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Political study of Rural India

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Abstract:- It is believed that rural development today has significant importance for the country's national development. It is a strategy that aims to achieve higher productivity, greater socio-economic equality and ambition, and social and economic stability. development. Recently, rural development has attracted global attention, particularly in developing countries. A country like India, where the majority of the population, about 65%, lives in rural areas, is of great importance. The current rural development strategy in India focuses primarily on poverty alleviation, improving livelihoods, and providing essential services and infrastructure through innovative wage and self-employment programs. This article examines the role and functions of the government and its rural development programs in India.

Keywords:- Rural Development, Economic Development.

Introduction:- Rural development generally refers to methods aimed at improving the quality of life and financial well-being of individuals, particularly those living in populated and isolated areas. Traditionally, rural development has focused on the misuse of land-intensive natural resources such as forestry and agriculture. However, increasing urbanization and changes in global production networks have changed the nature of rural areas. Rural development remains at the heart of the country's overall development. More than two-thirds

for their livelihood and one-third of India's rural areas still live below the poverty line. Therefore, it is important that the government is productive and provides sufficient infrastructure to increase the living standards of the population. Rural development is important not only for the majority of the population living in rural areas, but also for the country's overall economic expansion. It is estimated that rural development today has significant importance in the country's national development process. It is a strategy that aims to achieve better productivity, greater socio-economic equality and ambition, and stability of social and economic development.

rural development challenge:- People in rural areas live mainly from agriculture. The process of production and consumption of agricultural products in rural areas plays a crucial role in the development of the Indian economy. The main objective of rural development is to increase agricultural productivity, bring about rapid economic change, increase farmers' profits and increase household production of selected agricultural products. The article mainly focuses on the different ways of managing land, labor and natural resources in rural development, as well as effective harvesting methods, pre-processing and effective marketing strategies. Although politicians and the developer community often use the expression? What constitutes rural development? appears to have changed significantly over time. The concept of rural development has evolved significantly over the last three decades. Until the 1970s, rural development was synonymous with agricultural development and therefore -

focused on increasing agricultural production. The reason for this interest appears to have been primarily the interest of industrialization in skimming surpluses from the agricultural sector in order to strengthen industrialization. In the 1950s, policymakers initially focused on maximizing economic growth through increased investment, assuming that the benefits would "trickle down" and spread to all sectors of rural society. By the 1970s, however, it became clear that the benefits of agricultural development would not accrue to the rural poor. This gave rise to a second approach, led by the structural school, which proposed wealth distribution through land reform, community development programs and cooperative agriculture. But that didn't work either. Then, in the 1980s, the idea emerged to combat poverty through rural development programs such as IRDP, TRYSEM, NREP and RLEGP, which were later absorbed into the JRY program. Before analyzing these poverty alleviation programs, we will evaluate the role of the five-year plans and the 20-point program in poverty alleviation.

Role of governance in agricultural development:- Besides crop insurance, provide farmers with MSP (Minimum Support Price) for various crops. Irrigation facilities should be available for all agricultural fields. Offer life insurance to all farmers who actually farm. Instead of giving money directly to farmers, the government should provide all necessary materials such as quality seeds, fertilizers and pesticides, etc. for free. The government should provide loans to -

farmers for subsidized purchase of tractors, electric water pumps etc. Electricity should be provided to farmers on the basis of subsidy rates. In case of poor harvests during monsoon or crop failure due to floods etc., the government must come to the rescue of farmers. Since there are no activities other than agriculture in rural areas, the government needs to provide loans to educated youth interested in starting businesses to reduce unemployment. Strengthen and expand existing agricultural markets and create new agricultural markets. Create new farms in addition to existing farms.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana:- Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana, part of the National Livelihood Mission, aims to fulfill the career aspirations of rural youth and increase income diversification of rural families. Launched on September 25, 2014, the program focuses primarily on rural youth from poor families between the ages of 15 and 35. An amount of Rs 1,500 crore has been allocated for the project, which will help improve employability. Yojanas are present in 21 states and union territories across 568 districts and 6,215 blocks, transforming the lives of young people. Around 690 projects are being implemented by 300 partners. According to the government, more than 11 million candidates have been trained so far and nearly 6 million have found jobs.

