

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

on

**IMPLIMENTATION OF CENTRAL SCHEMES IN VINUKONDA
RURAL**

Community Service Project on

By

M.VENKATESH NAIK

HALL TICKET NO: Y201099030

IV SEMESTER

BA(H.E.P)



Under the supervision of

S.RAMA YOGAIAH
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY,
S. G. K GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE,
VINUKONDA

THIS IS SUBMITTED TO ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY
IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF ARTS

JUNE - 2022

Verified

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the Community service project embodied in this work entitled “**IMPLIMENTATION OF CENTRAL SCHEMES IN KANDRIKA RURAL** ” submitted to S.G.K. Government Degree College, Vinukonda affiliated to Acharya Nagarjuna University for the award of degree of Bachelor of Arts is the outcome of investigations carried out by me under the supervision of **S.Rama Yogaiah** Lecturer in History, S.G.K.Government Degree College.

I declare that the work incorporated is original and due acknowledgement has been made wherever it is not so. The same has not been submitted elsewhere for any degree or diploma.

I also declare that I myself solely responsible for the genuineness of the findings / observations pertaining to these studies in order to compile this thesis.

Place: Vinukonda

Signature & Name of the candidate

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www.sgkgdcvinukonda.ac.in

S.RAMA YOGAIAH,
Head – HISTORY
Email ID: yogisirimella@gmail.com
Mobile : 8187036441

Dt: 30-06-2022

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the work incorporated in this Community Service Project entitled “**IMPLIMENTATION OF CENTRAL SCHEMES IN KANDRIKA RURAL**”, is a bonafide work carried out by **M.VENKATESH NAIK., B.A(H.E.P)**, under my supervision.

S. Rama Yogaiah
Signature & Name of Mentor
(S.Rama Yogaiah)

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Signature of the student

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1) INTRODUCTION

Community Service Project is an experiential learning strategy that integrates meaningful community service with instruction, participation, learning and community development. Community Service Project involves students in community development and service activities and applies the experience to personal and academic development.

Community Service Project is meant to link the community with the college for mutual benefit. The community will be benefited with the focused contribution of the college students for the village/ local development. The college finds an opportunity to develop social sensibility and responsibility among students and also emerge as a socially responsible institution.

For this above-mentioned community service project, I have selected my native place, VINUKONDA is a town and Mandal of Guntur District in the state of Andhra Pradesh. Vinukonda approximately 103 kilometers of distance from its main city Guntur. Vinukonda is very near to Narasaraopet which is 43.2 kilometers of distance, and 256 km of distance from its State Main City Hyderabad .

There is also a saying that a hill near by this place where Rama was informed of his wife (Sita's) ravishment. Since then the hill was called as Vinukonda (Hearing Hill).

Vinukonda is known for its temple of Ramalingeswara Swami temple and Gunti Anjaneya Swamy temple.

It is said that the old Jami Masjid, built in the year 1640 is the only major remains of Muslim rule in the town.

Vinukonda Pin Code is 522647, The post office name is Vinukonda S.O. The Mandal code of Vinukonda is 43, The mandal consists of 27 villages under it.

Agriculture is one of the main occupation of people living in Vinukonda some of the crops grown in this region include Rice , Cotton, Chillies, Pulses, vegetables etc.,

The common traditional clothing for women is a Saree, Salwar and for men is Dhoti, Lungi and Pancha . Telugu is the main language used for communicating in the Village .

As per 2011 census The total population of Vinukonda Mandal is 99,738 approximately, Male population is around 50,948 and Female population is 48,790.

It has a historical Background saying that a Popular Telugu Poet Gurram was born in Vinukonda.

Vinukonda is easily accessed by road from Guntur. APSRTC is running buses from Guntur to Vinukonda. Apart from bus facility People use local autos, as a means of transport to travel with in the villages.

Most of the villagers own mobile phones and are connected to the rest of the world through television. The cable operator in Vinukonda offers more than 80 television channels to its viewers both local and foreign. These people are not aware of any implementation of central schemes in Vinukonda rural.

The Government of India has social welfare and social security schemes for India's citizens funded either by the central government, state government or concurrently. Schemes which are fully funded by the central government are referred to as "central sector schemes" (CS) while schemes mainly funded by the centre and implemented by the states are "centrally sponsored schemes" (CSS). In the 2022 Union budget of India, there are 740 central sector (CS) schemes. and 65 (+7+) centrally sponsored schemes (CSSs).

From 131 CSSs in February 2021, the union government aimed to restructure/revamp/rationalise these by the next year. In 2022 CSS's numbered 65 with a combined funding of ₹442,781 crore (US\$55 billion). In 2022, there were 157 CSs and CSSs with individual funding of over ₹500 crore (US\$63 million) each. Central sector scheme actual spending in 2017-18 was ₹587,785 crore (US\$74 billion), in 2019-20 it was ₹757,091 crore (US\$95 billion) while the budgeted amount for 2021-22 is ₹1,051,703 crore (US\$130 billion). Schemes can also be categorised as flagship schemes. 10 flagship schemes were allocated ₹1.5 lakh crore (US\$19 billion) in the 2021 Union budget of India. The subsidy for kerosene, started in the 1950s, was slowly decreased since 2009 and eliminated in 2022.

Implementation of government schemes varies between schemes, location, and depends on factors such as evaluation process, awareness, accessibility, acceptability and capability for last mile implementation. Government bodies undertaking evaluations and audits include NITI Aayog, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, and the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

2) SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) are special purpose grants (or loans) extended by the Central Government to States to encourage and motivate State governments to plan and implement programmes that help attain national goals and objectives.

Examples of national goals and objectives include extending clean drinking water and sanitation to every habitation, eradicating polio and tuberculosis, making primary education universal for every female and male child, and so on.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) are again divided into Core of the Core Schemes and Core Schemes.

2.1.Centrally Sponsored Schemes different from Central Sector Schemes

Centrally Sponsored Schemes are different from Central Sector Schemes in the sense that Central Sector Schemes are implemented by Center directly while Centrally Sponsored Schemes are implemented by states.

1/5CSS are extended by the Union Government to States under Article 282 of the Constitution. The mainly cover items listed in states list.

2.2.Centrally Sponsored Schemes vs Central Assistance

Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) now form a major part of the Central Assistance(CA) given by the centre to states to implement the state plans. For ease of understanding, CSS may now be treated synonymously to CA. There were other types of Central Assistance before 2015-16, but almost all of them are discontinued as states got higher revenue after the 14th Finance Commission recommendations (higher devolution of taxes to states).

