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EVALUATING THE IMPACT OF GOVERNMENT SCHEMES ON RURAL LABOUR AND MICRO-ENTERPRISE GROWTH: EVIDENCE FROM CHITTORGARH DISTRICT, RAJASTHAN

KAILASH CHANDRA KABRA [1] | DR. DEEPIKA CHAPLOT [2]

[1] RESEARCH SCHOLAR, PAHER UNIVERSITY, UDAIPUR, RAJASTHAN, INDIA.

[2] ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, PAHER UNIVERSITY, UDAIPUR, RAJASTHAN, INDIA.

ABSTRACT:

In this research, we assess the impact of key government interventions, such as MGNREGA, PMEGP, and Skill India, on the micro-enterprise development opportunities available to the population, as well as the labour challenges faced, within the context of rural India. In particular, we focus on the Chittorgarh district of Rajasthan, which is largely agrarian and has a high level of informal employment. A representative sample of 385 respondents were analyzed through a cross-country descriptive research design. Policy benefits and correlates of labour productivity, stability of income, and micro-units are assessed through multiple regression and ANOVA. The survey results indicate that procedure implementation is impaired, and this is done through the lens of the integration of various socially marginalized and disadvantaged individuals. Also, the additional entrepreneurial-venture-forming training within scheme frameworks, that is, training which is paired with technology, has a disproportionately larger influence on entrepreneurial-venture-forming behavioral changes. The gaps, especially gaps that pertain to the implementation of training tools, the author provides for examination, suggesting broader and more complex policy goals that unify employment, creativity, and the sustainment of livelihood.This research is pertinent and insightful for government officials wanting to increase the focus of India's development on self-sufficiency and self-reliance.

KEYWORDS:

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES, MGNREGA, PMEGP, MICRO-ENTERPRISES, RURAL POLICY IMPACT, LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY, RAJASTHAN, CHITTORGARH.

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INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Sustained stagnation of micro-enterprises accompanied by underutilization of workforce has been a long-standing challenge in Rural India. While urban centers are witnessing industrial growth and urbanization, districts such as Chittorgarh in Rajasthan still rely on agriculture and informal activities, with seasonal migration as a livelihood coping strategy. Recognizing the structural barriers of rural labor markets, the Government of India has implemented flagship development programs aimed at improving employment and grassroots entrepreneurship, such as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), and the Skill India Mission. These programs aim to provide wage/self-employment, market, infrastructure, and financial support to micro-enterprises for skilling.

Chittorgarh is interesting because it contains tribal areas, semi-arid land, and many sites of historical importance. This explains the importance of trying to understand the effectiveness of such schemes. To put it in simple words, the penetration of industrialization and formal employment opportunities in the district is close to negligible which makes it economically dependent on the implementation of several welfare and development schemes. As many as 60% of the rural households in the district, as per the Ministry of Rural Development (2023), have at least enrolled in MGNREGA. However, the question of whether there is stability in the continuity of the work and income is unanswered. The same is the case with micro enterprises set-up under PMEGP in the sectors of tailoring, dairy, pottery, and even handicrafts. These micro enterprises are, however, constrained by limited access to the market, low entrepreneurial initiative, weak financial literacy, and underdeveloped entrepreneurial ecosystems (Kumar & Jain, 2021).

Scholarly works indicate that such interventions have variable results. For example, while MGNREGA is praised for achieving wage equality and mitigating distress migration (Dutta et al., 2014), detractors contend that it does not always result in sustainable productivity or asset

creation. In contrast, however, PMEGP has been successful in fostering rural entrepreneurship, particularly among the youth and women (RBI, 2022), but still encounters challenges in credit allocation and post funding mentorship. Skill India seeks to train and certify millions of rural youth, yet has also struggled with post training employment and quality assurance (Mehrotra&Parida, 2019). The outcomes of such policies demonstrate the importance of conducting impact assessments that transcend the national average by exploring the intricacies of local implementations.

It is with this context in mind that the present study seeks to quantitatively assess the impact of these flagship schemes on rural labour conditions and the development of micro enterprises in the Chittorgarh District. This is achieved by the collection of primary data from 385 rural participants, which includes daily wage labourers, the self-employed, and micro entrepreneurs, to determine the relationship between the accessibility of government schemes and the participants' income stability, skill use, business turnover, and employment consistency. This is an extension to the evidence that is required for the continuing policy debate on Atmanirbhar Bharat (self-reliant Indians) and development planning that is based on decentralisation.