National Rural Livelihood Mission:- :Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana,

renamed National Rural Livelihood Mission, was launched by the Ministry of Rural Development in 2011. Also known as Ajeevika, this program aims to strengthen the self-help model of women across the country. Under this scheme, the government provides a loan of Rs 3 lakh at an interest rate of 7%, which can be reduced to 4% at the time of repayment. The program was supported by the World Bank and aimed to create effective and efficient institutional platforms for the poor. It has also helped increase household income by improving access to financial services. NRLM also contributes to harnessing the opportunities available to the poor so that they can participate in the country's economic growth.

Prime Minister's Scholarship for Rural Development:- The Prime Minister's Scholarship for Rural Development (PMRDF) is a program initiated by the Ministry of Rural Development and implemented in collaboration with state governments. Its objective is to provide short-term support to district governments in underdeveloped and isolated regions of the country and to train competent and committed leaders and facilitators who can serve as a long-term resource.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):- Under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA), every rural adult willing to do unskilled manual labor during the financial year is guaranteed 100 days of work. The law affects employees and their fundamental right to life with dignity. .

If a person does not find work within 15 days, they are entitled to unemployment benefit. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) also highlights the importance of the fundamental right to work. Changes have been made to this law to minimize corruption in the system. The MGNREGA project has covered over 700 districts in India. Additionally, over 14.8 million MGNREGA cards have currently been issued in the country and a total of 28 million people have benefited from this scheme in 2020-21.

Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY):- Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) was established in 2001 to provide employment to workers. poor. The aim was also to provide people living in areas below the poverty line with food and to improve their nutritional status. Other objectives of this Yojana were to provide social and economic benefits to the people in rural areas. The program did not involve the hiring of contractors or intermediaries.

Samagra Siksha Abhiyan:- Sarv Siksha Abhiyan was launched in 2000 by former Prime Minister Atal Bihari Bajpayee. However, in 2018, Samagra Siksha Abhiyan covered three programs: Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Teacher Training and Sarva Siksha Abhiyan. This is to ensure that all children have the opportunity to benefit from free education, which is also a fundamental right. The state and central government will share the expenditure on this project with the central government.

Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana:- Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) is a rural development project launched by the Government of India in 2014 for which every MP is responsible for three villages and will address employee welfare, human, social, environmental and rural economic development. This will significantly improve the standard of living and quality of life of rural residents. No funding has been allocated for this project as funding can come from existing programs.

National Social Assistance Program (NSAP):- National Social Assistance Program means compliance with the policy principles contained in Art. 41 and 42 of the Constitution provide that it is the duty of the state to provide assistance to citizens in the event of illness, unemployment or old age, within the scope of economic possibilities. It is essentially a program run by the Government of India that provides financial assistance in the form of pensions to widows, elderly and disabled people. The program was launched on August 15, 1995. To date, NSAP has more than 2.9 million beneficiaries, and with the addition of 1.5 million government beneficiaries, the total number of people benefiting from this program exceeds 4 million.

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin)/Indira Awas Yojana:- Indira Awas Yojana was renewed in 2016 as Pradhan Mantri Gramin. Awaas Yojana is a social welfare program launched by the Government of India to provide housing to India's rural poor. The aim of this program is to provide housing for all citizens by 2022. The cost of -

building a house is will be common to the Center and the State. The program has been implemented in rural areas across India except Delhi and Chandigarh. The houses constructed under this project will be equipped with basic amenities like toilets, electricity connection, drinking water connection, LPG connection etc. The allocated houses are registered jointly in the name of the couple. Till date, 1.2 million houses have been approved for construction and nearly 58 lakh houses have been completed. In 2022, the government has sanctioned over Rs 48,000 crore for the program in the budget and the government aims to achieve the target of nearly Rs 80 lakh this year.

