



Sagacity of Indian economy: In the context of rural development & Panchayati Raj

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Abstract

Indian economy and rural India propagate symbiotic relationship while three tiers Panchayati Raj system accelerate the conditions. Economic Policy guidelines of 2009, Five Year Plans specified rural economic up-gradation, countable facilities, people orientation, person day's employment generation, feasibility of economic structure and rural development. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is one of the most effective step forwarding the phenomenon, implemented in 2005, to accelerate rural economy of India to a higher strata.

Development in rural economic structure under the decree of Panchayati Raj system creates a synergy in Indian context. Economy plays a vital role to secure socio-economic nomenclature of the rural society at large.

India's administrative structure mentioned West Bengal as one of the most important and valuable State of Eastern India. Person-days employment generation and providing the same along with total and average expenditure in comparison with district wise evaluation of the year 2015-16 & 2016-17 up to 21st September 2016 of West Bengal has been emphasized upon for the present sequel, which proves strategic policy enhancement and Indian economy in the present context. The strategic management of rural India's economy iterates its sagacity in recent years and paradigms have helped to ensure that South Asia is the fastest growing region in the world while India's place is at the apex.

Keywords: act, advancement, economy, rural, social

1. Introduction

India is one of the largest democracies in the World. The three-tier Panchayati Raj system has been made to provide firm and deep roots to the democracy and a broad –base to the democratic structure so as to make the man, a real partner in the conduct of his own civic and political or social affairs. The Panchayati Raj Institution (PRIs) has also been considered in important aspect of socio-economic structures. The PRI's were expected to serve the interests and meet the aspirations of various sections of Indian economy as well as rural society. The Indian Economy and Strategic Policy Making often implicit that economics always emphasized on its past orientation. Present occurrence and its implementation points out the future planning and policy structure of economic upliftment.

Rural advancement and Indian economy have always posed a challenging attitude towards its planning, implementation, strategic management and the prospective orientation of beneficiaries. For last 70 years, the subject has been toying with the idea of "Gram Swarajaya" or a self-reliant rural India, expecting success with utmost sincerity and concern. Experimentation with different trial and error methods, implementation of economic policies, programs, strategic management were vividly relied upon. Constitutional Amendments and its implementation on time also proceeds development at large in rural areas, but complexity of its issuable needs, reasonable gestation periods, mandates

generating program points out the existence of Panchayati Raj which enrol real start of development at rural areas.

Panchayati Raj and Rural Advancement are integrated, since inception. The three fourth our country's population is rural based with a larger concentration of people below poverty line. State intervention for developments of rural mass were relied upon, multifarious sectors of poverty was always high on the agenda of planners and policy makers. It was realised that until and unless steps are initiated to ameliorate the difficult conditions of the rural poor, accelerating strategic and general policy making for leadership styles, propagating paradigm shifts for the gains of independence, or else it would remain in black and white only.

There are many researchers who focused on the Panchayati Raj system and rural development as a prime subject and its effectiveness in the long run, but the current matter, especially on person day's promoting employment and household demanding employment are the main nomenclature which was highlighted by few, of which Dr. Shalini Rajneesh narrated that the overall scheme for transfer of funds from Central to State Govt and gross revenue thereof is also mentioned in the Panchayati raj system along with rural Rural Development, in a very rigid arrangement and focus system for rural India, in her book Rural Development Through Democratic Decentralization.

Dr. Suparna Sanyal Mukherjee narrated in her article "Job Cards Under The Decree of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural

Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA): A Special Reference to West Bengal, published in GIIRJ, Vol5, (8) Aug 2017, the program of the same and its very effective regarding job cards distribution and house hold survey district wise, in rural West Bengal, is self-speaking in its nature. The intricacies of the same prove its meaningful applications and exploration for enhancement to ensure a healthy and developing rural scenario, where people are provided and motivated to work better, incentive is according to the Act and the programs are very effective, auspicious in rural areas of West Bengal.

