ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY, ECONOMIC GROWTH & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT- A SOCIOLOGICAL ENQUIRY IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES:

(A STUDY OF TWO BLOCKS IN KANPUR DISTRICT)

Summary of Thesis submitted to

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SUMMARY
The Rural development virtually means development of villages including agriculture. It is a comprehensive socio economic process undertaken by the government for the purpose of improving the economic and social conditions of the people living in the rural area. It represents planned programmes to change and to improve the quality of the life of rural people. The important aspect of these development programmes is to be analyzed in different perspective, it should not only cover economic growth, because growth is only unidirectional it has to be supported by social development and the programmes have to be also seen in long term vision with the angle of environmental sustainability. No programme should be imposed forcibly on the rural people. The programme should always be formed on basis of the felt needs of the people. Further, rural people must be motivated properly to take an active role in the programme.

Sustainable development is a pattern of resource use that aims to meet human needs while preserving the environment so that these needs can be met not only in the present, but in the indefinite future. Definition of sustainable development: as development that "meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." With environment in and good upward movement and economic growth will finally lead to Social development and the success of rural development programme in an overall sociological perspective.
The Environment Sustainability Index (ESI) links environmental sustainability and economic growth and social development. It gauges the performance of a state in multiple dimensions. It is a relatively new concept and a pioneer effort with regard to Indian states.

**ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**

The robust and consistent growth of the Indian economy in recent years has contributed to environmental degradation, which, in the long term, may have implications for the sustainability of growth. It is therefore important to gauge the present environmental conditions to be able to effectively mitigate environmental change. Sustainable development is a process of growing economies such that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were set up by the 189 United Nations (UN) member states to achieve sustainable development by ensuring socio-economic justice for all by the year 2015. The main objectives of the
MDGs are to adopt new measures in the fight against poverty, hunger, illiteracy, gender inequality, diseases and environmental degradation. Goal 7 of the eight MDGs is to “Ensure environmental sustainability”. One of the targets under this goal is to integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources. However, environmental information and data in India are scattered and inadequate. This can, in the long run, hamper internationally agreed goals and targets for sustainable development. Thus, the present exercise was conceived to develop a set of indicators which can easily gauge environmental sustainability.

**ECONOMIC GROWTH**

Economic growth is the increase in the amount of the goods and services produced by an economy over time. It is conventionally measured as the percent rate of increase in real gross domestic product, or real GDP. Growth is usually calculated in real terms, i.e. inflation-adjusted terms, in order to net out the effect of inflation on the price of the goods and services produced. In economics, “economic growth” or “economic growth theory” typically refers to growth of potential output, i.e., production at “full employment,” which is caused by growth in aggregate demand or observed output.

**SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**
Social development is a process which results in the transformation of social structures in a manner which improves the capacity of the society to fulfill its aspirations. Society develops by consciousness and social consciousness develops by organization. The process that is subconscious in the society emerges as conscious knowledge in pioneering individuals. Development is a process, not a programme. Its power issues more from its subtle aspects than from material objects. Not all social change constitutes development. It consists of four well-marked stages -- survival, growth, development and evolution, each of which contains the other three within it. The quantitative expansion of existing activities generates growth or horizontal expansion. Development implies a qualitative change in the way the society carries out its activities, such as through more progressive attitudes and behavior by the population, the adoption of more effective social organizations or more advanced technology which may have been developed elsewhere. The term evolution refers to the original formulation and adoption of qualitative and structural advances in the form of new social attitudes, values, behaviors, or organizations. While the term is usually applied to changes that are beneficial to society, it may result in negative side-effects or consequences that undermine or eliminate existing ways of life that are considered positive.
The rural economy comprises 71% of the total population of India. Agriculture and allied activities are the main sources of income and this primary sector contributes to almost 25% of India's GDP. The advantages of globalization, as envisioned by the government, have not trickled down to the rural poor. There has been no evidence of positive growth in the unorganized sector of the economy. Globalization, it is said, is adversely affecting the rural Indian.

**PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH / OBJECTIVES**

Keeping above in the mind following objective have been formulated by the study.

1. To analyze correlation between environmental sustainability of rural development programme

2. To evaluate rural developmental programme in light of social development & economic growth

3. To find out correlation between qualitative development in terms of economic growth in rural development programme

4. To identify the factors of environmental sustainability, social development & economic growth in rural development programme in India with special reference to NREGA
5. To make inventory and impact assessment of rural development programme in light of environmental sustainability, economic growth & social development

The Rural development Programmes are like a continuous process which was started in 1952 with CDP (Community Development Programme). India has failed to a great extent in making a significant impact on the two most vital problems of mass poverty and massive unemployment.

