RURAL DEVELOPMENT THROUGH RURAL INDUSTRIALISATION

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND
India is identified as agricultural based country. On the other hand, rural culture is established, traditional and separate from the sources of innovation. In developed nations local economies are integrated mechanism of the nationwide economy, and national policies get to citizens in all parts of the nation. To cut the migration rate we need to have a sustainable resolution like providing employment opportunities to rural community. Industrial expansion leads to greater expansion of financial activities and it will finally help in growth of rural areas and profits generation, development of road and rail network, raise standard of living and per capita returns for rural people. This document is an effort to examine the rural wealth, detail about small scale industries and handicrafts, social infrastructure and financial activities and it will have a sustainable resolution like providing employment opportunities to rural community. Industrial expansion leads to greater expansion of financial activities and it will finally help in growth of rural areas.

METHOD OF THE STUDY
This study analyses how to develop rural areas through industrialisation policy. This whole article is depends on vocative research, the understanding from different research documents, news, books, journals, newspapers and website data bases.

KEYWORDS


BACKGROUND
Rural development is the method of improving the excellence of life and financial well-being of rural community. Rural development has usually centred on the utilisation of land-intensive ordinary wealth such as cultivation and forestry. On the other hand, that forestry is affected by the industrialisation. It means to encourage the cottage industries and handicrafts have changed the character of rural areas. Education, enterprise, physical infrastructure, and social infrastructure all play an important role in developing rural regions.

Rural Economy Sector
There are mainly three types of sectors in India, The first one is agriculture, the second is industries in rural areas and third one is service sector in rural areas.

Position of Indian Rural Wealth
The Rural Economy in India is completely agriculture based and it is of wonderful significance since it has fundamental supply and demand relations with other Indian industries. Agriculture is the major sector of Indian economy, and it is the backbone of India economic wealth. The productivity of the soil has enlarged the achievement of farming in India. Rural Economy in India has been playing an important role towards the overall economic growth and social growth of India. India has been predominantly an agriculture-based country. Today, the rural economy in India and its subsequent productivity growth is predicated to a large extent upon the development of its 700-million strong rural population. The agricultural economy of India is drafted according to the needs of rural India since majority of the population lives in about 600,000 small villages. In India, agriculture accounts for almost 19% of Indian gross domestic products (GDP). The rural section of Indian population is primarily engaged with agriculture, directly or indirectly. The Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Rural Infrastructure, and the Planning Commission of India are the main governing bodies that formulate and implement the policy related to rural economy in India and its subsequent development for the overall growth of the Indian economy.

The main Agricultural Products that Control the Fate of the Rural Economy in India are as follows-

- **Food Grains**: Rice, Wheat, Pulses, Cereals, Corn, Maize, Rice Bran Extractions, Sorghum, Soy meal, Suji, Parmal, Lentils, Jowar, Bajra, Chick pea.
- **Fruits and Nuts**: Cashew Kernels, Cashew Nut, Cashews, Almonds, Roasted Dry Fruits, Peanuts, Groundnut, Walnut Kernels, Walnuts, Indian Peanuts, HPS Groundnuts.
- **Vegetables**: Potatoes, Bitter gourd, Stripe Gourd, Pumpkin, cauliflower, Cabbage, Tomato, Onion, Green Pepper, Drum Sticks, Lady’s finger, Banana, Papaya, Spinich, Cucumber, Mushroom, Mushroom Spawn, Radiata.


Tobacco and Tobacco Products-Beedi, Betel nut Leaves, Betel nut, Bidi Leaves, Chewing Tobacco, Cigarettes, Arecanut, Jarda, Scented Tobacco, Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Opium, Pan, Chatni, Pan Masala, Gutkazarda, Zafrani Zarda.

Cotton, Rubber, Jute, etc.

Facts about the Indian Industry
This famous observation made by the “Father of the Nation” many years ago still holds true. Villagers comprise the core of Indian society and also represent the real India. And it is for these villagers that we need to make sure we build a system that delivers basic social infrastructure in an effective manner. In order to ensure that the fruits of India’s progress are shared by all sections of the society, the government has identified several elements of social and economic infrastructure, critical to the quality of life in rural areas. Well, before we discuss in detail about the services and facilities being planned and provided by the government, it is important to know what constitutes the rural sector in India.

What is Rural Sector or which Place can be defined as Rural Area?
The “rural sector” means any place “which meets the following criteria:

- A population of less than 5,000
- Density of population less than 400 per sq. km and
- More than “25 percent of the male working population” is engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Government Policies for the Rural Sector
The government has started many programmes aimed at improving the standard of living in villages or rural areas. To build rural infrastructure, the government launched a time-bound business plan for action called in 2005. Under Bharat Nirman, action was proposed in the areas of Water Supply, Housing, Telecommunication and Information Technology, Roads, Electrification and Irrigation.

This section of the National Portal is exclusively designed to give complete information to the villagers of India, not only about the various services, facilities and opportunities available, but also details of how to benefit from them, including a list of online services available. Be it applying for loans, or knowing how to protect crops, or how to find the nearest hospital for health check-up and how to find the nearest school for one’s children; information about schemes for the promotion of rural industry; provision of basic infrastructure facilities in rural areas e.g. schools, health facilities, roads, drinking water, electrification; government assistance to individual families and Self-Help Groups (SHG) living below poverty line, every small and big detail can be found here.

Need for Rural Industrialisation
In the interest of economy, rapid industrialisation is important for generating employment opportunities, utilisation of all types of resources, promotion of education, training and research, improving the productivity of labour and balanced regional development.

- Industrial growth brings a rapid increase in the national income of the country.
- In order to reduce the continued increasing pressure of exploding population on our developing economy, rapid industrialisation is a must.
- Land is limited in area but industrialisation has unlimited scope.
- To set up large number of industrial units, we can create more employment opportunities and absorb a large number of unemployed youths.
- Agriculture cannot use all resources. So, industrialisation is a must to make use of our resources.
- Industry can make use of waste materials.
- Industrialisation widens horizon of our understanding and enables us to go through education and researches. Thus, it will prove the quality of our manpower.
- We can use more capital and technologies.
- We can have division of work and specialisation in the industry.
- This will result in the improvement of productivity of labour.
- Industrialisation is capable of removing regional disparities because barren lands can be used for this purpose.
- No fertile land and means of irrigation are needed for industrialisation.
- Industrialisation will raise the standard of living of our people.

Objectives of Rural Development
1. Expansion of cultivation and related activities.
2. Increase of rural community, cottage industries and handicrafts.
3. Expansion of socio-economic transportation which includes setup of rural banks, co-operatives, schools, etc.
4. Improvement of services and amenities i.e. drinking water, power, rural infrastructure, health services, etc.
5. Rural development through Growth of individual source mobilisation.
6. To provide opportunities.

CONCLUSION
Even after several years of planned development, India has not succeeded in solving the basic problems of Indian economy. The rate of poverty and unemployment are increasing even after completion of five year plans. Although the government of India launched various poverty alleviation programmes, they have not benefited the people who were targeted. It may be argued that the very orientation of our economic policy is biased towards the upper strata of the Indian society. The people of India living in rural areas have nothing to improve the living conditions of the rural people of our country. Progress and facilities are available only in the urban centres of our country.
REFERENCES