The present sequel Person-days employment generation and providing employment in connection with total and average expenditure in comparison with district wise evaluation of the year 2015-16 & 2016-17 up to 21st September 2016 of West Bengal has been emphasized upon, which proves strategic policy enhancement and Indian economy in the present context. The strategic policy making and Indian economy with management orientation iterates its sagacity in recent years and paradigms have helped to ensure that South Asia is the fastest growing region in the world while India's place is at the apex.

Indian Economy

Indian economy has a many fold aspects which cover country's total economic structure. India's development strategy has been framed to establish a socialistic pattern of society through economic growth with self-reliance, social justice and alleviation of poverty. These objectives were to be achieved within a democratic political framework using the mechanism of a mixed economy where both public and private sectors co-exist.

Indian economy and rural India propagate symbiotic relationship while three tiers Panchayati Raj system accelerate the conditions. Economic Policy guidelines of 2009, Five Year Plans specified rural economic up- gradation, countable facilities, people orientation, person day's employment generation, feasibility of economic structure and rural development. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is one of the most effective step forwarding the phenomenon, implemented in 2005, to accelerate rural economy of India to a higher strata.

National economic policy of India

1st May 2009 The Indian Economic policy was implemented with few basic objectives like.

- Sustained and sustainable economic growth
- Low unemployment
- Low inflation (inflation target static at 2%)
- Low current account deficit (satisfactory balance of payments)
- Stable exchange rate
- Low Government borrowing

To achieve these objectives Govt, use a variety of policy tools which are basically dependent upon the Fiscal policy, Monetary Policy, Exchange rate policy and Supply Slide Policies. In fiscal policy Govt spending taxation rates to aggregate demand.

Using interest rates and controlling supply of money to influence demand for money indicates monetary policy. To identify exchange rate policy influencing exchange rate to influence a company's competitiveness while supply slide policies influence

Five year plans & Indian economic strategy

The concept of economic planning in India is derived from Russia (then USSR). India has launched 12 five year plans so far. First five year plan was launched in 1951. Now the present NDA government has stopped the formation of five year plans. Therefore the 12th five year plans would be considered as the last five year plan of India.

1. First Five Year Plan
 1. It was made for the duration of 1951 to 1956.
 2. It was based on the Harrod-Domar model
 3. Its main focus was on the agricultural development of the country.
 4. IV. This plan was successful and achieved growth rate of 3.6% (more than its target).
2. Second five year plan
 1. It was made for the duration of 1956 to 1961.
 2. It was based on the P.C. Mahalanobis Model.
 3. Its main focus was on the industrial development of the country.
 4. This plan was successful and achieved growth rate of 4.1%
3. Third five year plan
 1. It was made for the duration of 1961 to 1966. This plan is known as 'Gadgil Yojna' also.
 2. The principal target was to make the economy independent and reach a self-active take off position.
 3. Due to the Indo - China war, this plan could not achieve its growth target of 5.6%
4. Plan Holiday
 1. The duration of plan holiday was from 1966 to 1969.
 2. The main reason of the plan holiday rested on the Indo-Pak war & failure of third plan.
 3. During this period, annual plans were made, equal priority was given to agriculture and its allied sectors along with the industry sector.
5. Fourth five year plan
 1. Its duration was from 1969 to 1974.
 2. Growth with stability and progressive achievement of self-reliance, were the principally relied upon.
 3. During 1971 elections, the slogan of Garibi Hatao was introduced by Smt Indira Gandhi.
 4. This plan failed and could achieve growth rate of 3.3% only, against the target of 5.7%.
6. Fifth five year plan
 1. Its duration was 1974 to 1979.
 2. In this plan top priority was given to agriculture, next came the industry and mines.
 3. Overall this plan was successful achieving a growth of 4.8% against the target of 4.4%.
 4. The draft of this plan was prepared and launched by D.P. Dhar, terminated in 1978.
7. Rolling Plan: This started with an annual plan for 1978-79, as a continuation of the erstwhile terminated fifth year plan.

