

Impact of Rural Development in Indian Scenario: A Study

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Abstract:

The combination of cross-functional divisions into rural economic growth produces crucial policies for the transformation needed to offer the rural division sustainable development. The present paper focuses the impact of rural development in Indian scenario. Rural development covers education, building skills, and providing health and sanitation facilities to the rural areas. It develops the productivity and contribution of people in other economic activities in the rural areas, that reduces migration to cities.

Keywords: *Rural, Development, Infrastructure, Productivity.*

Introduction:

Rural Development in India is one of the most vital aspects for the growth of the Indian economy. Rural development productively tries to increase the output of those areas of rural economies that are experiencing cruel poverty challenges. Rural development typically highlights to the method of enhancing the quality of life and financial well-being of individuals, purposely living in populated and remote areas. Traditionally, rural development was centered on the misuse of land-intensive natural wealth such as forestry and agriculture.

Statement of the Problem:

1. Rural areas need drastic changes in the fields of infrastructure, credit availability, literacy, poverty eradication, etc.
2. The plans which are already in place with the aim of rural betterment require a new outlook and proper informing.

Review of Related Literature:

1. **Vineeta Rani Ekka (2018)**, in the paper titled "A study on Rural Development in India an Overview" highlights that Rural Development in India is one of the most significant causes for the growth of the Indian economy. Rural development productively tries to increase the productivity of those areas of rural economies which are experiencing severe poverty challenges.
2. **Madhusudan Ghosh (2017)**, in the paper titled "Infrastructure and Development in Rural India" highlights that the significance of infrastructure for economic growth and development in rural fields can barely be overemphasized in a developing financial system like India.
3. **Dr. S. Govindarajan (2017)** in his paper titled "A Study on the Rural Education and Rural Development in India" indicates that Rural education is vital not just for the upgrade of life nature of the rural system, yet also for the universal advancement and improvement of the nation.

Objectives of the Study:

The very objectives of the Study are-

1. To study the idea of rural development.
2. To highlight the impact of rural development in Indian scenario.

Research Methodology:

The Research methodology used in the study was mainly based on qualitative method that analyses the relevant documentary sources from books, journals and web sites relating to this area. A descriptive design with survey method was applied in the study.

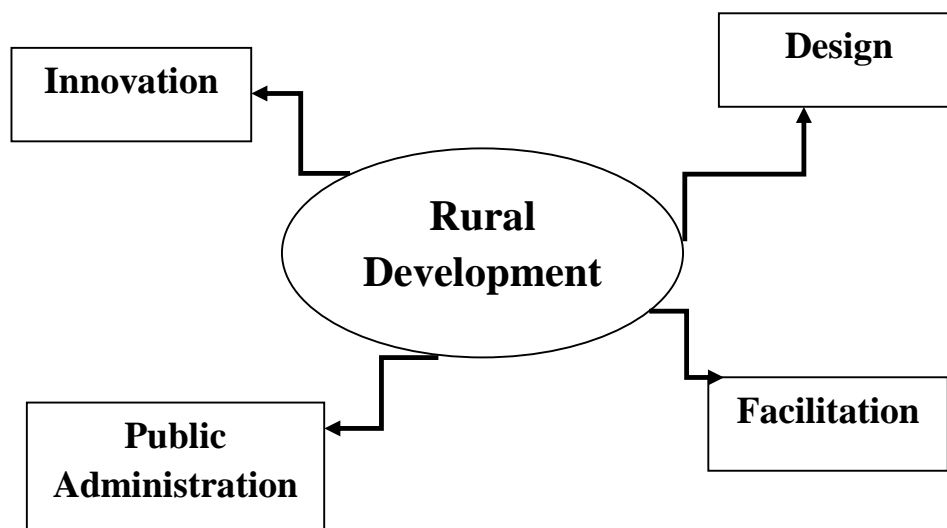
Importance of the Study:

The very importance of the Study are mainly-

1. Rural development has its great importance towards human development.
2. In Indian scenario the impact of rural development has its great value.

Idea of Rural Development:

Rural development is a development incorporated with economic and societal objectives, which must seek to change rural culture and offer a better and more secure income for rural community.

