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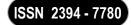
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A STUDY ON MAJOR PROBLEMS AND ITS SOLUTION WITH RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN MAHARASHTRA

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ABSTRACT

The rural development is the major issues in the current century in India. The rural sector is important for the society because it generate growth and development of the civilization to sustain and achieve human goal for better existence. Economic growth and rural society is connected, because most of the resources available for development come from rural societies.

Rural development is the backbone for any country's socio-economic development and it helps the economy to growth and sustain. The rural people are facing the problems of undulation poverty. If the rural sector educated and advanced, it is easy to do business and high development. It is necessary to the government to move the direction rhythm with the society because their sustainability is depend on the long term benefit from the social, economical and rural development issues connected to the rural basis.

Keywords: Rural development, Infrastructure development, various facilities, economic growth, basic facilities, socio-economic development.

INTRODUCTION

The rural society of Maharashtra is very much backward. Its backwardness is very much due to the several problems that haunt the rural society. Rural development of any country is largely based on the role of the government toward rural development planning and policies. The present situation is the process of the changes is very slow and so the problems are more in recent years. The process of changes has been accelerated and so new problems are also cropping up.

The major rural problems are consisting of the agricultural and economic. The division of land, lack of cottage industries, social evils, lack of educations, death of animals, migration, unemployment, poverty and so on. These problems are the results of traditional and conservation of the rural society. Near about 70% population of India living in the rural sector that's why without development of rural sector we can't achievement of aim of overall success. Without involving rural sector in Indian economy India should not follow the path which brings the India at level of development country.

Rural development is the topic which is well easy to understand but very hard in implement. It focuses upon the upliftment and development of the section of rural economies, that experience grave poverty issues and effectively aims at developing their productivity. Some areas that need urgent attention for rural development in Maharashtra are:-

1) Public health center 2)Education 3)Female empowerment 4) Rural road facility 5) Electricity facility 6) Employment opportunity.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- 1) To study the major issues of rural development in Maharashtra.
- 2) To study the strategy of rural development in Maharashtra.
- 3) To study the indicators of rural development in Maharashtra.

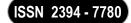
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present research study is based on secondary data sources. Secondary data is collected from the various rural development books, journals, news paper, magazine, web sites and etc.

MAJOR PROBLEMS AND ISSUES IN THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

- 1) Uncontrolled migration: Maharashtra is the highest migration from other states of India, because of employment opportunities, good schools and colleges, easy of living and better living facilities. Most of rural families migrate toward urban areas. For searching employment because in rural area have not available good employment opportunities, that why rural poor cannot get their basic daily needs in their rural areas.
- 2) Lack of awareness: Apart from the government rural development schemes have been advertise in such a level. Many well intended and well targeted schemes and programs die because of lack of awareness.

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- 3) No self governance: The best way of governance. But rural people are hardly aware of activities that take place in panchayat raj institution. The gram sabha and meeting are done merely for the sake of formality and hardly aver people are involved in the decision making.
- 4) Division of land: Sub division of land and pregmention of holding is one of the main causes of our low agricultural income and backward state of our agricultural. A lot of time and labor is wasted in moving seeds, manure and implement from one piece of land to another.
- 5) Poor health facilities:-A serious drawback of India health service is the neglect of rural masses. It is a largely a service based on urban hospitals. Although there are large numbers of hospitals and primary health centers yet the urban bias is visible. According to the health information 31.5 % of hospitals and 16 % hospitals beds are situate in rural areas where 75 % of total population resides.
- 6) Unemployment: Maharashtra has roughly 70 % of his population living in the rural areas; agricultural is the main stay of the rural population. But no rural employment is available for all these living in rural areas, most of rural people are migrate toward urban areas for searching employment.
- 7) **Poor infrastructure:** Basic infrastructure facilities are very poor in rural areas in Maharashtra. Like safe drinking water. Rural roads, electricity facility, primary health services, education and etc. It is a major problem in facing rural people in their areas.

MAJOR SOLUTIONS REGARDING RURAL DEVELOPMENT

- 1) Provide social infrastructure: Rural people they need to have basic infrastructure like electricity, water facility, rural road and so on, tha5ts they are free from the cycle of drought and floods. Electricity, road connectivity and drinking water facility should be providing for rural sector. Social infrastructure is concern with the supply of such services at meet the basic needs of society, like, health service, drinking water facility, sewerage, sanitation, electricity, education facility and etc.
- 2) Provide self employment:- Government need to give rural people self employment opportunities so that they want to stay In their own village instead of migration in cities. Government must provide employment schemes to the rural poor and unemployed rural people
- **3)** Active participation: Rural peoples active participation is most important in the rural development process. Direct participation during the time of meeting in gram sabha, other rural meeting people must attend for their active participation at the time of rural development planning at village level. peoples active participation also important in governments various schemes toward rural development.
- **4) Agricultural growth: -** The main occupation of Indian is agricultural and its allied activities like farming, cattle, poultry and animal husbandry. Also Indian economy is one of world oldest agrarian economy. According to the recent statistics 65 to 70 percent labor force in India is engaged in agricultural. They are producing about 22 percent of country's GDP that's why country's agricultural development is very important.
- **5) Development of socio-Economic infrastructure:** In order to maintain smooth functioning between agriculture and rural sector a well organized socio-economic infrastructure is necessary. Thus government is investing huge amount money for the development of overhead of capital, like, energy, transports, communication, education, health, housing, etc.

MAJOR CONCLUSIONS

As we show the problems we should carry out some essential steps. The migration of rural poor's toward urban areas should be stopped. Government need to provide proper employment to the rural people that are why rural people migration will be stop. Government's role is important in stop migration. Government should provide more assistance to the self employed people by providing financially, raw material, machineries and technical awareness. It should also emphasis on vocational training. More and more employment sources should be providing in rural areas for the seasonal unemployed people. Basic infrastructure facilities should be improved. It provides key to modern technology in practically all sectors. Government should develop and provide rural development based infrastructure facilities to the villages.

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