Conclusion:- Indians live in rural areas. The majority of India's population lives in rural areas and is heavily dependent on the agricultural sector. There is a great need for development of rural areas through the provision of good programs and infrastructure as well as job creation. The post-independence central and state governments focus on rural development. This article discusses post-independence rural development strategies.

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Real challenges of online education in India with special reference to the Department of Higher Education

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Abstract:- *The impact and importance of online learning in higher education means that using the internet for learning and teaching is really helpful and a great thing. It is like adopting a special way of learning and studying by using computers instead of going to a regular classroom. Internet is really a good tool which helps people to learn new things and get good education. It is important for companies to be careful and not make too many changes. They can share exclusive school content online and help people learn in different ways. But sometimes this can cause problems for the schools and the weather where they are. Therefore, universities need to use the internet to find new students and become famous around the world. This is not a very good situation right now.*

The quality of education determines how well it will work. There are different ways to learn, such as in the classroom or through special programs. Sometimes it can be difficult to have enough money and resources to make education the best it can be. But technology can help make it easier for people to learn by providing them access to information. E-learning is a way of online learning and it can make learning better and more systematic. It can also help students and parents connect with each other and learn from people around the world.

Keywords:- *Online Class, Online Education*

Introduction:- We learn things through e-learning, which means learning with the help of internet and other technology. There are various ways to learn online, such as using fiber-optic cables or computer programs. We also use computers to experiment and learn new things. Online learning system is designed for all types of electronic learning. There are different ways to learn online, and they help us learn better. We use terms like CBT and IBT to talk about this type of learning.

Online education is a new way for people to learn using the internet. This helps us understand what the government and other important people want to learn from us. Technology can help us solve problems in education. As society grows, we have to ensure that everyone has access to education. It is very important. Online education is a new way for people to learn using the internet. This helps us understand what the government and other important people want to learn from us. Technology can help us solve problems in education. As society grows, we have to ensure that everyone has access to education. It is very important. As more higher education institutions adopt competency-based models in the future, more and more students will earn degrees from these institutions by taking courses in which they acquired skills and perhaps interacting minimally with professors.

Online Education Models:- Many models have been developed for the effective delivery of education, leveraging many proven pedagogies. Perhaps not all of these models will work in the long term, but the following models have the potential to attract students. These models differ in course design, pedagogy, and the channel through which information is created and delivered..

- Traditional full-time in-person programs,
- Traditional part-time classroom programs,
- Nonprofit Internet programs,
- Profit-Based Online Programs,
- Competency-based online training model,
- Open educational practices,
- Massively open online courses, i.e. H. MOOCs □ Flipped Classrooms,
- Self-education.

Importance of Online Education System:- The benefit from the students' point of view is accessing education services anywhere, any time and any extent of time. These features significantly save the valuable time of the student. The main advantages of online mobile education for the global students are listed as follows Ubiquity: Through mobile devices, education applications are able to reach students anywhere at any time. On the other hand, students can get any course they are interested in, whenever they want regardless of where they are, through Internet-enabled mobile devices. In this sense, mobile education makes a service or an application available wherever and whenever such a need arises. Communication can take place regardless of the location of students

and universities. Advantages will be confronted with the ubiquity of information and seamless access to academic courses, which will be extremely important in time-critical applications. Penetration is the most beneficial element of a competency-based learning system. Personalization: Today there is a wide variety of courses, services and educational applications available on the Internet, and the importance of the information that users receive is fundamental. Because mobile device owners often require different applications and services, mobile learning applications can be customized to provide information or services in a way that is tailored to specific students. Additionally, custom courses/content are critical to the mobile experience due to UI limitations. The most important university courses should always be just a click away. Students systematically have access to compulsory courses in which they have acquired the skills required to pass the examination.

