
Issues, Strategies and Challenges: The Dimensions of Rural Development in Indian Geography

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Abstract : More and more nations have been aware of the powerful method to assist them to improve their economy, namely to manage the rural environment. The rural sector is essential to society since it produces civilisation progress and development, so that human aspirations for better life are maintained and met. Rural and economic growth are linked since the majority of development resources are from rural communities. The paper's main purpose is to evaluate rural economic circumstances and examine the villages' problems and difficulties. The report aims at framing a strategy framework for rural economic development that would help India to build a brighter future.

Keywords: MBA, Dimensions, Indian rural, development, issues, challenges

1. INTRODUCTION

Rural development is the backbone for the growth and sustainability of any country's economy. Rural development is the economic axis of work ethics, which has a large effect on company potential. It is a well-known notion that fast industrialisation leads to economic growth. However, without agriculture, industrial growth itself cannot take place. In particular, through means of product contribution and market contribution, agriculture contributes to economic growth. Long-term economic development plan is the agriculture industry. Farming, since it relies on moon and weather conditions, is dynamic and changing business. This area of economic growth is essential for feeding the nation and the country, while in the urban area people are modernising more in line with their survival requirements by using non-vegetarian food. Rural populations face the issues of poverty and exploitation that affect Indian agriculture's overall output.

Agriculture is every country's economic face. For the development and progress of the nation, this is essential. The goal is to create a developing nation that can offer the Indian economy the value of growth. If industrial output is strong, demand for industrial goods will be created. Agricultural production fluctuations have a significant economic significance in the state. Rural industrial products consumption is about three times the urban one. Indeed, the present rush in rural purchase of sustainable products has led to a redefining of the demography of consumers themselves. There is obviously a clear link between farm output, income and demand for industrial products. Likewise, agricultural success also affects overall demand via government savings and public investment. The agriculture is the major source of savings and capital creation that affect the economic development of any country, as well as the largest contributor to national revenue.

The rural Indians are faced with harsh drought and hunger circumstances that affect people's lives since they are illiterate and rely on farming.

Rural populations face undulation and poverty issues. The jobless are lacking in the skills to take advantage of life. When the rural sector is well-educated and sophisticated, business is simpler and development is high. There is a kind of connection between economic development and rural society which is intertwined in general since external environmental problems have an effect on economic development ideals. The government must act in the direction and rhythm of society since its sustainability relies on the long-term advantages of economic, social and environmental problems linked to fundamental rural areas.

2. STRATEGIES IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

A strategy involves arranging different policy factors to achieve the desired objectives. In order to accomplish rural development objectives, each strategy emphasises and attaches significance to various mixes of agricultural relations, production methods and State policies. There are many kinds of rural development plans that highlight some of the important problems.

The following are several kinds of rural development plans that emphasise agricultural connections for categorization purposes:

1. A strategy based on collectivization of resources.
2. A strategy based on regulated capitalist perspective.
3. A strategy based on peasant agrarian perspective.

4. A strategy based on Laissez-Faire or un-regulated free market capitalist perspective. These strategies do not constitute an exhaustive list and are simply illustrative.

1. Strategy based on Collectivization of Resources:

In the first approach, almost priority is attached to collectivising rural assets (especially land). Private land ownership is abolished in a way that not only eliminates disparities in land ownership, but also makes more productive land usage.

The latter may be accomplished by strengthening small plots of land to increase production by providing opportunities for modern technology in tractors, harvesters etc. The latter is accomplished. This method has been effective in the Soviet Union, China and the Eastern European countries.

These nations were shortly after this approach had been launched to achieve significant output increases. However, the former communist governments have fallen or altered their path drastically for many reasons that are too complicated to be recounted here. This approach is in action nowhere.

2. Strategy based on Regulated Capitalist Perspective:

This approach envisages a co-existence of a capitalist and a campesino sector which receives equal support and governmental protection. Any large-scale land transfer or reconfiguration is excluded. It is anticipated that the capitalist sector would address the goal of fast development while the campesino industry tackles the issue of unemployment until non-agricultural industries begin to expand rapidly.

The Ills plan can only have a limited success without significant rural changes, rural disparities have been neglected. On the one hand, rural elites control and prevent changes that lead to a change in the unacceptable distribution of their properties (land) and on the other, they pump a significant portion of any resources from the 'outside' to improve the lives of the poor. The way bank cooperatives functioned in India is an example of this.

