

URBAN-RURAL GAP - INDIA'S BIGGEST HURDLE FROM A SOCIO-ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATION

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ABSTRACT

The rural society of India has remained backward over the years , it has not accepted much changes or allowed to changes to happen by a third part , lack of rural development has resulted in the migrant of people from rural to urban region for better lifestyle and living standards , the range of shifting is 75 million which is making the urban area over populated as it doesn't have space for so many people , rural development is the key to stop this migrant and bridge the gap between the two regions . The government over the years have introduced and launched many schemes for the development of the rural areas but there have been many hurdles which didn't allow development to take place from corruption to regional , traditional ways of thinking , social stigma , lack of education , climate change , skills and development followed by a number of reason , we need to bring in internet connectivity , electricity facilities in all the villages , compulsory schooling and introduction of colleges , construction of mandatory toilets in every household and bringing in artificial intelligence and machine learning and engineering for the development of the rural region .

Keywords: *Rural Society , Urban rural , development , artificial intelligences , migrant, lack of education , climate change , corruption*

INTRODUCTION

The phrase urban rural gap has become into the lime light with so many people migrating from rural to urban sector in search of better job opportunities and lifestyle , this is because of the lack of rural development or the rapid rise of urbanization . Urbanization is basically modernization of a state or city which is more of a western culture which has affected the traditional culture of the Indian society . It was the British who came to India and brought in the system of Democracy , political system , Prime Minister , President , Civil Service into the country, along with concepts like social justice , liberalization , Industrialization and Modernization , today's modern lifestyle is more of a western culture where as the rural sector of India is following the traditional Indian Culture .However with globalization , technology and science we are seeing a rise in the gap between the urban and rural sector in reference to development . Around 80 crore population live in the rural areas and ever since Independence of India 75 % of the population have been dependent on the agricultural sector for income. Today with rapid urbanization with unplanned development and growth of industrialization we see that people are shifting their dependent from agricultural sector to Industrial sector for the uplift of their economy , its urban vs rural , state vs village and agriculture vs industry in India . From education to health care , income to working hours , struggle to better lifestyle urban settlement has better facilities , the urban sector has better health care access with every state have many hospitals , we have both public and private schools in the urban sector and people according to their finance comfort get their child admit into the school of their preference , urban sector has access to both colleges and universities , each access to resources , electricity facilities 24*7 , interconnectivity , better lifestyle and jobs in the age of technology than the rural sector where there is hardly any private hospitals or minimum hospitals in a villages , you might or might not have a school in a rural village , -you have very few options for employment in the rural sector either agricultural or some non farm activities and the income of the rural people is extreme less compared to 10 % of the urban people . The average income

of a middle class employ in the urban area has more income than the income of a whole village. The condition of the rural sector is so worst , education and healthcare facilities is hardly found in most of the villages one in 10 villages many have a school where a few students go and study , rest who want to study and educate themselves migrate to the urban sector , due to lack of opportunities and development in the rural sector , we see a rise in the growing urban rural gap in the country .

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For the purpose of this exploration , I have used a amalgamation of two of the archetypical social sciences research tools application –as they are authentic and brilliant method to assemble statistics from multiple appellants in a methodical and convenient way . Questions were asked to the common youth , public policy Analyst , urban people , rural people , farmers , survey , interviews –consisting of several interrogations which were dispersed among representative of each contender group .

OBJECTIVE OF THE RESEARCH PAPER

The main areas of exploration in this paper incorporate

- 1.What is urban rural gap.
2. What has the government done for rural development
3. What are the reasons behind the lack of development in rural India .
- 4.What can we do to change in present scenario of the rural region