8. Sixth five year plan
 1. Its duration was from 1980 to 1985.
 2. The basic objective of this plan was poverty eradication and technological self-reliance.
 3. It was based on investment yojna, infrastructural changing and trend to growth model.
 4. Its growth target was 5.2% but it achieved 5.7%.
9. Seventh five year plan
 1. Its duration was from 1985 to 1990.
 2. Objectives of this plan include the establishment of the self-sufficient economy, opportunities for productive employment.
 3. For the first time the private sector got the priority over public sector.
 4. Its growth target was 5.0% but it achieved 6.0%.

Annual Plans: Eighth five Plans could not be formulated due to volatile political situation at the centre. Therefore two annual programmes were formed in 1990-91 & 1991-92.

10. Eighth five year plan
 1. Its duration was from 1992 to 1997.
 2. Top priority was given to development of the human resources i.e. employment, education, and public health.
 3. During this plan Narasimha Rao Govt. launched New Economic Policy of India.
 4. This plan was successful and got annual growth rate of 6.8% against the target of 5.6%.
11. Ninth five year plan
 1. Its duration was from 1997 to 2002.
 2. The main focus of this plan was "growth with justice and equity".
 3. It was launched in the 50th year of Indian Independence.
 4. This plan failed to achieve the growth target of 7% and grew only 5.6%.
12. Tenth five year plan
 1. Its duration was from 2002 to 2007.
 2. This plan aimed to double the per capita income of Indian nationals in the next 10 years.
 3. It aimed to reduce the poverty ratio to 15% by 2012.
 4. Its growth target was 8.0% but it achieved only 7.2%.
13. Eleventh five year plan
 1. Its duration was from 2007 to 2012.
 2. It was prepared by the C. Rangarajan.
 3. Its main theme was "faster and more inclusive growth"
 4. Its growth rate target was 8.1% but it achieved only 7.9%
14. Twelfth five year plan
 1. Its duration is from 2012 to 2017.
 2. Its main theme was "Faster, More Inclusive and Sustainable Growth".
 3. Its growth rate target is 8%.
 4. It is the current five year plan of India.

Panchayati Raj & Rural Development

Panchayati Raj and Rural Development are two sides of the same coin, maintaining relationship since inception. Three fourth of our country's population is rural having a larger

concentration of people below the poverty line. State intervention for advancement of rural people was relied upon for developmental aspects including employment generation. It was realised that until and unless steps are initiated to ameliorate the difficult conditions of rural poor, the gains of Independence would remain only in black and white. However, the person-days employment generation program under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) would be the just system for a big country like India and its vast orientations are essential at present context.

Indian Constitution & Panchayati Raj

The 73rd Amendment of the Constitution enables Panchayat to play a substantial role in the local self-government. The Panchayati Raj leading to changes in rural power structure as well as the equation between the officials and non-officials within the Panchayati Raj set-up.

The mandatory provisions of 73rd amendments of constitution pointed out panchayati raj and its nomenclature are hereunder-

- 2-3 tier structure of Panchayat
- Direct Elections
- Reservation for weaker sections,
- Fixed tenure
- State Finance Commission
- State Election Commission and
- District Planning Committees formation.

The indirect or optional provisions are declared by the 73rd Amendments mention herein that-

- Direct Election of Gram Panchayat Chairperson
- Role and scope of Gram Sabha
- Powers and functions of each tier
- Financial Devolutions
- Maintenance and Audit of Accounts
- Composition & functions of DPC
- Reservation to Aghyakhshas posts - Gram Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat and Zila Panchayat level by rotation.

Rural development has been characterised by centralised planning with emphasis on macro-level targets to grass root levels, which felt needs of the people residing in rural areas. Programs related to rehabilitations, explored in time span, need based fulfilment never reached its goal. It always plays a democratic decentralization so far as rural advancement is concerned.

The situations prevailing with the concerned matter, continuing the fact that rural development and its effectiveness always pushed into jeopardising conditions. In 2005, implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was an ushering step taken by the Govt. of India to strengthen rural development as a whole; various programs were taken for rural India and rural people at large.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

An Act which came into force on the 5th September 2005 as The national Rural Employment Guarantee Act, no 42 of 2005 to provide for the enhancement of livelihood security of the

households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment, in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work and for matters connected therewith or incidentals thereto.

