

A New Rural India Which Aims to Eradicate Poverty, Hunger and Unemployment and Move towards a Sustainable Development

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ABSTRACT

A country is called development when their citizens have a decent and sustainable lifestyle, where there is minimum poverty and hunger issue. where India calls itself a developing country, but in the true sense of the term it is still underdevelopment where majority of the population live below poverty line, have no jobs and employment, there is food scarcity, water crisis existing in the society, lack of sanitation and illiterate rate is high. Rural sustainable development is the key to bring to achieve the sustainable development goals, eradicate poverty and hunger, Many Foundation, NGOs and civil society have taken the initiative and helped district and villages in making their region sustainable through different means and we have seen apposite growth, along with that they are government schemes for rural development however many of the schemes benefits don't reach to the people due to corruption and lack of political leadership. There are many farmers who are committing suicide, children are unable to reach out to school, there is hunger, children are dying due to malnutrition, electricity has not reached to many villages. We together need to work along with the grass root people to make rural India sustainable through innovative ideas and use of technology.

KEYWORDS: Sustainable, poverty, hunger, underdeveloped, Civil Society, innovative ideas, villages, rural sustainable development

INTRODUCTION

Today as we are moving head, with rapid innovation, globalization taking place, technology is dominating the world, we are seeing a change in our lifestyle, the way we talk interact and mix with people from using of smart phones, private cars and luxury, urban development and construction of new building, smart cities and coming of new factories in every state. Humongous amount of natural resources being used and which has ultimately resulted in Climate change which is not less than a disaster to the world. In 2015 the UN adopted the Sustainable Development goals to tackle climate change and adopted sustainable lifestyle which will have a less impact on the environment and indirectly keep the human health in a proper state, as climate change has an effect on the economy, agricultural sector, water sector and above all on humans, in particular people below poverty line. Europe is a country which has achieved maximum growth in sustainable development through

nature based solutions, use of technology, green building, green bonds and green economy, making the continent free from pollution which has decreased the climate change impact in the region, they have adopted to circular economy to minimize waste and many other steps to tackle climate influence, the region hardly faced food scarcity. When we took about developing countries were achieving SDG goals is a difficult due to its large scale population, especially in the third world countries, India is a underdeveloped country, but when it take in terms of economy, it is developing in an international level while inside it is still poor, where 70 % of the people are poor, living below poverty line, thousands of people get access to food once in a day. Poverty, education and hunger followed by sanitation is a major problem in the country. India is always divided internally on the basis of community where communal violence is very common and there is

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urban rural divide where development takes place in one part of the state and the rest remains untouched, there are thousands of schemes, some may satisfy a group, some may not, in this achieving a sustainable livelihood is very difficult in the country. The first major step is to unite people, and eliminate corruption and harmony to think of a sustainable growth and living in the city. It is very important for India to eliminate poverty with growing population. India has a populace of 1.3 billion, it will rise and so will the poverty rate where there is lack of unemployment in the country, the rich people are becoming richer and the poor are always the suffered. Rural economy and rural development are the key to reach and achieve the Sustainable development goals and make India an environmental friendly place.

Research Methodology

For the purpose of this exploration, I have used an 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, NGOs Civil society, farmers, 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 incorporates

1. What is rural sustainable development and why do we require.
2. How much India has been successful in making its rural region sustainable.
3. What is the future of rural sustainability taking into consideration SDGs