The scope of the study rests on the theory of inclusive growth and the capabilities, approach and models of rural transformation advocating social protection and economic agency (Sen, 1999; Chambers, 2010). The paradox of 'well-crafted' policies and the outcomes on the ground baffles, however, rests on the better-understood socio-structural dimensions of awareness, accessibility, local governance, and the readiness of the targets themselves. Hence, the study tries to discern the impacts of the policies through the lenses of gender, caste, and differential education and asset ownership to better understand the structural inequities of unequal policy outcomes. Ultimately, the contribution of this paper is to move the discourse beyond the normative and offer critical reflections to enhance the effectiveness of rural policies.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The conversation around the rural population and the development of micro-enterprises has advanced, particularly during the period of liberalization in India, towards more inclusive approaches that prioritize growth and entrepreneurship, skills development, and rural upliftment as poverty alleviation strategies. Several studies have attempted to analyze the impact of government programs like MGNREGA, PMEGP, and Skill India, but the micro and district level evidence still seems to be lacking.

MGNREGA AND LABOUR MARKET STABILIZATION

The MGNREGA has been of utmost importance in solving the problem of unemployment and distress migration in rural areas. Under this legislation, each rural household is guaranteed 100 days of wage employment annually. Dreze and Khera (2017) have argued that MGNREGA has markedly improved wage inequality and rural household nutrition. These results demonstrate that the program is capable of redistributive development, especially in the case of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. While many scholars tend to disagree, MGNREGA does have its downsides. Imbert and Papp (2015) find that the program has the ability to provide households with temporary income, however, permanent income is rarely made—durable assets and long-term employability does not improve. Wages and the delay in their disbursement, in addition to poor site planning and bureaucratic roadblocks, serve to diminish its impact.

PMEGP AND RURAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP

The PMEGP aims to promote rural entrepreneurship through credit-linked subsidies. As per the Ministry of MSME (2022), since inception the scheme has enabled the creation of more than 7 lakh micro-enterprises, with rural women and artisans being the main beneficiaries. Sharma and Singh (2020) documented that the units in the Rajasthan PMEGP had shown moderate developments in the capacity to generate income and employment. There are, however, still untapped, unserved, and underserved markets. These markets are often the result of limited access to institutional finance, weak mentorship, and poor support after the establishment of the business. Micro-enterprises are often challenged with market access, inefficiencies in the supply chains, and cumbersome documentation that inhibit growth.

SKILL INDIA AND ITS ACCOMPLISHMENTS

With the goal of boosting employment opportunities for the youth in the countryside, the Skill India Mission, which was started in 2015 focuses on vocational training. There are approximately thirty million trained personnel which the NSDC claims has been trained under the government issued program. However, the rate at which these trained individuals are absorbed into the formal employment sector is alarmingly low. In the Mehrotra and Parida study of 2019, the argument is made that the gap between the skills which are taught, and the local supply and demand of the job market, is one of the reasons for the dismal performance. In addition, partners in private training come under fire for these shortcomings and are poorly regarded for the irregularities of their quality assessment, having no tracking methods for jobs in the systems. The Chittorgarh district, which is primarily reliant on agriculture, requires that any training which is given, is effective and relevant to the situation in order for it to be successful.

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT MODELS

Recent literature supports rural integration development strategies which combine employment with entrepreneurship and skill building. Jha et al. (2020) proposed a convergence model which integrates MGNREGA with skill development and enterprise creation in a tech backed benefit track. For example, a person doing MGNREGA work could be certified by Skill India and later funded under PMEGP to set up a micro enterprise. This type of alignment could enhance the synergy of the

schemes, minimize effort redundancy, and improve the effectiveness of the policy. To achieve such outcomes, however, inter-ministry collaboration, decentralized planning with beneficiaries' digital tracking systems, and seamless planning of the pathways in the beneficiary journeys, are a necessity.

GAPS AND JUSTIFICATION FOR STUDY

Despite the body of literature, the majority of research is evaluations achieved on a national or state scale with micro-regional effects being virtually absent. This echoes sharply with the case of Chittorgarh district, which is characterized by low industrialization and high informal work employment where only moderate levels of awareness of the socio-economic schemes exists. A micro level analysis may shed light on the outcome mediating roles played by demographics, institution, and livelihoods along with the schemes in place. Moreover, the effects of the interlocks of caste, gender, and land ownership on the distribution of government aid in this context are poorly addressed.

