

Impact of Rural Development

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Abstract— Government of India has undertaken many policies for rural development since Independence. Despite of this the villages have not achieved desirable progress. Low economic development and non-developed infrastructure affects overall progress of rural area. Present scenario shows that only implementing government policies and packages is not enough for development. To obtain desirable change in rural area participation of components, their approach attitude and beliefs are very important. By providing good infrastructure, giving good connectivity and better facilities, quality of life in rural area can be raised. Raised living standards will result in optimization in approach and attitude of rural people and will change their belief and help them achieve sustainability.

This paper is an attempt to understand intervention of development of infrastructure in rural progress. It emphasize participation of people in growth module.

Keywords— Connectivity, Growth module, Infrastructure, Rural Development, Urban Planning

I. INTRODUCTION

According to report of UN's department of economic and social affairs 3.4 billion is the rural population of world which is around 45% of total global population. Out of this rural population 90% lives in Asia and Africa. If we consider for our Country India according to 2011 census 68.84% of total population lives in Rural area which is 833 million. These numbers and ratio shows how crucial is rural development for human progress.

What is rural sector or which place can be defined as rural area?

The "rural sector" means any place as per the "latest census" which meets the following criteria,

- A population of less than 5,000
- Density of population less than 400 per sq km and
- More than "25 per cent of the male working population" is engaged in agricultural pursuits.

As Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi said many years ago, still holds true that real India lives in villages and to achieve complete development of the country develop villages. it is for these villagers that we need to make sure we build a system that delivers basic social infrastructure in an effective manner. Government of India has undertaken many policies for rural development since Independence. Despite of this the villages

have not achieved desirable progress. Low economic

development and non-developed infrastructure affects overall progress of rural area. Present scenario shows that only implementing government policies and packages is not enough for development. To obtain desirable change in rural area participation of components, their approach, attitude and beliefs are very important. By providing good infrastructure, giving good connectivity and better facilities, quality of life in rural area can be raised. Raised living standards will result in optimization in approach and attitude of rural people and will change their belief and help them achieve sustainability.

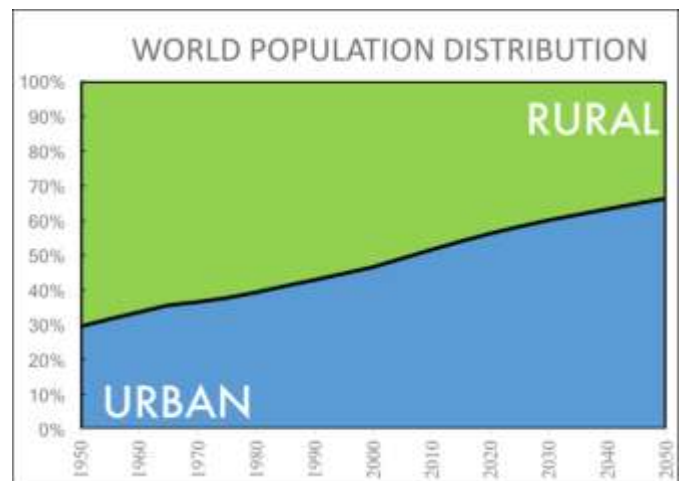


FIGURE 1: World Population Distribution

II. AIM OF STUDY

To find solution to stop rural to urban migration and elevate standard of living in rural areas.

III. OBJECTIVE OF STUDY

- To study present conditions of village.
- To study villages having developed infrastructure.
- To compare socio economic conditions and living standards of villages having developed and non-developed infrastructure.
- To provide suggestion for rural development. It should contain your work and project.

IV. SCOPE & LIMITATION OF STUDY

- The study includes analysis of impact of developed infrastructure on socio economic factors in rural area.
- The study includes survey of population by age, gender, literacy and employment or income level and income source.
- Study of potential of the region shall be done.
- A general module is to be proposed

V. CURRENT SCENARIO

India is a welfare state according to Constitution. Providing basic facilities to the people is one of the important responsibilities of a democratic country like India. But Current Scenario in rural infrastructure is not satisfactory.

Even though we are in a golden era of information technology and faster communication rural areas lack for basic amenities and infrastructure. People choose to live in urban areas than in rural. They get attracted to developed infrastructure and amenities in cities. This cause absence of skilled labor or human resource in rural area which results in less productivity followed by less economic progress. Also less participation of the components gives less outputs of government policies for rural development. There is lack of awareness about government subsidies, policies and funds available for rural development.

VI. RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

It is the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in rural areas, often relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas. Rural development aims at finding ways to improve rural lives with participation of rural people themselves, so as to meet the required needs of rural communities.

Rural development is a comprehensive term. It essentially focuses on action for the development of areas outside the mainstream urban economic system. we should think of what type of rural development is needed because modernization of village leads to urbanization and village environment disappears.

