach the market even during monsoon ?	70	.0000000	1.00000000
Valid N (listwise)	0		

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION & HYPOTHESIS TESTING

From the above analysis we can say that calculated value is less than table value(0.05) . In this case reject the null hypothesis.

Formula of z test is :

$Z = \frac{\text{Mean} - \text{Population Mean}}{\text{Standard Deviation} / \sqrt{n}}$

APPLICATIONS : 1. COMPARISON OF STATISTIC WITH PARAMETER

2. COMPARISON OF STATISTIC WITH ANOTHER STATISTIC

FINDINGS

In developing countries like India , there are many challenges , which needs to be faced. As we know that the maximum population of India lives in a village. There is a scarcity of resources mainly human resource in the rural areas. We should try to make an access of resources all around the country. Former president of India , Abdul Kalam is of the opinion that “rural areas should get the benefits of urban facilities”. The facilities provided in the rural areas accelerate the socio – economic development of rural India. Rural development is possible only because of better road connectivity , as it leads to the accessibility of many rural areas PMGSY proved to be the important & necessary program of the Government of India , from which rural peoples are benifitting themselves. There has been a significant improvement in the implementation of PMGSY program in Jharkhand state. It has also been seen in all the villages , which fall under our study area of Hazaribag. This present study also proves that , by providing physical connectivity to the rural area under PMGSY , has been a significant development in the field of medical health transport , education tourist places , dairy farm , poultry farm & other activities in Hazaribag District.

REFERENCES

1. Program evaluations organizations (2001), Evaluation Study On Member of Parliament Local Area development Scheme (MPLADS), PEO Study No.184, Planning Commission, Government of India, New Delhi.(International Journal of PMGSY)

2. Kumar(2002),Study report on BADP, planning commission , Government of India , p.16. (International Journal of PMGSY)
3. Economic and Statistical Organization(2003), Evaluation Report on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme, Government of Punjab, Chandigarh. (International Journal of PMGSY)
4. National Rural Development Authority (2004), Impact Assessment of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Government of India , Ministry of Rural Development (Monitoring Division), New Delhi,pp.5-7. (International Journal of PMGSY)
5. Kurian (2005), Prospects for Sino-India Trans-Border Economic Linkages, International Studies , Vol.42, No.3-4, pp.295-306. (International Journal of PMGSY)
6. CAG (2006), Performance Audit on Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Union Audit Reports, Performance Audit Report, Department of Rural Development, Government of India, New Delhi, No. 13.
7. Government of Sikkim (2007), Audit Report, Development Planning, Economic Reforms and North Eastern Council Affairs Department, Gangtok.
8. Vanka (2008), Tracking the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS), PRS Legislative Research, Centre for Policy Research, Dharma Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi. (International Journal of PMGSY)
9. Kudo (2009) , Border Area Development in the GMS : Turning the Periphery into the center of Growth, ERIA Discussion Paper, p.1. (International Journal of PMGSY)
10. Billings's(2009),Do Enterprise Zone Work? An Analysis at the Borders, public Finance Review , Vol. 37, No.1 ,pp.68-93. (International Journal of PMGSY)
11. Althaf (2010), socio economy impact , Evaluation of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in Madhya Pradesh , The Report , Government of Madhya Pradesh , Bhopal , PP.14-15. (International Journal of PMGSY)
12. Government of India (2011), annual report 2010-11,ministry of statistics programme implementation , New Delhi.
13. Kuhn, Theresa (2012) , Europa and portas border residence , Transnational intersection and euroscepticism in Germany and France , European Union Politics . (International Journal of PMGSY)
14. Annual report of PMGSY (2012-13), Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.
15. Annual report of PMGSY (2013-14), Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.
16. Annual report of PMGSY (2014-15), Ministry of Rural Development , Government of India.

17. CAG (2014-2015), Performance Audit on Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana ,
Union Audit Reports, Performance Audit Report, Department of Rural Development,
Government of India, New Delhi.
18. Annual report of PMGSY (2015-16), Ministry of Rural Development, Government of
India.
19. Annual report of PMGSY (2016-18), Ministry of Rural Development, Government of
India.
20. Annual report of PMGSY (2017-18), Ministry of Rural Development, Government of
India.
21. Omms.nic.in
22. Omms.pmgysy.nic