LITERATURE REVIEW

The government of India over the past years have taken many initiatives to reduce the gap between the urban and rural sector , by the development of rural India , each Prime Minister who so ever has been in power and tried to bring about development in the rural India , as it constitutes a humongous populace , from launching different revolutions to eliminate or reduce poverty in the rural area by increasing agricultural productivity and new schemes some of the recent are Coir Udyami Yojana , Skill upgradation and Mahila Coir Yojana , Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme , Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Gramin , Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana , UJALA 2019 , Pradhan Mantri Vikas Yojana , PM Ujjwala Yojana . Digital India which aims to empower people digitally is being introduced in the rural area , 20 % of the Indian villages have internet connectivity , we have the regional rural bank for providing agricultural loans for purchasing seeds , tractors , fertilizers and all other necessary material required for agriculture development , technology and artificial intelligences is being used in the agricultural sector these days, technology , new methods of irrigation is being adopted .Apart from that we have the National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme which provides 100 days of employment to every villager who is unemployed .National Rural Livelihood Mission, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana , Shyama Prasad Mukherjee National RuRBAN Mission and National Social Assistance Programme to improve the quality of life of the rural India , Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana to provide free health care services for low income earners this is especially for the rural India , free health check up and opening up of medicine shops in the villages , primary health care centres , Beti Bachao beti padhao , loan for girl education and marriage by the government , the government has taken measures to empower the rural women , by organizing special programmes online and providing them computer skills knowledge , craft and many others . The government over the years have brought in new schemes to uplift the

standard of living in the rural development still we see over the years there have been rapid migration of rural people into the urban sector , with rapid rise in population and with lack of space left to accommodate the rural migrants it is being next to impossible to serve the population which has given rise to urban slums region, rural development is one of the way by which we can bridge the urban and rural gap , as it is not possible to get a good job once you enter the urban sector as the lifestyle is very different and modern and it might take a person a year to get accustomed with the modern lifestyle of urban India where many might plan to return back , we need to bringing maximum development in the rural region , as it has an equal affect in the development of a nation at a global level , as it is the poor people and the rural population who are the roots for development of a nation , the country is dependent on the rural people and poor people for economy and sustainable growth of the country .

FINDINGS

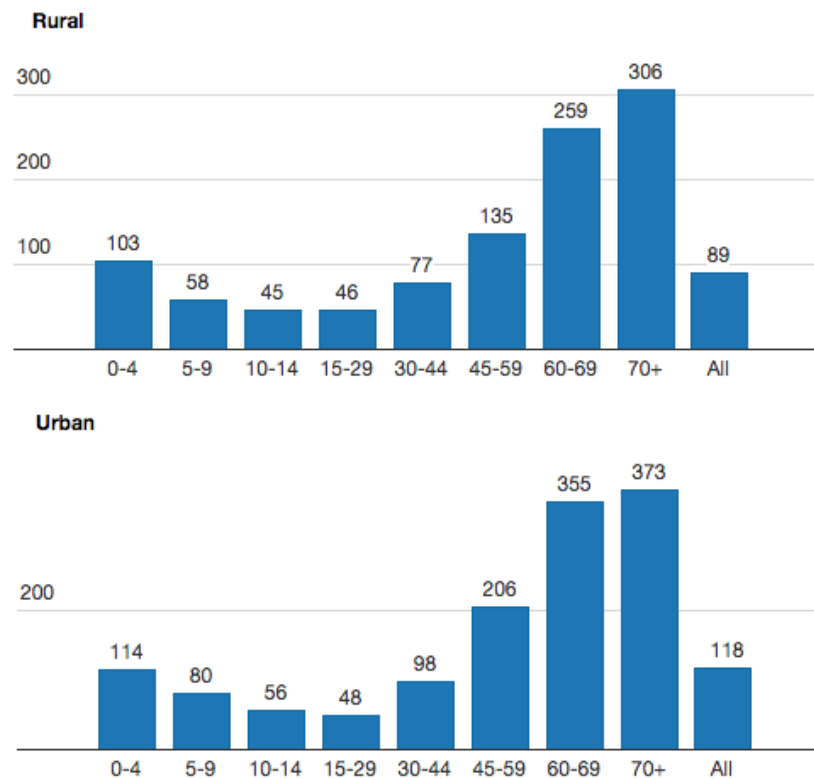
The key problems of rural development would first focus on the traditional way of thinking , narrow minded , doesn't accept change , community development is unaccepted , they don't prefer the construction of washroom in the homes for instance , followed by that they bring in social stigma , their religious and cultural beliefs , you will find each villages have their own sets of believes and culture which can't led to development as no village prefer to interfere or work according to the other culture . Social stigma where some villages allow women to enter the farms where some consider it as an act of evil , followed by no need to education for children , young boys at the age of 10 are forced to join their fathers in the farms and young girls after 16 are forced to marriage, at the age of school, they are forced to work , these narrow mind things have at times resulted in the restriction of development , moreover they don't prefer the interference of urban people coming and introducing work or development for the better of the people.