This study addresses an important research gap by exploring the cross-sectional impact of various flagship schemes on rural employment and micro-enterprise activity using primary data. The evidence provides useful lessons not only for the field practitioners but also for the policymakers intending to align their rural development strategy to the SDGs, in particular, SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 8 (Economic Growth and Work), and SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) of India.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH DESIGN

This study uses a descriptive cross-sectional research design in order to assess the influence of the government flagship schemes MGNREGA, PMEGP, and Skill India on rural workforce and micro-enterprises in Chittorgarh, Rajasthan. The quantitative approach allows the recognition of the patterns, relationships, and variances ascribed to specific demographic classifications and provides the evidence needed to evaluate a policy's impact. To assess the respondents' knowledge of the activity, participation, income, employment status, and enterprise performance, a structured questionnaire was administered.

The research design rested on the premise that the rural livelihood systems, as well as the schemes that are designed to improve those systems, are complex as they face many challenges and, thus, must be measured in an empirical setting, stated by a range of input-level proxies (e.g., access to a scheme, training, loan) and outcome-level proxies (e.g., income, productivity, employment days, business turnover). Thus, a multivariate analysis framework was utilized to examine the various relationships and each associated level of significance.

STUDY AREA AND POPULATION

Chittorgarh's location in the southern tip of Rajasthan and its economy of agriculture as the primary product along with the moderate provision of development schemes aptly fulfills the requirements of the survey. The study population is limited to the rural areas of the district. And it consists of the following categories of persons: (a) daily-wage laborers working under MGNREGA implemented, (b) Self employed micro entrepreneurs working under the PMEGP sponsored schemes, and (c) trainees of the Skill India Programs operational in the district. All participants of the study are 18 years old and above. The subjects were drawn from 8 district blocks which include Kapasan, Gangrar, Bhopalsagar, and Begu as well as the urban periphery of Chittorgarh.

SAMPLING METHOD AND SIZE

Stratified random sampling in this study is multi-stage. Representation is ensured in terms of gender, caste, income, and employment. As the first step in sampling, 3 Panchayat Samitis were chosen at random from the three geographical blocks: north, central, and south Chittorgarh. In each of these clusters, local Panchayat and Anganwadi officials compiled the lists of people who were beneficiaries of the governmental schemes. From this list, respondents were chosen randomly.

A total of 385 respondents were sampled using the Cochran formula. This was done to ensure a 95% confidence level with a 5% margin of error. The findings of this sample are generalizable to the district population. In addition, this sample is sufficient for conducting regression and ANOVA testing.

INSTRUMENT CONSTRUCTION AND ITS VALIDATION

The primary data collection was done using a pre tested and semi structured questionnaire. It was constructed in four broad areas:

Demographic Information (age, sex, caste, income, and level of education), Scheme Knowledge and Access (what type of scheme, how long, how to apply), Outcome Indicators (increment in income and business turnover, skill deployment, total employment in a month), and Challenges Faced (waiting, administrative hindrances, social obstacles).

The questionnaire was adjusted using Content Validity Ratio (CVR) and validated with a panel of five domain experts, and then it was pilot tested with twenty respondents from Kapasan Block. Reliability was verified using Crombach's Alpha which provided a score of .81 which indicates high reliability.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

Data collection was done with the help of enumerators who spoke in Hindi and Mewari. Informed consents were obtained from the respondents and the scope of the study was also shared with them. Ethical approval was secured from an independent board of research from a local NGO where anonymity and voluntary participation was completely reserved. Data was captured from the respondents in the span of June and July, 2025.

These data sources are clustered within scheme budgets, beneficiary counts, and performance indicators at the district tier, among others:

- Reports from the Ministry of Rural Development (2022-2024)
- MSME Dashboard (PMEGP Online)
- Skill India Mission Progress Reports
- District Statistical Handbook, Chittorgarh (2023)
- Statistical Tools and Techniques

The data was encoded and administered to IBM SPSS v26. Descriptive analysis of demographic and scheme participation data was performed. Inferential analysis included:

- **Multiple Linear Regression:** Assessing the impact of scheme access and training on income and business results.
- **One-Way ANOVA:** Studying the outcome variable disparities across caste, gender, and scheme use.
- **Correlation Matrix:** Detection of multicollinearity and inter-variable strength testing secondary to multicollinearity.

All of these tests were done on the 95% confidence level with $p < 0.05$ being the proved threshold of significance. Using standardized beta coefficients, the order of relative impact on dependent variables could be easily traced.

