

## PRESENT REGULATORS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA: A REVIEW

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### ABSTRACT

India is a developing country. India has a vast population divided into two basic categories urban and rural. Rural areas almost cover 69% of the total land population in the Indian Territory. Now a day India faces tremendous problems in the course of being developed from a developing country. Poverty, illiteracy, lack of employment, high population ratio, lack of women empowerment, faulty communication system moreover COVID-19 situation are some chief regulators of development in rural India presently. In this paper, we discussed these factors and some government initiatives regarding these issues. Every five-year planning of the Indian government includes a massive amount of contribution in the agricultural field like irrigation and flood relief fund, power management in rural areas, transport and communication, education, health, and family welfare, etc. Allocation of the fund increased recently in power generation, irrigated area, fertilizer production, road length increase, number of commercial vehicles per lakh, registered medical practitioners, number of traditional wholesale markets, etc. However, still, rural development is ahead of us. By giving more emphasis in these issues it can be resolved.

**Keywords:** Rural development, rural development factors, development in India.

### INTRODUCTION

India is a developing country that has a population divided into two basic categories urban and rural. Rural areas almost cover 69% of the total land population in the Indian Territory. So it can be said that India is an agrarian economy Based Country. But some tremendous hazards prevailed from the beginning of Indian civilization, causing the Indian economy and progression of the overall developing situation getting decreased. The year 1947 brought freedom from British rulers Independence in the history of India a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, the Democratic Republic that appeared on the World map in the same year. After attaining freedom, India achieved many milestones as she has given Rabindranath Tagore, Gandhi ji, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, Swami Vivekananda like philosophers and freedom fighters, C. V. Raman, Jagadish Chandra Bose, Amartya Sen, etc. like scientists and Nobel laureates to the world. Nowadays, India faces tremendous problems in the course of being a developed country from a developing country. Poverty, illiteracy, lack of women's employment, High population ratio, breakdown of communication system moreover COVID-19 situation are some chief regulators of development in rural India. In this paper, we discussed these factors and some government initiatives regarding these issues.

## **CAUSES OF CRISIS IN RURAL INDIA AND GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES TO REDUCE**

### **1. Lack of women entrepreneurship in rural India:**

Local entrepreneurship causes mass effect on Economy of a country. Bahl (2012) conducted her research on women entrepreneurship in rural India and found that more motivation and initiative are needed for more engagement in rural women entrepreneurship in India.

Many hazards are there to promote women entrepreneurship in rural parts of India like: illiteracy, lack of training, finance, etc. As it is the need of the hour to female participation in works for the rapid development financial and overall development of rural India. Lack of work opportunities among women in rural India has many causes including

- Poor literacy rate among women
- Early marriage
- Access to finance is very low in case of women in rural India.
- Typical rigid traditional values in which female cannot do work outside own house perimeter. In some society still there is believe blind believe that women cannot contribute in entrepreneurship for her family.
- Male dominance in family
- Lack of confidence,
- Lack of training and proper counseling etc.
- Women of rural India proven disadvantages group in accessing market, catching proper networks in business, access to policy makers in a large extent.

### **Role of government and NGOs:**

Policymakers, Government and NGOs are well aware about the role of female entrepreneurship in our society. Many policies at taken and introduced both by Central Government and state governments individually which may be helpful in promoting self employment opportunities. They provides technological support infrastructural support raw materials loans also marketing strategies. To some extent these programs includes the promotion of small and rural industries. Programs like NABARD National bank for Agriculture and Rural Development), RSBDC (the rural small business development centre), NSIC (National Small Industries Corporation), DISC(the district Industries centre) etc are formed for assistance to women entrepreneurship. Though these steps are taken but it's proper implementation is still lacking.

### **2. Poor communication system:**

Economical development occurs where the communication system is proper. Industrial growth occurs only in places with good communication system either through roadways, availability of water, infrastructure background, free or open areas etc. Rural India lacks a smooth roadways communication system in many states. Due to same cause education system is also hampered obviously. Samanta (2015) stated that almost 69% of total land area of India covers rural areas. Study with roadways conditions in rural India are lacking in adequate number. Present paper focuses on issues of rural road construction conditions of India; also revealed roadways development is associated with inclusion, economic and agricultural development of a country. But roadways development is one of the neglected issues in rural development.

**Role of Government and NGOs:** Ninth 5 year planning includes construction of highway projects, NABARD; PWDs ADBs etc are working a lot to improve the quality and quantities of highways all over India.

