



## Challenges in Rural Development: A Case Study of East Singhbhum

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### Abstract:

*Rural development is important not just for most of the population living in a rural region but for the development of rural exercises it is important to invigorate the speed of economic extension of the nation. Rural development is claimed to be of recognizable significance in the nation today than in the former times during the time spent in the advancement of the nation. It is a system attempting to improve rural creation and profitability, higher financial uniformity, and aspiration, strength in social and economic development. The crude assignment is to diminish the starvation generally around 70 percent of the rural population, execute adequate and solid food. Afterward, serve reasonable hardware of attire and footwear, a spotless situation and house, clinical consideration, recreational arrangement, instruction, transport, and correspondence. Present research was aimed to study the nature of rural development in East Singhbhum district of Jharkhand. A total number of 120 sample (split male=60 and female=60) were included in this present study. The age range of the sample was between 25 to 45 years. All of the residing in the rural area of East Singhbhum. Purposive sampling and snowball sampling method was applied for the sample selection. The findings related to challenges in rural development and suggestions to overcome are discussed in this research paper.*

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**Keywords:** *Rural development, population*

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### 1. Introduction

Rural development generally identifies with the technique for upgrading the personal satisfaction and monetary prosperity of an individual explicitly living in populated and distant zones. Generally rural development is fixated on the abuse of land-escalated characteristic assets, for example, ranger service and agribusiness. Be that as it may, today, expanding urbanization and change in worldwide creation, networks have changed the idea of rural regions. Today, rural development actually remains the center of the general development of the nation. It has gotten more than 66% of the nation's kin is reliant on agribusiness for their employment and 33% of rural India is still underneath the destitution line. Consequently, it is important for the legislature to be beneficial and give enough office to redesign their way of life.

According to the United Nations rural development is a process of change by which the efforts of the people themselves are united, those of government authorities to improve their economic, social and cultural conditions communities into the life of the nation and to enable them to contribute fully to national programme. Singh (2002) defined rural development as process leading to sustainable improvement in the quality of life of rural people, especially the poor. Chamber defined rural development as the term rural development connotes overall development of rural areas with a view to improve quality of life of rural people. As a discipline, it is multidisciplinary in nature, representing an interaction of agriculture, social behavioral engineering and management science.

So, it can be said that rural development is a strategy planned to improve and optimize social, economic and psychological life of the people residing in rural areas. It is a continuous process aimed to improve the psych wellbeing, standard of living and self-realization of the strata residing outside the urban areas through collective and constructive execution of planning. The core part is bringing change among rural community and transforming them from traditional living to progressive and modern living. Many experts also called it as “movement for progress”.

According to Singh (1998), the main objectives of rural development in all societies, irrespective of their economic, political and socio-cultural systems are:

1. To make available and improve the distribution of life- sustaining goods, such as food, clothes, shelter, health and security.
2. To raise per capita purchasing power and improve its distribution by providing better education, productive and remunerative jobs and cultural amenities.
3. To increase the range of economic and social choices to individuals by freeing them from servitude and dependence.
4. The objectives of rural development are manifold. It manifests through the different activities taken up by different societies.
5. IGNOU (Indira Gandhi National Open University) identified the following objectives of rural development:
  - a. Improving the standard of living of rural people by providing food, shelter, clothing, employment and education.
  - b. Increasing productivity in rural areas for reducing rural poverty.
  - c. Ensuring peoples’ participation in planning and development through decentralization of administration.
  - d. Ensuring distributive justice and equalization of opportunities in society.

There are in any event three essential components as given by Singh (1986) which are considered to establish the genuine importance of development. These are: I. Life-Sustenance: So as to endure, individuals have certain fundamental needs. These fundamental necessities incorporate food, sanctuary and garments. Plus, medical care offices and security are likewise important necessities. Giving these essential necessities to all the individuals is of imperative significance for economic development, which is an essential for development. ii. Self-respect: Each individual and each nation look for some essential type of sense of pride, poise and honor. Nonattendance or refusal of confidence shows an absence of development activities. iii. freedom: freedom alludes to political or philosophical opportunity, yet in addition freedom from ignorance and superstitions. Man ought to be liberated from all servitudes and should live in concordance with nature.

## 2. Sample

A total number of 120 sample were selected in the present study. The number of male and female were equal. The age range of the sample was between 25 to 45. All of them are residing in the rural area of east Singhbhum. All are working. Purposive sampling and snowball sampling method was applied for the sample selection.

## 3. Tools used

For the collection of data interview schedule and telephonic interview were used.

## 4. Results and discussion

The data obtained were analysed and following factors were emerged as challenges in the way of rural development:

1. Lack of market for agriculture product: most of the sample in their response agreed to this factor. In their observation lack of agriculture is one big obstacle in the way of rural development program in Singhbhum.
2. Inappropriate electricity supply: this is the second prominent factor emerged as an obstacle in the way of rural development. People agreed in this modern era yet in many villages of east Singhbhum the electric supply is not consistent.
3. Inappropriate water supply: in the absence or less developed agriculture rural development is impossible. The respondents in their responses revealed that the water supply for agriculture is not appropriate and the farmers have to depend upon rain or traditional ways water and in many villages the drinking water is not good and it leads to many diseases.
4. Drainage problem: in the interview many respondents agreed that drainage problem is also a notable problem. In many places the drainage system is very poor, although government has taken a lot of steps to improve it but they were not sufficient and need more effective effort and executions.
5. Financial monitoring system: many respondents agreed to the fact that financial monitoring is also a challenge in the way of rural development in this area due to very rigid conditions it becomes very difficult to take loans from banks and many times due to corruption villagers do not get the advantages of government schemes and policies. Yet many people reported that they have to go through middle man to take advantages of the schemes.

## 5. Conclusion

So, it can be said that rural development is a strategy planned to improve and optimize social, economic and psychological life of the people residing in rural areas. After the independent a lot of efforts are made by the government of India to develop rural areas. In Jharkhand also many initiatives are taken by the state government but yet the desired goal is not achieved. In the case of East Singhbhum Lack of market for agriculture product, Inappropriate electricity supply, Drainage problem and Financial monitoring system emerged as prominent factor as challenges for rural development. Thus, many more calculated plans are the need of the present hours to be executed with good and focus political will to overcome these challenges and to achieve a sustainable rural development.

## References

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