2.3.Restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes – Chaturvedi Committee Recommendations (2014)

In 2014, the UPA-2 government approved Planning Commission's proposal to merge the 147 Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and bring it down to 66 across various sectors for effective implementation and monitoring of the 12th Five Year Plan. The merger proposal was in line with the recommendations of the Chaturvedi committee, which had suggested bringing down CSS to avoid overlap.

CSS, Flagship Schemes and ACA: CSSs are backed by Central government grant money. They have been implemented by State governments over at least ten Five Year Plans. Out of the Centrally sponsored schemes, Government gives priority to certain special schemes to achieve social objectives. These schemes are called Flagship schemes. Schemes covered under additional central assistance are known as ACA. Conceptually both CSS and Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Schemes have been passed by the Central

Government to the State governments. The difference between the two has arisen because of the historical evolution and the way these are being budgeted and controlled and release of funds takes place. In case of CSS, the budgets are allocated under ministries concerned themselves and the entire process of release is also done by them.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Flagship Schemes during UPA2 regime Towards the end of the UPA-2 rule (after restructuring), there were 66 Centrally Sponsored Schemes. 17 schemes out of the 66 schemes were called Flagship schemes. Flagship schemes correspond to a few major schemes, with higher fund allocation and rigorously pursued by the Government to achieve its national objectives.

Please see below the list of 66 Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) including the 17 flagship schemes.

2.4. the significance of Article 282

Article 282. Expenditure defrayable by the Union or a State out of its revenues: The Union or a State may make any grants for any public purpose, notwithstanding that the purpose is not one with respect to which Parliament or the Legislature of the State, as the case may be, may make laws.

Criticism of Centrally Sponsored Schemes

CSS dictate Centers' agenda and priorities which may not be relevant for states. CSS offers little flexibility for the states. Needs of states differ among themselves and a universal CSS package may not be practical in all cases. Many CSS which offers only partial support from Center may impose a burden on states.

3)OBJECTIVES OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SCHEMES IN INDIA

There are several different schemes launched by the different Ministries of the Union Government. Each scheme has its own set of objectives. But the main objective of these schemes is to provide social, financial and economic welfare to the citizens of India. The general objectives of the social-economic and financial schemes are

- Provide social security measures such as pensions, insurance, maternity benefits, housing etc.
- To improve the quality of the life of the people.
- Upliftment of the poor.
- Development of rural and backward areas.
- Reducing the economic inequality between different sections of society.
- Empower women for their better participation in society.
- To provide employment opportunities.
- To provide education and training to the weaker sections of the society.
- To provide financial security to the vulnerable sections of society.
- To provide financial assistance to women, small businesses and weaker sections of society.

3.1. Benefits of Central Government Schemes for Individuals

There are many schemes launched by different Ministries of the Union Government for the benefit of the citizens of India. The schemes for individuals mainly focus on the vulnerable sections of the society such as rural and urban poor households, women, SC and ST, senior citizens, domestic workers etc. Each scheme concentrates on providing different socio-economic or financial welfare to the people.

The government schemes are beneficial to individuals for obtaining training and employment opportunities. Some schemes help in availing loans at a minimum rate of interest, opening a bank account for individuals, availing financial assistance to meet expenses of an individual, obtaining insurance and enrolling for pension by paying a minimum amount.

Some of the schemes concentrate on development and empowerment of woman. It provides financial assistance to the woman for starting their own business. There are schemes which provide basic education to the woman, maternity benefits and rehabilitation facilities.

Some schemes for the individuals concentrate on providing basic necessities to the individuals such as LED lights, drinking water, distribution of food grains, housing, clean environment etc.

4) RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The research is based on the central schemes awareness towards the government runs various initiatives to increase awareness of government schemes. Awareness of schemes affects the implementation of the schemes as well as who beneficiaries vote for and who they hold responsible for the success or failure of a scheme - the state or center. In 2021-2022 the Government of Goa launched a scheme *SwayampurnaGoa* which involves a government official making eligible beneficiaries aware of the schemes and how to avail them. Nearly 80% of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao funds during 2016-2019 was spent on media advocacy. It is used to obtain the current information the current status of the phenomena to describe what exists. To conduct the research study descriptive research method has been used. For the purpose of the study secondary data is used. The secondary data collected from the published books, research papers in journals and annual reports.

5) PROBLEMS IN IMPLEMENTATION OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

Ever since the government came up with national schemes, the real beneficiaries have faced many problems in availing it. As the rural scenario is not doing much better, the government has to boost spending and growth whilst keeping the fiscal deficit number in control. Narendra Modi Government has launched various schemes and policies such as 'Digital India' and 'Atal Pension Yojana'. Despite the presence of developmental schemes, India is far behind in creating a harmonious and truly prosperous society.

For Instance: MNREGA in Maharashtra, Mid Day Meal has failed due to subversion of funds -as the foods were not rich in quality or quantity, oil which was used for cooking was kept in a pesticide store.

So Yes! Every government scheme has its pitfalls and drawbacks.

A major issue that dampens the efficacy of all government schemes across the spectrum is the wide gap between Centre and State objectives.

Understandably, state finances have taken a hit due to lack of compensation received from the Centre because of GST shortfall and more focus should be laid on compliance rather than just allocating fresh resources to the schemes already in place.

5.1. Here are a few points you can consider :

- Mismatch of Priorities
- Lack of Identification of Target beneficiaries
- Inter departmental issues leading to delays
- File pushing and Red Tapism.
- Complex rules and regulations.
- Absence of SOPs and sound implementation machinery.
- Language and communication barriers
- Behaviour and attitude problems in the personnel department.
(Unprofessionalism and lack of sensitivity)
- Lack of transparency and accountability.
- Lack of citizen-centric approach.
- No community participation.
- Lack of review and monitoring mechanism.
- Preparation of fake muster rolls.

· Instead of focusing on making new policies and schemes for the upliftment of the underprivileged and downtrodden groups, we should monitor the root cause of the problems and how we can intelligently improvise the existing policies.

By the upliftment of our society in India through skill development programs we can surely look forward to modernizing our country. We will never objectify that government has not started in a better way for reforming but unfortunately it did nothing substantial to change the system that is why an overhaul is needed.

As the government fails in creating an aware atmosphere where people in backward areas doesn't even know what the central and state government is doing for them, there is a need of better coordination among civil societies, NGOs, and government in improving transparency, quality, the effectiveness of a policy or scheme.

By This, we will surely succeed in its proper implementation with the support of the government.

