

# Challenges in implementation of Government schemes in Rural areas

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# Challenges -

- 1. Poverty
- 2. Educational factors
- 3. Political factors
- 4. Social factors/ barriers
- 5. No community participation
- 6. CORRUPTION AND NO TRANSPARENCY
- 7. Lack of trained, committed, pro-poor staff
- 8. Identification of targeted beneficiary
- 9. No convergence among stakeholders both GO/NGO
- 10. No feedback and midcourse corrections

**Poverty is the worst form of violence**

M.K. GANDHI

# 1. POVERTY-Reasons.

- 1. Historical reasons (British Rule)
- 2 Social (caste, gender, etc)
- 3. Population growth
- 4. Less productive rate in Agriculture
- 5 Un employment and no skill development
- 6. No safety nets
- 7. No inclusive and equitable growth

## 2.Educational Factors

- 1.Low literacy rate among deprived /marginalized sections
- 2. Child labour/Out of school children
- 3.Lack of educational facilities and awareness about opportunities
- 4. Social beliefs
- 5. No political will to eradicate illiteracy
- 6.No quality education.
- 7. Lack of trained teachers

# 3. Political factors

- 1. Elections and expenditure
- 2. political involvement in selection of beneficiaries and implementation of schemes
- 3. Shielding guilty officials
- 4. involvement in transfers and postings
- 5. Not allowing officers to work free and fair
- 6. Ill conceived and politically motivated schemes

## 4. Social factors/Barriers

- 1.Varna/ caste system
- 2.Inequal distribution of wealth
- 3.Social customs and Beleifs
- 4. Gender issues
- 5.Feudal mind set
- 6.Cultural factors

# 5. Community participation

- 1. people are treated at receiving end instead of stake holders
- 2. No empowerment of community /stake holders in preparing and in implementing schemes
- 3. Top down approach
- 4. Politically ,hastly formulated schemes
- 5. No forward and backward linkages for schemes
- 6. Getting institutional finance for schemes linked with banks



# 6. Corruption and Inefficiency

- 1. Rent seeking behavior of bureaucracy/politicians
- 2. No transparency in selection of beneficiaries
- 3. No timely release of funds
- 4. No monitoring of end use
- 5. Inefficient bureaucracy
- 6. No training and capacity building of stakeholders

# 7.Lack of trained man power

- 1. No committed /accountable staff
- 2. No trained staff
- 3.Inadequate staff
- 4.No sensitive staff to deprived/marginalised people
- 5.In efficient and unqualified staff
- 6.No enthusiasam for learning
- 7.No intensive training and capacity building of staff.

# 8. Identification of targeted beneficiary

- 1. No data regarding needy people
- 2. High political interference
- 3. No community involvement
- 4. Corruption and mal practices in selection of beneficiary
- 5.

## 9 .No convergence among stake holders both GO/NGO

- 1. No convergence among government depts.
- 2.No convergence between govt and non govt organisations
- 3.convergence ensures effective implementation of schemes
- 4.NGOs ensures continuity and hand holding support people
- 5.Resources can be utilized optimally

# 10. No feed back and mid course correction

- 1. No feed back is collected about implementation of scheme
- 2. No mid course correction/Evaluation of schemes
- 3. Target oriented approach instead of outcome based
- 4. No effective usage of I.T.
- 5.

# How to overcome- Need for paradigm shift

- 1. Community Participation-A SHG WAY
- 2. Empowerment of poor and building their capacities
- 3. Training and capacity building of staff
- 4. Incentivisation to motivate staff working efficiently and honestly
- 5. Empowerment of local bodies
- 6. Bottom up approach
- 7. Research and Evaluation of schemes
- 8. Effective usage of I.T.
- 9. Good Governance.

# Role of Junior Assiatants

- Front line officials
- Face of the government
- Crucial in deliverance of Govt schemes
- Update knowledge always
- Must update I.T. skills regularly
- Be honest and pro poor
- Be a Karma yogi

**Education is the most powerful weapon  
Which  
you can use to change the world**

**Nelson Mandela**