Literature Review

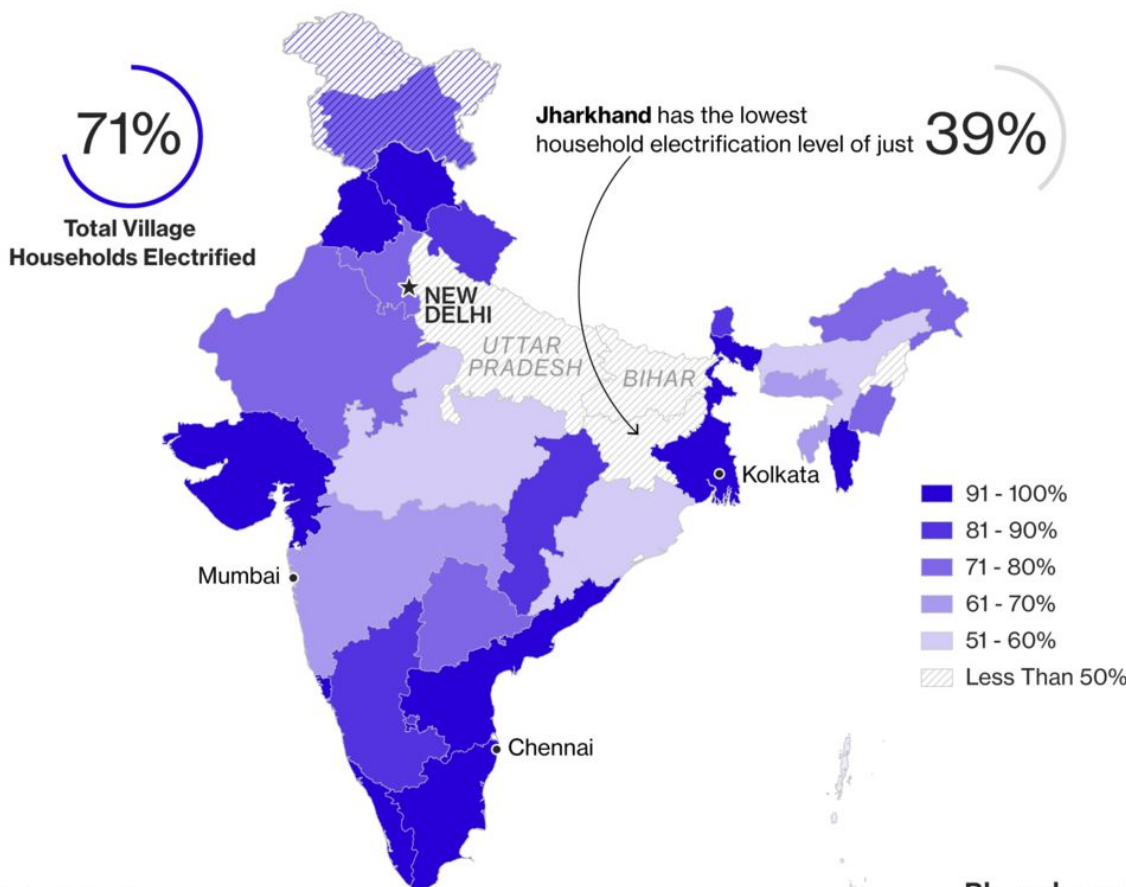
Though urban area is working on sustainable development by adopting green economy, renewable energy, electric vehicles, urban mobility and green building where only 30 % of the people live and 1 % constitute the rich people rest are middle class or poor people who are still you achieve a sustainable living. Rural India, the traditional lifestyle, we can say, as

modernization is a western concept and not a Indian ideology. After the British rules entered India, modernization started in the country, where the rural decided to remain the same, with time and pace corruption, lack of infrastructure made the rural India vulnerable to development with affected the live of people badly. Today a sustainable rural development is considered an important element to bring in change and alleviate poverty and hunger from India, a new model is required. With a humongous population living in the rural area, the countryside don't have electricity in many villages, there is shortage of food, you don't have access to drinking water, the ponds and lakes have dried up, shortage of water, since Independence India has never made a land reform policy, there are many villagers who don't have their own land, so they have to go to their neighborhood in search of job, if they get a job they have food for the day else they hardly get any food. Due to poverty, children can't go to schools, no health care facilities in the villages, there is lands which can't be cultivated due to poor soil quality. In India there are many parts and village which are unexplored and we don't know the situation there, tribes living in forest areas are at times forced to leave their homes, as most of forest is cut down for mining and logging purpose and when they shift to a village, it take time to find a job. Electrification of 10 % of the villages is regarded as the whole village is electrified, that is unjustified as every household require electricity and not just 10 % of the population, the rich farmers enjoy their lifestyle which hold over the land and with a high income, the sufferer are the marginalized and the small farmers who have a small holding or no land of their own, they work on the land of other farmers, their income amounts to 566 per month which can't provide you food for a money, All villages don't get the benefit of the Public Distribution system, even the funding of the government along and the schemes introduced for the benefit of the rural population, MGNREGA has been both a success and a failure in providing employment to people which varies from state to state, where in some parts of the country we have seen development in a positive way for rural sustainable development.