In the "Preliminary" of the Act it is mentioned:-

1. This Act may be called as National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005.
2. It extends to the whole of India except The State of Jammu and Kashmir.
3. It shall come into force on such date the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette appoint, and different dates may be appointed for different States or different areas in a State and any reference in an any such provision to the commencement of this Act shall

be construed as a reference coming into force of that provision in such State or, as the case may be in such area, provided that this Act may be applicable to the whole of the territory to which it extends within a period of five years from the date of enactment of this Act.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) highlighted the exact rural situation of West Bengal. Person-days employment generating program is a bold step taken by the Government through Panchayati raj system and rural developmental process. The parameters Household Demanding Employment and Household Providing Employment of the total enrolled household were emphasized upon for the financial years 2015-16 and 2016-17 till Sept. 2016.

Table 1: Person-days Employment Generating Program under 2015-16 & 2016-17 up to September 2016.

Name of the District	Total Rural Household as per Survey in Lac	Household Demanding Employment (Lac)		Household Provided Employment (Lac)	
		2015-16 Sept.2015	2015-16 Sept.2016	2015-16 Sept.2015	2015-16 Sept.2016
Alipurduar	00.00	00.00	01.43	00.00	01.25
Bankura	07.01	02.26	02.98	01.87	02.79
Birbhum	07.15	03.24	03.96	02.72	03.35
Burdwan	10.72	05.30	06.08	04.30	05.39
Cooch Behar	05.96	02.70	03.20	01.89	02.33
Dakshin Dinajpur	03.39	00.68	00.71	00.11	00.50
Darjeeling GHC	01.15	00.43	00.34	00.29	00.24
Hoogly	07.81	03.76	04.58	03.16	04.05
Howrah	03.91	00.60	00.89	00.52	00.81
Jalpaiguri	06.25	02.47	02.03	02.15	01.83
Malda	07.34	00.79	01.91	00.60	01.51
Murshidabad	12.86	00.99	03.07	00.54	01.95
Nadia	08.83	03.08	03.12	02.51	02.68
North 24 Pgs	09.93	01.02	02.35	00.78	02.06
Paschim Mdp.	11.43	03.70	04.33	03.18	03.85
Purulia	04.96	01.20	01.50	00.84	01.20
Purba Mdp.	09.89	01.78	02.45	01.47	02.13
Siliguri MP	01.21	00.21	00.29	00.16	00.23
South 24 Pgs.	12.98	02.82	03.45	02.38	02.79
Total	138.13	37.82	49.61	30.12	41.59

The above Table depicts person day's employment generating program under 2015-16 and 2016-17 till September 2016. The total no of Households registered under this program denotes 138.13 lacs as per survey report.

The household demanding employment in the year of 2015-16 and 2016-17 points out 37.82 and 49.61 respectively (total in lacs.)

The households provided with employment are a very

effective matter, so far as employment generating program is concerned. The survey records of 2015-16 and 2016-17 exhibit 30.12 lacs and 41.59 lacs in total, respectively.

Therefore, the Table 1 exhibit progressive approach regarding person-days-generating program during the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 in the selected parameters of household demanding employment and household provided employment.

Table 2: District wise Comparison of achievements under MGNREGA of 2015-16 & 2016- 17 up to September 2016 (As Per Records).

Name of the District	Total Expenditure up to the Month (Rs. In Lakh)		
	Sept 2015	September 2016	% of increase / decrease
Alipurduar	12381.27	14316.22	
Bankura	7934.19	15902.60	100.43
Birbhum	18660.64	28945.37	55.11
Burdwan	30578.01	43542.66	42.40
Cooch Behar	18681.43	31613.00	69.22
Darjeeling GHC	14183.58	10892.44	-23.20
Dinajpur Dakshin	2568.56	5749.21	123.83
Dinajpur Uttar	6438.71	7475.03	16.10
Hooghly	19523.76	36934.55	89.18

