

Impact of Rural Life on Economy

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ABSTRACT

India is a country of villages. Most of the population of India resides in villages. India has been an agricultural country since the beginning. About 60% of the people's livelihood is still from agriculture. Whatever economy the people of the village do, their relation is also directly and indirectly related to agriculture. Simple living and high thinking is the hallmark of Indian villagers even today. As soon as the name of the village comes to mind, attention goes towards the waving crops of the fields. There is only greenery all around. The villagers sitting under the tree in the middle of the villages are seen talking to each other. Every person who lives in the villages is always ready to help and cooperate with each other. Agriculture is the main means of livelihood of the village, every person is completely dependent on agriculture. Various crops are sown and harvested throughout the year, these are the source of income for these people. At present the nature of Indian villages is changing. Now today's new generation is running towards the cities in search of jobs, not paying attention to agricultural work. They are preferring to settle in the cities. Joint families used to be the specialty of villages, but in the changing environment, now joint families are breaking up. Both urban and rural life have an impact on the Indian economy. Around 70 to 80% of the world's various developing countries and newly emerging countries lead rural lives and lead their lives in poverty. A major proportion of poverty is found in the village. Poverty is found to be 4 times more in villages than in cities. People in villages are still dependent on low-yield agriculture for low livelihood. Farmers still do not get the right price for their produce. People are becoming more dependent on wages. . Now leaving farming, the farmers have become wage earners and are trying to settle in the city in search of jobs.

Keywords:-Economy, cottage industry, social problems, educational facilities, handicraft

INTRODUCTION

Along with industry, agriculture also plays an important role in the Indian economy, about 70% of India's population is dependent on agriculture. Agriculture is an important sector of the Indian economy. Agriculture contributes 17% of India's successful domestic product. Growth Providing employment to about 58% of India's population at present Indian agriculture is witnessing growth as compared to earlier. After independence the production of food grains has increased from 51 million in 1951 to 250 million in 2011-2012 Simple domestic product has also seen an increase of 2087 in 2020-21. In the 70s, the use of consuming machines that gave good yield of seeds in Indian agriculture, fertilizers, pesticides, medicines and irrigation facilities promoted the Green Revolution in India. Under the influence of this Green Revolution, the productivity of crops in India increased and agriculture was transformed. It was combined with small and big industry, which improved the level of agriculture and villagers, but the effect of Green Revolution was not uniform all over India. Due to which its failures in many states of India are big and agriculture has played an important role in Indian economy, 68% of agriculture provides employment to the villagers and from 1970 to 95 it was 44.5% of GDP.

Problem of Rural Economy:- Many problems are seen in different villages of India, in which mainly unemployment, illiteracy, electricity-road-water, voice, superstition, such problems as 4 places are still spreading their web, found lack of industries in villages. In the absence of these, the villagers are engaged in agricultural work and are often victims of hidden unemployment. In a country like India, in the absence of irrigation facilities, agricultural work remains dependent on nature, due to which there is a large number of seasonal unemployment and poverty. are found in the villages, farmers, especially small farmers, do not have easy means of transporting their produce to the market, farmers lack the means to keep their produce safe, they have to sell their finished goods at very low prices, due to which The

right price is not available and its price is raised by other traders in between, due to which the rural economy is weakening.

The basis of rural economy: - Mixed economy is found in India, every region has its own separate base, in the absence of which their development has not been possible, agriculture also has its own base area, in the absence of which the growth works well. May not be possible Development of agriculture based infrastructure such as electricity, irrigation, eclipse facilities, marketing, means of transport, construction of roads, connecting rural roads to main roads, agricultural research, extension, information dissemination facilities, markets, facilities of all value are necessary in the absence or weak presence. There will never be an increase in the income of the villagers and until their income does not increase, India's economy will not be strong, so today it is necessary that the availability of all these facilities for agricultural work and the use of scientific equipment in agricultural work should be encouraged so that The rural level will rise and they can contribute to the country's economy.

Agriculture, animal husbandry, cottage industry, small scale industry: -

It cannot be denied that the main basis of India's happiness and prosperity is the business related to villages and villages. The main means of employment and business in villages is agriculture, animal husbandry, cottage industry, agriculture. Which is mainly possible only in villages, the main base of all these businesses and unemployed is the village where this business can be done in a good way. Apart from this, the economy of the village can be raised by doing other small and big business in the village.

