

## Rural Development

**Name: Pratik Jaiswal**

Designation: Student

College: St. Vincent Pallotti College

Mobile No.: 7024700914

**Abstract:** - Rural Development is the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living the relatively isolated and sparsely populated area rural development has traditionally cantered on the exploitation of land intensive natural resources such as agriculture and forestry. However change in global production network and increased urbanisation have changed the character of rural area increase tourism niche manufacturers and recreation has replaced resource extraction and agriculture as dominate economic diverse the need for rural communication approach development from a wider perspective has created more focus on a bound range of development good rather than merely creating incentives for agriculture or resources based business-education entrepreneur physically infrastructure and social infrastructure all play an important role in developing rural region. Rural development is also characterised by its emphasis on locally produced economic development strategies. In contracts two urban regions which have many similarities rural area. Are highly distinctive from one another for this region there are large variety of rural development approaches used globally.

**Keywords:** - development, improving, social infrastructure, women entrepreneurship, agriculture and women education.

**Introduction:-** defining “rural” most people probably have a fairly ideas what is meant by “rural” however the definition of rural is not as clear cut as are might think. Probably the first thing that springs to mind is the contrast with urban areas and the image open space either in a relatively natural state or cultivated or grazed by livestock but what about rural towns? And what about those areas on the edge of town & cities where the space between buildings grows larger and where small plots of cultivated land may began to appear between industrial estates and other features that we closely associated with the urban concept. In short therein no precise distinction between rural and urban although where countries do wish to identify a cut off point between are and the other. It typically relates to the population size of human settlements towns village etc. officially definition often refer to settlements which less than 5000 people as being rural wish list this with more than 5000 are assigned urban. However, this there hold various from are country to another due in put to difference in the overall population density.

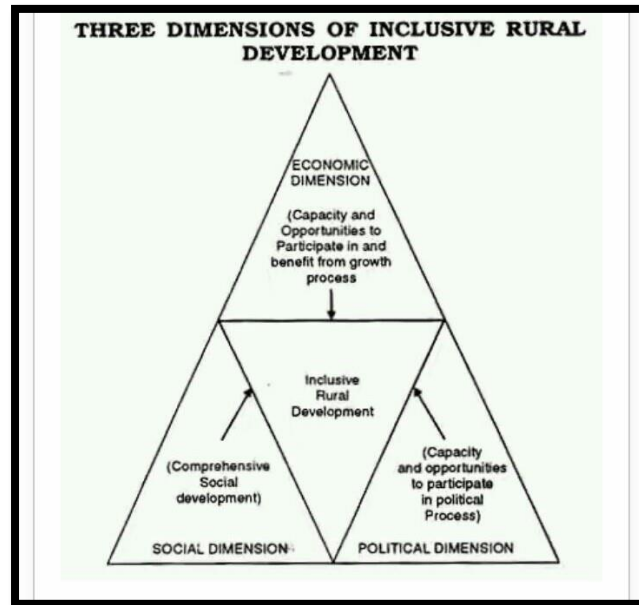
Rural development in general is used to denote the action and initiatives taken to improve the standard of living non-urban neighbourhood’s country side and remote village. These communities can be exemplified with a law ratio of inhabitants to open space. Agriculture activities may be prominent in this case where economic activities related to the primary sector production of food stuffs and raw materials.

### **The dimension of rural development:-**

The natural environment supply one set of factors affecting agriculture system of more immediate and direct relevance than they are in the case of industrial societies and the way in which they work are intimately related to the technologies employed by people in making use of natural resources.

The 3 dimension of inclusive rural development

1. Economic dimension
2. Social dimension
3. Political dimension



(Source: Author Neha Mishra)

Demographic factors, the density of population and the trends of population growth are also likely to affect this relationship. But an analysis which took into account only this environmental technological and demographic process would be seriously deficient for the economics of the forming and of the other production activities and the way in which these are affected by markets and by the connection between the rural economic and the rest of the national economy. Or which would markets most also be included we must also ask how these factor are affected by the social structure of rural producer and by their values or there, satisfactory analysis of process of change in rural societies have somehow to embrace or of these issue.

#### Objectives of Rural Development:-

1. To increase productivity in rural area and reduce poverty.
2. To improve the living standard by providing food, shelter, clothing, employment & education.
3. To involve people in planning & development throughout their participation in decision making and through centralisation of administration.
4. To insure distributive justice and equalisation of opportunities in the society.
5. To improve agriculture education & day to day technologies.

#### Gender:-

Gender issue features prominently in the field of rural development women are often the poorest and most valuable members of the rural community and the female children are often subject to greater neglect than their men sibling. Like poverty gender corners are not exclusive to rural development, however gender-related poverty is often hardest to tackle in rural areas. Firstly, the cultural norms governing the division of labour and resources between men and women are usually more deeply interchanged in rural areas. Secondly the wider difficulties of rural transport and communication keep women isolated from the support that they might get from each other or outside agencies where they live in a touch or city.

#### Conclusion:-

Present scenario is very changing with technologies development, modernisation, industrialisation, urbanisation, education and development. In such conditions employment opportunities increased for rural area women need encouragement and support from the family members government societies

male contributes etc. with right assistance from varied group's intension above, they can join the main stream of national economy and thereby contributes to the economic development. Education are main factor the rural development because rural and village area are all people are educated then our generation are growing up new technology experiment in agriculture. Agriculture are main source in rural area so new technology are used the agriculture than develop the rural area people are living life are better. If our universities and institutions join the resolve with increasing focus on women business education the future will see more women entrepreneur. It is a very true that rural entrepreneur cannot be developed without proper training, therefore it is necessary to provide training to rural women to exchange their entrepreneur skill and giving a path of success to rural women.

**Reference:-**

- Wikipedia
- Neha Mishra
- [www.soas.ac.uk](http://www.soas.ac.uk)

