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# “75 YEARS OF INDIAN ECONOMY : OPPORTUNITIES AND PROBLEMS”



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## RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

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### Abstract:-

It is a plan of action for development of rural areas. These include the areas which are lagging in socio-economic development. The process of raising the standard of living & economic security of rural peoples is known as rural development. As per the 2011 census, 68.84% reside in villages. After many years, various changes are seen in the rural Development of India's its emphasis, methodologies, strategies & projects.

Mahatma Gandhi once said that the real progress of India did not mean simple the growth & expansion of industrial urban centres but mainly the development of the villages more than two-third of India's population depends on agriculture. One third of rural India still lives in object poverty.

**Index terms: Rural Development, Employment & Development, Rural People**

### Introduction –

The Village in India holds a unique place. Both in the social and economic spheres. There were 212.6 million people living in rural areas on 1901, in 2001 rural population has increased to 72% million naturally the density of population has increased, land under agriculture has diminished, affected the forests & exodus to urban areas accelerated agriculture labour continued to be exploited. There were various approaches, strategies, philosophies, policies, programmes, enhancements, efforts, experiments which needs to be studied & analysed to understand rural development. Rural development has a long history in India. Due to their lack of education and reliance on agriculture, Indian rural areas experience severe drought and famine circumstances that have an influence on people's quality of life. Poverty and undulation are issues that rural resident must contend with. Because they lack the abilities to seize chances, the individuals are unemployed. It is simpler to do business and the level of growth is higher if the rural sector is educated and sophisticated. Due to how the external environment affects the values of economic growth, there is a link that is typically intertwined between economic development and rural society. It is necessary for the government to move in the direction and rhythm with the society because their sustainability is dependent on the long term benefits derived from the economic, social and environmental issues connected to rural basics. (Yakana, A., 2017)

### Importance of Rural Development

The main goal of the rural development initiative is to improve the quality of life for those living in rural areas. A rural development strategy is essential in India since there are so many people who live in rural regions. Both greater social transformation and economic improvement for individuals are implied by rural development. The welfare of millions has been the primary goal of all rural development projects and initiatives. This has been accomplished via deliberate efforts to eradicate inequality of opportunity, poverty, and ignorance. Presently, a broad range of activities have been implemented to reduce rural poverty and assure an improvement in the standard of living for rural residents, particularly those who are poor.



### **Rural Development Objectives**

The objective of the study is to understand the role, importance, issues and Government initiatives of rural development in India

### **Data and Method**

The study is theoretical in nature. For the purpose of the study secondary data is used. The secondary data collected from the published books, research papers in journals and annual reports.

### **Issues of the Indian Rural Development**

The fundamental problems with the rural economy are influenced by both the economic and noneconomic environments. Both the domestic and global environments have an influence on economies. The sociocultural environment, natural demographic physical environment, and political environment make up the noneconomic environment. The rural environment's economic components have a direct influence on the Indian commercial market. The company must comprehend the requirements of the rural setting and adapt to the rural markets in order to increase its worth to society. Due to the rural values, ethics, and culture that it contains, the rural economic environment is a complex process. The adaptation of government's values into the rural environment includes the following elements:

- Rural environment as a complex and dynamic strategy.
- It involves rural people's satisfaction and loyalty.
- Changing attitude of the rural society.
- Focusing on continuous people service.
- Maintain constant updating technological changes.
- High technological purgation and modernization.
- Implement of the people friendly policies.
- Assimilation of rural growth and development.

### **Rural Development Strategies in India**

- Irrigation facilities to all the agricultural fields should be provided.
- In the event monsoon failure and crop failure due to floods etc, Government must come to the rescue
- of the farmers.
- Provide MSP (Minimum Support Price) for various crops to the farmers, apart from providing Crop
- Insurance.
- Provide Life Insurance to all the farmers who are actually performing agriculture.
- Instead of giving direct cash in to the hands of farmers, Government has to provide free of cost all
- required inputs like quality seeds, fertilizers and pesticides etc.
- As there are no other activities except agriculture in rural areas, Government must provide loan facility
- Agricultural research, extension of rural education and training programmes for farmers should form
- Programmes to improve agricultural production and marketing should be organized.