The Rural development Programme selected for the detailed study are

1) Indira Awas Yojna 1985-86
2) Jawahar Rozgar Yojna 1989
3) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna 1999
4) National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005

**INDIRA AWAAS YOJANA**

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) was launched during 1985-86 as a sub-scheme of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and continued as a sub-scheme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) since its launching from April, 1989. It has been delinked from the JRY and has been made an independent scheme with effect from January 1, 1996. The objective of IAY is primarily to provide grant for construction of houses to members of...
Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, freed bonded laborers and also to non-SC/ST rural poor below the poverty line.

**JAWAHAR ROZGAR YOJANA :**

By merging the two erstwhile wage employment programme – National Rural Employment programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) was started with effect from April, 1, 1989 on 80:20 cost sharing basis between the centre and the States. The main objective of the yojana was additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under-employed persons in rural areas. The other objective was the creation of sustained employment by strengthening rural economic infrastructure and assets in favor of rural poor for their direct and continuing benefits. Though the people below the poverty line were the target group for employment, the preference was to be given to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded laborers. Thirty percent of the employment opportunities were to be reserved for women in rural areas.

**SWARNJAYANTI GRAM SWAROZGAR YOJANA (SGSY):-**
Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana was launched during the year 1999-2000. This Yojana is a holistic package covering all aspects of self employment such as organization of poor into self help groups, training, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing. The beneficiaries under this scheme are called as “Swarozgars”.

**National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA):**

MNREGA refers to the world's largest welfare program, run by the Government of India. It is a job guarantee scheme for rural Indians. It was enacted by legislation on 25 August 2005. The scheme provides a legal guarantee for at least 100 days of paid employment in every financial year to adult members of any household willing to do unskilled manual work related to public work at the statutory minimum wage of ₹120 per day in 2009 prices. If they fail to do so the government has to pay the salary at their homes. The central government outlay for the scheme was ₹4000 billion in FY 2010–11.

This act was introduced with the aim of improving the purchasing power of semi- or un-skilled rural people of India, irrespective of whether or not they fell below the poverty line. Around one-third of the stipulated work force is women. The law was initially called the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) and was renamed with the prefix "Mahatma Gandhi" on 2 October 2009, Gandhi's birth anniversary.
Diversified population resides in the rural India. By virtue of the demographics, caste system, religion etc there is specific place and process for each and every person and ritual. Status of population depends upon the socio economic profile. Therefore, an attempt has been made to enumerate the caste, sex, age, occupation and land ownership etc of the respondents along with the other factors in order to evaluate the socio economic background of the respondents.

Caste is one of the basis of the stratification system of the traditional Indian society and it works as the mechanism for identification of people belonging to different occupations. It is therefore, of some interest to know the effect of castes in the rural demographics.

In this study the castes of the respondents have been grouped into three categories, namely Scheduled Caste, Other Backward Caste and Other castes. All respondents belonging to different religion have been grouped together.

The gender based bifurcation of respondents shows that there is still a mental reservation in interaction with outsider and the head of family is majorly a male even if his age is less than the senior most female member

On the basis of the age the respondents have been classified into 5 age groups 20-30 yrs, 30-40 yrs, 40-50 yrs, 50-60 yrs, and above 60.
Occupation of an individual plays an important role in shaping the personality of an individual. The upbringing of individual is affected by the occupational environment.

This aspect attempts to analyze the occupational background. In order to know the occupational background of the respondents an attempt has been made to classify them in five categories which are as follows
1) Agriculture Labour
2) Agricultural Activities
3) Dairy and Cattle Rearing
4) Self Employment
5) Others

In order to know the economic background of the family of the respondents, information related to land ownership supplied by the respondents are being given in the table. The economic standard in rural area is majorly identified by the ownership pattern of land.

The present study was conducted in two parts. Taking into consideration the basic objectives of study, the first part of the study tried to analyze the linkages and relationship between Rural Development Programme and Environmental Sustainability, Economic Growth & Social Development. The second part was the field investigation. This part of study
was taken into consideration to substantiate and augment the first part of the study.

Research in common parlance refers to a search for knowledge. It is a systematic and objective attempt to provide answers to a certain questions. In fact social research is an art of scientific investigation. The purpose of social research is to discover and develop an organized body of knowledge. The Advance Learner’s Dictionary of Current English (1952) lays down the meaning of research as an “a careful investigation or inquiry especially through search for new facts in any branch of knowledge”.