Figure: 01**Discussion and Results:**

1. The chief objective of the rural development proposal is to improve the quality of life for those living in rural areas.
2. Rural development plan is essential in India since there are so many people who live in rural regions.
3. Together greater social alteration and economic development for individuals are implied by rural development.
4. The welfare of millions has been the primary goal of all rural development proposals and steps.
5. The chief concern of planned rural development was on the areas of agriculture, communication, education and health.
6. So as to improve the standard of life in rural regions and ensure that the benefits of economic reform are distributed uniformly across society, the Ministry of Rural Development now places a high priority on health, education, drinking water, housing and roads.
7. The basic harms with the rural economy are influenced by both the economic and noneconomic environments.

8. Together the domestic and global environments have an influence on economies. The socio-cultural environment, natural demographic physical environment, and political environment make up the non-economic environment.
9. The rural environment's economic mechanism have a direct weight on the Indian commercial market.
10. The company must comprehend the necessities of the rural setting and adapt to the rural markets in order to increase its value to society.

The variation of government's values into the rural environment covers the following rudiments:

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

All the village industries come under the following wide divisions:

- Mineral based industry: Stone crushing, Cement industries, red oxide making, wall coating powders etc.
- Textile Industry: Spinning, Weaving, Colouring and Bleaching.
- Engineering and Services: Tractors and Pump set repairs etc. Small and medium sized industries to produce agricultural machinery, equipment for usage in rural areas etc.
- Forest Based Industries: Wood products, Bamboo products, Honey, Coir industry, making eating plates from leaves.
- Agro Based Industries: Sugar industries, Jiggery, Oil processing from oil seeds, Pickles, Fruit juice, Spices, Dairy products etc.
- Handicrafts: These include producing regionally unique wooden or bamboo handicrafts, traditional ornamental items, toys, and all other types of handicrafts.
- Services: There are a wide range of services including mobile repair, agriculture machinery servicing, etc which are being undertaken under this category.

Rural Development Strategies in India:

- Set up new agricultural godowns in addition to the existing godowns.
- Offer Life Insurance to all the farmers who are actually performing agriculture.

- Agricultural work, extension of rural education and training programmes for farmers should form a part of institution building activities.
- In the event monsoon breakdown and crop failure due to floods etc, Government must come to the rescue of the farmers.
- Plans to improve agricultural production and marketing should be organized.
- Irrigation opportunities to all the agricultural fields should be provided.
- Give MSP (Minimum Support Price) for various crops to the farmers, apart from providing Crop Insurance.
- In place 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.

Rural Development Programmes :

Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) (b) Command Area Development (CAD) (c) National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), (d) Million Wells Scheme (MWS) (e) Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYESM) (f) Community Development Programme, (g) Intensive Agricultural District Programme (IADP) (h) Intensive Agricultural Area Programme (IAAP) (i) Whole Village Development Programme (WVDP) (j) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) (k) Cash Programme for Rural Development, (l) Food for Works Programme (FFW) (m) Small Farmers, (n) Marginal Farmer and Agricultural Laboure's Development Agency. (o) Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY) (p) Indira Awas Yojana (q) Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (r) Mission Antyodaya. (s) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (t) Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) (u) Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) (v)Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) (w) Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission

Findings of the Study:

The major findings of the study are mainly-

A lot of government and non-governmental agencies invest in capacity building and opportunities for rural communities to gain greater access to economic advantages. Rural development has traditionally centered on the utilization of land-intensive natural resources such as agriculture and forestry. With the intention of develop rural areas, education, entrepreneurship, physical infrastructure, and social infrastructure are crucial. Rural development is also characterized by its stress on locally sourced economic strategies. A big proportion

of the population lives in rural areas, and their development and contributions are extremely beneficial to nation-building pains. Agriculture and related activities must be developed in order to provide gainful employment in rural areas and improve overall food production.

Conclusion:

India's economic progress, particularly in the rural sector, depends heavily on rural development. It contributes to the development of agriculture by lowering hidden unemployment, underemployment, unemployment, poverty, migration, and economic inequity. It helps to give employment possibilities in rural regions with modest capital requirements.

In today's violently competitive economy, the government is up against enormous obstacles as it works to achieve the greatest level of growth. If government operations are planned and carried out in accordance with environmental changes, economic improvement will be successful.

The economic improvement of the rural environment can be by the government through the establishment, development, maintenance and optimization of long term equally valuable relationships between the business and macroeconomic environmental variables.

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