5.2 government fail to implement a scheme successful

India in a midst of world economic slowdown seems a bright spot and both the World Bank and IMF are optimistic about Indian growth – as they put growth forecast between 7.5 to 7.9 percent. Modi government has launched various schemes and policies such as “Digital India” and “Make in India” to keep the momentum going. Various other schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Atal Pension Yojana, Suraksha Beema Yojana... have been launched for financial inclusion and social security.

This is not the first time any government has launched ambitious programs, since the Nehruvian era central government has been trying to make this country more prosperous, but what they fail in successful implementation and reaching to beneficiaries. In a diverse and populous country like India, the government machinery is not fully capable in both the aspects. A country where farmers still commit suicide, lack of quality education, unutilized demographic dividend and various menace of Indian society – tells a disappointing story that despite the presence of development schemes, India is far behind in creating a harmonious and prosperous society. The reasons can be attributed to mainly two factors; firstly, inefficiency of government in implementation and secondly, lack of awareness among people.

6) ANALYSES OF THE PROBLEMS.

Inefficiency of Government Indian government's intention to provide assistance to poor and their upliftment is clear, but at the implementation part government fails. The reason of inefficiency can be attributed to improper monitoring, lack of accountability, corruption and misalignment of incentives. For example, Integrated Child Development Scheme failed in Bihar, MNREGA in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Orrisa, Mid Day Meal in Madhya Pradesh. According to CAG Report 2013, the scheme MNREGA has failed in Bihar and Karnataka due to misappropriation and subversion of funds

Making a policy and implementing it as a scheme has the same difference - what a cricket team plans in a dressing room and what it executes on the ground. The government seems well prepared in the dressing room but when it comes to the ground it falls far from the expectation. For instance, agriculture which provides employment to our 55% population and has been a constant focus of every government formed in the centre – it still lags behind Chinese agricultural production. There are more than hundreds of schemes if we include both centre and state sponsored programs but despite having so many farmer-centered schemes, the agriculture is the last option anyone will choose for employment.

6.1. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana

Overview

DDU-GKY was launched on 25 September 2014 by Union Ministers Nitin Gadkari and Venkaiah Naidu on the occasion of 98th birth anniversary of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya. The Vision of DDU-GKY is to "*Transform rural poor youth into an economically independent and globally relevant workforce*". It aims to target youth, in the age group of 15–35 years. DDU-GKY is a part of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), tasked with the dual objectives of adding diversity to the incomes of rural poor families and cater to the career aspirations of rural youth. A corpus of Rs 1,500 crore is aimed at enhancing the employability of rural youth. Under this programme, disbursements would be made through a digital voucher directly into the student's bank account as part of the government's skill development initiative.

6.2. PM KISAN YOJANA

The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana (PM-Kisan Yojana) is a government scheme through which, all small and marginal farmers will get up to Rs 6,000 per year as minimum income support. This 75,000-crore scheme aims to cover 125 million farmers, irrespective of the size of their landholding in India.

The PM Kisan Yojana came into effect from December 1, 2018. It was launched by prime minister Narendra Modi-led government.

PM Kisan Yojana explained

Under the PM Kisan Yojana, income support of Rs 6000 per annum is provided to all eligible farmer families across the country in three equal installments of Rs 2,000 each every four months. The scheme defines family as husband, wife and minor children. The fund of Rs 2,000 is directly transferred to the bank accounts of the farmers/farmer's family.

eligible for PM Kisan scheme

- Landholding farmers' families with cultivable landholding in their names can apply under this scheme
- Farmers from both the urban and rural areas
- Small and marginal farmers families

not eligible for PM Kisan scheme

- Institutional landholders
- Present or retired officers and employees of state/central government as well as PSUs and government autonomous bodies.
- Beneficiaries with higher economic status are not eligible.
- Those who pay income tax
- Farmer families holding constitutional posts
- Professionals like doctors, engineers and lawyers
- Retired pensioners with a monthly pension of over Rs 10,000

register for PM Kisan Samman Nidhi

- Farmers have to approach the local revenue officer (patwari) or a nodal officer (nominated by the state government)
- The Common Service Centres (CSCs) have also been authorized to do the registration of the farmers for the Scheme upon payment of fees

Farmers Corner

On the official website of PM Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana - pmkisan.gov.in, there's a section called the 'farmers' corner'. Farmers can register themselves through the Farmers Corner in the portal. They can also edit the name in PM-Kisan database and know the status of their payment.

6.3.National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is an apex regulatory body for overall regulation of regional rural banks and apex cooperative banks in India. It is under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Finance, Government of India. The bank has been entrusted with "matters concerning policy, planning, and operations in the field of credit for agriculture and

other economic activities in rural areas in India". NABARD is active in developing and implementing financial inclusion

6.4.National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 or **NREGA** (No 42), later renamed as the **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act** or **MGNREGA** in 2009, is an Indian labour law and social security measure that aims to guarantee the 'right to work'. This act was passed in 23 August 2005 under the UPA government of Prime Minister Manmohan Singh following tabling of the bill in parliament by the Minister for Rural Development Raghuvansh Prasad Singh.

It aims to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to at least one member of every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Women are guaranteed one third of the jobs made available under the MGNREGA. Another aim of MGNREGA is to create durable assets (such as roads, canals, ponds and wells). Employment is to be provided within 5 km of an applicant's residence, and minimum wages are to be paid. If work is not provided within 15 days of applying, applicants are entitled to an unemployment allowance. That is, if the government fails to provide employment, it has to provide certain unemployment allowances to those people. Thus, employment under MGNREGA is a legal entitlement. Apart from providing economic security and creating rural assets, other things said to promote NREGA are that it can help in protecting the environment, empowering rural women, reducing rural-urban migration and fostering social equity, among others."

The act was first proposed in 1991 by P.V. Narasimha Rao. It was finally accepted in the parliament and commenced implementation in 625 districts of India. Based on this pilot experience, NREGA was scoped up to cover all the districts of India from 1 April 2008. The statute was praised by the government as "the largest and most ambitious social security and public works programme in the world". In 2009 the World Bank had chided the act along with others for hurting development through policy restrictions on internal movement. However in its World Development Report 2014, the World Bank termed it as a "stellar example of rural development". MGNREGA is to be implemented mainly by gram panchayats (GPs). The law stated it provides many safeguards to promote its effective management and implementation. The act explicitly mentions the principles and agencies for evaluation, list of allowed works, financing pattern, monitoring and accountability, and detailed measures to ensure transparency and accountability.

