

## ASSESSING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS ON RURAL EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP WITHIN THE VIKSHIT BHARAT 2047 VISION

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### ABSTRACT

*This abstract examines the critical role of government initiatives in improving rural employment and entrepreneurship under the Vikshit Bharat 2047 framework. The findings show that programs such as MGNREGA, Skill India, and Start-Up India have made major contributions to enhancing livelihood options and instilling a sense of entrepreneurship in rural communities. However, in order for these projects to fully realize their promise, persisting problems such as poor infrastructure and limited finance availability must be addressed. The study underlines the necessity of policy changes customized to local circumstances, which might boost the good consequences of these initiatives. By prioritizing targeted support and investment in rural areas, the government may create a more conducive climate for long-term economic growth and rural community empowerment, aligning with India's overall objective of becoming developed and inclusive by 2047. Finally, stakeholders must work together to achieve these lofty developmental goals.*

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**Keywords:** Government Initiatives, Vikshit Bharat 2047, MGNREGA, Skill India, Start-Up India, Rural Employment, Entrepreneurship.

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### Introduction

The Vikshit Bharat 2047 framework envisions a developed and affluent India, with the goal of transforming the country's socioeconomic environment by its centennial year of independence. Rural employment and entrepreneurship are essential components of this vision, as approximately 70% of India's population lives in rural areas, where their livelihoods rely heavily on agricultural and informal industries. Government efforts play an important role in tackling rural areas' issues, such as unemployment, underemployment, and limited access to resources.

Several programs, like the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Skill India, and the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana, have been introduced to boost rural employment and encourage entrepreneurial endeavors. These efforts seek not just to create immediate job possibilities, but also to empower rural communities through skill development and financial assistance.

This study assesses the performance of government efforts aimed at encouraging sustainable livelihoods and entrepreneurship under the Vikshit Bharat 2047 framework. By examining the impact of various programs, the study hopes to identify best practices, highlight difficulties, and recommend policy

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changes that can boost the rural economy and contribute to the larger goals of inclusive growth and development. This study seeks to provide significant insights into the role of government policies in constructing a wealthy and self-sufficient rural India by 2047 through a comprehensive examination.

#### Objective of Study

- To Know the contribution of Government initiative in Rural Development
- To identify the problem faced by Govt. schemes in creation of Employment opportunity.
- To know the challenges in promoting entrepreneurship in rural areas.
- To offer certain suggestions

#### Literature Review

The Vikshit Bharat 2047 framework envisions a developed India by the centennial of its independence, with an emphasis on sustainable rural development, job creation, and entrepreneurship. This literature review brings together research on the impact of government programs in rural areas, notably in terms of employment and entrepreneurship.

The literature frequently incorporates multiple theoretical frameworks, such as the Capability Approach (Sen, 1999), which emphasizes the significance of improving individual capacities in order to foster employment and entrepreneurship. Furthermore, the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework (Scoones, 1998) emphasizes how assets, vulnerabilities, and policy impact rural livelihoods.

- **Government Initiatives in Rural Employment**

Several government programs have been launched to increase rural employment. Key programs include:

- **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):** This landmark legislation ensures that every rural household receives at least 100 days of unskilled wage employment per fiscal year. According to studies, MGNREGA has greatly boosted rural earnings, reduced poverty, and enhanced rural workers' bargaining power (Deininger & Liu, 2013; Khera, 2011).
- **Skill India Mission:** This initiative, launched in 2015, intends to provide youth with job-ready skills. According to research, skill development programs have improved rural youth employability and income levels (Sharma & Kumar, 2020).
- **Self-Employment Schemes:** Initiatives such as the **Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)** encourage self-employment and entrepreneurship by offering financial support and training. Positive outcomes have been documented in studies, such as improved business formation and sustainability among beneficiaries (Saini and Kumar, 2019).
- **Entrepreneurship Development Programs**
- Entrepreneurship is a primary focus of the Vikshit Bharat 2047 framework. Several studies look into the impact of government interventions on rural entrepreneurship:
- **Startup India Initiative:** This initiative encourages innovation and entrepreneurship through financial assistance and mentoring. According to research, it has inspired many rural entrepreneurs to start and grow firms, resulting in employment creation in their areas (NASSCOM, 2020).
- **National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM):** NRLM seeks to alleviate poverty by encouraging self-employment and organizing the rural poor into Self-Help Groups (SHGs). Evidence suggests that NRLM has successfully increased loan access and improved lives (Kumar et al. 2018).

This literature analysis lays the groundwork for understanding the effects of government programs on rural employment and entrepreneurship, identifying areas for further research and policy reform.