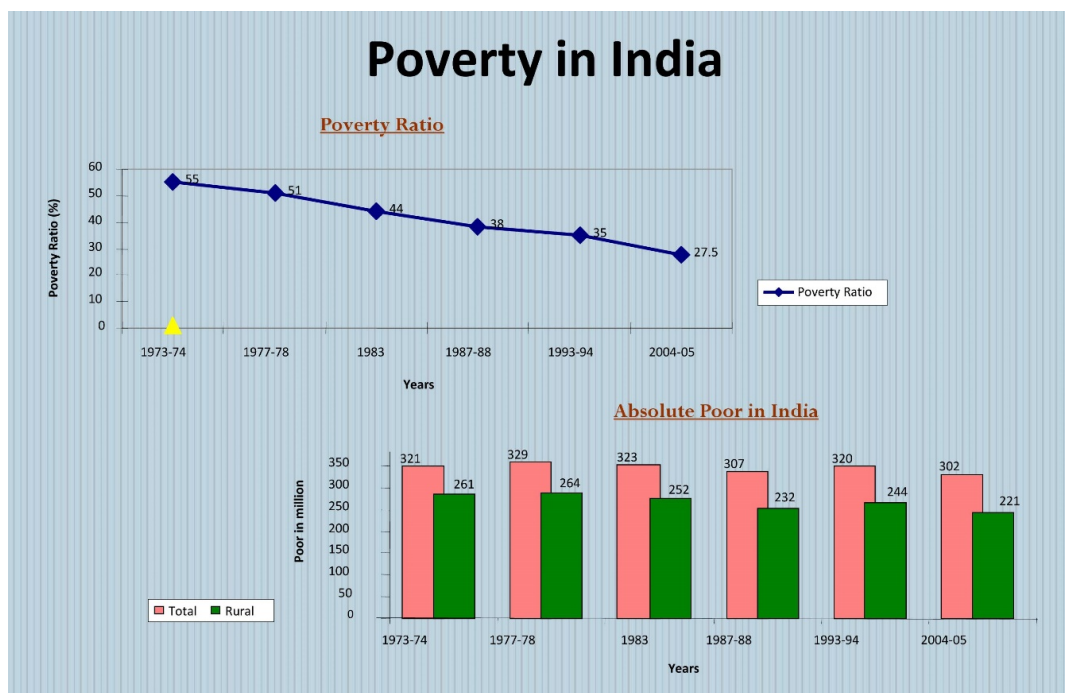
Findings

Electrifying India

Percentage of village households with electricity, by state



There are many foundation NGOs and civil society and government schemes above all which are trying to empower the rural people, through better jobs, construction of schools, funds for rural development, as poverty in the rural India is increasing day by day. The COVID-19 situation has made it miserable. There don't have ask to drinking water, many villages have never seen clean water in their life, there is no toilets in many of the villages, primitive and old agriculture practices are still prevalent in many villages. There is no women right on the land, farmers are committing suicide due to lower income or no income at for months, half of the children are suffering from malnutrition, lack of health care facilitate for pregnant women, poor road connectivity, lack of banking system in many villages.



