

RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA BY INTERVENE SOCIAL WORK**Astha Pandey**Department of Social work,
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Abstract

India is an agricultural based country where 68% of population of India reside in villages. 58% of population of labour power is involved in agriculture and other related cooperative institutions in spite of it, the contribution in GDP (Gross domestic product) is only about 16% which indicate that agriculture is not a profitable business. Because of non employment I agriculture sector, this affects the social, mental and physical aspects of village youths. In order to examine the problems in to villages of Bahadurpur block of Allahabad, 300 people were interviewed as per enclosed schedule through available data's and advices given by different stockholders regarding unemployment and its related problems.

Keywords:- rural development, training programs, interview schedule, skill development.

Introduction

India being a agricultural base country. Is very week in social and economical sector whose main reason is high rated interest loans, nature based agriculture, low profit rate on agriculture produce and inefficient action taken by government which result the suppression of farmers with loans and financial assistance. So farmers runaway to city side, for employment and fulfillment of their needs and bound to straggle life or making suicide. In city also the raising population produces different problems regarding health, education, housing, sanitation and pollution etc.

Although the government initiate several project for developments but the execution of project is so delayed in active. Our former prime minister has once said that only 15% benefit is provided to the common people and rest 85% of project cost is divided by corrupt practices. So many times the projects were not started due to non cooperation by central and state government. In common approaches state or central government only withdraws the loans. While the poor need rod not a fish.

Data Collection

In order to review the actual problems of villages, a survey was carried out through the available data, development literature and villages interview as per schedule. The 30 villagers from each 10 villages of Bhadurpur block of Allahabad were selected for interview and replies obtained and conclusion drawn as below-

1) Only 5% people in the age of 20-25 years, 15% people in the age of 26-30 years and 16% of people in the age of 31-35 years have the source of income i.e. age of 20 to 30 year people have only 12 % are earning money rest 88% are jobless. It concludes that young people (20 to 30 years age) groups were suffering from the unemployment.

2) Total 61% youth was educated up to intermediate or above and 5.33% youth is uneducated. Hence being educated people were also facing the problem of unemployment. About 60.66% people in count approximate Rs. 5000/- on their health and burdened extra expenditure on health problem as per them in count in going year.

3) The 50% youth depend on agriculture works for their livelihood and 17.33 % of the people depend on wages, while 16 % depends on business and 5% are in government service and 11.66 % have no any livelihood activities. This result indicates that most of the people were depending on agriculture for livelihood.

4) It reveals from examination that only 10% people has got interest in agriculture works which is insufficient while 60% are interested in government service which in not possible due to non employment problem in villages.

Age of Interviewers(in Years)	No. of People	Percentage (%)
20-25	15	5%
26-30	46	15.33%
31-35	48	16%
36-40	52	17.33%
41-45	44	14.66%
46-50	69	23%
51-55	11	3.66%
56-60	15	5%
Total	300	100%

Table 1: Show the relation between no. interviewers and his age

By literature survey and interview process we can say that for rural development there are four major pillars as –agriculture, self employment, education and health. In the absence of any of these, the rural development could not be imagined.

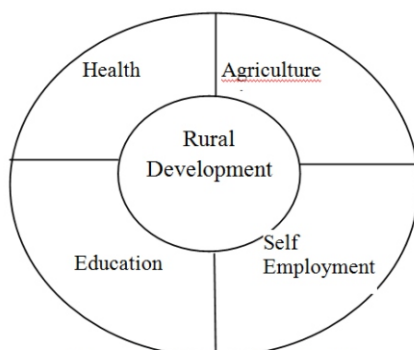


Figure 1: basic pillar of rural development.

Suggestion-

In this section we giving implement suggestion, for rural development of villages in India. But for this there is need for cooperation of villages and improvement management by using the tool- self help group, training program, nukkar drama, poster exhibition, group discussion etc. Some suggestions are given below:-

- 1) Soil testing, scientific agriculture should used rather than assumption based use of chemical fertilizer and pesticides
- 2) Mixed farming should be adopted in place of traditional farming.
- 3) Organic farming should be started to increase the production and to minimize the cost of farming by using the vermin compost, green compost, neap etc.
- 4) Zero budge farming is a new concept given by subhash palekar, who made organic compost and pesticide with locally and easily available materials for use of farming should be adopt.
- 5) Organic certificate provided by government should be obtained to enhance the product value.
- 6) Technical education should be provided with the traditional education to enhance the employment in rural sector.
- 7) The training and workshop should be arranged for increasing capacity building through JSS (Jan Shikshan Sansthan) and also provide the information about RVTI (Regional Vocational Training Institute) and Kaushal vikas mission, MSME (Micro Small and Medium Enterprise) etc.
- 8) Swarozgar training should be provided for self employment in rural area like fisheries, beekeeping, and vermin composed etc.

- 9) Health training should be given to rural people for maintaining themselves.
- 10) Yoga camp should be organized to maintain health without wealth.
- 11) Jari buti and home remedies should be adopted to maintain VAT, KAFF and PITTA and remain healthy.

Conclusions and feature work

Rural development depends on some local and geographical environment including will power of villagers and social activities adopted by the people. For which education, health, self employment and rural farming are needed. Our issues and approach are almost common and applicable at every village. Some local problems to above should be shorted out to enhance the awareness of local problems and solution for salving them in accordance with the nature of problems.

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