Reduced costs: This is due to the use of different courses and services depending on the number of online students. The course fees charged by providers/universities are significantly cheaper than the fees in traditional education systems. Strong competition and price wars between mobile operators have also reduced the cost of using mobile services. Therefore, the internet-based CBCS model allows students to qualify in specific subjects by obtaining grades from a service provider via the internet, reducing the cost of obtaining diplomas based on an online assessment process. Time Saving: The main advantage of an online mobile education system from the students' perspective is the significant time saving by automating

learning services including access to learning materials, video lessons, online homework submission, online interactions/discussions with other lecturers, etc. Online exam.

Competency-based online training model:-

Competency-based credit system “CBCS”; represents a significant improvement in the educational model thanks to the design of a new assessment system. It offers the possibility of personalizing learning in higher education by providing appropriate guidance in subject selection and assessment. Competency-based programs allow students to demonstrate academic competency through a combination of assessment and documentation of experience for academic credit. It allows students to progress at their own pace and involves a prior learning assessment process that provides a logical framework for improving knowledge, skills and experience in line with industry requirements within the framework set by the institution. The competency-based credit system “CBCS” works backwards through the course, starting with the desired outcomes, through the learning objectives and corresponding assessments, to the learning experiences that are intended to lead students to the outcomes. In general, it is necessary to offer students flexible ways to achieve their goals. CBCS can be implemented in a variety of ways, including face-to-face courses, online instruction, and hybrid models.

CBCS can be delivered on or off campus, in the classroom or online, and at an accelerated or regular pace. Institutions provide the CBCS with a definition of the competencies expected of graduates, and students demonstrate these competencies through the successful completion of courses related to the required competencies. In some cases, institutions offer

a competency assessment in each course. Some institutions also offer course credit based on prior learning assessments.

Conclusions:- Online education has made rapid progress recently and has become one of the most analyzed and discussed topics in the higher education system. In the article, we discussed the online education system as a new generation education system and the impact of the online education system in higher education on the development of science and society. The types of online training models and their importance are discussed. The benefits, advantages, limitations and disadvantages of online education systems are identified and discussed. The characteristics of online learning portals are examined taking into account some important online training models, e.g. for example edX, Alison, NPTEL and UZity as case studies. Finally, the online education system was compared to a hypothetical system called the “Ideal Education System.”



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Intellectual Property Rights in India – A Contemporary Importance

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Abstract:- *The competition resulting from globalization and liberalization has paved the way for the development of ideas from innovations and creations around the world. Competition-driven markets have led to the introduction of new products and services. India is full of local talent waiting to be discovered in the Intrepid Rights (IPR) space. This article presents the laws of our creation in the Indian context as well as the global scenario through conceptual research.*

Keywords:- *Intellectual Property, Regulations*

Introduction:- *The early stages of economic units were based on factors of production; However, the availability of knowledge workers is now high. The modern era has focused on information and intellectuals. As a result, supporting the creation of rights has become increasingly important and relevant. Over the last twenty years, significant developments have taken place locally and internationally, requiring a unique and pragmatic approach to a more comprehensive understanding of intellectual property protection. The WTO was founded in 1994 as the Swift-TRIPS agreement to deal with the invasion. TRIPS has created common rules on sanctions and the protection of rights. Intellectual property rights were originally added during the Uruguay Round negotiations, Uruguay -*

Round negotiations, based on the principle that inconsistent and inadequate standards impede international trade flows and reduce global economic efficiency. In this case, intellectual property rights can be classified as “trade-related” and included in the WTO. However, because it is impractical to simply address the resulting trade distortions, agreement on changing the intellectual property rights regime was necessary. These ideas inspired both the name and structure of the final TRIPS agreement.