People in the rural area lack skills and attitudes , with change in climate change and lack of knowledge how to grow crops with less water use , lack of access to market areas , contract farming , inadequate access to resources , no electricity in majority of the villages , deforestation , taking away agriculture land for construction purpose , installation of solar panels near the agriculture land . Small scale holding of farms doesn't result in the growth of multiple-crops , as Indian agriculture is highly dependent on rainy season it becomes more difficult for the farmers to produce crops ,the amount which they earn from cultivation is insufficient to survive a mont

on it so that farmers prefer to migrant to urban sector in search of better jobs .

Age-wise Break-up Of Sufferers, 2014

Proportion per 1,000

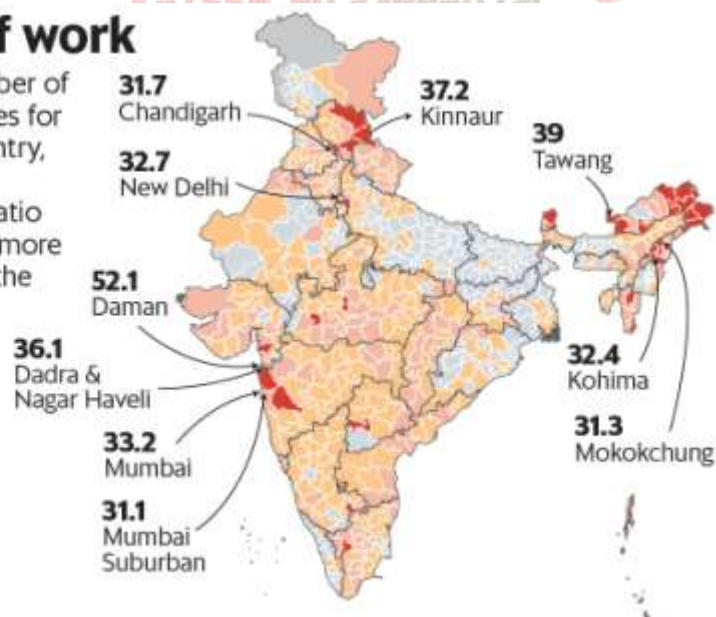
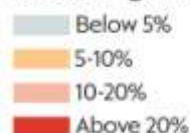


Source: [MOSPI](#) [Get the data](#)

