

ATTRACTIVE AND SUSTAINABLE RURAL GROWTH

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ABSTRACT:

In India, too much conversation and deliberations are taking place every where to construct smart cities but there is less discussion to build villages/rural areas smart and sustainable. creation rural areas smart and sustainable is imperative because it is suitably said about India that India live in villages and if farmers are happy then and only then the city dwellers will be happy and affluent. The future growth of Indian economy is in rural areas because urban places have almost reached to their diffusion level. Only developing smart cities will create, 'an island of opportunity in the ocean of dissection and distress' which is not sustainable. We must give top priority to the 'smart rural development', preserving the sustainability of rural areas will positively impact the cities and every sector of economy in long run and will also provide potential to smart cities.

Key Words: Sustainable, dissection, distress, potential, dweller, imperative.

INTRODUCTION:

As of 2021 there are a total of 741 districts, up from the 640 in the 2011 census of India and the 593 recorded in the 2001 census of India. The Government is taking liability for uplifting the rural and the economically poorer regions. There is lot of public expenditure to improve the infrastructure, water and sanitation in these areas. However, these efforts are dissimilar, fragmented and piecemeal and not much improvement has been achieved in most of the villages. There is a need for scheming and building Smart Villages which are independent in provide welfare military and employment and yet well coupled to the rest of the world. A Smart Village is a bundle of dozens of services delivered effectively to the inhabitants and businesses in an efficient manner. These services could be location specific depending on the demography of the village and occupations of the inhabitants. These services such as Power, Water, Buildings, Retail, Health care, etc. were built several decades ago. New designs, technologies and management models should be used to improve the existing ones and in structure the new ones. This requires standardization, use of IT and sensor networks. Requires strategy, integrated planning and above all monitoring and implementation of the activities using suitable governance models Almost 70 per cent of the Indian population lives in villages. Therefore it is natural that for 'inclusive' increase, the Government must focus on them. Placing the emphasis on creating 'smart cities' is flawed policy. We must give top priority to the development of 'smart villages' preserving the sustainability of villages will positively impact cities in the long run. In recent times, more cases of farmers'

suicides due to harvest failure have been reported. Even after 70 years of independence, we do not lack a 'sustain and leadership system'; nor do we have professional counseling for farmers. Many of them have no secondary source of income this is a major lacuna. The lack of job opportunities in villages coupled with less remunerative farming (except in the case of large land holdings) compels village youth to migrate to cities. There, many of them do not enjoy a reasonable value of life because they manage to get only continuation jobs. The migration is also unidirectional as they continue to live in cities in the hope of landing better jobs. In the long term, this leads to desertion from villages, dilution of village culture, reduced land under farming and, consequently, farm output. In the cities, uncontrolled migration adds to pollution, travel problems, crime, and over burdening of civic amenities and infrastructure.

TOWARDS SELF-SUSTENANCE:

The top precedence should be the creation of opportunities for youths in villages, thereby hopeless migration to cities. Farming should be made a remunerative occupation, with guidance and mentoring to small farmers on how to get the best yield and market at remunerative prices. It's significant to train them to develop a secondary source of income. The benefits of schemes such as crop indemnity, soil health card, and need pesticides must reach the grassroots. Proper completion is key. A helpdesk set up in every village and manned by trained persons to handle farmers' queries and provide solutions would be most useful. We must create an eco-system that makes youth interested in working from their villages. BPOs/KPOs can function from villages and young people can be expectant to take up IT jobs there. Many jobs require computer skills instead of degrees. The digitization of post offices, rural banks, and IT-enabled military provide brilliant opportunities. Projects supported by Digital India and Skill India should be integrated through a unified agency to reach villages. For example, Skill India can empower youths to start their own small businesses after homework as masons, mechanics, electricians, and drivers or to run repair shops, poultry and dairy farms, Karana stores, teashops, dhobis and so on. India's crafts thrive in villages, especially as cooperative ventures. Pottery, metal craft, weaving, jeweler making, wood craft, shell craft, cane craft, embroidery, ivory craft, glass craft and paper craft could be sources of income. The arts and crafts bionetwork of villages is impossible to recreate in cities. A great deal of export possible is hidden here. Senior/elderly artisans can be employed as 'trainers'.

INCLUSIVE APPROACH:

We have considerable tribal population in India, who live in villages, and do not wish to be uprooted. We need to make them part of growth. Skill India can study the art/craft unique to each tribal cluster and train their youths to grow in their vocations. They will come into the mainstream by learning the use of new tools and techniques, without the fear of losing their lands, identity and culture. Villages traditionally preserve large number of water bodies like ponds, wells, bawdiest, canals etc. Training villagers in water harvesting methods, rejuvenating ponds/wells to improve water storage and sharing these good practices systematically with others, would help mitigate hardships. The NITI Aayog can draw a master plan to make every village

smart in the next five years. Invite bear from private institutions or NGOs; however, implementation must remain with a governmental 'nodal agency'. Smart villages can translate into better farm productivity, water conservation and economic sovereignty to village youth. It makes great social, economic and political sense.