Research is an academic activity and as such the term should be used in a technical sense. D.Sleesinger and M.Stephenson I the Encyclopedia of Social Science (1930) define research as “ the manipulation of things, concepts or symbols for the purpose of generalizing to extend, correct or verify knowledge, whether that knowledge aids in construction of theory or in practice of an art”. Research is, thus, an original contribution to the existing stock of knowledge making for its advancement. Research inculcates scientific and inductive thinking and it promotes the development of logical habits of thinking and organization.

The present study was both exploratory s well as descriptive in nature. In an exploratory study the researcher has to find new grounds, about which very little is known. Researcher do not and possibly cannot, have all the guide
lines to help determine what to include or leave out of the investigation and what will follow at later stage of the investigation. Keeping these factors in view it was deemed appropriate to adopt exploratory research design for the present study. At the same time the study is descriptive in the sense that it tries to describe those well identified dimension systematically and precisely, which were the focal point of the study i.e. relationship between rural development programme and Environmental Sustainability, Economic Growth & Social Development.

Keeping in the view the nature and objective of the present study, different aspect of methodology are described under the following heads:

1. Locale of the study
2. The sample
3. Tools of enquiry
4. Collection of data
5. Tabulation, analysis and interpretation of data

Under the present study ‘Kalyanpur and Bilhaur Block of Kanpur District’ were elected as the area of study. Four Hundred respondents were selected belonging to different caste, creed, class & Economic bracket.

“A sample as the name implies, is a smaller representation of a larger whole” (Goode and Hatt, 1952:209). For the practical and cost reasons it is often impossible to collect information about the entire population of people or
things in which researcher is interested. According to Bogardus (1973) “Sampling is the selection of certain percentage of group of items according to a predetermined plan.”

Blalock (1960) categorized sampling methods (Type of sample) into two

a) Probability Sampling method

b) Non Probability sampling method

Probability sampling methods are those that clearly specify the probability or likelihood of inclusion of each element or individual in the sample.

Non probability sampling is one which there is no way of assessing the probability of the element or group of elements, of population being included in the sample. In other words, non probability sampling methods are those that provide no basis for estimating how closely the characteristics of sample approximate the parameters of population from which the sample has been obtained.

The present study considered the ‘purposive sample’. The purposive sample is a kind of non probability sample. Non probability sample is one which is based on the typicality of the cases to be included in the sample. The investigator has some belief that the sample being handpicked is typical of the population or is a very good representative of the population. A purposive sample is also known as a judgmental sample because the investigator on the
basis of his impression makes a judgment regarding the concerned cases, which is thought typical of the population.

The present study considered purposive or judgmental sample because the study included only those household that were benefitted by the chosen Rural Development Programme as it was difficult to use probability sampling method in such a case. The other point in taking the purposive sample was that it guaranteed only those individual who were relevant for the study. Those 400 respondents were selected purposely for the study.

The present study required both the primary and secondary sources of data. The first part of the study is based on the secondary courses of data which included various books and govt records available in various libraries and govt offices.

The second part of the study is a field investigation. In order to elicit reliable information regarding the objective of the study interview schedule was prepared. The interview schedule included questions concerning the socio-demographic background of respondents; quality of life and basic minimum needs indicatory were discussed with impact assessment indepth method.

A pre test of the interview schedule was carried out. After the pre test some changes were considered necessary with regard to the structure,
sequencing and wording of some of the question. Some new questions were also added in a bid to gain more information about a particular phenomenon. However, by and large no major changes were required after pre test.

The researcher himself collected the first hand data. Pre tested, structured interview schedule was administered on one head of family. The other family members of the household were also consulted informally for gathering certain information relevant for the study. Utmost care was taken that only reliable and valid information were noted down in the schedule. Along with the interview schedule, participant and non participant observation proved to be the effective tools for gathering valid and truthful information. Editing of the schedule was done to check any discrepancies in the data collected.

