

Inclusive Rural Development-A Brief Study on Economic, Social and Political Dimensions

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Abstract: *Inclusive rural development is more specific concept than the concept of rural development. In broader terms, inclusive rural development is about improving the quality of life of all members of rural society. More specifically, inclusive rural development covers three different but interrelated dimensions.*

1. Economic dimension

2. Social dimension

3. Political dimension

Economic dimension encompasses providing both capacity and opportunities for the poor and low-income households in particular Social dimension supports social development of poor and low- Income households, promotes gender equality and women's empowerment and provides social safety nets for vulnerable groups. Political dimension improves the opportunities for the poor and low Income people in rural areas to effectively and equally participate in the political processes at the village level.

INTRODUCTION:

The main problems, rural people are facing at the current situation are lack of quality food, shelter, Clothing, employment and education to the children. These are the problems related to economic dimension. Still after 70 years of independence there still exist many problems in social dimension.

1. To improve the living standards by providing food, shelter, clothing, employment and education.
2. To Increase productivity in rural areas and reduce poverty.
3. To involve people in planning and development through their participation in decision making and through centralization of administration.
4. To ensure distributive Justice and equalization of opportunities in the society.

ANALYSIS AND PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION:

Economic Dimension:

Economic dimension also includes measures to reduce intra and inter sectoral income inequalities to reasonable levels. But here we have to focus on not only the income levels but also the expenditure levels. Even though the government is trying to maximize the income levels of the rural people, they are mostly under financial crisis. The reason behind the problem is they are not aware of the facilities and rules that the government is providing and how to utilize the facilities and how to follow the rules.

- 1) The poor are lending the money from private lenders for high interest rates, which is against the rules of the prevention of **money laundering act-2002**.
- 2) In the same way the government is encouraging the sale of liquor and they want to increase the revenue of the government. As per the guide lines given by central government, each state government have to include in the perspective excise acts about the amount spent on publicity against the evils of the alcohol. But unfortunately no state government is following the same.

I would like to present the advantages of liquor prevention and income sources to the government.

- 1) The crime rate will be reduced to the maximum extent.
- 2) The percentage of road accidents will be reduced.
- 3) The parents can share their love and affection to their children, which plays major role in good citizenship building, which is the precious one to the development of the country.

In this particular point I would like to quote a simple survey which I had made in a state government run high-school in a rural area. We have surveyed in a class of 32 students. Interesting facts we have observed is out of 32 students 7 students are single parent children. Fathers of 20 students are habituated to drinking. 5 students are

psychologically not feeling well and they are feared to go their homes.

Social Dimension:

Social inequalities still privilege in the rural community even though many social inequalities reduction schemes were proposed and came into existence. It focuses on minimizing the inequalities between different people in a society. At this point I would like to quote some of the examples of various social inequalities reduction schemes proposed by our leaders to minimize the social inequalities. Pappel-Patwari system, which is also called munsabdari system in some areas, which is the main cause of inequalities between various castes in the rural community, was removed. Permitting lower castes to visit the temples is another main achievement to minimize the communal feelings. The women education percentage almost reached men which eliminated the main barrier. The main factor we have to consider is to educate the rural people against social barriers they will be facing.

Political Dimension:

Facilitating all caste people to participate in the local self government formation and decision making process is one of the best approaches to the rural development. The caste based reservation system introduced by government in panchayat raj and Mandal, Zilla Parishad and Legislative assembly is a good step taken towards encouragement of all citizens belonging to various in political perspective. Even though many precautions are taken to equilibrate the political strategy, majority of the leaders are under influence of higher castes of the society.

REMEDIAL MEASURES:

- 1) The main remedial procedure for all the rural problems is through increasing the literacy rate. The education system should be in such a way that it should impact moral values on the citizens of the country.
- 2) The government should bring good policies to the permanent development of the society but not for the cause of getting votes in the elections.
- 3) It is also the responsibility of the citizens to get the work done by the government. If the citizens are not utilizing the services definitely they will not provide any service.
- 4) The wealth that the parents should give to their next generations is moral values but not any money, which is the main thing in building a good society.
- 5) The government and non governmental agencies should publicize against illegal issues in the society in a very easy and clear manner

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