6.5.Sukanya Samriddhi Account

Sukanya Samriddhi Account (*Girl Child Prosperity Account*) is a Government of India backed saving scheme targeted at the parents of girl children. The scheme encourages parents to build a fund for the future education of their female child.

The scheme was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 22 January 2015 as a part of the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao campaign. The scheme currently provides an interest rate of 7.6% (for Apr-July 2021 quarter) and tax benefits. The account can be opened at any India Post office or branch of authorised commercial banks.

The Sukanya Samriddhi Account Rules, 2016 was rescinded on 12 December 2019 and the new Sukanya Samriddhi Account Scheme, 2019 was introduced.

7)COMMUNITY AWARENESS PROGRAMS CONDUCTED W.R.T THE PROBLEMS AND THEIR OUTCOMES.

7.1.Lack of Awareness

In a recent example, when Gujarat government launched a scheme called Mukhyamantri Yuva Swavlamban Yojana –to help 10th pass students to get monetary assistance for enrollment in higher studies – students and parents found it difficult to apply for the scheme on government website, mistakenly they started to send necessary documents on theindianiris.com (a dedicated website for all the government policies and schemes). It showed that government is not fully aware

of ground reality and they don't have proper mechanism to reach the beneficiaries. Indian government has shown tremendous success when the goal is collectively shared. India's elections which is sometimes termed as "an undocumented wonder" (a term coined by former Chief Election Commissioner S.Y. Quarishi) – largely error free collective action with much less political interference and coordinated administration, makes this grand democratic event a success. India also adequately dealt with natural catastrophes in the past. The government also adequately tackled several diseases such as polio, malaria and HIV when the target was well publicized and clear. So the question arises why India can deal with natural catastrophes, elections and diseases so successfully but fails to implement a scheme. Almost 72% of the rural households in a survey held in 2011 for 7 states (carried out by Pratham/ASER in partnership with UNDP), were not aware about the India's largest flagship program MGNREGS. It clearly shows that the government fails in creating an aware atmosphere where people know what the government is doing for them. If small schemes were surveyed, it might have produced more disappointing results.

7.2.Possible Remedies

Indian government spends nearly Rs. 2 Lakh Cr on 100 flagship programs focused on range of public services and among them 10 big flagship programs like MNREGS and Sarva Shiksha Abhimanyu and other similar schemes – which accounts for 90% of the resources. So there are 90 other small programs which soak up administrative capacity which significantly affects in the implementation of bigger schemes. The policies are made in ministries but implemented at state, district and village level and the administrator may not know about every scheme implemented in his/her district. So removing the small schemes to better focus on larger schemes can improve the administrators in executing. Secondly, the schemes can be tailor made as per the local conditions. Some states like Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Gujarat and to some extent Maharashtra have been successful in implementing healthcare schemes but other states like Bihar, Orissa and other states not. There is a need of better coordination among centre and state governments and may be customized policies may work better than homogenous ones in some states. And lastly, there is a need of better coordination among private entities, community, civil society, NGOs and government in designing a public policy in order to improve the transparency, quality and effectiveness of a policy or scheme.

8) IMPORTANCE OF STUDY ON CENTRAL SCHEMES :

Rural Development in India is one of the most important factors for the growth of the Indian economy. Rural development focuses upon the development of the sections of rural economies, that experience serious poverty issues and effectively aims at developing their productivity. It also emphasises the need to address various pressing issues of village economies that hinder growth and improve these areas. An agriculture sector is one of the most important primary activity in rural India and about two-third of India's population depends on agriculture, the problem lies in the fact that the share in GDP of agriculture sector is on a constant decline. Rural development in India has witnessed several changes over the years in its emphasis, approaches, strategies and programmes. It has assumed a new dimension and perspectives as a consequence. Rural development can be richer and more meaningful only through the participation of clienteles of development. Just as implementation is the touchstone for planning, people's participation is the centre-piece in rural development. People's participation is one of the foremost pre-requisites of development process both from procedural and philosophical perspectives. For the development planners and administrators it is important to solicit the participation of different groups of rural people, to make the plans participatory. The Government has planned several programs pertaining to Rural 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 the rural sector. Agriculture, handicrafts, fisheries, poultry, and dairy are the primary contributors to the rural business and economy.

8.1.NEED FOR THE STUDY

: The rural India facing the major problems of housing, absence of infrastructure in villages and towns to village connectivity by all-weather roads and absence of employment opportunities in villages. The primary area of rural India is agriculture sector, even this sector also suffering in synchronizing urban with rural areas because of bad connectivity. In this connection, there is need to study the role of Government of India in providing pucca houses, roads and employment to rural people.

8.2.SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLING METHOD

The sample of 50 respondents was chosen for the study. For purpose of the study, convenient random sampling technique has been adopted. Simple random sampling is the basic sampling technique where we select a group of

subjects (a sample) for study from a larger group (a population). Each individual is chosen entirely by chance and each member of the population has an equal chance of being included in the sample. Every possible sample of a given size has the same chance of selection.

8.3. TOOLS USED FOR ANALYSIS:

On the basis of the questionnaire, the awareness of the implementations of central schemes was analyzed in Microsoft . The results were shown using the pie charts and tables. The following are the tools applied on the responses given by the respondents to analyze and derive the results.

- Simple percentage analysis.
- Weighted average method.

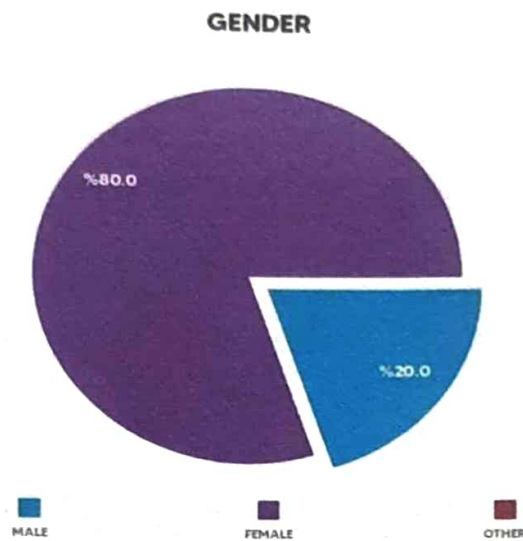
Table 1: Percentage of responses through options question was

Option	1		2		3		4		5	
Q. No	Agre e	%	Agre e	%	Agre e	%	Agre e	%	Agre e	%
1	10	20%	40	80 %	0	0%	-	-	-	-
2	0	0%	8	16 %	35	70 %	7	14%	0	0 %
3	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	49	98%	-	-
4	49	98%	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	-	-
5	13	26%	29	58 %	4	8%	4	8%	-	-
6	5	10%	45	90 %	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	50	100 %	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	43	86%	7	14 %	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	48	96%	2	4%	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	49	98%	-	-
11	4	8%	46	92 %	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	36	72%	14	28 %	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	50	100 %	-	-
14	45	90%	5	10 %	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	2	4%	48	96 %	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	38	76%	12	24 %	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	19	38%	31	62 %	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	45	90%	5	10 %	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	49	98%	1	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	43	86	7	14 %	-	-	-	-	-	-

9)Results and Discussion

The Central schemes were asked to write background information like name, sex, age, educational qualification, house rent (to assess financial condition). They were also asked to answer the following questions. According to the survey taken on central schemes awareness the following analysis was attained:

1.wath is your gender ?