Howrah	5434.56	7452.21	37.13
Jalpaiguri	4247.51	10669.40	151.19
Malda	6817.45	13707.56	101.07
Murshidabad	14271.64	14999.07	5.10
Nadia	22394.48	20209.68	-9.75
North 24 Parganas	7968.29	18713.54	134.85
Paschim Medinipur	36665.41	40741.17	11.12
Purbo Medinipur	25818.22	29314.64	13.54
Purulia	3919.17	10553.47	169.28
Siliguri Mahakuma Parishad.	1262.92	2017.37	59.74
South 24 Parganas	16630.02	27506.05	65.40
Total	273679.82	391255.24	41.56

Table 2 exhibits District wise comparison of achievements under MGNREGA, total expenditure incurred till Sept.2015 Rs 276379.82 lac and 391255.24 lac up to Sept 2016 which shows 41.56% increase of the total allotment received during the financial year 2016-17. Total expenditure was high in both the years in respect of Paschim Medinipur District.

Table 3: District wise Comparison of achievements under MGNREGA of 2015-16 & 2016-17 up to September (As per Records)

Name of the District	Avg. Expenditure per Gram Panchayat (Rs. In Lakh)		
	Sept 2015	September 2016	% of increase /decrease
Alipurduar		248.77	
Bankura	41.76	78.49	88.19
Birbhum	111.74	184.23	64.87
Burdwan	110.39	176.97	60.32
Cooch Behar	145.95	243.40	66.77
Darjeeling GHC	126.64	155.95	23.15
Dinajpur Dakshin	39.52	60.88	54.06
Dinajpur Uttar	65.70	108.55	65.23
Hooghly	94.32	191.62	103.17
Howrah	34.62	52.54	51.78
Jalpaiguri	29.09	97.12	223.83
Malda	46.69	77.11	65.14
Murshidabad	56.19	72.93	29.80
Nadia	119.76	202.94	69.46
North 24 Parganas	39.84	75.61	89.77
Paschim Medinipur	126.43	189.69	50.03
Purba Medinipur	115.78	152.05	31.33
Purulia	23.05	48.24	109.25
Siliguri Mahakuma Parishad.	57.41	79.08	37.75
South 24 Parganas	53.65	105.66	96.97
Total	82.53	132.69	60.79

Table 3 depicts Average Expenditure per Gram Panchayat 82.53% till Sept.2015 and 132.69% up to Sept. 2016 in lac which ensure 60.79% increase in total expenditure. While high expenditure value of 2016 is pointed out in the Districts of Alipurduar and Cooch Behar. Showing that 2015's high expenditure value is of the same category. Physical and financial performance disentangle with an opening balance of Rs 890.93 crore, the total allotment received during the year 2016-17 till September 2016 has been Rs 4387.79 crore, with the creation of 10.93 crore person-days. Received of total allotment Rs 3945.29 crore as Central Share and 442.50 crore as State Share. The wage rate has been fixed at Rs 176.00 with effect from 01.04.2016. Hence,

including non-wage component cost of generating one person day works out to Rs 310.93 only. The expenditure incurred till September 2016 has been Rs. 3915.39 crore compared to Rs 2766.64 crore till September 2015.

In West Bengal the quantum of wage seekers is characteristically very high (1.23 crore job cards in around 49 lac households are demanding employment) and thus the average person day generation per household is always substantially high.

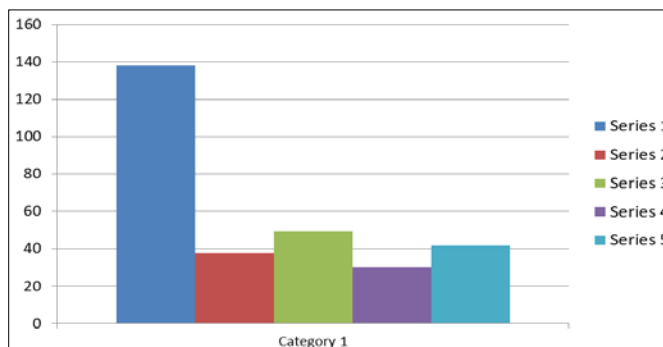


Fig 1: Column Diagram Depicts Total No of Rural Household, Total Household Demanding Employment & Total Household Provided Employment (Lac) in Rural Areas of West Bengal.