First of all masters chart was prepared from the data collected. After giving code numbers to qualitative data all the relevant data were tabulated and processed. Aggregates and percentages were calculated. The analysis of the data included mainly two criteria, first, awareness regarding rural developmental programmes, secondly, benefits and understanding regarding rural development programmes. These two criteria were evaluated on four variables viz sex, caste, education, income group, land area and habitation. While interpreting the data observation made during the data collection were also incorporated.
The robust and consistent growth of the Indian economy in recent years has contributed to environmental degradation, which, in the long term, may have implications for the sustainability of growth. It is therefore important to gauge the present environmental conditions to be able to effectively mitigate environmental change. Sustainable development is a process of growing economies such that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

Building a more environmentally stable future clearly requires some vision and as a basic component of any national strategy as it should be sustainable and sound. Environmental problems are not recent developments, and in attempting to remedy them in the past, we have created solutions utilizing the existing scientific and economic framework that has been available. However, in recent decades it has become apparent that these problems encompass more than just science and economics, and a new innovative model is needed to supplant the traditional decision-making methods.

The Environment Sustainability Index (ESI) links environmental sustainability and economic growth and social development. It gauges the performance of a state in multiple dimensions. It is a relatively new concept and a pioneer effort with regard to Indian states. The Environmental
Sustainability Index (ESI) provides a gauge of a society’s natural resource endowments and environmental history, pollution stocks and flows, and resource extraction rates as well as institutional mechanisms and abilities to change future pollution and resource use trajectories. From a sustainable development perspective it is essential to examine environmental sustainability in relation to economic and social development.

**Qualitative Economic growth** is the increase in the amount of the goods and services produced by an economy over time. It is conventionally measured as the percent rate of increase in real gross domestic product, or real GDP. Growth is usually calculated in real terms, i.e. inflation-adjusted terms, in order to net out the effect of inflation on the price of the goods and services produced. In economics, "economic growth" or "economic growth theory" typically refers to growth of potential output, i.e., production at "full employment," which is caused by growth in aggregate demand or observed output.

The Detailed understanding of Economic Growth can be understood by

a) Per Capita Income

b) Rural Purchasing Power

c) Infrastructural Development
d) Employment / Self Employment

e) Household Income

f) Quality of Life

Social Development is a process which results in the transformation of social structures in a manner which improves the capacity of the society to fulfill its aspirations. Society develops by consciousness and social consciousness develops by organization. The process that is subconscious in the society emerges as conscious knowledge in pioneering individuals.

Development is a process, not a programme. Not all social change constitutes development. It consists of four well-marked stages - survival, growth, development and evolution, each of which contains the other three within it. The quantitative expansion of existing activities generates growth or horizontal expansion. Development implies a qualitative change in the way the society carries out its activities, such as through more progressive attitudes and behavior by the population, the adoption of more effective social organizations or more advanced technology which may have been developed elsewhere. The term evolution refers to the original formulation and adoption of qualitative and structural advances in the form of new social attitudes, values, behaviors, or organizations. While the term is usually applied to changes that are beneficial to society, it may result in negative side-effects or
consequences that undermine or eliminate existing ways of life that are considered positive.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (henceforth NREGA) is a revolutionary Act of the Government of India with tremendous potentiality of eradicating unemployment situation in the country. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (henceforth NREGS) implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development is the flagship programme of the Central Government that directly touches the lives of the poor and promotes inclusive growth in the country.

**Milestones of the Indian Journey towards MNREGA.**

1. 1952 Community Development Programme (CDP)
2. 1960 Rural Manpower Programme (RMP).
3. 1971 Crash Scheme for Rural Employment (CSRE).
4. 1972 Intensive Rural Employment Programme (IREP) on Pilot basis.
5. 1973 Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA), Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour Scheme (MFAL).
6. 1977 Food for Work Programme (FWP).
7. 1980 National Rural Employment Programme (NREP).
9. 1993 Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS).


13. 2005 Notification of NREGA.


15. 2007 Extension of Phase II- NREGA to additional 130 Districts.

16. 2008 NREGA Phase III- Extended to cover all districts of India.

17. 2009 NREGA renamed  as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) and extended whole country.


The principal objective of launching of NREGS is to uplift the backward socio-economic conditions of rural people of India. It indicates that the socio-economic backwardness of rural India has profound impact in launching of NREGS and therefore, the central Government has implemented the Scheme with a lot of enthusiasm.

SUMMARY AND FINDINGS-
The social development has emerged with the new force and is almost at the top of agenda in national politics of developing countries, of Asia Africa and Latin America because of significant no of reside I rural areas in these countries.

So in the third world where rural population often outnumbers urban ones, this is strong moral input to look the development of rural people and rural areas. Certainly development is no presence of opportunity but also actual utilization by the people for whom these are intended. Creation of facilities necessary for such utilization. G Mandal views equality as the central issue in development programme of under development. In nut shell I could reveal that the environment of total quality life and its availability to all success of community living in rural areas.