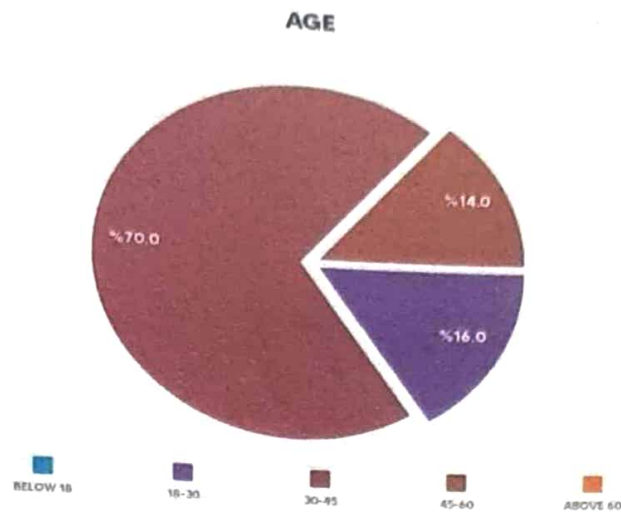


1.Male 2.Female 3.Other

In the survey we to know 20% of people are Mala and 80% of people are female

2.what is your age?

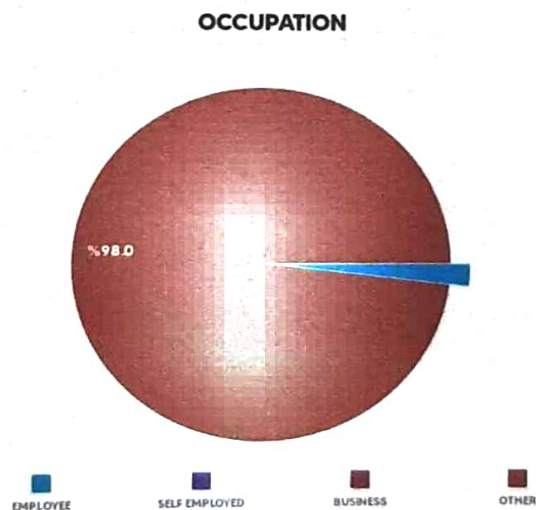
1.Below 18 2.18-30 3.30-45 4.45-60 5.Above 60



Age is one of the most common demographic questions asked in surveys. How old a person is will often determine his/her knowledge and experience with the focus of the survey. IN the survey we came to know that 30 -45 age people are 70% high.

3.what is your occupation

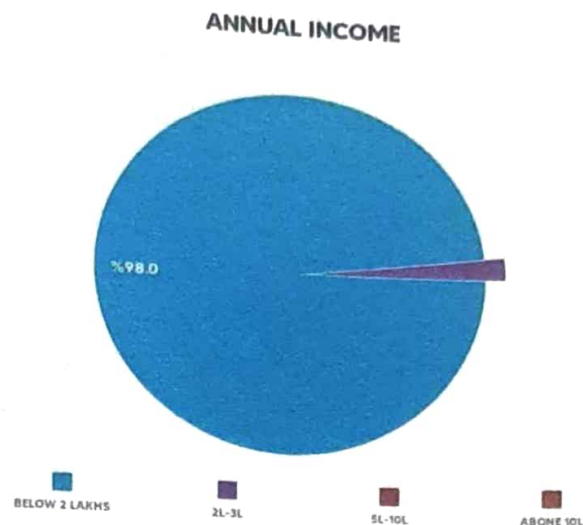
1.Employees 2.Self employed 3.Business4.Others



The most of the people are other 98%, 2% of people are employed 0% self employed, business.

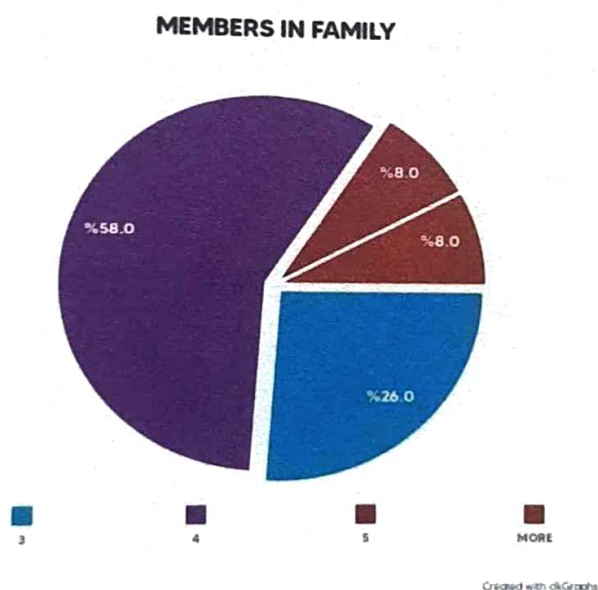
4.How much your annual income?

1.Below 2Lakhs 2.2L-5L 3.5L-10L 4.Above 10L



The annual income of all the people is below 2 Lakha 98%

5. How many family members in your family?

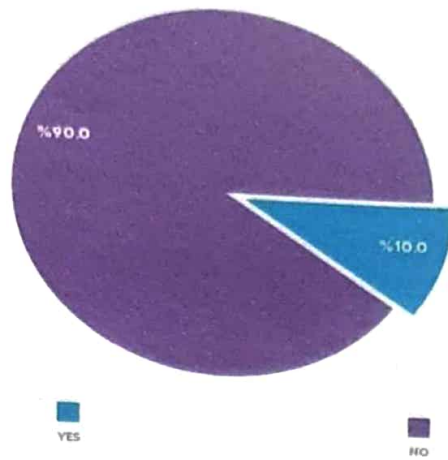


1.3 2.4 3.5 4.More

About 26% of people are living in the family consisting of less than three members. Whereas 58% of families are having 4 members, 8% of families are having 5 members. 8% family is having more than seven members.