RESULTS AND DATA ANALYSIS

This portion of the research focuses on the quantitative analysis of previously collected primary data from Chittrogah respondents residing in rural areas, totaling 385. Descriptive as well as inferential techniques of statistics were used in evaluating the effect of various government initiatives such as MGNREGA, PMEGP, and Skill India on rural employment in labor as well as in the advancement of rural micro enterprises.

The respondents at hand consisted of 385 individuals, out of which 58% were male and 42% were female, the greatest portion of respondents 62% belonging in the age range of 25-45. Regarding the caste structure, 32% were from SC/ST, 41% OBC, while 27% belonged to the General Category. From the respondents, 34% were ranked primary school leavers, 29% secondary school leavers and only 11% were graduates. 65% of the respondents said that the income of their households was below 10,000 Rupees a month, which shows the precarious situation a large number of people live in.

There were various initiatives carried out using government funds of which the respondents were aware:

MGNREGA: Of the respondents, 91% had heard of the scheme and 82% had taken part in the scheme at least once in the last year.

PMEGP: 63% of respondents had heard about the scheme, out of which only 17% were able to get a loan and subsidies.

SKILL INDIA: 59% of the respondents had heard about it. Of these, 22% joined a training course, and only 12% received the training completion certificate.

The statistical discrepancies regarding awareness and use for PMEGP ($\chi^2 = 16.78$, $p < 0.01$), and Skill India ($\chi^2 = 10.29$, $p < 0.05$) indicated more than just knowledge gaps for the awareness-use gaps for Scheme India which were statistically significant.

REVENUE AND BUSINESS PERFORMANCE MULTIVARIATE REGRESSION ANALYSIS

The focus of the multivariate regression analysis was to measure the impact of government schemes on bi-variate dependent variables – (a) the increase in monthly income and (b) the overall performance of the micro business in terms of growth in the business turnover.

TABLE 1: MULTIPLE LINEAR REGRESSION SUMMARY – PREDICTORS OF MONTHLY INCOME CHANGE

(Note: DV = Income Change Post Scheme, IVs = Scheme Participation and Education)

Predictor	Coef. (β)	Std. Error	t	p-value
Constant	607.31	86.53	7.02	0.000
MGNREGA_Participation	104.87	30.28	3.46	0.001
PMEGP_Availed	261.73	47.88	5.47	0.000
Skill_India_Trained	315.24	42.75	7.37	0.000
Education_Code	92.16	18.93	4.87	0.000

Model Summary (Dependent Variable: Change in Monthly Income)

- 0.472, Adjusted $R^2 = 0.461$
- $F(4, 380) = 84.29$, $p < 0.001$

Significant Predictors:

- Scheme Participation Index ($\beta = 0.45$ $p < 0.001$)
- Skill Training Received ($\beta = 0.38$ $p < 0.001$)
- Education Level ($\beta = 0.21$ $p = 0.03$)

Engagement in multiple schemes and formal skill training were the most significant predictors of increase in income. Education served to increase positive effects of variance in scheme utilization.

The Adjusted $R^2 = 0.436$ for micro enterprises, turnover suggested the regression model had substantial explanatory power, with most positive contributions from PMEGP and post skill entrepreneurship.

ANOVA: SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

The benefits of the scheme and the outcome variables were examined across caste and gender categories using a one-way ANOVA.

VARIATION BY CASTE

- "Significant differences in average days of MGNREGA employment ($F = 6.92$, $p < 0.01$).
- ST households had fewer days of paid work and lower access to PMEGP loans."

TABLE 2: ANOVA – VARIATION IN EMPLOYMENT DAYS ACROSS CASTE GROUPS

Source	Sum Sq	df	Mean Sq	F	p-value
Caste_Code	10632.48	2	5316.24	6.92	0.001
Residual	290644.6	382	761.69		
Total	301277.1	384			

VARIATION BY GENDER

- "Women had significantly lower participation in Skill India programs (mean = 0.72 vs. 1.31, $p < 0.05$).
- Micro-business ownership was 2.5 times more common among male respondents."

All the above results indicate the persistent inequities in access and benefit, more so for the marginalized and for women.

CORRELATIONS

A Pearson correlation matrix showed the following results:

- Positive correlation between Skill Training and Income Change ($r = 0.61$, $p < 0.01$).
- Positive correlation between PMEGP loan support and business turnover demonstrated strong correlation ($r = 0.54$, $p < 0.01$).
- "Correlation results indicate a negative relationship between illiteracy and any scheme utilization ($r = –0.43$, $p < 0.01$)."