Social political and economic transportation of the country unfolding development of more recent year have in one way or the other created a condition for fulfilling the need and want of common people of country due to development programmes after democratic devolution.

The soul of country lies in the villages and village folks become 67% population of the country living in the village. The social culture and economic frame work of country determination by the committed deeds of rural people. poverty reduction and its eventual elimination has been on of major goals of the developmental policy in India, since independence. Several poverty
elimination programmes have been in place for long time now. There are maximum centrally sponsored scheme and implemented by the state are prevalent. Though there has been reduction in percentage of population below poverty line since 1970, problem still remain formidable with 260 million people living below poverty line. In fact according to world bank India had 455 million people living below poverty line in 2005.

A majority of poor in rural areas continue to depend on agriculture for want of other livelihood outside the sector. About 52% of work force and over 60% of population depends on agriculture which now accounts for just 17% of GDP, thus preventing rural poverty wider than urban divide.

Despite of implementing plethora of policy and programme for eradication of poverty and to promote livelihood opportunity the ground reality is not transformed so far. Right from 1st development programme namely CDP to MNREGA, access of economic resource to the common people met to some extent but qualitative economic growth and quality social development are not attended till date which was observed in the field study.

Uttar Pradesh which is most populated state is also least developed state there were 30 million household in state of about 25 million were rural household , the state gifted with fertile soil is one of the most poorest state in India. In terms of socio economic indicator the state is far behind from any other state. It was obvious reason to select Kanpur district of UP because of
Industrial sickness of Kanpur, and thereafter effected to rural Kanpur. The major objective of present study is explore and analyze relation between implementation of developmental programmes and transformation in terms of Economic Growth, Qualitative Social Development and Environmental Sustainability.

The present study is a modest beginning in field research of sociology of development and rural sociology. It seeks to analyse the social & economic contours of the rural development programmes on basis of information elicited from the respondents.

Present study focuses on habitation, employment generation, economic self sufficiency and social capital formation through programmes like SGSY, that’s why I have taken in consideration IAY (1985), JRY (1989), SGSY (1959) and NREGA 2005 for analysis.

The important aspect of these development is to be analysed in different perspective, like it should not cover only economic growth because growth is only unidirectional. It has to be supported by social development and programmes has to also be seen in long term vision with angle of environmental sustainability.

Environmental Sustainability provides a gaze of society water resources endowments and environmental sustainability history as well as
institute mechanism to change future pollution and resources used trajectories. It is an important step to ensue sustainable development by empowering the intrinsic linkage between environmental management and socio economic development.

After CDP, JRY stated in 1989 was milestone in history of development programme to provide employment to every citizen of country. JRY has points for reading its impact on the employment scenario of country despite of sectoral, regional and geographical differences.

The true test of development is the number of people who have secured employment and number of family who have prospered as result, as long as there is wide spread unemployment in country we account claim that we are truly independent. In order to ensure unified level of employment and self sufficiency through social networking and social engineering of trust. Self Help Groups (SHG’s) are motivating force. Therefore SGSY was obvious choice to select for study. To some extent it was also needful to provide minimum number of days guarantee for employment to ensure every citizen of country, hence NREGA was selected for study. The NREGA was bringing revolutionary change in lives of people of Rural India.

In India a major section of society is still living in mud houses or without houses. IAY was remarkable programme to provide adequate habitat to every citizen of India, with basic amenities. Despite of so called social commitment
to provide habitat to people, a major chunk of population was living in slums or unauthorized colony weather it urban India or rural India. That’s why researcher has planned to evaluate Indira Awas Yojna in his study area.

To ascertain the impact of Rural Development programme particularly IAY, JRY, SGSY, NREGA on beneficiary the attempt has been to enumerate the caste, sex, age, occupation and landmark along with other facilities.

The several part of the present research work was outbound and field investigation. It was conditional to substantiate the first part of study, Field investigation were based on two aspects 1st on general awareness and the connect of correspondent in terms of knowing the impact of real development on their lives. Second direct benefit as housing employment and economic rehabilitation. In terms of general awareness of concern it was encouraging to see that in all studies 4 villages of Kalyanpur and Bilahur Block 71 to 75% respondents gave positive reply to the awareness of all development programmes including shadow benefit on environmental sustainability. Development programme like PMGSY, Water Shed, DPAP, Waste land Development Programme, Irrigation, Water Conservation, Sanitation based programme, Infrastructure based programme across all the lines of sex, age caste and occupation.
No gross variation was observed among respondents of different caste and educational categories. It was observed during the study that majority of respondents were of age 40-50 (46.7%).

