



INCLUSIVE RURAL DEVELOPMENT: LONG-RUN APPROACH

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ABSTRACT:

India is a peaceful country full of small villages. For the inclusive development of India. Use of Khedyakade Chala formula is always necessary rather than Pashchimekade Chala. The journey of inclusive development of India has continuously been in progress since last seventy five year. Many generation from past significantly contributed to this development. The contribution of present generation is also important. The geographical & economical structure of India is made of 6.5 lakh villages, hamlets and small localities. At the time of Indian independence, 86 percent people were living in rural and rustic areas. At the same time 80 percent people earned their livelihood from farming. Today, 68.84 percent people (as per census 2011) live in rural & rustic areas. Farming is the central point of rural economy. Indian economy is based & largely influenced by rural regions. It can be seen that India has accepted the concept of rural development from perspectives formed by the world bank. According to the World Bank, Rural Development means to enhance living standard of people having low income. For self-sufficient rural economy, the supply of financial resources is used to make necessary changes in production system and production technology. Rural Development programmes (Bhudan Chalwal, MGNREGA) gave quantitative result, but failed to give qualitative results as they were expected. Therefore, to get qualitative results, the deficiencies in and remedies over the schemes should be found out.

INTRODUCTION:

In the last seventy five years, India is not developed inclusively; instead it is divided into urban and rural Bharat. Urban economy means the movement of industrial economics development is the urban India. And Rural economy which is full of economic poverty, misery, sorrow, unemployment, farming based etc. is the Rural India. In comparison to the economy of other countries, India has abandoned resources to decrease the gap between urban and Rural Economy. Needful correction should be undertaken.

Keywords: Self-reliant India, Effective Demand, Optimum Rural Population.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Chandrasekar Rao K. (2017) : Mr. Chandrasekar Rao K. has given important message on rural development through the Daily Lok Satta newspaper on 2nd June 2017. The development should start from the grassroots. Our community has been rooted in the village, so we are strengthening our rural economy because integrated development will be done

through it. Considering that agriculture is the focus should be on the basis of other related sector.

Dharchakrawati P. (2017) : In the 'Yojana' Magazine Mr. Dharchakrawati has given the following important information about development and disaster in his research paper. There is a three-dimensional relationship between disaster and development. A decade of development will fade into disaster in few minutes. Secondly, The lack of development puts a weak society in danger of catastrophe and third is the birth of new dangers. There is a lot of scientific knowledge in India regarding the elimination of human rights or natural hazards. But the use of such adequate knowledge is necessary.

OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH:

- i) To study of "Inclusiveness" It is a feature of Indian Rural Culture.
- ii) To study that Co-operative Sanstha and Panchayat Raj are the important tools of more inclusive rural development.

iii) To study the “Effective Demand” for rural livelihood.

iv) Inclusiveness and Development are the two sides of the same coin. Therefore, to study more inclusive rural development from the Post-Modern perspective.

v) To suggest remedies for inclusive rural development .

HYPOTHESIS OF THE RESEARCH:

i) The rural people have Low propensity to saving because of Low income.

ii) The rural people are partially content with the working-style of central Government, State Government and local governing bodies for not providing enough fundamental facilities.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Secondary data are use in the present research paper

Analysis of Subject:

The inclusive rural development in daily life means that there is a partly favorable change in the livelihood of rural people. This is expected to change the livelihood of the rural people by emphasizing the development of new techniques in the rural areas. This will be change the way people live and work. Many Schemes were launched and implemented for the constructive changes in rural areas.

i) Constructive Perspective (Bhudan Chalwal) ii) Need Based Programmes (MGNREGA)

iii) Expansion related perspective (Development of Co-operative Sanstha, Nationalization of Banks, Establishment of NABARD) iv) Special regional development perspective (Draught Affected Regions) v) Perspective based on Special elements (Organization for the Development of small Land-Holders, and Farm-Labour) vi) Production Related perspective. (High Yielding Varieties Programme) vii) Inclusive Development Perspective (Rural Development Programme)

viii) Other (Social Facilities)

All these schemes and programmes gave quantitative results, but failed to give qualitative results as they were expected. Therefore, to get

qualitative results, the deficiencies in and remedies over the schemes should be found out.