Fig 4 provide exact data of person-days employment generating program.

- Series 1 points out category 1 scale, the value of total number of rural households as per survey during the specified years 2015-16 & 2016-17 till September 2017 is 138.13 Lacs.
- Series 2 depicts Household Demanding Employment in the year of 2015-16 till September 2016 categories the scale 2 that is 37.82 lacs.
- Series 3 follows the same as series 2, scale 2 for the year of 2016-17 till September 2017 is 49.61.
- Series 4 categorise scale 4 Household Provided Employment in the year of 2015-16 till 2016 which is 30.12 lacs.
- Series 5, scale 5 denotes same, according to the scale 4 Household Provided Employment in the year of 2016-17 till September 2017 is 49.51 lacs.

Nevertheless it proves that, since the Series 1 is depicting high value for registering households as per the MGNREGA program. While series 2 and series 3 depicting Household Demanding Employment in the year of 2015-16 and 2016-17

till September 2017 respectively, shows 11.79% demand of person-days employment generation in 2017 till September is more than the year of 2015-16 till September 2016.

The series4 and series 5 pointed out Household Provided Employment in the year of 2015-16 and 2016-17 till September 2017, which depicted 11.47% employment provided to the employment seekers. Thus, the person-days generating program in the framework of rural development, the table 2, column diagram shows the current fact, where person-days employment generating program, its demanding and providing factor shows 11.79% to 11.47% respectively, proves 0.32 % demand of employment is required more till September 2017. Thereby, demand of employment is higher than its providing factor.

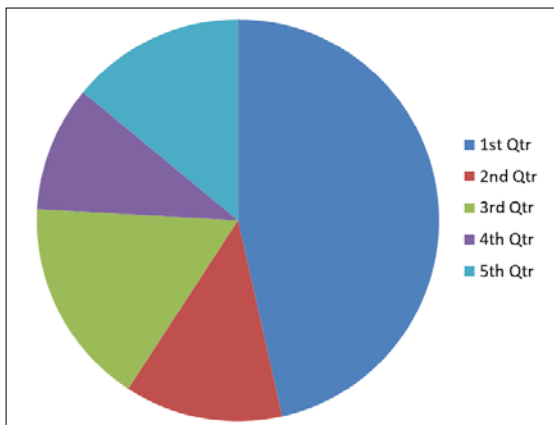


Fig 2: Pie Diagram The Pie Chart Depicts Total No of Rural Household, Total Household Demanding Employment & Total Household Provided Employment (Lac) in Rural Areas of West Bengal.

- 1st Qtr > Introduces Total Rural House hold as per House hold Survey. (in Lac).
- 2nd Qtr > Coin out no of Household Demanding Employment 2015-16 (in Lac).
- 3rd Qtr > Point out Household Demanding Employment 2016-17 till Sept 2017 (in Lac).
- 4th Qtr > Exhibit Household Provided Employment 2015-16 till Sept. 2016 (in Lac).
- 5thQtr > Exhibit Household Provided Employment 2016-17 till Sept. 2017 (in Lac).

The above Pie Diagram points out that in 1st qtr the total number of rural household as per household survey records is 138.13 lac.

The 2nd qtr and 3rd qtr exhibit total number of households demanding employment for the year of 2015-16 and 2016-17 that is 37.82% and 49.61% in lacs respectively. So, demand in 2016-17 supersedes the previous year 2015-16.

In case of 4th qtr and 5th qtr countdown factor indicates total no of employment provided to the rural households registered under the MGNREGA program in the year of 2015-16 and 2016-17, which is 30.12% and 49.51% in lacs respectively. Thus, employment has been provided more in the year of 2016-17 than the earlier year 2015-16.