#### Research Methodology

The research uses secondary data sources, including books, journals, magazines, newspapers, annual reports, and websites. The study is both descriptive and exploratory, with data analyzed from 2011-12 to 2024-25.

### Scope of the Study

The current study seeks to determine the role of government measures in rural development in the context of Viksit Bharat @ 2047 in India.

### Limitations of the Study

- Research outcomes are based on published data and forecasts for 2047.
- The study focuses solely on the government's rural development initiatives in India, specifically Viksit Bharat @ 2047.
- The data collection period runs from 2011-12 to 2024-25.

### Rural Development

Rural development is the process of enhancing the quality of life and economic well-being of individuals who live in rural areas. It includes a variety of aspects, such as:

- **Economic Growth:** Increasing agricultural productivity, diversifying revenue streams, and fostering local entrepreneurship.
- **Infrastructure Development:** Improving transportation, sanitation, energy, and communication facilities to increase connectivity and access to services.
- **Education and Skill Development:** Providing educational opportunities and vocational training to empower the rural people and improve their employability.
- **Health and Nutrition:** Increasing access to healthcare, improving nutrition, and addressing public health concerns.
- **Women's Empowerment:** Emphasizing gender equality, providing women with educational and economic possibilities, and encouraging their involvement in decision-making processes.
- **Sustainable activities:** Promoting ecologically responsible activities to safeguard natural resources and increase resilience to climate change.
- **Community Participation:** Including local communities in the design and execution of development initiatives to ensure that their needs and views are met.

Rural development projects, such as India's Jeevika livelihood program, frequently seek to uplift neglected populations, improve livelihood options, and build a sustainable rural economy.

### Government Initiatives

#### Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

MGNREGA, or the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, is a landmark piece of Indian legislation that aims to improve rural livelihood security by providing at least 100 days of wage employment per fiscal year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to perform unskilled manual labor. Here are some major points of MGNREGA:

- **Objective:** The primary goal is to give every rural household with a legal guarantee of at least 100 days of pay employment per year.
- **Employment Creation:** MGNREGA not only creates jobs but also aids in the development of long-term assets in rural regions, such as roads, ponds, and irrigation systems.
- **Eligibility:** All rural families are entitled to apply for jobs under MGNREGA, and the act prioritizes the participation of underprivileged populations.
- **Wages:** Wages are set by the state government and are often tied to the minimum wage regulations in each state.
- **Social Security:** The program is viewed as a social security measure, with the goal of reducing poverty and improving rural communities' livelihoods.
- **Implementation:** MGNREGA is carried out by the Gram Panchayat (village council), which ensures local governance and participation in decision-making.
- **Grievance Redressal:** There are processes in place to handle issues such as nonpayment of wages and other complaints.

The table below shows how MGNREGA will generate jobs in Bihar from 2024 to 2025.

**Table 1: Employment Generation during the year 2024-25**

| S. No. | District           | No. of Registered |                 |
|--------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
|        |                    | Household         | Persons         |
| 1      | 2                  | 3                 | 4               |
| 1      | ARARIA             | 415017            | 528178          |
| 2      | ARWAL              | 125548            | 144202          |
| 3      | AURANAGABAD        | 401786            | 489741          |
| 4      | BANKA              | 318204            | 401563          |
| 5      | BEGUSARAI          | 336920            | 401510          |
| 6      | BHAGALPUR          | 307522            | 365647          |
| 7      | BHOJPUR            | 298223            | 339339          |
| 8      | BUXAR              | 214948            | 231485          |
| 9      | DARBHANGA          | 518255            | 591046          |
| 10     | GAYA               | 626033            | 683458          |
| 11     | GOPALGANJ          | 249369            | 280443          |
| 12     | JAMUI              | 347333            | 443383          |
| 13     | JEHANABAD          | 136322            | 179318          |
| 14     | KAIMUR (BHABUA)    | 232285            | 297566          |
| 15     | KATIHAR            | 462285            | 567947          |
| 16     | KHAGARIA           | 184708            | 203979          |
| 17     | KISHANGANJ         | 286689            | 336194          |
| 18     | LAKHISARAI         | 169138            | 196556          |
| 19     | MADHEPURA          | 325010            | 423310          |
| 20     | MADHUBANI          | 490478            | 585085          |
| 21     | MUNGER             | 183667            | 214014          |
| 22     | MUZAFFARPUR        | 494474            | 608635          |
| 23     | NALANDA            | 344328            | 396983          |
| 24     | NAWADA             | 374219            | 394251          |
| 25     | PASHCHIM CHAMPARAN | 420894            | 524475          |
| 26     | PATNA              | 372196            | 415101          |
| 27     | PURBI CHAMPARAN    | 758122            | 881243          |
| 28     | PURNIA             | 446916            | 561359          |
| 29     | ROHTAS             | 340286            | 409294          |
| 30     | SAHARSA            | 389069            | 471822          |
| 31     | SAMASTIPUR         | 664463            | 757836          |
| 32     | SARAN              | 518463            | 525739          |
| 33     | Sheikhpura         | 91324             | 101984          |
| 34     | SHEOHAR            | 97907             | 130709          |
| 35     | SITAMARHI          | 479189            | 565389          |
| 36     | SIWAN              | 294947            | 320599          |
| 37     | SUPAUL             | 337862            | 473819          |
| 38     | VAISHALI           | 449736            | 467124          |
|        | <b>Total</b>       | <b>13504135</b>   | <b>15910326</b> |