COMPONENTS OF SMART:

Village A 'Smart Village' will give long-term social, economic, and environmental welfare action for village community Which will enable empower, and improved participation in local governance processes, endorse entrepreneurship and build more resilient communities At the same time, a 'Smart Village' will ensure proper hygiene facility, good education, better communications, clean drinking water, health facilities environment protection, resource use efficiency, waste running, renewable energy etc.

GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS FOR THE VILLAGES:

Major Programs in Agriculture:

- National Farming Development Program
- Accelerated Irrigation Profit Program
- Fertilizer Subvention
- Bank loans, Free Current

Major Programs to Improve Employment:

- Public Allocation System.
- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.
- National Food Security Bill.
- Pradhanmantri Kaushal Vikash Yojana.

Major Programs & Partnerships to Improve Nutrition Security:

- Mid-Day Meal Scheme.
- Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS).
- Annapurna Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development) for senior citizens.
- The Nutritional Program for Adolescent Girls – Emergency feeding program (in eight districts in Orissa).

SMART CITY-SMART VILLAGE PROGRAM:

The Smart Village program in turn, will grasp functional needs for self-sustained energy, clean water and waste management, in off-grid areas. For villages with ready basic transportation, ICT solutions will serve as enablers for connectivity among communities and provide remote access for E-Learning, E-Health and E-Business, which will more catalyze socio-economic increase. This 'Smart Cities and Smart Village Status' program will provide opportunities through suggest new focused market for technopreneurs/SMEs in ICT and green technology development by providing calculated enablers such as incentives, etc.

The key objectives of the Smart City-Smart Village program are as follows:

- To hasten economic growth by providing connectivity and information/knowledge sharing towards increased productivity,
- To considerably enhance quality of life for the Rakyat in a safe and secure environment to live, work, learn & play,
- To sustain a greener environment for social & economic sustainability through improved resource planning.
- Future generations will contribute immensely in development process and enjoy the traditional agriculture activity with the use of modern technology. Following are some potential areas, where Smart Village may create measurable and significant impact.

ORGANIZED SETTLEMENTS:

The village populace is distributed in a staggered manner and they are not well-connected to the village roads. These may be re-distributed preserving proper zones for habitation, Playground, agriculture land & areas to develop assorted infrastructures like bio- fuel generation center, overhead water tank.

SMART AGRICULTURE:

In order to increase the quality and amount of agricultural production is using 'Sensor' technology to make farms more 'intelligent' and more allied through the so-called "Precision agriculture" also famous as 'smart farming'. Road Infrastructure GIS analysis ensures all the houses in rural areas are well associated through rural road.

ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE:

GIS analysis ensures all the houses in rural areas are well associated through rural road. Smart water supply there should be stipulation for water supply for agricultural, household use and intake, which may facilitate effective and judicial utilization of the surface and ground water resources.

SMART WATER SUPPLY:

There should be provision for water supply for farming, household use and drinking, which may assist effective and judicial operation of the surface and ground water resources.

SMART SANITIZATION:

Smart equipment may be adopted in rural areas to ease disease free villages.

EDUCATION:

GIS analysis may be carried out to find appropriate locations to establish state-of-the art education hubs for the villages. Effective classroom facility may be provided to use the benefit of obtainable experts at other locations.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT (DM):

Villagers are easily artificial by disasters due to lack of preparedness. DM cells may be set up at the Panchayat level to address all the adversity related issues. DM cell will connect to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) through the middle server for monitoring the future scenarios.

CONCLUSION:

On basis of above information we can say that the government will focus on weather change, smart energy, agriculture, and water in the growth of smart villages. Smart village development will come about in the state in adroitness with Environment Planning and Coordinating Agency (EPCO). Taking education, skill for vocations etc to villages can well channelize the energies of the youth as a great tool for the nation. An educated rural youth will be an asset to the country and even if he shifts to a city he shall prove to be an asset rather than a saddle as is happening now. India needs educated populace and not literate but uneducated otherwise all the smartness of cities or villages will result in stoppage.

The idea of smart village in the present day background seems more plausible as there is a limit of growth of cities which is leading to formation of urban jungles, where the population ratio per km of land is way above the preferred norms. To take baby steps initially would lead to a movement at National level once the fruits of this effort start manner fruits, which surely would be visible for all to see faster than expected. And it promotes socio economic growth of the Nation.

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