

Rural Studies (RM&D)

Patna University

M.A. in Rural Studies(RM&D) Semester-II

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Rural Welfare

(e-content)

Rural Welfare- CC-7

Unit- 01

Dr. Ripunjay Kumar

Part-time Assistant Professor
(Guest Faculty)

Sub- Rural Studies(RM&D)

Department of Rural Studies(RM&D),
Patna University, Patna-5

Email- ripunjaykumar758@gmail.com

Mob.No:- 8292693235

❖ Rural Development and welfare in India

Rural development usually relates to the method of enhancing the quality of life and financial well-being of an individual specifically living in populated and remote areas. Traditionally rural development is centered on the misuse of land- intensive natural resources such as forestry and agriculture. But today increasing urbanization and change in global production, networks have transformed the nature of rural areas.

Today, rural development still remain the core of the overall development of the country. It has become more than two third of the country's people is dependent on agriculture for their livelihood and one third of rural India is still below the poverty line. Therefore, it is important for the government to be productive and provide enough facility to upgrade their standard of living.

Rural development is a complete term that concentrates on the action taken for the development of rural area improves the village economy. However few areas that demand more focused attention and new initiatives are.

- Education
- Public Health and Public Sanitation
- Women Empowerment
- Infrastructure development (E.g. electricity, irrigation, etc.)
- Facilities for agriculture extension- research
- Availability of credit
- Employment opportunity

Importance of Rural Development

Rural development is important not only for the majority of the population residing in a rural areas but the growth of rural activities are necessary to stimulate the speed of overall economic expansion of the nation.

Rural development is pretended to be noticeable importance in the country today than in the olden days in the process of the evolution of the nation. It is a strategy trying to obtain improved rural creation and productivity, higher socio- economic equality and ambition, stability in social and economic development.

The primitive task is to decrease the famine roughly about 70% of the rural population, implement sufficient and healthy food, later, serve fair equipment of clothing and footwear a clean environment and house, medical attention, recreational provision, education transport and communication.

Objectives of Rural Development

The aims objectives composed by the government in the five year plan for rural development are

- To improve productivity and the wages of rural people.
- To guarantee increased and quick employment possibilities.
- To demolish unemployment and a notable decline in underemployment.
- To guarantee to increase the standard of living of the underprivileged population.
- To provide the basic needs-e.g elementary education, health care, clean drinking water and rural roads etc.

Problems in Rural Development

1. People related problems.
2. Agricultural related problems.
3. Infrastructure related problems.
4. Economic problems.
5. Leadership related problems.
6. Administrative problems.

❖ People related problems

- Traditional way of thinking
- Poor understanding
- Low level of education to understand developmental efforts and new technology
- Deprived psychology and scientific orientation
- Lack of confidence
- Poor awareness
- Low level of education

❖ Agriculture Related Problems

- Lack of expected awareness, knowledge, skill and attitude.
- Unavailability of inputs

- Poor marketing facility
- Insufficient extension staff and services
- Multidimensional tasks to extension personnel.
- Small size of landholding.

❖ **Infrastructural Related Problems**

Poor infrastructure facilities like:-

- Water
- Electricity
- Transport
- Educational institutions
- Communication
- Health
- Employment
- Storage facility etc.

❖ **Economic Problems**

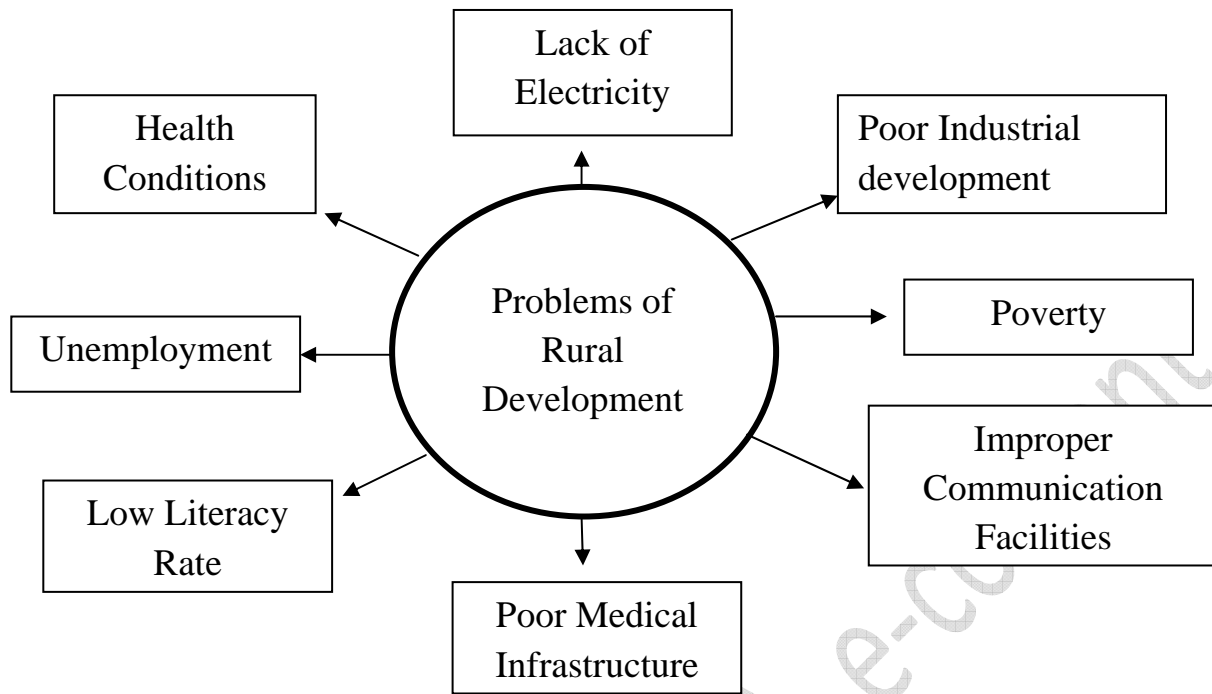
- Unfavorable economic condition to adopt high
- High cost of inputs
- Under privileged rural industries.

❖ **Leadership Related Problems**

- Leadership among the hands of inactive and incompetent people.
- Self interest of leaders.

❖ **Administrative Problems**

- Political interference
- Lack of motivation and interest
- Unwillingness to work in villages
- Improper utilization of budget r
- No proper monitoring of programs and lack in their implementation.



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