Rural development is a topic that is pretty easy to understand but hard to implement. It focuses upon the upliftment and development of the sections of rural economies, that experience grave poverty issues and effectively aims at developing their productivity. It also emphasizes the need to address various pressing issues of village economies that hinder growth and improve these areas. Some areas that need urgent attention for Rural Development in India are:

- Public health and sanitation
- Literacy
- Female empowerment
- Enforcement of law and order
- Land reforms
- Infrastructure development like irrigation, electricity, etc.
- Availability of credit
- Eradication of poverty

VII. LITERATURE STUDY

TABLE 1
COMPARISON BETWEEN OBJECTIVES & CONCLUSIONS

| Sr. No | Paper Name/ Title | Author | Objective | Conclusion |
|--------|---|--|---|---|
| 01. | Rural Development In India – A Way Forward | Dr. S. Vijay Kumar October 2018 | Improving the living standards of the rural people by providing food, shelter, clothing, employment and education. Increasing the productivity in rural areas and to reduce poverty | Apart from strengthening the agricultural sector, rural entrepreneurship plays a vital role in the economic development of India, particularly in the rural economy. It helps in generating employment opportunities in the rural areas with low capital, raising the real income of the people |
| 02. | The Impact of Rural Development Programmes on the Indian Economy | G. Vijay Bhaskar PGT Economics, Telangana State Model School, Nidmanoor, Nalgonda District October 2017 | Preparation of plans for economic and social development, and implementation of schemes. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The programmes were not given due publicity in villages. - The infrastructure required for proper implementation of various schemes under these programmes was found to be inadequate. - The attitude of local leaders and administration was found to be totally indifferent. - Even the design of these programmes was found to be poor. This resulted in the fact that these programmes did not trickle down to the actual beneficiaries. |
| 03. | Reconceptualizing Participation for Sustainable Rural Development | Cees Leeuwis | Development through Organized participatory development efforts. Formulate negotiation theory that may form a more appropriate basis for organizing participatory development efforts, as it provides a better language for dealing with the conflicts that emerge within participatory processes. | Effective negotiation is impossible without a properly facilitated learning process. Furthermore, a negotiation approach towards participation requires new roles, tasks, skills and social status for facilitators of participatory processes. |
| 04 | The Dimensions of Indian Rural Development: Issues and Challenges | Ashish Mathur Asso. Prof., DMS, Lachoo Memorial College of Science and Technology | The basic aim of the paper is to analyze the conditions of rural economy and study the issues and challenges of the villages. The paper aims to frame a | The economic development of the rural environment can be by the government through the establishment, development, maintenance and optimization of long term mutually |

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| | | Jodhpur, Rajasthan | strategic framework for the development of the rural economy to create a better tomorrow for India. | valuable relationships between the business and macroeconomic environmental variables. |
| 05 | Development of Rural Road Infrastructure in India | Dr. Pradeepta Kumar Samanta Assistant Professor in Finance National Institute of Construction Management and Research (NICMAR) | To achieve rural development by providing good connectivity. | Improving rural roads reduces transport cost and stimulates marketing. This results in increased production and productivity, crop diversification and increased profitability. A main bottleneck for local economic development is often a limited and poor quality rural road network. |
| 06 | Role of rural infrastructural development in alleviating poverty in Ghana: A case of Jukwa, Central Region | K. Adu-Boahen , K.B. Antwi , E.A. Mensah , G. Atampugre, A. Osman , K.N. Osei , A.O. Adu-Boahen | This project aimed to support government's effort to reduce poverty and increase the quality of life of the rural poor. | The study revealed that certain key infrastructure like portable water, good roads, vibrant markets, public places of convenience were inadequate to support the people in their urge of reducing rural poverty and achieving the millennium development goals as established by the United Nations and ratified and endorsed by Ghana. |
| 07 | The Impact of Infrastructure Development on Rural Communities: A Literature Review | InchamManggat, Rajwani Zain and ZakiyahJamaluddin | Study of impact of infrastructure development in the rural areas is not only focused on the physical development but at the same time, concerns the efforts in improving the quality of life of the rural communities. | The infrastructure development in the rural areas requires collaboration and integration between all related parties especially the development planner and the community social workers. |
| 08 | Infrastructure and Development in Rural India | <u>Madhusudan Ghosh</u> | Study aims to find why despite several public initiatives for infrastructure development in rural India, facilities continue to be poor and progress has been mostly unsatisfactory with differential performance across states. | The study concludes the relative importance of various infrastructures, suggest that the government should prioritise good administration and additional investments in electricity, roads, irrigation, housing and telecommunications to enhance overall well-being. |

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| 09 | Impact of skill India on rural youth-perspective | B Anbuthambi and N Chandrasekaran | <p>To improve employment</p> <p>Reduce poverty</p> <p>Provide livelihood opportunities</p> <p>Enhance productivity</p> <p>Promote environmentally sustainable development.</p> | <p>The opportunity for India largely lies with skilling the youth. There is need to align the effort of government with industry to enable to meet skilled power by 2020.</p> |
| 10 | Sustainable solid waste management in rural area | Rashmi Shah, U.S. Sharma and Abhay Tiwari | <p>To dispose uncontrolled solid waste and achieve good public health.</p> | <p>Vermicomposting represents better approach for solid organic waste and also provide income source for rural women.</p> |

Book review:

Title: Target three billion- PURA: Innovative solution towards sustainable development.

Author: APJ Abdul Kalam and Srijan Pal Sing

Review: the book recommends sustainable and inclusive development system called

PURA- Providing Urban amenities in Rural Area- to uplift the rural poor not by subsidizing but by entrepreneurship. Also rural urban migration can be reduced due to PURA.

The authors have travelled around world and have noted their experiences about rural development and evaluated it on basis of life values in book.

VIII. CONCLUSION

By providing good infrastructure, giving good connectivity and better facilities, quality of life in rural area can be raised. Raised living standards will result in optimization in approach and attitude of rural people and will change their belief and help them achieve sustainability.

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