A large proportion of rural credit paid out by cooperative institutions has been given to individuals who are better able to organise their own resources. It is thus noted that this approach avoids taking difficult choices in the field of rural development, which may generate circumstances for fast rural growth.

3. Strategy based on Peasant Agrarian Perspective:

The farmers approach advocates for an in-depth redistribution of the land and the revamping of land relations. It provides for substantial support of small farming units that should be responsible for the dual goals of development and jobs.

The approach places crucial emphasis on a broad network of cooperative institutions, marketing centres, etc. In both the second and third strategies, the State will play important roles in the promotion and strengthening of non-agricultural economic activities in rural areas so that surplus labour's pressure on agriculture can be alleviated and decent livelihood options are created elsewhere in the long term.

A number of essential duties are anticipated to be performed. In addition, it is believed that the government and investments in social sectors like education, health etc would solve the issue of sufficient infrastructure in rural regions.

4. Strategy based on Unregulated Capitalist Perspective:

This approach requires wealthy landowners to take advantage of scale economies and the eventual disappearance of small-scale farming units to play an important leading role in rapidly increasing agricultural productivity. It is recommended that the state should not interfere with capitalist sector development and no ownership limit should be established.

The unimpeded development of this industry should offer a vitality which, via employment and rising wages, is expected to trickle to the smallest stratum over the rural economy and its advantages.

In such a strategy, the problems of inequality and distributive justice are seen as non-problems, to the degree that the State has a role in infrastructure, but is not necessarily seen as the main agent in that approach either.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

The study of rural economics consists of: Rural economy

- Agriculture and non-farm (Gustav Ranis and Frances Stewart , 1993).
- Economic growth, growth and change (Thomas P. Tomich, Peter Kilby, and Bruce F. Johnston 1995).
- geographical distribution and size of household and interregional production units and trade (France Ivory 1994) •
- land and non-housing in terms of migration and population supply and demand (David Mc-Granahan ,1999)
- Finance (Joseph E. Stiglitz and Karla Hoff) (1993)
- Government development, investment, regulatory and transportation policies (Karla Hoff, Avishay Braverman, and Joseph E. Stiglitz, ed. 1993).
- Analysis of general-balance and welfare, such as interdependence and inequalities of rural and urban

income.

4. THE POSITIVE IMPACTS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Development is a systematic method to create a network of working connections in contemporary technology connectivity age. The benefits of development and growth are numerous and assist society's functioning in the following ways:

- Allowing employment-based connections with rural society to be developed to enhance people's living standards.
- Assert an origin to enhance the profile of investments and get government funding and other rural financial institutions.
- To help the government manage the policies of rural society and to develop clear objectives and aims to provide excellent services.
- To provide a safe, growth-oriented rural environment so that they may live a better life with excellent living services and the development of amenities that can have a greater effect on the specifics of all human feelings and better represent Indian principles.

Rural economic development refers to solutions and management strategies for rural populations. Rural economic development With the arrival of the Web, the government may link the people in the villages to the Internet to increase confidence and faith in society by improving people involvement. Process, technology and human resources are part of the economic development plan. These inputs shape the plan for sustainable development and growth. The current tendency is to create model development that can manage the communication and the process of interaction. This new movement will confront all three components – process, technology and rural people – of economic growth. Technology has entered a new age of services and produced them; connection and expansion. The administration can now serve individuals standardly and effectively manage their connection..

5. CHALLENGES OF THE RURAL ENVIRONMENT

In today's extremely competitive industry, the company faces enormous difficulties and acquires maximum market share in an overloaded market. The risks to improved solutions and services for consumers that compel the company to develop and execute

- Competitiveness's nature has become worldwide.
- Change pace is becoming out of control.
- The shift in the media has affected rural people
- Expanding rural economy.
- The Internet is changing the landscape of business.
- Industry barriers are falling to enable big brands via market penetration tactics into new rural areas.

6. THE PERSPECTIVES OF THE RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Rural development in India is an essential component of Indian economy, where the government must encourage growth by offering people jobs and business possibilities. In a worldwide competitive economy, the government is pressurised to deliver high quality services. Government service providers may build the package to create the value chain that usually regulates economies of scale. Rural economic development's fundamental goals are as follows:

Human Perspective: The economic growth of the rural sector must address the farmers' particular requirements, since if it is taken into consideration, it provides better goods and improves rural economy productivity and efficiency.

Social Perspective: Social problems are essential for every area of growth because we live in this society that is the web of human sentiments and emotions. rural people must be respected, their social and cultural values must be honoured and the government's development plans must include rural society's values.