In search of work

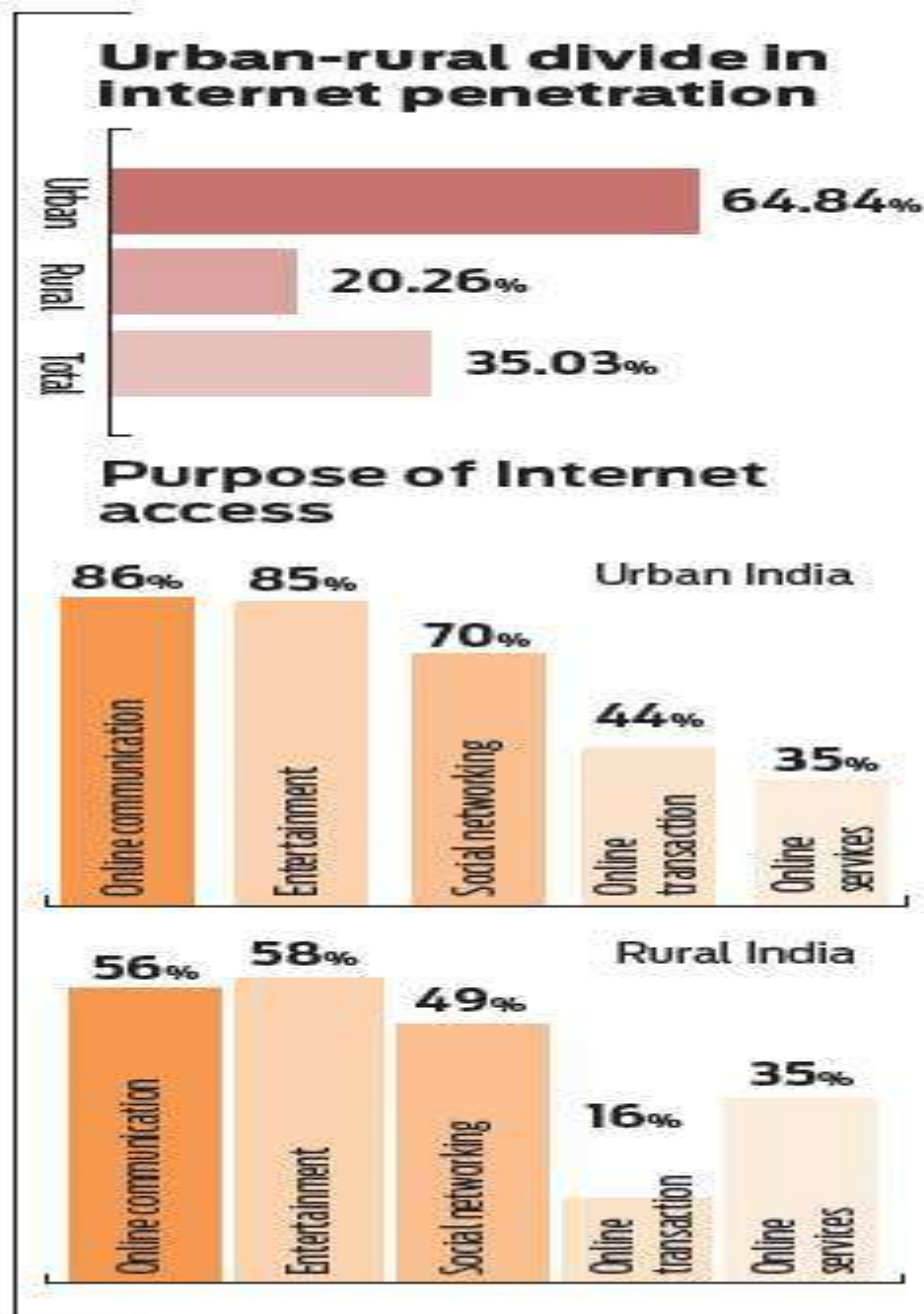
Despite a large number of people moving places for work inside the country, there are only a few districts where the ratio of such migration is more than 20%. Here are the top ten districts.

Those migrating for work/business as % of total migrants



There is hardly one or two schools in each villages which indicates that maximum people living in the rural India are uneducated . Lack of education is the biggest problem in India which has resulted in over population ,

rapid urbanization with unplanned development resulting in water crisis , with excess use of groundwater . There is no college or university in the villages area , not even farmers school to educate them on the new techniques and technology which can improve the agricultural sector of India . However Internet has entered the rural India with 20 % of the rural India has internet access now .



Negative attitude and parochial mentality of the rural India when it comes to development and bringing in changes is difficult where people don't want to accept advancement or technology development in their region . The central government allocates budget for the development of rural India ,where the government send money for construction of schools in villages , we have rural schools which are poorly run , with lack of infrastructure followed by absences of teachers , even if the education is free , the students are sent to school for free mid-day meal , one in 5 villages have mid-day meal service in the school which motivates students from neighbor to go to school .

