



Review Article

Antyodaya Plan: Understanding and Characteristics

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Abstract	Manuscript Information
<p>Over 50,000 villages nationwide have adopted Mission Antyodaya, which has had a substantial positive impact on lowering poverty, enhancing access to essential services, and encouraging equitable growth. However, the initiative has a number of difficulties, including insufficient finance, a lack of efficient monitoring procedures, and opposition from firmly established power structures. For the program to be successful and to make sure that the most marginalized groups in society receive the benefits of development, these issues must be resolved.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ISSN No: 2583-7397 ▪ Received: 17-01-2023 ▪ Accepted: 16-02-2023 ▪ Published: 18-02-2024 ▪ IJCRM:3(1);2024:150-151 ▪ ©2024, All Rights Reserved ▪ Plagiarism Checked: Yes ▪ Peer Review Process: Yes
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Keyword: Poverty, Inadequate Funding, Development, Society

Introduction

The Indian government in 2016 started an effort for rural development known as Mission Antyodaya. The program aims to improve the quality of life for the rural poor by bringing about holistic development in India's most underdeveloped communities. The goal of the mission is to improve society's poorest and most vulnerable segments in accordance with the Antyodaya principles.

Conceptualization of mission Antyodaya:

The goal of the mission is to improve society's poorest and most vulnerable segments in accordance with the Antyodaya principles. Assuring effective implementation and optimal

resource utilization, Mission Antyodaya's conceptualization is built on the convergence of numerous government plans and initiatives. The mission strives to identify the needs of underserved neighborhoods, respond to those needs, and encourage participatory development, which involves the neighborhood in decision-making. According to the Ministry of Rural Development, the program focuses on the following dimensions in order to meet the needs of the most underprivileged households and create inclusive growth: Construction of essential facilities and infrastructure, such as roads, electricity, sanitary facilities, and educational facilities. Enhancing livelihoods involves giving the impoverished in rural areas access to chances for skill development and

entrepreneurship as well as loans and market connections. Giving people access to essential services like health, education, and sanitation while fostering social inclusion is social empowerment. Institutional building: fostering participatory development and bolstering rural governance mechanisms.

Across the nation, the program is being implemented in more than 50,000 settlements. Through the coordination of numerous government initiatives, including the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), and Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), it seeks to fulfill its goals. In the selected areas, Mission Antyodaya has been successful in reducing poverty and enhancing access to essential services. Over 10 million toilets have been built, over 13 million homes have been electrified, and over 3.5 million people now have access to piped water, according to a report from the Ministry of Rural Development.

Dimensions of the mission Antyodaya:

Mission Antyodaya has multiple components that strive to bring about holistic development in India's most backward villages. These aspects are founded on Antyodaya concepts, which allude to the improvement of society's weakest and most vulnerable members. Infrastructure development: This dimension is concerned with the provision of basic services. Roads, electricity, sanitation, and education are examples of amenities and infrastructure.

The goal is to enhance the rural poor's living conditions and provide them with access to basic services.

(a) Livelihood enhancement: This pillar focuses on providing the rural poor with chances for skill development and entrepreneurship, as well as access to credit and market linkages. The goal is to better their livelihoods and economic conditions.

(b) Social empowerment: This pillar focuses on increasing social inclusion and providing access to essential amenities such as health, education, and sanitation. The goal is to enhance the rural poor's socioeconomic situation and encourage their involvement in the development process.

(c) Institution building: This component emphasizes fostering participatory development and bolstering rural governance mechanisms. The objective is to empower the neighborhood and encourage local residents' involvement in decision-making.

The Mission Antyodaya program is built on these dimensions, which have been identified and defined by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. The National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), and Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) are just a few of the government initiatives that will combine to help the program accomplish its goals.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Mission Antyodaya is an important project that the Indian government started to solve the problems that the rural poor in the nation's most underdeveloped areas confront. The

effort is built on Antyodaya's guiding principles, which improve society's most vulnerable and weakest members. The premise of Mission Antyodaya include recognizing and addressing the multifaceted needs of the rural poor, such as infrastructural development, livelihood enhancement, social empowerment, and institution creation. These factors serve as the program's foundation and offer a thorough framework for fostering rural development. Mission Antyodaya seeks to fulfill its goals of encouraging inclusive growth, improving rural livelihoods, and empowering the rural poor by bringing together numerous government programmes and programs. The show also highlights the community involvement in development is important since it helps to ensure sustainability and long-term effects. In general, Mission Antyodaya has the ability to significantly improve the lives of India's rural poor. However, efficient implementation, sufficient funding, and ongoing commitment from all stakeholders—including the government, civil society, and the commercial sector—are required to make it a success. Together, we can realize the goal of a rural India that is inclusive, empowered, and where everyone has access to opportunities and a dignified way of life.

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