Economic Perspective: Only when design, execution and feedback meet the unique requirements of a certain segment of the society will society or any economy succeed. A single profit-driven plan for growth and sustainability will be needed for every economic development policies.

National Perspective- In order to enhance the country's domestic gross output, the government has the national goal of increasing the country's national income through rural and urban development.

Global Perspective: Government policy has to concentrate on global problems, since the technology upgrade in the globe now connects us with the globe. Economic liberalisation is not allowed to disregard world impact.

7. BENEFITS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TO THE RURAL SOCIETY

Rural society and the economy have a huge effect on managing economic growth. It enables individuals to better grasp the needs and to identify where government may develop better policy problems to define prosperity and profits.

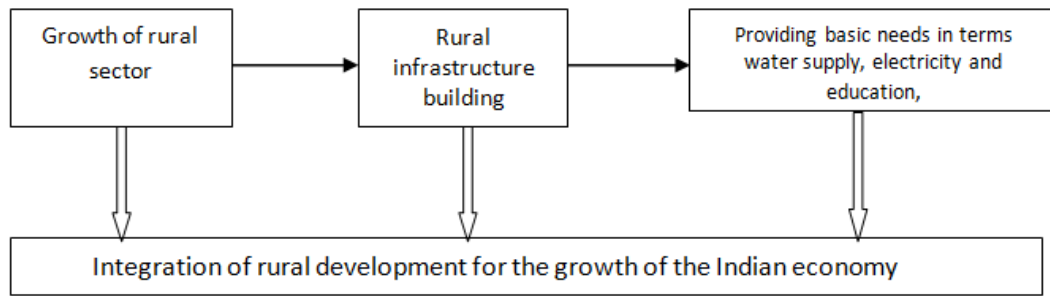


Fig.1:rural development and integration

8. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT THROUGH THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARTICIPATION

Economic development is an integral strategy for the technological and educational growth of agriculture and industry. Business is to create, maintain and optimise connections between the company and the system that are mutually beneficial over the long term. Every day the economy changes, therefore companies need to be updated to improve global connection through standardised business processes. The changes are occurring to a greater extent and affect all rural development aspects.

Table 1: the strategic development of rural economy

Rural Economy	Economic development strategies
Mass population of India in villages	Mass reach through e-governance
Uneducated	Provide quality education
Backward	Strategies development and growth
Lack of infrastructure	Focus on roads and railways
Lack of connectivity	Provide telephones and internet
Lack of awareness	Build awareness through media
Poverty	Develop financial institutions
Lack of development and business	Design policies for growth
Agriculture underdeveloped	Upgrade agricultural development

9. THE ISSUES OF THE INDIAN RURAL ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

The fundamental problems of the rural economy are the economic and non-economic environment. The national and international environments are affecting the economy. The non-economic environment includes the socio-cultural, natural physical demographic and the political environments. Rural economic factors have a direct effect on the Indian commercial sector. The company must comprehend the requirements of the rural environment and adapt to rural markets in order to increase society's worth. The countryside is a complex process since rural values, ethics and culture are included in it. The following components involve the adjustment of government values to the rural environment:

1. Rural environment as a complex and dynamic strategy
2. It involves rural people's satisfaction and loyalty
3. Changing attitude of the rural society
4. Focusing on continuous people service
5. Maintain a constant updating technological changes
6. High technological purges and upgrades
7. Implement welcoming policies for individuals
8. Rural growth and development assimilation.
9. Implement welcoming policies for individuals.
10. Rural growth and development assimilation.