Description:- *The creation of legal rights is an intangible invention of human intelligence, usually expressed or conveyed in the tangible description of individual rights. He has copyrighted a published text or magazine and created a unique logo that represents non-alcoholic companies and their goods and services. Rare projects for a corporate website or a patent for Babul rubber production technology are examples of knowledge capital.*

Civil Right to IPR:- *Legal Rights Creation (IP) is a word that refers to a label, idea, design, or other type of product that is legally owned by a person or company. Typically, companies have the legal capacity to create rights that can be treated as assets. Examples of knowledge capital are:*

- Copyright - Protects written or published works such as books, music, films, online materials, and creative works; Copyrights and protected written or textual works such as books, music, entertainment, online materials and novels.
- apparent - creating entrepreneurial innovations such as start-up products and processes.
- Trademarks - Include brands, symbols, logos, phrases or sounds that give our products a competitive advantage.

Protection of IPR:- Intellectual property rights were originally added during the Uruguay Round negotiations, based on the principle that inconsistent and inadequate standards impede international trade flows and reduce global economic efficiency. In this case, intellectual property rights can be classified as “trade-related” and included in the WTO. However, because it is impractical to easily control the resulting trade distortions, agreement on changing the intellectual property rights regime was necessary. These ideas inspired both the name and structure of the final TRIPS.

Current scenario of IPR:- The regulation and protection of intellectual property rights in India is very weak compared to developed countries and the number of registrations of intellectual property rights is less annually. However, recently, large established industries and start-ups operating on knowledge-based assets have gained momentum. Flashback: 15 years ago, 75% of knowledge resources were licensed and rights borrowed from abroad. This era continues. In the next phase, due to globalization, the number of data sets and innovative ideas will gradually -

increase up to , which is the same as the rest of the world.

legal landscape:- Underlining the importance of rights creation as part of the development of science, technology and economics and as a long term response to the global industrial environment of the Indian economy, the Government of India has renewed its intellectual property policy on patents, trademarks and geographical recognition and economic models. These are all laws that put foreign tariffs into practice. Intellectual property policy has also changed to streamline the processes and rational thinking to achieve important procedures for obtaining the meaning of patent rights.

Conclusion:- Intellectual property rights in India are not yet firm and complete. It has a very long range and reach. The extent and extent of protection is currently being discussed. The TRIPS and WTO agreements had their own implications, which each country could adapt to local circumstances. Intellectual property rights have the potential to grow in the global and Indian context. In the coming days, the authorities will have to deal with the consequences of the application of the intellectual property rights law.



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Abstract:- A
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Abstract:- *Rural development is the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in rural areas. According to the 2011 census, 68.84% of the population lives in rural areas. The backwardness of the rural sector would pose a serious obstacle to overall economic progress. India is a predominantly agricultural country and agriculture is its main activity. The social dimension supports the social development of poor and low-income families, promotes gender equality and women's empowerment, and provides social safety nets for vulnerable groups. The political dimension improves the opportunities for poor and low-income people in rural areas to participate effectively and equally in political processes at the village level.*

Keywords:- *Rural Schemes, Rural Development, Benefit of Opportunities.*

Introduction:- The term "rural development" has become a buzzword worldwide. Given that the majority of the world's population lives in rural areas, true development cannot be achieved without meeting the basic needs of this large population. In the era of modern science and technology, a large portion of the population in rural areas still lack adequate nutrition, good education, good communication and social justice. Therefore, rural development is becoming increasingly important in both developed and developing countries. However, there is currently no generally accepted definition of rural development. As a concept, rural development is comprehensive and -

multidimensional. This means improving the quality of life of people in rural areas through agriculture and related activities. As a phenomenon, rural development is the result of the interaction of various physical, technological, economic, socio-cultural and institutional factors. For example, if we want to develop rural areas through agricultural activities, we should think about changing farmers' approach to modern agriculture; Introduction of VHR in crops, agricultural mechanization, use of fertilizers, pesticides; Establishment of microfinance SHGs; Training farmers to develop skills for modern agriculture; Improving roads and communication system, providing electricity, market etc. Therefore, a holistic approach is required in the development.