Occupation plays an important role in shaping personality of an individual. The upbringing of individual is effected by occupational environment. It was observed that 63.5% respondents were from agricultural labor and 21% from business related to agriculture and only 5.5% were engaged in trading sector.

Land is only productive asset for rural folks, so its ownership does matter for means of subsistence as well as it is matter of self esteem or prestige in surrounding. In order to know land ownership of the studied villages. It was observed that in madarpur village of bilhaur maximum respondents were owning a small chunk of land ie < 2 hectare. Similarly in Baheda village 72% respondents are having less than 2 hectare, only 10% of respondents of this village owning more than 4 hectare land. It can be seen in table 3.4 Singhpur Kacchar village of Kalyanpur Block has 68% respondents less than 2 hectare of land.

Similarly in chaukhandi village of Kalyanpur block respondents 74% owning less than 2 hectare of land. there are 16% respondents who are middle level farmers owning less than 4 hectare land. Analysis of table 3.4 reflects that majority of population belongs to small land ownership group.
And major share of land in concentrated in hands of 10% population. It is generally believed that the urban residents are environmentally aware than the rural counterparts, but it is not true in several manner because govt is intended to provide the rural development programme in framework of environmental sustainability.

To ensure environmental sustainability one the target under the goal is to integrate the principle of sustainable development in country policy and prevention and reversal of loss environmental resources.

Environmental sustainability is a multi dimensional process which is influenced by socio economic conclusion as poverty as well as political choices, public awareness and policy measures. Environmental Sustainability Index helps in projects overall state of environment and should create awareness and importance of environmental sustainability in overall growth & development. So few programme which may have shadow benefit on environmental sustainability like PMGSY, Water Shed, DPAP, Waste land development were considered for present study.

According to Table 5.1 42.75% were aware about PMGSY and 55.25% were benefitted by this programme in terms of environment. The watershed development programme has conventionally believed in treating degraded land with the help of low cost and locally accrued technology. In Table 5.2 it is concluded that 55.25% respondents feel benefitted by PMSGY and in Table
5.3 42.25% have responded positive in respect of benefit to environment by PMGSY.

Table 5.4 reflects that approx 45% were aware about watershed development programme which is in directly benefitting to the people of the area in terms of availability of water, livestock and themselves. Respondents in Table 5.5 46.75% gave positive response regarding benefit by watershed development programme.

It can be concluded from the Table 5.6 that 48.75% respondents fell that they were aware that environment has been benefitted by this programme and rest 51.25% respondents feel that there has been no benefit.

In Table 5.7 response for awareness about DPAP 50% were positive, in next Table 5.8 regarding benefit by DPAP 47% respondents were positive about being benefitted by the programme. Benefit to the environment from DPAP generated response of 50% positive in Table 5.9.

In Table 5.10 the respondents answer to the question of whether they have been benefitted by waste land development programme 42% respondents gave positive response.

Table 5.11 generated response to the question of availability of drinking water to all, 75.75% had a positive response to the mentioned question. In next Table 5.12 76.25% respondents gave positive response to
the question of government assistance in availability of drinking water access points. And in question similar to above lines that whether government helped you in irrigation water 87% responded positive, which is concluded in Table 5.13.

Regarding the effect of use of fertilizer and its side effect on the agriculture soil, awareness was limited to less than 50% ie only 47.5% were aware about side effects of fertilizer on there soil is shown in table 5.14.

In Table 5.15 the respondents were asked about education of government programmes and the result was shocking that only 39.25% respondents were educated about the implemented Rural Development programmes, which indicates that if the beneficiary is not even aware about the schemes how will he get benefitted by them, hence the government should also focus on the education of the beneficiary.

Due to rural developmental programme implemented in the area the spectrum of economic growth enlarged but the true test of growth is employment poverty elevation, availability of good houses, safe drinking water and elimination of gender inequality, at same time adequate electricity and appropriate roads, it is observed during study that despite of large spectrum of economic growth it is no where qualitative.
SC, ST & OBC and women suffer from many discrimination it is essential that they are made stake holder in our development process and to take some steps to increase social and economic status. We also need to pay attention to our environment. It is our responsibility to preserve and pass it to future generation.

The detailed understanding of Qualitative Economic Growth can be understood by Per Capita Income, Rural Purchasing Power, Infrastructural Development, Self Employment, Household Income and Quality Of Life. In Table 6.1 77% respondents believe that per Capita Income has increased and rest 23% feels otherwise. In Table 6.2 it was revealed that 75% of respondents feel that purchasing power has increased and 25% purchasing power has not increased.