10. THE PROPOSED STRATEGY TO DEVELOP THE RURAL ECONOMY

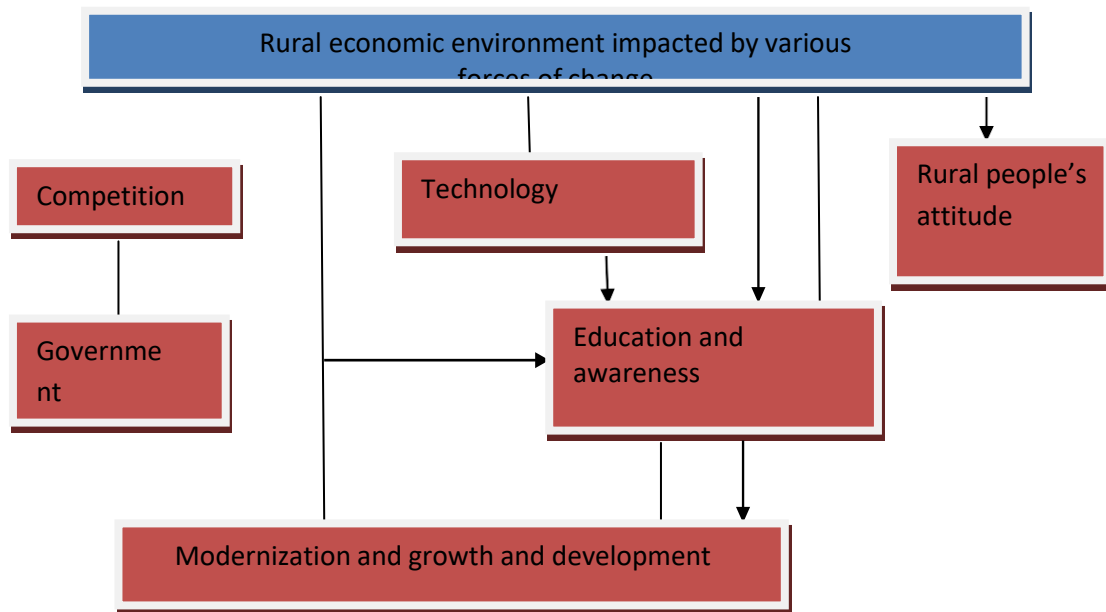


Fig.2: The agents of Change impacting the rural economy

The economic development aims to generate great entrepreneurial potential in rural areas. Development may affect all aspects of human development in order to provide jobs, improved chances and greater connection potential. Rural people must be linked through agricultural development to their land resources. Clean and pleasant environments and good views of work ethics are the drivers of economic growth.

Profits & Growth – In order to provide alternatives for small industrial development, government must establish policies to just promote the advantages of growth to the public.

Availability of revenues and resources – In terms of man, material and cash, economic growth may be achieved via the connection of company requirements and resources into processes.

Financial resources- Government policy must produce money and investment for the organization's improved growth. Money is the fluid that pumps the blood of social progress into a brighter future.

The role of government in upgrading the rural environment - The integration of cross-functional sectors is a key part of rural economic growth and this provides essential policy changes that will offer the rural region sustainable development. Better and more advanced policies assist to improve performance so that total productivity is improved that integrate the different factors of the rural economic environment. The whole economic system is affected by the market forces since the people and the business are connected. The government must recognise people's demands and offer them with jobs via project-based development. In order to improve the empowerment and capacity of people, the Government must invest in education.

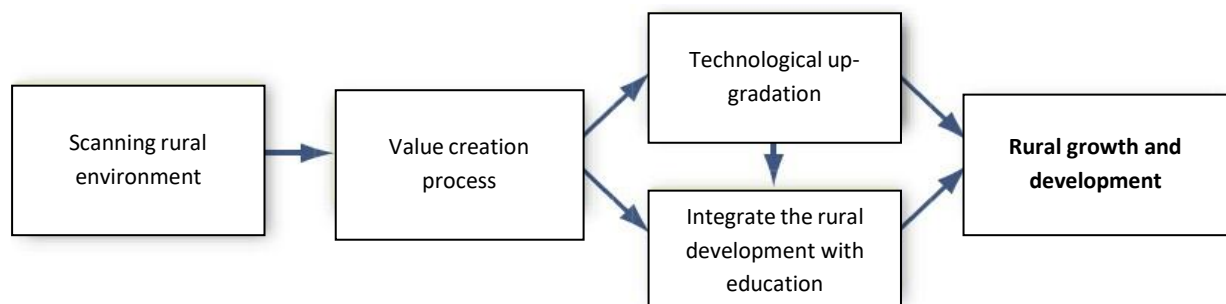


Fig.3: Rural economic environment and the tools of development

11. CONCLUSION

In order to support strategic changes to the economic environment, the government has recognised that they have to tackle their resources. Business development is a comprehensive strategy that ensures that every aspect

of rural life may be integrated seamlessly. The economic growth affects people's lives and combines people, processes and technology, benefiting from the internet's revolutionary effect. In today's highly competitive economy, the government faces enormous difficulties and tries to get as much progress as possible. If the design and execution of the government procedures are based on environmental changes, economic growth may succeed. Government development, creation, preservation and optimisation of long-term, mutually beneficial connections between business and macro-economic environmental factors may be the result of the economic development of the rural environment.

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