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“Role Of Rural Planning And Economic Services In Sustainable Rural Transformation”

Alternative Paradigm for Sustainable Development

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Abstract: As we know new emerging as well concerning issues like migration, urbanization, brain drain, etc. are increasing day by day for several reasons, for a sound nation and as part economic concern it is not a good indicator. As a result, a burden on the environment and environmental harm and raises questions for sustainability. As a remedy, we have to amend the alternative Paradigm for Sustainable development. Balanced allocation of resources for all regions can be the key factor for sustainability. According to the World Bank, approximately 64.1 percent of the population lives and has a livelihood in rural areas. Rural planning and Economic services to the rural areas can enhance the living standard as well as square of the concerning issues.

Index Terms - Economics, environment, sustainability, rural planning, concerning issues.

I. INTRODUCTION

Economic services are basic infrastructure that is so obvious for human beings i.e. housing, educational institutes, health services, clean drinking water, sanitation, electricity, etc. Rural planning includes the structure of a rural region that to constructed to avail of economic services to the rural population. As we know migration is at its peak nearly 28.9% in the year 2020-2021. Due to many factors but some of the common factors include, employment, education, health services, and basic infrastructure. So rural planning and avail of economic services become key for the sustainable transformation. As we know expansion of urban areas is done to fulfil the necessity of increasing the urban population and various harmful steps to Mother Nature are taken, so again question of sustainability arises. On the one hand, continuously total population is increasing day by day and on the other hand destruction of the environment is observed, causing imbalance or disequilibrium. Urban agricultural lands are used for constructing roads, housing facilities, medical facilities, educational institutes, etc. for increasing demand by the urban population cause of urbanization so it causes major disequilibrium. To get rid of it we have to emphasize rural infrastructural development because basic economic services are the backbone of any region and it can reduce rural-to-urban migration and hence prevent urbanization. Resulting

in less disturbance to Mother Nature. Economic services to the rural region also result in an increment in the living standard of rural population hence overall development of a nation can be achieved with less disturbance to the environment.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

"RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FOR INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE RURAL TRANSFORMATION"
SHILPI SINGH, POORVA, JOYDEEP DUTTA. (ISSUE: JULY 2023)

Objectives	Methodology	conclusion
To study the impact of rural infrastructure in inclusive rural transformation	Secondary data, case study, Empirical study.	Rural infrastructure can help us to achieve sustainable development goals, also able to control urbanization, and provide livelihood to the urban population.

"ROLE OF AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT" Suman Rani (Issue: 2022)

Objectives	Methodology	conclusion
To study the impact of Rural transformation and indicate its significant role in agricultural development	Secondary data, case study, Empirical study.	Developing rural areas and giving importance to the primary sector makes a significant contribution to building the nation as well as achieving sustainable development

"Sustainable Rural Development in India: Issues and Challenges" Dr. Ranvir Singh (Issue: March 2018)

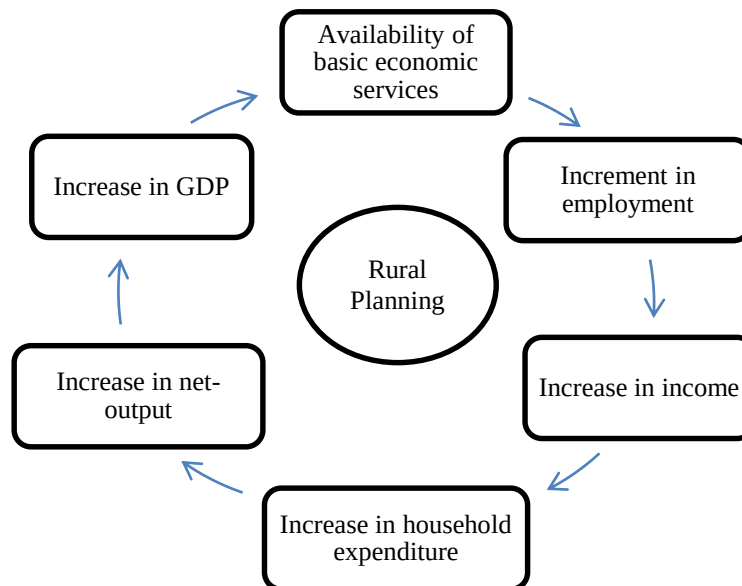
Objectives	Methodology	conclusion
To study the impact of Rural development on agriculture and the role of agriculture in sustainable development	Secondary data, case study, Empirical study.	Rural development is a multidisciplinary process and its returns are generated as nation-building more sustainably.