Table 6.3 the response to the question of more money to buy other than necessities is 74.5% positive, as they feel that yes there is more money to buy other than necessities.

Table 6.4 & 6.5 indicate that 43% have been benefitted by roads and 89.5% feel that they have been benefitted by the developments of Hospitals and Schools.
Table 6.6 the 48.5% respondents have been benefitted by the employment opportunities and while 51.5% feel contrary to the development programme.

Table 6.7 shows 75% of the respondents feel that total household income has increased while rest 25% feels otherwise.

The concept of Total Quality Life has been important in development programmes, in Table 6.8 42.25% were positive regarding improvement in Total Quality Life while rest 57.25% felt that there has been no significant increase in TQL.

Social Development is a process which result in the transformation of social structure in a manner which improves the capacity of the society to fulfill its aspirations. Development implies a qualitative change in the way the society carries out its activities, such as through more progressive attitudes and behavior by the population. Social development can be explained as qualitative changes in the structure and framework of society, that help the society to better realize its aims and objectives. The basic mechanism driving social change is increasing awareness leading to better organization.

There are three stages of development

a) Physical Stage
b) Vital Stage

c) Mental Stage

The physical stage is characterized by the domination of the physical element of the human personality.

The vital stage of society is infused with dynamism and change. The vital activities of society expand markedly. Society becomes curious, innovative and adventurous. During the vital stage emphasis shifts from interactions with the physical environment to social interactions between people.

Mental stage has three essential characteristics: practical, social, and political application of mind.

Factors that effect the Social development

a) Home Environment.

b) Socio Economic Status Of Family.

c) Love & affection.

d) Participation in Social Organizations.

e) School Programmes.

In Table 7.1 96.25% respondents are aware of JSY programme and only 3.75% were not aware of the programme. In the next Table 7.2 it was concluded that 77% respondents were benefitted by the programme and rest
33% did not. In Table 7.3 the awareness of NRHM is 73.75% while the benefit in Table 7.4 is concluded to 47.5%, which indicates that awareness is there but respondents were not able to use the facilities.

The food intake may have increased but the data in Table 7.5 shows that nutritional intake has not increased in great numbers, only 39.5% people feel that there is increase in nutritional intake of food.

Education status has been focus in the rural development programmes and many programme have started to address the issue as SSA(Sarva Siksha Abhiyan). In Table 7.6 60% respondents feel that the education standard has increased while rest feel otherwise. In Table 7.7 inspite of increase in education standards the participation of girls has not increased drastically only 36% feel that it has increased while rest 64% feel contrary.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (henceforth NREGA) is a revolutionary Act of the Government of India with tremendous potentiality of eradicating unemployment situation in the country.

It was brought under purview of an Act for rural employment at an unprecedented scale in order to provide employment when other employment alternatives are scarce or inadequate. The principal objective of launching of NREGS is to uplift the backward socio-economic conditions of rural people of
India. The scheme provides a legal guarantee for at least 100 days of paid employment in every financial year to adult members of any household willing to do unskilled manual work related to public work at the statutory minimum wage of ₹120 per day in 2009 prices.

In success of Rural Development Programme the awareness of programme is very important.

In Table 8.1 it is shown that 77% of the respondents were aware of the programme while rest 33% were not aware of the programme, which is contrary that this programme was very important for all the rural peoples.

In Table 8.2 the % of respondents who were benefitted by the NREGA was 72.25% and rest feel that they are not benefitted.

Table 8.3 72.5% respondents who feel that there family income has increased due to MNREGA and rest 27.5% feel otherwise for the same scheme of Central Govt. In Table 8.4 the respondents were asked that their current income is sufficient or not ,in response to this question 77% gave a positive response while 33% gave a negative response.

In Table 8.5 , the question asked with the respondents in regarding to the employment that whether it is seasonal or all year the response to that 75.75% told that they had all year opportunity while rest 24.25% responded otherwise.
In Table 8.6 the respondents were inquired regarding increase in their standard of living due to govt programme, in response to this question 76.25% answered positive while other were negative.

In Table 8.7 respondents replied that 77% positive to question that did they get any help in self employment while rest 23% were negative on the response.

Table 8.8, it was concluded that 75.75% respondents were having a skill set while rest 24.25% were not having any skill set.