6. Do you own your house?

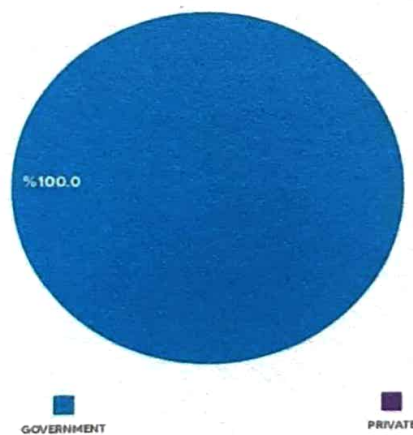
OWN HOUSE



1.yes 2.No

In this survey we came to know that 90% of people are not owe house 10% of people are in their own house.

CHILDREN STUDYING



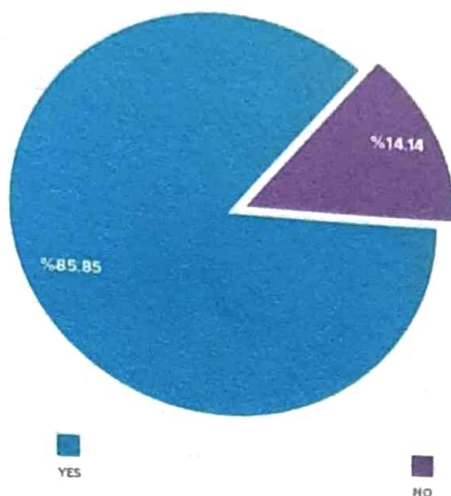
7. Are your children studying in private or government institution?

1. Government 2. Private

In this survey we came to know that 100% of people are going government institution

8. Do you know about any one of the central schemes?

ANY ONE CENTRAL SCHEME

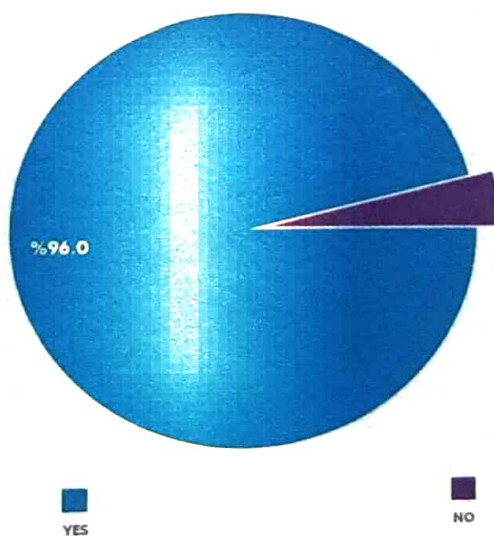


1. Yes 2. NO

In this survey we came to know that, 85.85% of people know about any one of the central schemes. In the villages most of the people know about the central schemes.

9. Do you and your family vaccination the covid 19 vaccine?

FAMILY COVID -19 VACCINE



1. Yes 2. No

Created with drawGraphs

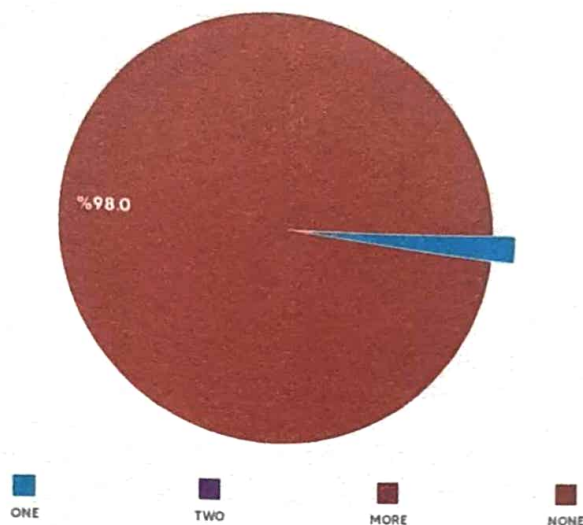
In the survey we came to know that 90% of family members are covid 19 vaccine, 4% of family are not taken the covid vaccine because they are not guidelines .

10. How many of your family have LIC policy?

1. One 2. Two 3. Three or More 4. None

In the survey we to know that, 98%of families are not taking the LIC policy because they are

FAMILY HAVE LIC POLICY

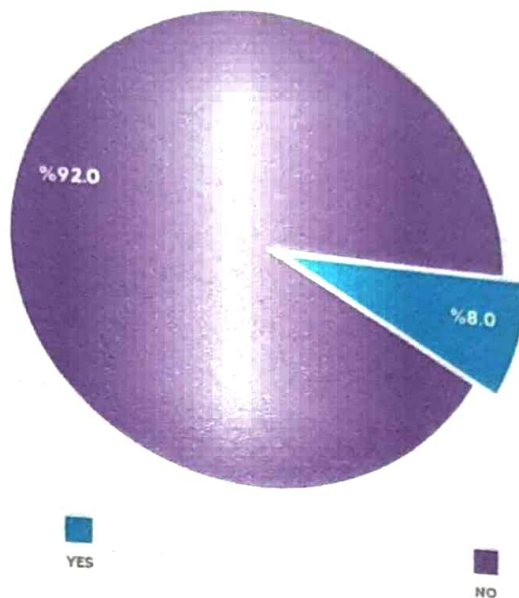


Created with clickCharts

not know about that 2%of family members are only partial support of LIC.

11.Is any one of your children getting central government scholarship?

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIP



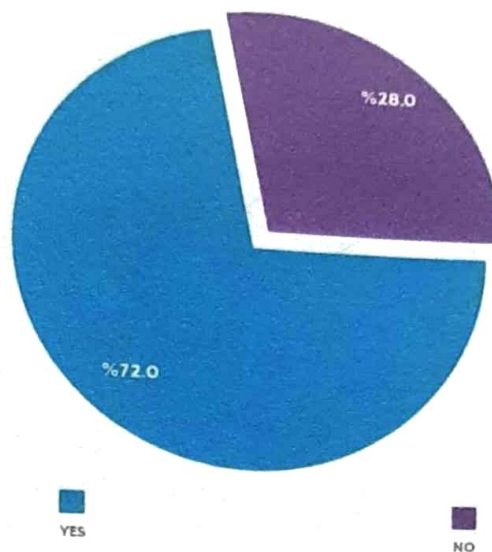
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1. Yes 2. No

In the survey we came to know that 8% of people are only getting central government scholarships, 92% of people are not getting guidelines about the central government schemes and scholarships.