Nevertheless it proves that, since the 1st qtr is depicting high value for registering household as per the MGNREGA program but the 2nd qtr demanding employment and 4th qtr

provided employment in the year of 2015-16 is not maintaining equilibrium in providing person-days employment generating program, 7.7% in lacs, varies in case of maintaining demand and providing of employment to the employment seekers. Similarly 3rd qtr and 5th qtr denotes demand and providing of employment to the job seekers that is 0.1% in lacs for the year of 2016-17 which categorically proves maintaining of equilibrium. As such the pie chart proves that all districts should deserve to demand person-days employment generating program for fulfilling the requirement purpose to support rural households, who have registered themselves under the process of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).

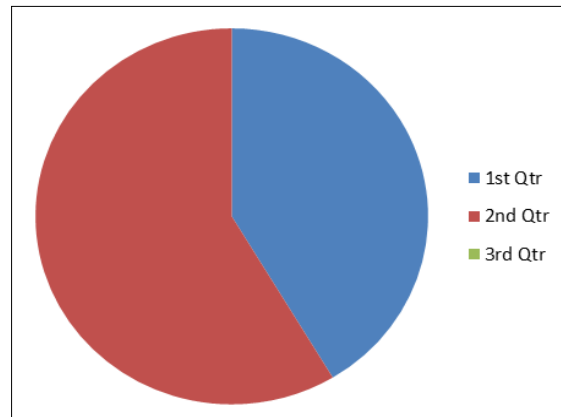


Fig 3: The Pie Diagram: - Denotes Total Expenditure (in Lac) of the year 2015-16 & 2016-17 (Till Sept. 2016)

The 1st Qtr of the Fig 6 points out total expenditure of the year of 2015-16 is 276379.82 lacs, that is 41%.

2nd Qtr exhibits total expenditure of the financial year of 2016-17 till Sept 2016 is 391255.24 lacs, series counts 59% of the total value.

Therefore increase or decrease is highlighted only 41.56% which is very negligible and 3rdQtr in the diagram is untraceable.

District wise comparisons of total expenditure between the mentioned financial years are only 18%, progress is needed to reach its goal.

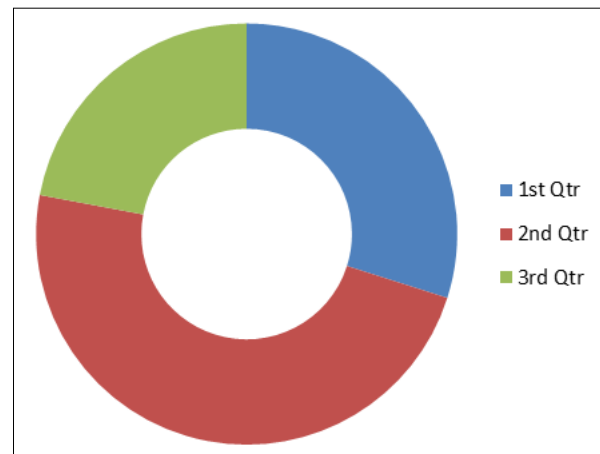


Fig 7: The Doughnut- Depicts Average Expenditure Per Gram Panchayat (in lacs) of the Year 2015-16 & 2016-17 Till Sept 2016.

Fig 7 1st Qtr depicts average expenditure of the year of 2015-16 of all Districts count 82.53%, which is 30% of the total value.

2nd Qtr points out 132.69% of average expenditure which counts 48% of the total value.

Increase or decrease of average expenditure of per Gram Panchayat is 60.79%, which is 22% of the total value.

Therefore, maintaining of 18% ratio of average expenditure, the district wise progress is achieved 4% between the years.