(1)Objective, Scope and Important Inclusive Rural Development:

Objectives : 1) Maximum use of equipment 2) Increase Productivity 3) People participation 4) Social and economic services 5) Employment 6) Human development 7) Feelings of capacity and skills 8) Modern thinking creation 9) Environment equilibrium.

Scope: Generally, the following things come in inclusive rural development 1) Development and expansion of agricultural and agricultural business. 2) People participation 3) Poverty reduction 4) Honest and capable Leadership 5) Use of scientific method basis on training 6) Development oriented approach 7) Acknowledging the right and duties 8) Meaning full struggle 9) Optimum use of Natural resources.

Role of Rural Development : 1) Agricultural Development 2) Development of village Industries 3) Reduced Inequality in rural and Urban area 4) Humanist approach 5) Natural Resources and its use 6) Decrease in migration 7) Financial inclusion 8) Co-operative sanstha 9) Effective Demand 10) Increase in exports 11) Future sustainability.

For the more inclusive rural development, the role of every state, district, Tehsil as well as the meaningful efforts of every village and villagers are important. In short, Inclusive rural development means, the development of all sections, especially weaker sections.

(2)Education and Optimum Population:

(i)Education (Minimum Education from their mother tongue)

While there are many factor involved in delivering quality basic education, Language is clearly the key to communication and understanding in the classroom. Without minimum education from their mother tongue as like without water to swim, so we to be need minimum education from their mother tongue.

Education is the primary need of mankind. Education is the best way to remove illiteracy. Mahatma Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore, Mahatma Fule, Dr. Ambedkar and Government Edu. Policy gave an importance to the education. If “Minimum education from their mother tongue and Roll of the teacher” supported, foundation of Rural Economy made healthy.

(ii)Optimum Population:

Optimum population is the best solution to sustain rural livelihood. The third stage of theory of Demographic Transition are important for rural & overall development of India for the optimum population “Late Marriage and one family one child” which is slogan are important.

(3) Co-operative Sanstha and Panchayat Raj :

(i)Co-operative Sanstha :

As per the line of the central Government, Maharashtra Government has also identified the importance of the co-operative Sanstha as the best source through which to apply it for rural development, people’s empowerment and poverty alleviation programme. The basic nature of the co-operative societies is to encourage the value of self-help, democracy, equality and solidarity. Co-operative members believe in the ethical values of honesty, openness, and social responsibility and carrying for other. The co-operative Sanstha teacher the ordinary farmers, downtrodden community and landless laborers to live with prestige and self-confidence. Co-operative Sanstha helps in all round development of the rural area.Co-operative Sanstha and Panchayat Raj, are the important tools of more inclusive rural Development’s-operative Sanstha played a key role in rural development. Cooperation is the natural tendency of human being. 2,27,938 co-operative Sanstha are working in Maharashtra (2012). But we should not ignore the insufficiency of co-operative Sanstha (Such as-Lack of Co-cooperativeness, Lack of proper training, Lack of funds, Amendment etc.) If we reduce these

insufficiencies we can creates healthier atmosphere for rural development.

Non-Government Organisations :

NGO has given contribution to the rural development from the ancient time. For example-Rramkrushna Mission, Christian Missionaries, Isalamic association and various NGO establish during Independence and post Independence Example-Amul Co-operative dairy, Bharat Samaj Sevak etc. 7158, NGO,s are working in Maharashtra (2012). Main objective of NGO’s Such as A small help can make a BIG difference.