In Table 8.9 respondents were asked about education of Rural Development Programmes 39.75% feel that they have been educated about the programme while rest 60.25% feel that there has been no education on Rural Development Programmes.

In Table 8.10 the respondents 38.5% were aware of the rights and 61.5% were not aware of the rights.

The overall analysis suggests the following :-

Plethora of policies and programme to uplift minimum standard of living for rural folk and to provide multidimensional development for the common people implemented six decades to some extent gone in vain. The ambitious rural development programme like SGSY, IAY, JRY, NREGA by
and large succeed to reach the target groups. It is worth mentioning that right from 1st development programme till this 5 yr programme very recent phenomenon of environmental has not been taken into consideration by bureaucracy and implementing agency of government. After independence breakdown in cottage industries, depletion of natural resources, pity condition of agriculture and product and derailed economy of India, economic growth and development is prime concern at that time that’s why ample of policy and programme launched in India. For makeover of economic and self sufficiency of country at economic front but policy makers and government focused on quantitative variable only, like GNP, NNP, and per capita income. While at the same time it was important and relevant to upgrade qualitative variables of economy.

In the present study the programme which were taken for indepth analysis and assessment shows that phenomenon of qualitative economic growth. The crux of any development programme lies in post implementation impact on common people, which can be perceived by the social development in a country or society. It is needful to mention having indepth analysis of IAY, JRY, SGSY, MNREGA reveled that qualitative social development in sustainable form has not been received so far although for villages of two blocks in Kanpur district which were surveyed reflect that internal power
disagreement of village is changing very fast. Their social harmony, we feeling, gregariousness and village kinship are under threat. Structural functional form of village institution and social institution are changing the shape. The phenomenon of quality of life is not limited to basic minimum needs factor of technology and consumption, adequate employment all education are becoming relevant.

The major finding of present study given below

1) The growth and development in reform phase has become skewed, relatively higher growth rate in GDP has remade in consequential to poverty reduction. The absolute number of poor declined marginally. Income and poverty inequality across four villages and even within village has increased significantly. Jobless growth has led to overall increase in rate of open unemployment because of dependence on agriculture and its declining growth rate.

NREGA is providing entitlement of 100 days of employment at minimum wage to every household with promise to ensure 1/3 employment to women workers. Study of four villages shows that wage payment remains irregular, engineers unable to visit work site frequently. There is acute shortage of expert in the field and timely payment of wage remains a difficult task.
The phenomenon of social audit has been found to be very useful in checking malpractice in wage distribution, fondling the muster roll, it has also been observed that it improves level and quality of work. Another important aspect of payment is to create community asset and filling gap between community asset and rural infrastructure. It was also observed that due to MNREGA than is reduced in migration particularly distress migration through three main effects

1) Employment security, social happiness and carrying & saving effects.

It is also observed that statistically minimum wage under NREGA through which rate is higher then the statistically in state. The programme had a high work force participation. Natural resources through water consumption, land development and aorestation project taken up in large income in NREGA.

NREGA has also shown remarkable institutional impact by strengthening grass root democracy and by creating space for civil society organization, and this social audit strength of transparency and public accountability in government has been made public.

2) The robust and consistent growth in Indian economy has contributed to environmental degradation in long term, which have implication for sustainability of growth in all the four programme. The phenomenon of environmental sustainability was not majorly focused although through water
conservation, land development, and forestation activities MNREGA has been successful to provide for green economy despite of quantitative growth in rural economy. Policy makers and planners are not consulting very important factor for life sustainability ie environment. Researcher astonished to see with study that few programme have shadow effect on environmental sustainability like Water shed development , PMGSY, DPAP, Waste land development programme.

3) It is also reveled by the study that during implementation of all four programme the 4P model (Public, Private, Panchayat, Partnership ) has not been taken into consideration.

4) Hypothesis framed by researcher that institutional impact consisting strengthening of grass root democracy and transparency and public accountability in governance has been in only two programme, they are NREGA and SGSY. About IAY and JRY grand programme of that time have not considered above factor. Democratic values must be in nucleus of every rural development programme before implementation.

The true test of development is number of people who have secured employment and number of family who has prospered as result.

Qualitative economic growth cant be achieved without industrial development. The marginal community (Section of society) like SC, ST OBC
and women must get opportunities to share the main stream output of economy. The present study shows that to some extent the per capita income, rural purchasing power, self employment and household income increase significantly. It is also noteworthy to that Total quality of life of respondents of study has been improved. Quality expansion in the context of their element that makeup in social fabric has increased.