

**Original Article****Problems and challenges of Rural Development in India****Nagaraja.V**Associate professor, Department of Sociology,
Government First Grade College, MG-Road, Chikkaballapura-Karnataka**Manuscript ID:**
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Abstract

India is a country of villages 70 percent of peoples living in village community .This research paper is understanding problems and challenges of rural community, The major problems in India, poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, political issues, homelessness and crime and gender violence ,ill-health, physical abuse, inequality, sexual harassment, Etc. Therefore these are the problems and enhance the livelihoods opportunities of rural individuals. Indian government implement of policies and programs well-being of rural communities in India. A rural community is a population living in a less populated, non-urban area, characterized by a low population density, a close relationship with the natural environment, and an economy often dependent on agriculture or natural resources. These communities often feature close-knit relationships, strong family ties, and shared traditions, though they can also experience challenges like limited access to services, fewer job opportunities, and economic difficulties. Introduction: India is a land of villages agriculture is back bone of India. There are a large number of villages suffer from major problems including a lack of basic infrastructure roads, electricity, water and essential services like healthcare and education. Economic challenges, poverty, unemployment, and over-reliance on agriculture with limited non-farm opportunities are widespread. Social issues include illiteracy, inequality, and discrimination against marginalized groups. Additionally, rural areas often suffer from environmental degradation and are vulnerable to climate change, compounded by a lack of proper sanitation and waste management, illiteracy, superstition, etc.

Keywords: Gender Violence, Illiteracy, Poverty, Economic Problems, Rural Community, Unemployment**Correspondence Address:**

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7. Sustainability:

To promote sustainable development like socio-political, economical, improvement of all aspects

8. Community development:

To community development activities such as, empowering people to make decisions taken about their own life.

9. Reduce poverty:

To reduce rural poverty among the rural community to development of agricultural aspects and technologies.

Problems and challenges of rural community

Lack of Transport and infrastructure:

Rural areas lack of infrastructure like roads, water supply, reliable electricity, and waste management systems. Transport and communication system in villages, farmers find extremely difficult to take their products to market. There are villages with no proper roads, bridges and transport facilities. Limited transportation and networks too difficult for residents to access markets, workplaces, and services,

Economic problems of the villages& Agricultural Issues:

Indian villages more than 70 percent of people to depending on agriculture and allied occupations due to the poor economic conditions of villages, Traditional and unscientific of cultivation, Lack of irrigational facilities and dependence of nature ,problem of small land-holdings, burden of loans of rural community, problems of landless laborers. Many rural communities struggle with poverty, lack of employment opportunities, and underemployment, resulting in low incomes and dependence on farming.

Agricultural Challenges:

Farmers face issues such as low productivity due to traditional farming methods, lack of irrigation and modern inputs, and vulnerability to climate change.

Social problems of villages:

Illiteracy:

This is one of the common problems of Indian villages, rural areas lack of reading and writing ability has made our formers, children are drop out of school education. Limited access to quality educational institutions and resources hinders the development of rural youth.

Gender Inequality:

Issues like caste discrimination and gender inequality can limit opportunities and perpetuate poverty. Indian villages controlled by the caste system during early ages cast councils ruled

Social Isolation

A lack of recreational activities, employment opportunities, and public transportation can lead to social isolation and boredom, particularly for young people.

Untouchability:

In rural Indian communities through everyday forms of discrimination, particularly in social and religious settings Practices include separate water sources and utensils, exclusion from temples and community events, and discriminatory seating in public places, often rooted in the deep-seated traditions of the caste system.. These forms of segregation impact daily life and limit access to resources for who are the victims of this practice.

Migration:

Young and educated individuals often migrate to urban areas for better opportunities, leading to labor shortages and social isolation in rural areas. Poverty and unemployment: The decline of the traditional skill and handcrafts slow disappearance of home industries conditions of our formers. Poverty has adversely affected the standard of living rural people of Rural areas, especially in India, are closely linked issues often caused by a lack of infrastructure, limited access to education, and reliance on agriculture, which suffers from low productivity and seasonal employment. While India's rural poverty has seen a significant decline in recent years, challenges remain in creating sufficient non-farm employment opportunities and improving access to financial services and healthcare, which are crucial for breaking the cycle of poverty.

Conclusion:

Rural areas in India face significant challenges, including pervasive poverty and lack of access to essential services like healthcare, quality education, and clean water, sanitation, and housing. Inadequate infrastructure, especially poor roads and unreliable electricity, hinders economic development and access to markets. Additionally, issues like low agricultural productivity.

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Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper

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