2. Do you know the schemes of central government DDUGKY ?

KNOW THE SEHEME OF DDUGKY



Created with cliGraphs

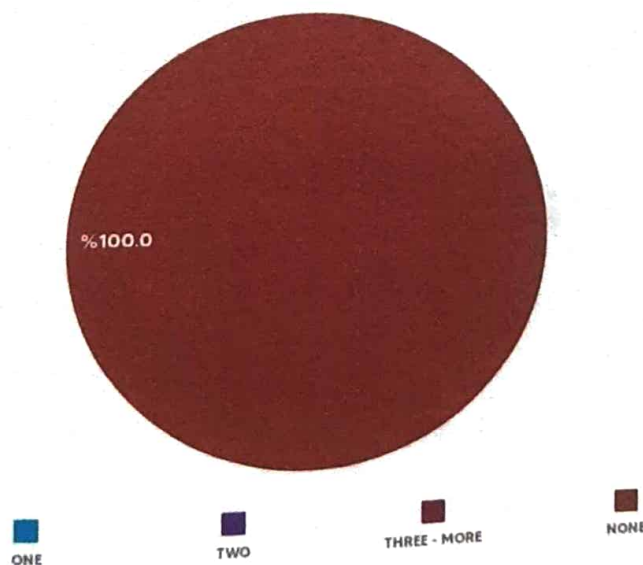
1. Yes 2. No

In the survey we came to know that, 28% of people are not guidelines about the central government schemes, 72% of people are know about the central schemes awareness by the help of newspapers and mobile phones.

13. How many your family members are getting training from DDUGKY ?

1. One 2. Two 3. Three or More 4. None

GETTING TRAINING FROM DDUGKY

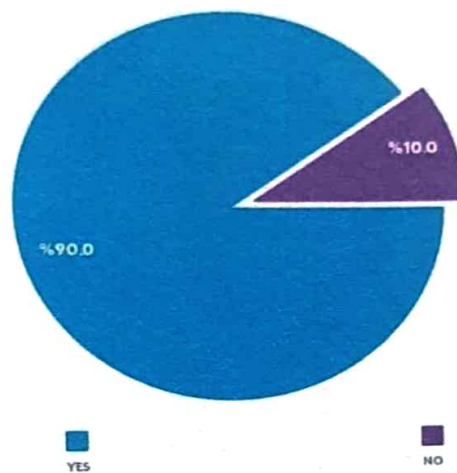


Created with cliGraphs

In the survey we came to know that, 100% of people are not getting training from DDUGKY.

14. Are you getting benefits of central schemes PMKISAN ?

BENEFITS OF SCHEM PMKISAN



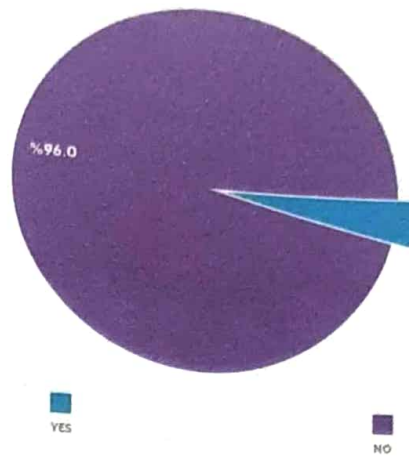
Created with citiGraphs

1. Yes 2. No

In the survey we came to know that, 10% of people are not guidelines about the central government schemes, 90% of people are know about the central schemes awareness by the help of newspapers and mobile phones.

15. Do know the subsidies giving by central government of India to agriculture ?

SUBSIDIES GIVING BY AGRICULTURE



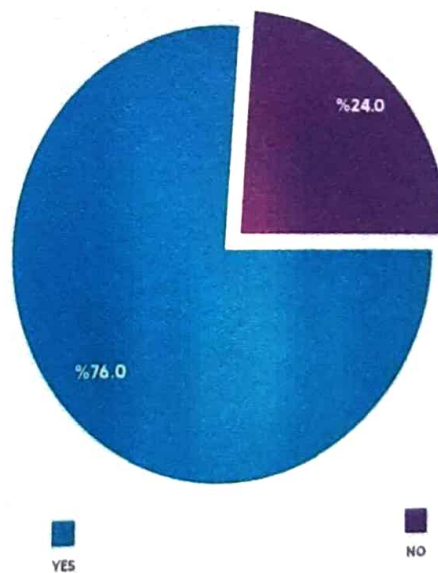
Created with dikGraphs

1. Yes 2. No

In the survey we came to know that, 4% of people are not guidelines about the subsidies giving by central government of India to agriculture, 96% of people are know about the central schemes awareness by the help of newspapers and mobile phones

16. Do you know about NABARD ?

ABOUT NABARD



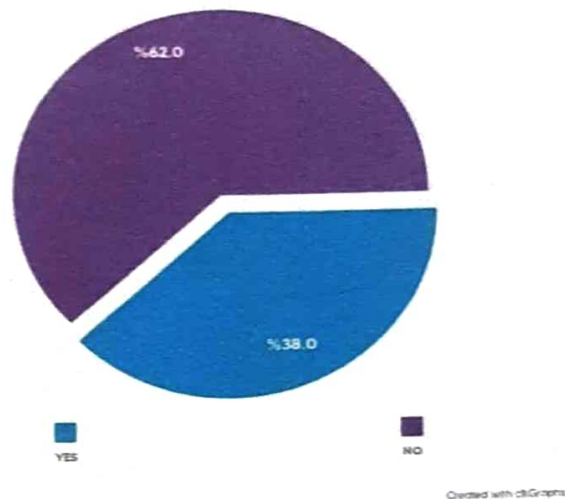
Created with dikGraphs

1. Yes 2. No

In the survey we came to know that, 24% of people are not guidelines about the central government schemes, 76% of people are know about the central schemes awareness by the help of newspapers and mobile phones.

17. Do you and your family getting benefits MGNREGA(Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guaranty Act) ?

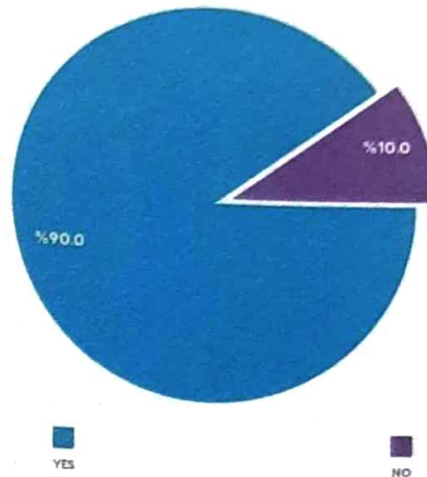
FAMILY GETTING BENEFIT MGNREGA



1. Yes 2. No

In the survey we came to know that 62% of people getting benefits MGNREGA because in the villages of people are labour.