Elements of Rural Development:- There are at least three basic elements that are believed to constitute the true meaning of development. These are:

- **Life support:** In order to survive, humans have certain basic needs. These basic needs include food, shelter and clothing. In addition, health and safety are also important needs. It is extremely important to provide all of these basic needs Importance for economic growth, which is a necessary condition for development.
- **Self-respect:** Every person and every nation strives for an elementary form of self-respect, dignity and honor. The lack or denial of self-esteem indicates a lack of development initiatives.

• Freedom: Freedom refers not only to political or ideological freedom, but also to freedom from ignorance and superstition. Man must be free from all attachments and live in harmony with nature.

Rural development strategies in India:-

The current rural development strategy focuses primarily on reducing poverty, improving livelihood opportunities and supplies basic services and infrastructure through innovative compensation and self-employment programs. The above goals will be can be achieved through the implementation of various support programs that create partnerships with communities and non-governmental organizations. social organizations, institutions and industrial structures, while the Ministry of Rural Development will provide logistical support, both technical and administrative, for the implementation of the program. Other At the same time, aspects are highlighted that will ultimately lead to the transformation of rural life. Government policies and programs emphasize poverty reduction, job creation and income generation.

opportunities and provision of basic infrastructure and services to meet the needs of the rural poor. In order to achieve these goals, Self-employment and paid work programs have become more widespread in one form or another. To strengthen people's democracy, the government is constantly trying to strengthen the position of the Panchayat Raj. institutions in terms of functions, powers and finances. Gram Sabhas, NGOs, self-help groups and PRIs have been sanctioned contribute to making participatory democracy -

meaningful and effective. The main goal of rural development is to improve the quality of life of the rural population by reducing poverty. Instrument for self-employment and wage employment programs that provide social infrastructure drinking water, electricity, road connectivity, health infrastructure, rural housing, education and promoting decentralization Powers to Strengthen Panchayat Raj Institutions. The Ministry of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj are responsible for implementing various social programs in rural areas and also helps the Panchayat Raj Institutions to discharge their responsibilities and function as effective units of local government

Suggestions:-

- Labor intensive techniques: Since there is hidden unemployment in our agricultural sector, labor intensive techniques should be used for introduction into rural industrial facilities.
- Train rural entrepreneurs: The government and non-governmental organizations have provided various programs and opportunities for rural entrepreneurs.
- Provision of financing at low interest rates: Financial institutions like ICICI, SIDBI, IDBI, IFCI and SFC should provide financing rural entrepreneurs with low interest rates and limited security on liberal terms.
- Role of Government: The government should take measures to provide infrastructure, storage facilities and offer marketing support and exporting the goods of rural entrepreneurs abroad.

- Exploitation of rural resources: Where there is space for wind and solar energy, for example, this can be fully utilized rural electrification.
- Microcredit Schemes: Provision should be made for microcredit schemes like SHGs for rural entrepreneurs which will increase economic development and job creation for the rural poor.

Conclusion:- addition to strengthening the agricultural sector, rural entrepreneurship plays an important role in economic development.

India, particularly in the rural economy. Among other things, it contributes to creating employment opportunities in capital-poor rural areas by improving their real income of the population, contribution to the development of agriculture by reducing hidden unemployment, incapacity to work, Unemployment, poverty, migration and economic inequality. The government should evaluate various rural development programs and rural revitalization programs. Due to the lack of capital accumulation, entrepreneurship in rural areas finds it difficult to establish itself. Risk taking and innovation. Rural development programs should include infrastructure development, education, health care, Invest in agriculture and promote non-agricultural rural activities in which women and rural people can participate. Rural development and rural entrepreneurship is the way to transform a developing country into a developed country. Village promotion Entrepreneurship is extremely important in the context of creating paid jobs and reducing growing -

inequalities. between town and city. Monitor rural development programs by providing and ensuring the right information at the right time , there will be timely and adequate credit and continuous motivation of bankers, panchayat union leaders and voluntary organizations. led to the development of rural entrepreneurship and thus the development of rural areas.



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