



## Rural Development in India

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**Abstract:** *Rural development has traditionally centered on the exploitation of land intensive natural process such as agriculture and forestry. According to 2011 census 68.84% lives in village and the backward areas of rural sector would be major implement to the overall progress of the economy. India is predominantly agriculture country and farming. The main occupation according to 2011, Agriculture census of Indian estimated 61.5% dependent on agriculture.*

**Key Words:** Rural development, traditionally, natural process, backward

Rural development is the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of the people living rural areas, often relatively isolated and separately populated area. Rural development is a comprehensive term. It essentially focus on action for the development of areas outside the main stream, Urban Economic System. We should think, what type of rural development is needed because modernization of village leads to urbanization and village environment disappear.

Today inclusive rural development is more specific concept of rural development of earlier. In broader term, inclusive rural development is about improving the quality life of all rural people more specifically inclusive rural development covers three different but integrated dimension, economic dimension, social dimension and political dimension. Encompasses proving both capacity and opportunities for the poor and low income house held in particular benefit from the economic growth. Social dimension supports social development of poor and low income households promoted gender equality and women's empowerment and provides social safety aids for vulnerable groups. Political development improve the opportunity for poor and low income people in rural areas to effectively and equally participation in political process at the village label.

### **Facts of rural development:**

1. Improving the living standard of rural people by providing food, clothing, employment and

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education.

2. Increasing the productivity in rural areas and reduce poverty.

3. Involving rural people in planning and development through their participation and decision making and through decentralization of administration.

4. Ensuring the distribution of justice and equalization opportunities.

5. Providing road, electricity supply, good drainage system and water draining system to every house and primary health centre in every village essentially.

Rural development expenditures can broadly can be understood to be those that increase employment opportunities in rural areas, and enhance the infrastructure (Physical and human capital in terms of health and literacy) of rural areas. In an accounting sense, however, programmes sponsored by the central government consist mainly of employment programmes such as the Integrated Rural Development Programmes which is a self employment programme and other wage employment programmes such as Jawahar Rojgar Yojana and Employment Assurance scheme. Other non-employment Programmes financed by the centre's budget are programmes such as Drought Prone Area Programme, Integrated Child Development Scheme and Panchayat Development. There is also more emphasis on targeting of food subsidies and rural development programmes.



1. Jawahar Rojgar Yojana
2. Integrated Rural development programme
3. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
4. Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana
5. Ayushman Yojana
6. Toilet Nirman
7. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
8. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Prashikshan Yojana

Under Centrally sponsored rural development programmes. if we examine per capita expenditure on major components i.e. employment programmes JRY, EAS and IRDP we see that there is a wide variation across states. Furthermore the relative ranking of states is different if we use the number of rural poor as the base for per capita calculations. The distribution of expenditures on rural employment programmes seems to be based on rural population. However if we take into account the rural poor only. i.e. control for the rural non-poor then there is a dramatic reversal of ranking in case of Gujarat, Orissa and Bihar. Apart from these three states, in states like Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal, per capita rural expenditure when controlled for rural non-poor is

lower furthermore the states which spend highest in per capita terms of the rural poor, are Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. This observation may be an effect rather than a cause of these two states having a low rural poor population. Also in the case of Maharashtra, there is a significant increase in the per capita expenditure, if one includes EGS expenditure.

In conclusion, it may be noted that rural development expenditures have shifted in the 1990's toward wage employment programmes such as JRY and EAS. There is also more emphasis on targeting of food subsidies. Development expenditure per rural person seems to be in favour of poor states, but expenditure per poor rural person seems to be higher in non poor states.

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