ABOUT SUKANYA SAMRUDHI YOJANA



Created with clikCharts

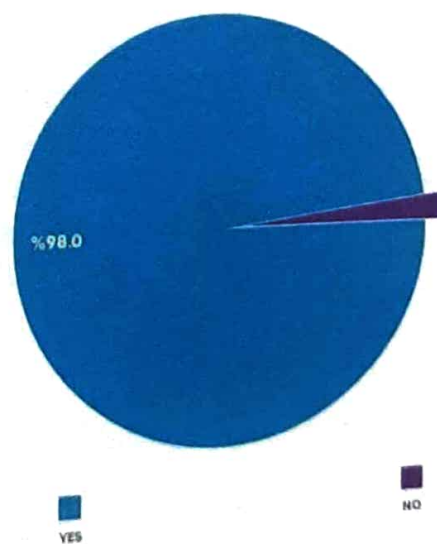
18. Do you know sukanya samriddhi yojana?

1. Yes 2. No

In the survey we came to know that, 10% of people are not guidelines about the Sukanya Samriddhi yojana, 72% of people are know about the central schemes awareness by the help of newspapers and mobile phones.

19. Do you support women bank only for women ?

SUPPORT WOMEN BANK ONLY FOR WONEN



Created with clikCharts

1. Yes 2. No

In the survey we came to know that , 98 % of people are support bank only for women because in the survey most of people are female, 2% of people are not supported the woman bank because they are Mala.

20. Is there any historical place in your nearby surroundings?

1. Yes 2. No

There are so many historical place in my village nearby surrounding.

9. 1. Limitation of the Study

Because many people were not interested to take the survey, so a bidding by the ethical issues and taking full consents of the implementations of central schemes for the survey was a challenge. The implementation of central schemes handled generously, but sometimes it was time consuming for them to fill up the questionnaire. In a hurry, they might not be able to answer questions with full concentration. The study was performed in relatively a smaller number of samples that can only give an idea on implementation of central schemes awareness, but not a full picture of implementation of central schemes awareness due to time limitations.

10) RECOMMENDATIONS

- ☐ Focus of CSS should be on the Schemes that comprise the National Development Agenda where the Centre and the States will work together in the spirit of Team India.
- ☐ Sectors/ tasks/objectives like Poverty Elimination including MGNREGA and Schemes for social inclusion; Drinking water and Swachh Bharat Mission; Rural Connectivity including Electrification; Access Roads and Communications; Agriculture including Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Irrigation; Education including Mid Day Meal; Health, Nutrition, Women and Children; Housing for All: Urban Transformation and Law and Order and Justice Delivery System would be Core Sectors as they constitute important elements of the National Development Agenda. MGNREGA and Schemes for Social inclusion would be accorded highest priority.
- ☐ Accordingly, existing CSS should be divided into: Core and Optional schemes.
- ☐ Amongst the Core Schemes, those for social protection and social inclusion should form the Core of the Core and be the first charge on available funds for the National Development Agenda.

☐ Ordinarily, in any sector there should be one Umbrella scheme having the same funding pattern for all its sub-components.

☐ Investment levels in Core Schemes should be maintained so as to ensure that the optimum size of the programme does not shrink.

☐ Funds for Optional Schemes would be allocated to States by the Ministry of Finance as a lump sum and States would be free to choose which Optional Schemes they wish to implement. Additionally, the States have been given the flexibility of portability of funds from optional schemes (should it choose not to utilize to utilize its entire allocation under that head) to any other CSS component within the overall allocation for the state under CASP.

☐ From now onwards, the sharing pattern should be

: For Core Schemes

a) For 8 NE and 3 Himalayan States: Centre: State: 90:10

b) For other States: Centre: State: 60:40

c) For Union Territories: Centre: 100%

For Optional Schemes

a) For 8 NE and 3 Himalayan States: Centre: State: 80:20

b) For other States: Centre: State: 50:50

c) For Union Territories: Centre: 100%

☐ Existing funding pattern for schemes classified as Core of the Core should continue.

☐ Remuneration for ASHAs, Aanganwadi and Contract Teachers to be protected. However, Central Assistance (CA) may be capped at existing level for the next 2 years in this regard.

(Provision for incomplete projects: all works begun in projects in existence in 2014-15 in

which work has been awarded till 31 March 2015 should be funded on the existing pattern for the next 2 years.

☐ Flexibility in Schemes and Institutional mechanism: 25% allocation in a Scheme should be flexi-fund, to be spent in accordance with Ministry of Finance guidelines.

☐ Design of CSS should be broadly like Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) with a large number of admissible components in a scheme, and the States being free to choose components to suit their local needs.

☐ Cost norms in construction component of schemes should be decided by States subject to capping of allocation by the Centre.

- Releases of funds should be simplified, based on yearly authorization. Actual release of cash would be on quarterly basis. .
- Releases should be based on Utilisation Certificates of the instalment prior to the last instalment to a State/UT.
- The Ministry of Finance would make Scheme-wise allocations for Core Schemes. In each Core Schemes, there would be transparent criteria for State allocation of funds. There would also be transparent criteria for the lump sum allocation to States for

11) CONCLUSION

The Central government of India through various programmes and schemes has been making sincere efforts for improving the social, economic and political status of the tribal population. Over the years the central government as per the necessities and requirement of the tribal people have made regular efforts in their holistic upliftment in the country ranging from launching schemes empowering the Scheduled tribes students to learn and grow, aiding families by granting long term and soft loans at highly concessional rate of interests and even increasing the budgetary allocations, an increase of 36.62% was seen for the budget of 2021-22 over the previous years.

However, even after such efforts, the schemes of the central government are not a panacea for the tribal people. The benefits these schemes have merely reached to the rightful beneficiaries. The schemes launched seems to be

only on papers as their implementation and the expected results are far from achieving.

Living in the primitive condition in remote areas with mere social and political awareness makes it difficult for the scheduled tribes to make benefit out of them, in such case the central and state governments, NGOs, local media, and local leaders can work jointly for first creating awareness among the STs about their rights and then getting themselves familiar with their ground realities, needs and demands as their upliftment and inclusion in mainstream society can only be achieved through mutual cooperation and assistance

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