### **3. Agricultural background:**

India is an agricultural based country where agriculture is one of the most important occupation and earning source for common people. But to meet the need of fastly growing population there is an atmosphere need of modern technology integration and input methods in agriculture. It is very important also to introduce non toxic fertilizers biofertilizers and biopesticides for healthy crop growth. Proper agricultural literacy among farmers are lacking in a certain amount. Also it is very important to get financial support from different sources in form of loans and credits. ICAR recent data reveals that some states of India have proper infrastructure to provide agricultural loans insufficient amount but most of the states do not have adequate support system. Education is lacking among farmers by means of traditional and agricultural both. Agriculture system cannot be well enough unless it has an adequate support of strong marketing infrastructure which is also unevenly distributed in different states of rural India. Storage of food grains another important factor in agricultural sector. Bhatia (2016) pointed out some important issues light power supply irrigation transport fertilizers agricultural credit health rural health agricultural marketing agricultural extension and Agricultural Research are the chief issues to regulate agricultural infrastructure in rural India.

### **Role of Government and NGOs:**

Every year government allocate a fair number of Agricultural fund and loan but lack of knowledge, local level corruption, uneven distribution of fund, natural calamities etc causes severe damage in agricultural grounds. NABARD, ADBs etc every year allocates a huge amount of loan benefits for the farmers but due previously depicted causes agricultural development is not going properly till the date.

### **4. Poverty in India:**

Poverty is one of the most important factors regarding rural development in India. According to a report of reserve bank of India 2019 it is declared that 25.7% rural population in India lives below poverty level whereas among urban population level is 13.7% only. So poverty is one of the most important issues for the development in rural sector in India. Though the growth in Indian economy occurring steadily over the last two decades, still the condition in rural areas have not changed abruptly. Government of India and different NGOs initiated several programs to reduce poverty. Food and other necessary utilities are given with subsidy improving agricultural techniques and promoting education, family planning etc. promotion of midday meal scheme in government and aided schools are one of the most successful initiatives to reduce poverty by government of India. Employment exchanges are open for employment of youth. Food for work program was initiated by government of India in the year 2001 later it was merged with Mahatma Gandhi national rural employment guarantee act, which was initiated in 2005 to fight with poverty. More efforts are to be made by not only government and NGOs but also common people to fight with this severe problem.

### **5. Literacy in India:**

According to Census 2011 the literacy rate in rural India is almost 71% which is still very low in comparison to urban areas which are 86% so it is a very important factor regarding rural development in India. Education opens eyes education taught us how to deal with adversity is it helps to remove darkness around us.

Illiteracy gives birth to superstition various unhealthy habits and habitations among people. In some villages are found in India where people prefer to worship God than rushing to doctors after affected by pox virus, they bring some magicians or hoaxes after being bitten by snake and fight against being admitted in hospitals for the same issue. Free and compulsory education for all is the chief goal of Indian constitution. The policy was implemented very long ago soon after Independence but its proper utilization still lagging. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan operation blackboard different education policies national curriculum framework 2005 different committees and commissions meet the meal schemes et cetera are some examples of government initiatives. But 100% implementation not happened till the date.

#### **6. Population ratio:**

India has a population of over 130 crores which is an example of proper population explosion. High population ratio is another cause of A-level point in rural sector in India the chief cause of which is illiteracy. Illiteracy causes another serious problem increasing population ratio. Lack of education retains people in darkness so they can't be able to know the reality of family planning and birth control measures even after every news programs in many ways they cannot understand the value of small family and other issues relating population regulation.

#### **7. COVID-19 pandemic in India:**

COVID-19 virus attacked throughout the world in 2019 - 2020 so it was discovered pandemic situation now the second wave of Corona virus affecting heavily in India with more federal form and high mortality rate the present situation ultimately created rapid downfall in GDP, rapid fall in share market and devastated Indian economy almost full. The situation wreaks havoc in Indian rural sectors also. Rapid infection rate lack of beds in hospitals, lack of oxygen supply, high mortality destroyed every previous effort by all. Present situation depicts that after speedy recovery even cannot restore the previous situation which is now in worse condition.

#### **8. Urban rural interface:**

As Indian opportunities and facilities are established in urban areas mostly automatically rural areas becomes deprived of getting any modern facilities. Renowned schools colleges institutions office industries hospitals medical facilities or any other modern essential commodities, they are city based so if rural people are even needed it highly they have to come in city to meet their needs. So this is another challenge for rural development in India.

#### **CONCLUSION**

Every 5 year planning of Indian government includes huge amount of contribution in agricultural field like irrigation and flood relief fund, power management in rural areas, transport and communication, education, health and family welfare, and others. Allocation of fund increased recently in power generation, irrigated area, fertilizer production, road length increase, number of commercial vehicles per lakh, registered medical practitioners, number of regular wholesale markets etc. we can infer that literacy rate poverty health issues market management economy woman unemployment education etc are the chief issues in rural development of India. Most recent COVID-19 situation is now a day's most important factor regarding development of whole India. The government has taken more initiative to recover the situation or improve the condition for well-being of every so the reason in India but population explosion illiteracy and other issues too much affecting the whole economic system in India.

From last two decades we are declared as developing country but if these issues are not resolved properly the situation will not be upgraded into a developed country.

Not only by government initiatives or non-government organizations initiatives, until and unless every citizen of India becomes ever about the present situation and fight for development of country together the rural development or the wholesome development of India cannot be possible.

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