Animal husbandry: - Animal husbandry is the mainstay of agriculture, under which animal husbandry is done for the production of milk, fiber, meat or other purposes. Under animal husbandry, many types of animals are reared such as cow, buffalo, chicken, sugar, sheep, Goat etc. Most of the farmers follow these animals to increase their income. Milk is used in the manufacture of various dairy products such as curd, cheese, butter. Poultry farming, farmers mainly produce meat, eggs. Under this, such as chicken or duck, goose, poultry, pheasant, quail, pigeon, boiler, are followed, due to which the economy of the villages is strengthened, which helps in the development of the nation.

Fisheries:- By this, farmers rear different types of fish in 10 demo ponds, small ponds, under which different types of fish like Mangur, Tel Piya, Rehun, Katla are reared, by selling which farmers earn good profit. Are.

Beekeeping :- Now beekeeping is also seen in rural areas, farmers are adopting artificial method to produce honey by bees. Farmers are earning well by producing honey even through artificial beekeeping, bees and mom are prepared from beekeeping. Honey is used to make medicines, food and beauty products, its demand is high in the market, on the basis of this, farmers are raising their level and income is increasing, due to which the villages are developing.

Handicrafts :- Handicrafts business has been an important contribution in the form of employment and business for livelihood in countries like India. Gandhi ji established Khadi and basic schools on the basis of rural economy, but bureaucrats adopted western development model in the name of modernity. Before this, the cottage industries based on rural artisanship ended, later agriculture was destroyed, destroyed and the model of rural India was ruined. Covid-19 also once again brought our attention to the rural economy.

Issues related to rural area in India:-

Lack of educational awareness :- School education in villages is mainly dependent on government and government aided schools. Level of education in rural area is very low. Access to education in Indian villages is still half incomplete. Digital output in rural schools today. Due to different reasons, access to advanced learning tools like computer education and non-educational books is limited to economic resources, there is lack of books, the villagers are under economic burden due to different reasons, for them the education of children is the second priority, not the first.

Lack of effective administration :- As a result of the pace of urbanization, the expansion of the cities is large, the people of the villages have left the villages and started settling in the cities. The transfer has been speeding up due to which the risk of water crisis in rural areas is increasing.

Lack of educational facilities :- One of the major problems present in the rural area of India is a huge lack of education facilities. A large part of rural population of India is illiterate even in today's time. Educational infrastructure in India is severely poor. And there is no school in a large number of villages in India, even if there is a school in some villages, then all the facilities are not there, there is a shortage of teachers and non-teaching staff, there is a lot of shortage of teachers in schools in rural areas, due to which the village does not develop. The village is still struggling in superstitions and evil practices.

Social problem:- Other issues like untouchability and caste discrimination have created a big problem in the rural area, there is dominance of bad habits and practices in the rural area, not only this, the tradition of the rural people is still a big issue due to which the society is still The problem is visible.

Unemployment: - Unemployment is seen in the rural areas of India, due to which people do not have sources of income and are becoming poor and migrating from the villages, the main occupation of the people of rural areas is agriculture, but agriculture here They are done in ancient way, due to which the quantity of production is falling and there is a decrease in production, people are becoming unemployed, the condition of cottage industries is not good, people do not even have employment opportunities, due to which people are facing problems. The economic condition is getting weaker.

CONCLUSION

India is an agricultural country and most of the people are dependent on agricultural work, the agriculture here is very backward. From the above description, it is clear that until there is no miraculous change, backwardness will remain in the rural areas. Orienting towards work, it is necessary to communicate a new enthusiasm and enthusiasm. Work can be done like dairy industry in poultry farming, Cultivation, fisheries, goat rearing, vegetable production and creation of contact between rural production centers and urban markets, farmers will be able to earn more profit only by this type of work, give a new shape to agriculture, the standard of rural life can be raised. Electricity and water irrigation system in the villages will increase the production, not only this, farmer welfare policies, there will always be talks between the farming community and the state agriculture department, the environment will improve rural life and the country's economy will take a significant turn in the life of the rural sector today. There will be contribution and some of the contribution will go on increasing continuously from the devil. Farmers will have to face scientific farming, for this the government would like to pay attention from time to time for decades and arrangements will be made for organizing or training of farmers for their scientific method. And will work to reach all these facilities to the village level. It is hoped that through these facilities the condition of India's economy will improve and the rural economy will make a significant contribution in that.

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