



## APPROACHES OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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### ABSTRACT

*After independence Indian Government has think seriously regarding Rural Development. India is the country if villages and 70 % people are living in rural areas. Government has started long term policy for perfect and proper sustainable development of villages. As a welfare state, planning commission has been established for broad development. Mahatma Gandhi has given direction in his book for self dependent villages; according to him rural economy is the key factor and important part of national development. Sarvodaya approach is also indicates that “development for all ”.*

### INTRODUCTION

Villages, family and cast are the basic important factors of Indian social arrangements. More than 70 % people in 5.5 lakh villages are living in rural area, almost 48 % villages are very small and less than 500 people are living in that type of small villages. India is the country of villages. if we develop the villages than India will develop definitely. That’s why if we want to understand Indian community, than first we have to study rural community.

Before British government village was an independent and social unit. Their social relation was at primary level. But during British government, latest education system , industrialization , urbanization and migration has played key role to change Indian rural community. And it was turned in social change. British government has implemented new tax system on agriculture land, and it has made lots of problem for farmers. Due to industrialization Indian villages has faced lots if problems and people of villages were attracted towards cities for better employment opportunities, migration towards cities has been started due to in house local village businesses were in worst condition. Economic,

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social , cultural problems at its peak level in Indian villages. British government has taken some action to improve rural life, but that are not so enough. Problem solution was not proper. Some state government, vadodara state, and some N.G.O. has started serious efforts to do better for rural development. Mahatma Gandhi has given importance to rural development during band after independence movement; also Gandhiji has formed 18 notes on creative programmes on rural development.

After independence India was declared as a welfare state for all. Planning commission was founded in 1950 for long term view. Planning commission has given an importance to rural development, and it was totally inspired from Gandhiji. Social change factors ( latest education , industrialization , urbanization and migration ) were getting vibrant. Indian constitution and law has played key role in rural community change and process was boosted.

After independence, Indian government has given priority and importance to rural development. Planned action was taken to get economic development of rural community. Agriculture field was focused in first five year planned scheme. Almost 46 % amount was spent on agriculture. Community development scheme has been started on 2 October,1952 for better future of rural people. In this scheme government aimed to improve agriculture , cattle farming ,education , health , roads , construction , vehicles , communication , housing , transportation and youth welfare. Many actions were taken, lots of fund allotted. Panchayati raj was made effective to connect local people and involved them to get better success. Step by step rural development programmes implemented across the country with the help of NGO's.

### **Rural Development:**

Before understanding rural society, we have to study rural community first. Rural means having features which are typical of areas that are far away from large towns or cities.

Typical rural areas have a low population density, Agricultural areas are commonly rural, as are other types of areas such as forest. Different countries have varying definitions of rural for statistical and administrative purposes.

Meaning of Rural Sociology: India is basically a land of villages. Rural sociology is the sociology of the village or village society. It is a branch of sociology which studies rural society. Rural sociology studies the relations of the people who live in the villages.

Rural development 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 has traditionally centered on the exploitation of land-intensive natural resources such as agriculture and forestry.

The Rural Development in India is one of the most important factors for the growth of the Indian economy. India is primarily an agriculture-based country. Agriculture contributes nearly one-fifth of the gross domestic product in India. In order to increase the growth of agriculture, the Government has planned several programs pertaining to Rural Development in India. The Ministry of Rural Development in India is the apex body for formulating policies, regulations and acts pertaining to the development of the rural sector. Agriculture, handicrafts, fisheries, poultry, and dairy are the primary contributors to the rural business and economy.

The introduction of Bharat Nirman, a project set about by the Government of India in collaboration with the State Governments and the Panchayat Raj Institutions is a major step towards the improvement of the rural sector. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 was introduced by the Ministry of Rural Development, for improving the living conditions and its sustenance in the rural sector of India.

**Aims of Rural Development:** The need of the hour is that rural development should aim at:

- Removal of unemployment;
- Reduction in under-employment;
- Improve the standard of living;
- Adequate income for nutritious food;
- Sufficient clothes;
- Availability of soft drinking water;
- Hygienic living conditions;
- Satisfactory educational facilities for learning;
- Suitable medical facilities for treatment;
- Proper house to live in;
- Appropriate socio-cultural activities to enrich oneself;
- Adequate all-weather roads for better communication.

#### **Approaches :**

1 : Gandhian Era: Constructive Work

- Village self-government, self-reliance & self- help
- Reinforced the strength of voluntarism
- Cooperation & mutual aid
- Decentralization, non-violence, and moral action.

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- Development of village crafts and village industries

2 : Sarvodaya is a term meaning 'Universal Uplift' or 'Progress of All'. The term was first coined by Mohandas Gandhi as the title of his 1908 translation of John Ruskin's tract on political economy, "Unto This Last", and Gandhi came to use the term for the ideal of his own political philosophy. Later Gandhian, like the Indian nonviolence activist Vinoba Bhave, embraced the term as a name for the social movement in post-independence India which strove to ensure that self-determination and equality reached all strata of India society.

3: Planning Approach - In every country, some development always occurs naturally (autonomous development) but it may not be sufficient to maintain a socially desirable level of living in the country. Therefore some sort of government intervention in the economic system is needed in almost every country to initiate and foster a higher rate of development (induced development). These days, governments in virtually all countries are engaged in one way or another, and to a small or large extent, in planning and regulating their economic activities. However, planning makes a positive contribution only if, through it, the objectives are achieved more rapidly and more efficiently, than if development followed natural forces. Planning can contribute to development mainly through direct provision and allocation of scarce resources by the government, regulation and direction of resources allocation decisions in the private sector, coordination of public and private actions, and guiding the use of private resources through the manipulation of market forces.

#### **CONCLUSION:**

Indian village community is divided in three parts, 1- Rural community, 2-Urban community and 3- Tribal community. Indian society is transforming from low developed society to developed society, Agriculture dependent to industrial dependent society. During this up gradation process Illiteracy, poverty, unemployment, debt, backwardness, social unbalance, over population, dirtiness, Casteism, Communism, Untouchability, etc. has played a role to interrupt development process. To solve that type of problems, five year planning scheme has taken lots of actions and applied proper waitage to rural development projects. Indian government is very positive and in action mode to develop the villages. Government is focused on rural economy and rural development programmes are implemented by local elected body. they are involving NGO's and NRI's to serve the society. As per planning commission government benefits must be reach to those people who are very far from local area. In short we have to arrange basic need facilities at rural areas to develop them. If better education, health, entertainment, transportation, communication and better employment opportunities are available in villages, than people will prefer to live in villages. We have to arrange for smart villages.



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