While there have been positive changes occurring in some of the villages where farmers are adopting sustainable agriculture, organic farming is being practiced in most of the North East states. 4 % of the population has adopted some kind of sustainable farming to due to agriculture inputs and carbon dioxide emission. Some states have received electricity and having a good agriculture harvest. The Hinduja Foundation led to the sustainable rural development of Jawhar district which started in 2015, the district was under privileged.. For their development the foundation in collaboration with the local NGO provided Need based training to the farmers on agri paddy inputs, improving paddy productivity as well as fruits seeds to improve economy and social standard of people. They motivated them to adopt Jasmine cultivation, as it would act as a good source of income and taught them how to sow the seeding introduction floriculture in the region which has helped people to earn 400 to 500 rupees per day. In order to stabilize the nutrition status of the villages, the foundation introduced vegetable cultivation in the region, apart from household consuming, it also helped to double the family income and in the first season the village earned profit of 12, 000, there was also construction of temporary check dams, by providing cement bags by which they use to fill and construct the check dam which helped in construction of many check dams like two in Pimpalshet and two at Ozar and one in Kharonda. They also promoted and made them realize how community farming can provide them maximum benefit, together the group own 5 acres of land and grow multiple crops throughout the year. Another initiative taken by the Foundation was tree based farming A, wagle. With income, they have send their children to school, along with that they reconstructed the school, today 5 schools in the region have been transformed into innovation learning. Its happy to see more and more children coming to school. Other landless labourers in the villages were provided with the job of repairing the school furniture and training on other kinds of work like trading, today they have sustainable means for providing their families and able to live a dignified life. Women were empowered through the self helped groups relevant training and they were introduced to saving and credits, developing integrated livelihood where both men and women worked for sustainable living. An upgradation of healthcare centre, toilets block, new roofing, water cooler-cum filter and courtyard, there are temporary housing for several malnourished children. There are medicine zone, Introduction of Mobile Medical units in the region over 1 lakh people have been treated in this hospital on wheels. Along with drinking water access and families are encouraged to built toilets withing their houses promoting sanitation. This is an example of how some foundation are working to make rural livelihood sustainable. Another example can be of Khalsa aid that provide safe drinking water and clean water in a district of Madhya Pradesh, the village had never seen clean water in their lives. Here, everyone from grass root to government officers have to collaborate to bring sustainable development in the region.

III. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

TABLE III
DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS OF INDIA

	1980	1990	2000	2005
Population (million)	687	850	1 016	1 095
Rural share (%)	77	74	72	71
Economically active population (%)	38	39	39	40
Sex ratio (females per 1 000 males, ages 0-6)	978	995	927	n.a.
Life expectancy at birth (years)	54	59	63	64
Under-5 mortality rate (per 100 000 live births)	173	123	94	74

Sources: Population statistics from UNPD (2007). Other statistics are from <http://unstats.un.org/>.

There is a lot of scope in the horticulture and floriculture when it comes to India and we have seen a great progressive report which has also provided 42 % of the people employment and these large growth of fruits and vegetables will help to overcome the problem of malnutrition, followed by many online schemes have been brought in by the government to empower women and the famers through vocational training, open defecation rate has reduced, today only 26 % of the people practice defecation. Poultry and the fishery culture is at rise, the villagers are working as labourer in road construction, making toilets, construction of schools, restoring dams, water reservoirs, cleaning the ponds. These measures will help to make rural sustainable developed.

Way Forward

Rural sustainable development can change the beauty and atmosphere of India, where the farmer suicide rate will end, poverty will be eliminated, children will

be educated and decent work will provided to the people. In India, the agriculture sector has huge scope because of its geographical location, all you require is collaboration and corruption free political system to

make rural India sustainable. We need to introduce solar installation in all villages which can provide electricity to all the villages and each household of the village. We need bring in land reforms and make sure that 90 % of the farmers have their land rules including women farmers which constitute to 42 % of the population, We should introduce horticulture in region where the land has become unfit for cultivation of field crops, as gardening and the rising demand of floriculture will bring income provision for the farmers and villagers. Fruits and vegetable production will also provide nutrition to the families. We need to make it mandatory for every household in the village to have a toilet for getting all the benefit of the schemes of the government. The school in every villages should be rebuild with proper infrastructure and material access, innovative teaching should be brought it. Every villages should have phones services and bank services. Mobile health care services should be introduced in all the villages, medicine shops and sanitary pads should be made available in all villages at a less price. Clean water should be brought in the access in all villages followed by water reservoirs, ponds should be made along with check dams in every part of the village to reduce the problem of water crisis as growth of many crops require water throughout the year. We need to introduce sustainable farming in every villages and workshop should be arranged to teach them about sustainable farming, women should be part of rural economy and women should have rights over agricultural land.

Conclusion

In order to alleviate the issue of hunger and poverty from rural India we need to make sustainable

development and the profit of which should reach out to every household from employment to food security, clean drinking water and health care facilitates, government have introduced various schemes for the empowerment of rural women and for providing employment. Various NGOs, civil society and foundation have worked and helped in making a district or a village sustainable developed from all corner. Sustainable development is the future where people can have access to food, water, employment and electricity in the rural India, Rural India sustainable development can bring new sunshine in India's growth and prosperity from inner self and make India truly self sufficient.

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