These results demonstrate the importance of capacity and literacy in the level of engagement with development schemes.

TABLE 3: PEARSON CORRELATION MATRIX AMONG KEY POLICY VARIABLES

Variable	Income_ Change	Turnover_ Change	MGN REGA	PM EGP	Skilll ndia	Educ ation	Emp_ Days
Income_Change_ Post_Scheme	1.00	0.55	0.42	0.49	0.61	0.33	0.28
Business_Turnov er_Change	0.55	1.00	0.38	0.54	0.45	0.29	0.22
MGNREGA_Partic ipation	0.42	0.38	1.00	0.25	0.31	0.14	0.62
PMEGP_Availed	0.49	0.54	0.25	1.00	0.36	0.20	0.18
Skill_India_Train ed	0.61	0.45	0.31	0.36	1.00	0.38	0.23
Education_Code	0.33	0.29	0.14	0.20	0.38	1.00	0.17
Employment_Da ys_Year	0.28	0.22	0.62	0.18	0.23	0.17	

Note: All correlations above $r = 0.30$ are statistically significant at $p < 0.01$

DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

This study's results illuminate how rural labour and micro-enterprise development are governed phenomena, shaped by policy and its implementation in microregions of Chittorgarh, Rajasthan. Through rigorous quantitative analysis, several constructs emerge, indicating both progress and, inescapably, persistent structural challenges in policy execution.

EXAMINING BENEFITS OF INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

The socio-economic impact assessment of the policy documents speaks to the success of integrated development policies in terms of scheme participation and the positive income change. The regression analysis shows that, in multi scheme frameworks, the skill trained respondents had significant upward income and employment delta. These figures resonate with the level of Dutta et al (2014) who found that participation in MGNREGA, above all, reverses the cycle of persistent seasonal emigration to seek work, even amongst the most vulnerable.

Notably, those who had income from MGNREGA in conjunction with the other two schemes had the highest income, which suggests synergy leads to superordinate outcomes. It captures a policy's enabling flexibility to combine wages and self-employment in a portable form. Respondents overwhelmingly accessed these policies in isolation, and this exemplifies the dominant, though ineffective, integrated approach to livelihood framework down at the district level.

SKILL DEFICITS AND ENTREPRENEURIAL READINESS

The uncovered data sheds much needed light on the discordance between training and preparedness for entrepreneurial activities. The Skill India Initiative targets the enhancement of the employability rate however, an insignificant portion of the reported trained individuals claimed to have been successful in starting or expanding a business. This once again validates the concern of Mehrotra and Parida (2019) regarding the imbalance on the training quality and the post training placement assistance continuum. A substantial number of respondents considered the provided training as too broad or out of sync with their local availability of resources, for instance, designing courses for a predominantly agricultural region or Information Technology in a region with a deficient digital infrastructure.

The gap in educational attainment and the level of scheme utilization statistically established the phenomenon of under digital and procedural illiteracy. The respondents without a secondary education level were the ones who predominantly failed to engage with the application procedures for the PMEGP as well as the Skill India Portal for registration. Such digital divides coupled with Banaue and Aadhaar errors and the missing land records, for example, impacted the women and tribals in addition to the older beneficiaries the most.

INEQUITIES BARRIERS IN ACCESS

The gender and caste gaps in the results of the ANOVA analysis reflect deep-rooted inequity barriers in rural India. As the data indicates, even in the government's focus on inclusivity, Scheduled Tribes (ST) still possess the least

productive assets and access to financial services. Although women were aware of schemes, many were patriarchally normative practices of mobility, decision-making, asset holding, and control. This is supported by Sharma and Singh (2020) who noted that women's entrepreneurship under PMEGP in Rajasthan was almost non-existent because there was a lack of confidence on the credit system and collateral.

While the MGNREGA has acted as a social security system, it seems to lack the ability to sustain productivity and growth in the absence of additional components focused on asset development and skill enhancement. Many respondents were dissatisfied with the type of work available that was almost always menial with low prospects of skill development. This reflects the failure to capitalize on MGNREGA as a strategic ability to provide livelihood diversification through skill-based programs as discussed in Jha et al. (2020).