Even if the government take decisions and launch schemes and policies for the rural development it is not necessary that it will satisfy the needs of the people , as few people without physically looking at the problem provides solution to the people , with involving the people who actually are the suffers wand you better know what do they require . Lack of grass root involvement in the decision related to villages is absolute wrong on behalf of the government, moreover individual states should decide what should be done for rural development in their region as they have a better idea about their problem where a close interaction between the state government and the villagers should take place before introducing a new policy . There are also middle men and traders who have never let development happen in the rural development and may be these schemes of government never reached the target audience . India is backed by corruption and regionalism , where caste system and religious have dominant position so for a village where maximum people belong to the lower caste resist or the dalit population we can't accept much development in those regions are all and these make people to migrant to the urban area where caste system is not much a problem where compared to the rural area and the population is high and people are busy in their own world that they don't have time to judge people on the basis of caste followed by you have opportunities in the urban area , where you have the chance to join free schools or night schools which are free of cost and people belonging to all caste can sit together and study and also get a better job where your income is more than what you earned in the village .

WAY FORWARD

We need to work on rural development to stop the migrant of the people to the urban sector, we need to adopt to Gandhian model of self-reliant and Kalam method for rural development. Technology can make a prominent role in the development of rural development , we need to provide electricity services to every household in the villages by using renewable energy , installation of solar panels in the village reasons and the solar panels can be used for the agricultural purpose , with electricity facilitates we need to provide internet connectivity to all the rural area , so that they can get information about what is happening all around , including access to e-governance where they know what policies have been made for their profit and digital education where adult education can be promoted and farmers are educated on different techniques that can be implemented in the sector , providing rural people with banking knowledge and education In all the rural villages mandatory school should be constructed followed by college where schooling for all student in compulsory without any gender based discrimination . Use of artificial intelligence and machine learning in agricultural sector . Free health care facilitates and special food package for all school going children , along with loans for the fishery production , horticulture , poultry , we need bring engineering into the village area with a promotion in agricultural engineering , construction of Industries which will provide benefits to the villagers and provide jobs for them in the construction , rainwater harvesting should be initiated , every month awareness programme should be organized on family planning and other health care facilities , every village should have a primary health care

centre ill respect of the size of the region and access to medicine shops ,free distribution of sanitary pads to the school going girls and each women in the villages , special arrangement needs to be made for the pregnant women and a mid-night nurse , the delivery should be less expensive so that the family can afford , construction of hospitals at least one for 2 villages in a close area followed by ambulance in every villages , the road connectivity should be enhanced and proper construction of roads ,where there can be urban rural connectivity through roads and rails in an easy manner . Compulsory sanitation facilitates and construction of Toilet in every household. Complete no to open defecation . Research institute to be open in the region for research on seeds , fertilizers and soil quality , open training to farmers on the use of fertilizers , organic farming , prevent pests , conserve soil , preservation of land and sustainable farming should be explained and taught in the villages to enhance productivity and what are the replacement in case of drought and floods , adopting to less water crops followed by knowledge about farms rights . Enhance of artisans and handicrafts in the villages and bringing these activities into the fore front and increase the productivity and income of the artisans using digital platform to sell the produce at the national level , these village creativity has often become a soft power of India , including traditional and unique jewelry of each state in India , every state of India is famous for their different craft work , jewelry , pot making which should be brought into the lime light and this can also help in the development of rural income where the flow of capital is sufficient for its people , Promoting sustainable rural development for all along with smart villages to end the rural urban gap and end migration .

CONCLUSION

Migration has amplified rapidly since the past 10 years , if we talk about the present situation it ranges from 72 million to 110 million , countering China , India holds the second position when it comes to the working class people . Every fourth worker in the urban , big city is a migrant from the rural zone . The mass movement of nearly 10 million migrant workers has brought into sharp relief , we can convert the COVID-19 Pandemic has occasion to rebuilt our rural development into sustainable rural living and start the first step of smart villages and smart rural development through Technology advancement , we need to for towards self-reliant development and provide maximum facilitate at a minimum cost to the rural people with empowering the community as a whole with advance technology , schooling and internet connectivity which can bring them into the mainstream society and upgrade their system which in a way will reduce rural urban gap and prevent migration with more opportunities .

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