

Study of Rural Development in India

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Abstract – Based on the experimentation of different approaches and programmes, the term “rural development” refers to both a broader and more specific term. Often referred to as rural development, agriculture development is a broad spectrum that encompasses all avenues of development for rural areas, such as agriculture, industry and service industries. This comprehensive form takes into account not only development of agriculture sector activities, but also development of all activities in the rural sector including mines activity, urban and rural industries, social and economic infrastructure, community services, and rural human resources. As a discipline, rural development is arguably interdisciplinary in nature, requiring simultaneous transformation of such socio-economic, political, scientific, and cultural aspects of society bringing them together to diverge with a view to break any systemic and institutional constraints to development. As an important part of rural-development, the following are concerned with socio-economic processes, demographic and environmental factors, the restructuring of political and social structures, and the resultant improvement in productivity.

Key Words – Economy, Development, Newfound, Business, Interdisciplinary, Programmes

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RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

Since the 1950s, when the government of India first addressed the rural-development issue, they have been committed to expanding upon this mission. In every plan document and every budget speech it is stated that the fruits of economic development — such as newfound business development — should consider the poor in the countryside most of all. The country's current development plans also revolve around how to develop the rural sector.

Growth in the economy is important, as it creates more resources which in turn allow more people to participate by giving them more opportunities. We can help eliminate poverty by supporting direct poverty alleviation initiatives. It is a method that should be used by organisations that aim to strengthen the productive potential of the economy and that has an open mind for involving the poor in the economic process. In addition to the things that we do to help others, we must also adhere to the growth by our active participation in the growth of things. For the government to help the disadvantaged, it will require economic schemes to generate employment for the poor. To provide the basic minimum services not only the growth of incomes is very essential, but also provision of certain basic facilities and services is very crucial to everyone. The Ninth Plan has identified seven services that are wider than what the government is already up to: safe drinking water, primary health facilities, universal primary education, and nutrition

for school children and pre-school children, shelter for the poor, roads and connectivity for all villages and the Public Distribution System (PDS) that is focused on the poor. The involvement of citizens in the development process, as a means through which economic growth meets the aspirations pursued by the people, has been considered to be the most effective approach. It ensures that the unfortunate people below the lowest strata in our society receive the benefits of science and technology. For the development of the rural areas, the only way is for the people to be involved in the decision, implementation and monitoring process of the development programmes that are intended for them. But in developing Countries like India with the state taking the responsibility for promoting development and welfare, the governmental bureaucracy has acquired enormous power and functions as the agent of social change. The command model of development uses strong doses of centralisation and top-down planning as hallmarks. Thus, there is little room for participants to be involved in the decision-making process, formulation and administration of the development programmes.

Of course the government wants to reduce the bureaucratic control and enhance the economic growth, but it is very flexible in the way that they allow the private industry to expand in the economy. As a country, we're becoming far more privatized and less public, however this leaves many rural openings unaddressed. Private sector

cannot change the role and functions of the state because it is by nature a substitute.

It distorted the distribution of income and wealth even further as a human face was added to it. Although the diminishing state and the expanding market in India demands for the promotion of the voluntary sector in order that its capabilities are fully utilised, it is also necessary to have more and more state policies on volunteer sector in this country. For the rural areas in such a situation when the state's role is diminishing but the profit motive of private sector is not concerned with rural development, the role of voluntary organisations becomes of significant importance. In this, respect, Voluntary-Organisation (VOs), which the economists called "Third-sector" or "NGO-Sector" can play a very crucial role in increasing people's participation through creating awareness, educating, motivating and enlightening the people for social-transformation. Critical cultural policy makers are instrumental in initiating, stimulating and accelerating the process of change. NGOs seem to be the "ideal" choice as an "alternative" instrument. Their "Human-face" and "public-support" make them especially attractive to the poorest in their region. They have historically "targeted" the poorest in their entire region. Lastly, they have been generally inexpensive to run, which made them very desirable to many charities for that very reason.

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