### **The Role of Government in Rural Development**

The integration of cross-functional sectors into rural economic growth produces crucial policies for the transformation needed to offer the rural sector sustainable development. Utilising better and more modern policies helps to improve performance and increase overall productivity by combining the numerous factors that make up the rural economic environment. Because markets link people and businesses, their forces of operation have an effect on the entire

economic system. Through project-based growth, the government must recognise the demands of the populace and give them access to job possibilities. Government spending on education is necessary to increase peoples' capacity and empowerment.

#### **Rural Development Programmes**

- Community Development Programme
- Intensive Agricultural District Programme (IADP)
- Intensive Agricultural Area Programme (IAAP)
- Whole Village Development Programme (WVDP)
- Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)
- Cash Programme for Rural Development
- Food for Works Programme (FFW)
- Small Farmers, Marginal Farmer and Agricultural Labourer's Development Agency
- Minimum Needs Programme (MNP)
- Command Area Development (CAD)
- National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)
- Million Wells Scheme (MWS)
- Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYESM)
- Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY) and Indira Awas Yojana
- Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)
- Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)
- Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)
- Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission

#### **Conclusion**

Rural development driven by agricultural growth, has a role in broad – based growth trajectories but let's not heavily expect too much from it. The role of rural development dependent on the context of the rest of economy .Time to put forgotten questions back to the centre of analysis, not least rural – urban linkages & migration specifically sensitive to sources of possible rural poverty traps.

Rural development is a transversal function & cannot be executed successfully without the collaboration amongst to variety of social partners & the participation of communities. Through social mobilisation & organising of rural people into functional groups. Communities can effectively take charge of their own development.

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## About College

Loknete Dr. Balasaheb Vikhe Patil (Padmabhushan Awardee), Pravara Rural Education Society's Arts, Commerce, Science and Computer Science College, Ashvi, was established in 14th July 2001 by the great vision of Late Dr. Balasaheb Vitthalrao Vikhe Patil. The college is situated at Ashvi village, the heart of 22 villages generally known as Pravara region. The college has 2.5 acres campus with lush green trees and pollution free atmosphere. The college is permanently non grant, affiliated to the Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune and is approved under section 2(f) of the U.G.C. act. The institution offers 3 years undergraduate degree programs viz., B. A. in Marathi, Hindi, English, Economics and Geography, B. Com and B.Sc. in Chemistry and three year post graduate degree program like M.Sc. (Organic Chemistry), M.Sc. (Analytical Chemistry) and M. Com. in (Business Administration).

Curriculum offered by the institution is highly relevant to the present needs of the society and aimed at overall personality and career development of students. The institution is committed to impart quality and value based education to the students, which help them in gaining knowledge and employment. The institution has highly qualified and experience teachers, well equipped laboratories, library, gymnasium and spacious playground. The institution has NSS unit conducts various extension activities. The Soft Skill Development program is conducted for overall development of the students. The institution has Earn and Learn Scheme, Book Bank Scheme and Poor Boys Fund for economically and socially backward students. For counseling and recognizing the needs of students the institution has Student-Teacher Guardian Scheme.

Faculties are actively engaged in research activity. The number of research papers published in national and international journals has been increasing. With an objective to equip students and teachers to compete in global knowledge based society, the institution has started restructuring every component of education i.e. learning, teaching, research and extension to make it more relevant and useful to the society.

The management and staff take efforts for quality enhancement and to achieve academic excellence to keep pace with future plans and execute its mission and goals successfully. It helps the students for their vertical and horizontal academic growth and gaining knowledge.

Under the dynamic leadership and guidance of Hon'ble Namdar Shri. Radhakrishna Eknathrao Vikhe Patil, (Chairman of PRES), Hon'ble Khasdar Dr. Sujay Vikhe Patil, and Hon'ble Sau, Shalinitai Vikhe Patil (Former President, Zilla Parishd Ahmednagar), the College achieved the B++ grade with CGPA 2.89 from NAAC Bangalore in accreditation process. It is proud moment for us.