THE NEED FOR A BETTER POLICY FRAMEWORK

It has become increasingly clear that a more integrated approach to rural development is necessary. Instead of considering the three programs separately, there is an opportunity to create pathways for beneficiaries that can move from public employment to skill training, and subsequently to self-employment. For instance, digital MIS can monitor beneficiaries of various schemes and provide 'nudges'—enroll MGNREGA workers in targeted, geographically appropriate Skill India programs, followed by mentorship and the provision of seed capital through PMEGP.

Such a scenario would require greater flexibility in the form of increased cross-departmental cooperation, decentralization of decision-making, and development of the Gram Panchayat. Panchayats should be given more relevant, 'bottom-up' roles, and more than just being implementing partners. They should be the convergence facilitators, and have appointed, properly trained livelihood managers in scheme design, credit, and market access.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The results obtained from the research offer specific recommendations that are crucial in improving the effectiveness of government schemes aimed at promoting entrepreneurship and employment in the rural Chittorgarh district. These recommendations are based on the primary data and statistical evidence that have been analyzed.

A. TO IMPROVE CONVERGENCE ACROSS SCHEMES

Perhaps the greatest need in this case is the institutional convergence of the MGNREGA scheme and the PMEGP and Skill India programs. Implementing decentralized convergence at the block level should allow for the smooth tracking of beneficiaries across the schemes. Thus, workers should seamlessly transition from wage labor to skill training and, eventually, enterprise development. This model can utilize a "beneficiary progression plan" to guide workers from public employment to sustainable self-employment and self-sustained public employment.

B. TO IMPROVE THE CUSTOMIZATION OF SCHEMES AND THEIR LOCAL RELEVANCE

The skill development programs and modules should be adjusted to the specific local needs that exist. For Chittorgarh, training should be on agro-processing, dairy value addition, eco-tourism, local crafts, and solar pump servicing, where there are needs and local ecological niches. Customized curricula with entrepreneurship training and subsequent mentorship are crucial to attaining skill certification and harnessing the opportunities for employment that arise.

C. WIDENING FINANCIAL INCLUSION AND EASE OF ACCESS TO CREDIT

The findings indicate that barriers to accessing formal finance services remain a stumbling block to broader PMEGP adoption. Streamlining loan applications, easing collateral expectations, and promoting credit-plus models that integrate loan capital with training and ongoing support may help many aspiring entrepreneurs, especially women and economically marginalized caste groups. For instance, banks should be encouraged, through performance metrics, to lend with priority to rural micro-enterprises.

D. USING TECHNOLOGY TO STREAMLINE DELIVERY

The functionality of UMANG, e-SHRAM, and PMEGP e-portal, among other digital platforms, should add regional language options and deploy chatbots. This can help to bridge gaps in bureaucratic knowledge and provide immediate responses to complaints. Mobile messaging of scheme notifications and dashboards showing scheme progress can enhance user engagement and lower administration burden.

E. GENDER-RESPONSIVE IMPLEMENTATION

More effort is needed to enhance women's participation in all activities within all schemes. This includes the deployment of mobile crèches, skill training in more secure and accessible venues, and joint banking and shared business assets for women entrepreneurs. Female participation in PMEGP should be guided by set quotas and women-focused incentive schemes that are actively monitored.

CONCLUSION

This research provides an analysis at the microscale level of the outcome of government schemes on the development of the rural workforce and the growth of micro-enterprises in the rural region of Chittorgarh, Rajasthan. Employing a comprehensive quantitative approach—characterized by the use of a representative sample and statistical regressions and ANOVA on the responses of 385 participants—this research has shown that there is a high level of awareness of the schemes, but their effective exploitation and the resulting tangible

outcomes on livelihood remain lagging.

The involvement in and the completion of skill training programs is strongly correlated with improvement in income diversification and entrepreneurial activities. The women, Scheduled Tribes, and the less educated communities are the policy targets that still face the burdens of social discrimination, digital ignorance, and policy gaps.

The research points to the need to create integrated rural development strategies instead of sticking with conventional scheme silos. With the inclusion of inclusion lens planning, designing the convergence pathways to regional development of rural policy that promote self-reliance at the local and regional level, accompanied with social equity, and sustainable development can optimize the rural development policies of India.

In summary, although there are important programs, such as MGNREGA, PMEGP, and Skill India, there 'value' for rural transformation is 'value' reliant on 'value' ability to 'value' amalgamate, 'value' devise new strategies, and 'value' customize policy implantation at 'value' grassroots level. This work can be expanded 'value' conducting 'value' longitudinal research or controlled studies 'value' assess 'value' long-term changes in livelihood and interrelationship of different social programs.

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