Source:- MGNREGA websites

**Interpretation**

The supplied data shows the number of registered houses and persons in various districts, which can shed light on rural development and employment in \*Vikshit Bharat\* (Developed India).

**Contextual Interpretation**

- **Household Registration and Employment:** With 13,504,135 registered homes and 15,910,326 individuals, there is a large population that could benefit from job-creation activities.

High registration rates are generally associated with increased involvement in government schemes such as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), which aims to provide every rural household with at least 100 days of pay employment per fiscal year.

- **Regional Disparities:** Districts like as Samastipur (664,463 households) and Gaya (626,033 households) have significant household numbers, indicating a potential larger workforce and the need for targeted employment programs.

Districts with fewer households (for example, Sheikhpura with 91,324 households) may confront unique employment and resource allocation difficulties.

- **Opportunities for Rural Development:** The data highlights the possibility of establishing sustainable rural development programs that line with the Vikshit Bharat vision. This could include increasing agricultural output, encouraging entrepreneurship, and providing skill training programs based on local needs.

Programs like the Jeevika Livelihood Program can help empower women and vulnerable communities, ultimately reducing gender inequities in employment.

- **Employment Generation via Schemes:** Districts with huge populations, such as Purbi Champaran (758,122 households), require effective employment generation solutions to successfully absorb the labor force.

Focused initiatives in vocational training, microfinance, and capacity building can assist these populations become active participants in the local economy.

- **Social and Economic Impact:** Increased household registrations can improve community engagement in governance and economic development efforts. Involving local communities in planning and decision-making can result in more sustainable and effective rural development policies.

Employment programs can considerably improve the quality of life, health, and education in these districts, coinciding with the aspirations of a developed India.

### Conclusion

The data is used as a foundation for assessing job demands and creating rural development plans. By emphasizing comprehensive and inclusive approaches, programs can be devised to maximize the potential of these homes, ultimately contributing to the larger vision of \*Vikshit Bharat\*. Engaging local populations, particularly women, in these projects is critical for long-term development and economic progress.

### The Skill India Mission

The Skill India Mission, announced by the Government of India in 2015, aims to provide youngsters with skills that improve their employability and stimulate entrepreneurship. Here are the main aspects and objectives of the mission.

#### Objectives

- **Skill Development**
  - **Skill Development:** To give training in many industries to increase the workforce's skill levels, thereby making them more employable and productive.
  - **Promoting Entrepreneurship:** Encouraging self-employment and entrepreneurship by giving the essential skills and support to launch new businesses.
  - **Aligning with Industry Needs:** Ensure that training programs are tailored to the needs of diverse industries in order to meet the demand for skilled personnel.
  - **Inclusivity:** Prioritizing marginalized populations, such as women, rural youth, and impoverished communities, to promote fair access to skill development programs.
- **Promoting Entrepreneurship:** Encouraging self-employment and entrepreneurship by giving the essential skills and support to launch new businesses.
- **Aligning with Industry Needs:** Ensure that training programs are tailored to the needs of diverse industries in order to meet the demand for skilled personnel.
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### Key Components

- **Training Programs:** multiple skill training programs are being implemented across multiple sectors, including manufacturing, services, and agriculture, through collaborations with government agencies, the business sector, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).
- **National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF):** Creating a framework to standardize skill development programs and guarantee that training fulfills competency requirements.
- **Skill Development Centers:** Establishing training facilities throughout the country to give skill development opportunities, particularly in rural and semi-urban areas.
- **Digital Initiatives:** Using technology to deliver online training and resources, which makes skill development more accessible.
- **Certification and Recognition:** Providing certification to those who have completed training programs, which improves their credibility and job chances.

The Skill India Mission has had a huge influence on youngsters by enhancing their employability and encouraging entrepreneurship. It intends to train millions of people in order to create a trained workforce that will help India's economic growth and development.