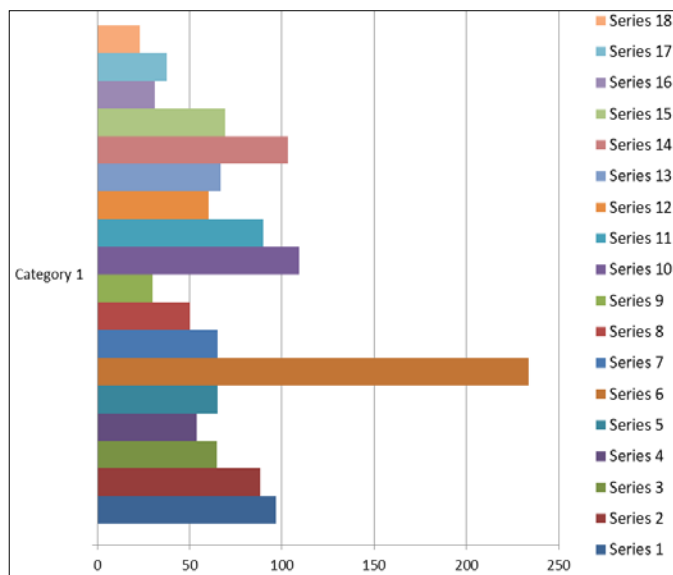


Fig 8: Bar Diagram- Exhibits District wise average expenditure per Gram Panchayat (in lacs).

- Average expenditure above 100 marked as high observed value.
- Expenditure 51-100 categorises medium observed value.
- Average expenditure up to 50 demarcates low observed value.

District wise comparison of achievements under MGNREGA of 2015-16 & 2016-17 up to September 2016 as per records depict from series 1 to series 18. The high observed value shows only three districts, of which District Jalpaiguri is scored 233.83% the highest observed value.

The medium observed value calculate 12 districts, of which South 24 Parganas and Bankura are in upper strata.

Low observed value denotes 4 districts. The lowest achievement follows in GTA which is only 23.15% of the total expenditure.

Conclusion

In the context of Indian Economy and its Strategic Policy making, resembles a positive approach towards the future for the advancement of rural India. National Economic Policy, Five Year Plans, Three Tiers Panchayati Raj System, 73rd Amendment of Indian Constitution and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act counts down to its paradigm and shift towards leadership attitude and style.

Person-days employment generation and providing the same along with total and average expenditure in comparison with district wise evaluation of the year 2015-16 & 2016-17 up to

21st September 2016 of West Bengal has been emphasized upon for the present sequel, which proves strategic policy enhancement and Indian economy at the present situation.

The enhancement of National Economic Policy propagates the Indian Economic structure and its growth pattern in different dimensions. In every Five Year Plans economic strategy management maintained its growth rate in lower and upper strata with the situation prevailing year wise, with acceleration as per the demand of the situation.

73rd Amendment of Panchayati Raj system perpetuates local self-government and strategic pattern of Indian Economy. While rural advancement was a key factor. Implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is another strategic management orientation of Indian Economy. 100 days guaranteed employment generation to the rural poor obviously depicts the paradigm shifting towards betterment of rural society at large.

The Column Diagram and Pie Chart proves each and every possible correctness as per district wise household registering for employment demanding factor and employment provided to the job seekers in rural West Bengal. The households demanding employment in the year of 2015-16 and 2016-17 is high as per registering households. In case of provided employment as per 2015-16 and 2016-17 indicates less as per requirement of employment under MGNREGA.

The Pie, Doughnut and Bar Diagram proves total expenditure of the financial year of 2015-16, 2016-17 till Sept.2016 and District wise comparisons of economic achievements under MGNREGA. The self-elaborating resultant factors highlighted today's fact of rural scenario of West Bengal.

The chronological evaluations of today's Indian economic conditions with special mention to West Bengal, fathom its present occurrence through the outlook of MGNREGA program. Household demanding and providing employment along with total and average expenditure incurred for the financial year of 2015-16 & 2016-17 till Sept.2016 depicts strategic economic management and leadership style.

The management orientation of all above narrated parameters attends of its lower and higher strata to reach ultimate goal, the rural advancement. The sequel proves strategic policy enhancement and Indian economy in the context of rural development. The strategic management of rural India's economy iterates its sagacity in eye opening countdown features while paradigms have helped to ensure rural India's fastest growing situation, in the region of South East Asia of the world, where India's place is at the apex.

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