Co-ordination: (In GONOGs) :

The government, NGOs, academic institutions, media and market should work together for Inclusive Rural Development. The rural environment is often the growth engine of a country, so we need to attract the best talent by co-ordination. After a journey of seven decades Rural Development is still an important issue for India which has equal importance with national defense.

(ii)Panchayat Raj :

The Panchayat Raj system in the country, as suggested by Balwantraai Mehta committee in 1959, emerged as a three tier system of governance to perform the two fold dunctions such as to represent the interest of the village community as well as to carry out the development programmes initiated by the government at the village level. Subsequently with the recommendation of the Asoka Mehta Committee the Panchayat Raj System underwent a significant change from being a mere implementing agency to a political institution. The 73rd amendment in 1992 made the Panchayat Raj system a democratized and decentralized administrative structure. Since independence the India state has slowly and steadily tried to give more power to local agencies such as Gram Panchayats.

In short, there two tools are important to change the internal and external nature of village and at

the same time all economical and non-economical tools are equally important for inclusive Rural Development. The use of these two tools is not enough in India, this use should be made optimum and if these tools are morally and legislatively supported, more inclusive rural development will be achieved.

(4) Effective Demand:

The standard of living of rural people is very low due to lack of effective demand. To sustain rural livelihood, effective demand is the best solution. Effective Demand is the important tool of sustain rural livelihood. John Maynard Keynes (1883-1946) completed the general theory of Employment, Interest and Money in December of 1936. To sustain rural livelihood, Keynes's Theory of effective Demand can be used.

(i) Factors of effective Demand :

a) Consumption (Basis of Limited Wants) :

India has chosen to establish a 'socialist pattern of society'. This means that the basic criterion for determining the line of development must not be private profit, but social gain, and the pattern of development and the structure of socio-economic relations should be so planned that they result not only in appreciable increases in national income and employment, but also in greater equality in real incomes and wealth. But the experience in India so far has been that the benefits of development have not been equitably shared by all, so that there is necessity of the villagers to participate in the implementation of development programmes with the basis of minimum wants. In short, consumption is best key of rural effective demand and rural livelihood.

b) Investment (Autonomous and Induce) :

Rural reconstruction was priority for India since the dawn of independence. The path to rural development is very much contested. Autonomous investment related to Government and Induce investment related to private. These two investments are important to cover the marginal capacity of villages. The use of these

two investments is not enough in rural economy of India. This use should be made optimum.

c) Government Expenditure :

i) Non plan Expenditure ii) Plan Expenditure

In short, to sustain rural livelihood Keynes's theory of effective demand can be used.

SUGGESTION:

i) In the present study, there is a negative view that only the government helps to people. Rather than this view is not only government help people but people also help government, this thought is also important. If this point accepted and implemented inclusive rural development will be achieved.

ii) The role of various factors of rural economy (Male-Female, Caste-religion, rich-poor, Government-private organization, married-unmarried, educated-uneducated) are important for the inclusive rural development.

iii) Today rural human capital becoming disgusting in Marathi and English medium school competition. Minimum education from their mother-tongue will be achieved through rural human capital through inclusive rural development.

iv) Unity of the district strengthens the unity of the state. The unity of the state strengthens national unity. Due to the solidarity of the nation, strengthening the solidarity of the world, unity is essential for inclusive rural development.

5) Co-operative societies, NGO's, Panchayat Raj, Rural Effective Demand, Education from their mother tongue, optimum population. Natural equilibrium, unity, co-operation and honesty. These all tools are important to change the internal and external nature of village.

CONCLUSION:

In the present research, the difference is found in marginal and real capacity of rural people. to minimize this difference, Keynes's theory of Effective Demand can be used. The internal and external nature of villages can be improved by

co-operative sansthas and Panchayat Raj. If these two tools get moral and legislative support, The problem of inclusive rural development can be solved. In short, the inclusiveness is the feature of Indian culture. So the above remedies can be used for inclusive rural development.

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