**Table 2: The details of the skilling network across the country as follows**

| Name of Scheme | Number of Trained Candidates      | Total No. |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| PMKVY          | Training centres including PMKK's | 2640      |
| JSS            | JSS Centre                        | 288       |
| NAPS           | Establishments                    | 49927     |
| CTS            | ITI                               | 15016     |

Source: Skill India Mission Websites

### Interpretation

The data presented in Table 2 highlights the extensive skilling network established under various government schemes aimed at promoting rural development and employment in India. Here's an interpretation of the information in context:

#### PMKVY (Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana)

- **Training Centres: 2,640**

This flagship program focuses on improving the employability of kids through skill building. The vast number of training centers implies a strong infrastructure aimed at reaching a wide number of candidates, particularly in rural areas, so contributing to rural development by providing individuals with critical skills.

#### JSS (Jan Shikshan Sansthan):

- **JSS Centres: 288**

These centres aim to provide vocational training to marginalized groups, including as women and the SC/ST communities. The presence of JSS centers is critical for promoting equitable growth in rural areas, as it allows individuals to learn skills relevant to local job prospects.

#### NAPS (National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme):

- **Establishments: 49,927**

This program promotes apprenticeships, which are essential for actual skill development and employment. The large number of enterprises involved suggests a significant push for on-the-job training, which can be especially advantageous for rural adolescents seeking jobs in a variety of fields.

#### CTS (Craftsman Training Scheme):

- **ITI (Industrial Training Institutes): 15,016**

ITIs are crucial in delivering technical education and vocational training. With approximately 15,000 institutes, this initiative plays an important role in developing a competent workforce capable of meeting local demand in a variety of businesses, hence promoting rural development.

### Implications for Rural Development and Employment

- **Employment Generation:** The broad skilling network indicates a methodical way to increasing employability among rural youngsters. These initiatives seek to eliminate rural unemployment and underemployment by offering access to a variety of training programs.

Individuals can choose courses that match with local economic demands by taking advantage of numerous initiatives aimed at different skill sets (technical, vocational, and soft skills). Diversification is critical for sustainable rural development.

Empowerment of Marginalized Groups Schemes such as JSS are designed expressly for underrepresented populations, fostering gender equity and social inclusion. Empowering women via skill development is especially important in rural areas where traditional roles can limit their economic engagement.

- **Linking Training to Local Industries:** The emphasis on apprenticeships and practical training guarantees that the skills taught are applicable to local industries, increasing the likelihood of employment for trained individuals.

### Conclusion

The findings show a well-structured approach to skill development in India, which has important implications for rural development and employment. The integration of diverse schemes aims to develop a competent workforce capable of driving economic growth in rural areas, alleviating poverty, and empowering marginalized populations, particularly women. Continued investment and focus on these skill-building efforts are critical to realize their full potential in promoting sustainable rural development.

**Table 3: Details of trained candidates and financial outlay under MSDE's schemes across the country is given as under:**

| Name of Scheme                          | Number of Trained Candidates | Fund released (US\$ million) |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| PMKVY (Since inception to October 2023) | 1,40,22,926                  | 1253.42                      |
| JSS (Since 2018-19 to October 2023)     | 21,74,056                    | 78.51                        |
| NAPS (Since 2018-19 to October 2023)    | 25,48,023                    | 128.67                       |
| CTS (2018-19 to 2022-23)                | 65,10,839                    | -                            |

Source: Skill India Mission Websites

### Challenges and Limitations

Despite the positive effects of these measures, difficulties persist:

- **Access to Finance:** Many rural entrepreneurs still struggle to obtain financial services due to a lack of collateral and credit history (RBI, 2021).
- **Understanding and Capacity Building:** There is frequently a lack of understanding about available schemes, limiting their efficient use. Capacity-building strategies are required to improve the entrepreneurial skills of rural adolescents. (Kumar & Singh, 2022).
- **Sustainability:** The long-term viability of enterprises established through these programs is frequently questioned, necessitating continued support and market connections (Panchal & Jain, 2020).

### Conclusion

The government programs under the Vikshit Bharat 2047 framework have made a substantial contribution to rural employment and entrepreneurship. However, in order to optimize their influence, they must solve financial, awareness, and sustainability issues. Future research should include longitudinal studies to measure the long-term effects of these programs on rural livelihoods.

### Suggestions

- **Enhancing Effectiveness:** It is suggested that existing policies and programs be improved in order to better meet the objectives of Vikshit Bharat 2047.
- **New Initiatives:** It is recommended to launch new initiatives or modify existing ones to help achieve Vikshit Bharat 2047.

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