"Comprehensive Planning for Sustainable Rural Development" Gerrit-Jan Knaap and Arnab Chakraborty (Issue: January 2007)

Objectives	Methodology	conclusion
To study on results of preservation of farmland, urban growth containment, and small town economic development.	Secondary data, case study, Empirical study.	Developing rural infrastructure and developing technologies for the rural population, has a preventive impact on urbanization resulting in equilibrium.

III. MULTIDIMENSIONAL EFFECT

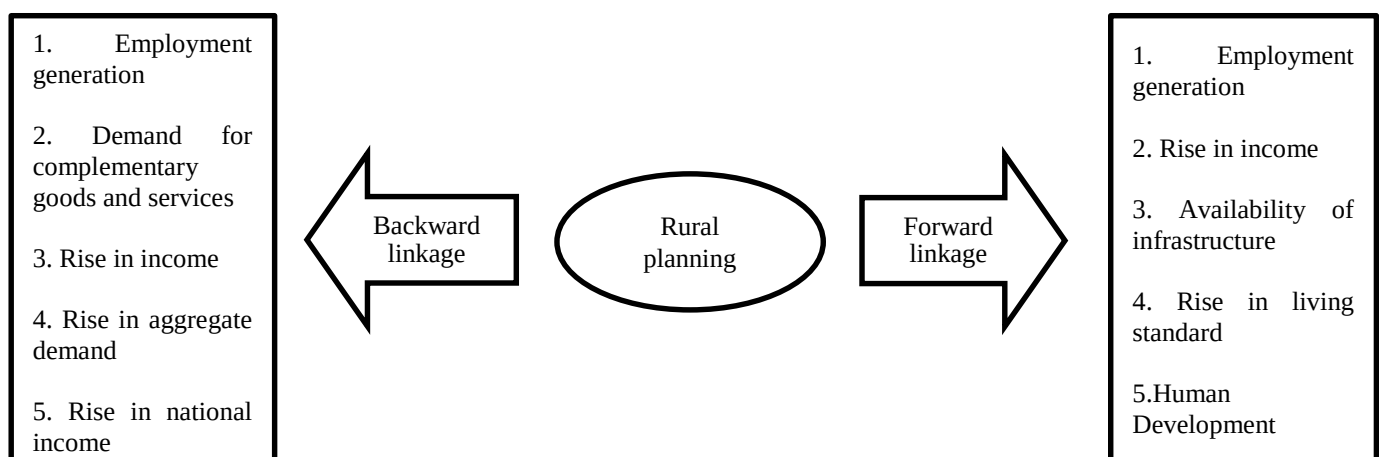
Diagram Showing Effects of Rural Planning on National Output



As rural planning includes the structure of that specific region that is to be constructed, it includes housing facilities, sewage facilities, sanitation facilities, amenities of drinking water, educational institutes, health centres, recreational sites, transportation systems, telecommunication services, electricity, market, etc. as resulting backward-forward linkage it creates multipliers effect on the economy and also helps to achieve sustainable development goals. Rural planning also helps to reduce the burden on the environment and various emerging issues like migration and urbanization.

Rural planning follows an unbalanced growth model explained by Hirschman, by creating backward and forward linkage. From rural planning, basic economic services are provided to the rural population and it increases the living standard by providing employment and life-necessary facilities. For the administration of various departments, human resources are needed and likely to get employment to the unemployed and disguised unemployed rural population. As a backward linkage employment is generated during the infrastructural construction and demand for raw material is generated for infrastructural construction hence more employment generation is observed in raw material suppliers firms. As demand is high in the market it chases employment and employment is directly related to income and income creates demand. So employment in various raw material-producing firms and workers of infrastructural sites are rising in an economy it creates an income source and it chases the demand hence aggregate demand rises in the economy and a rise in national income is observed. Instead of broken window fellowship ruling government has to focus on rural infrastructural development.

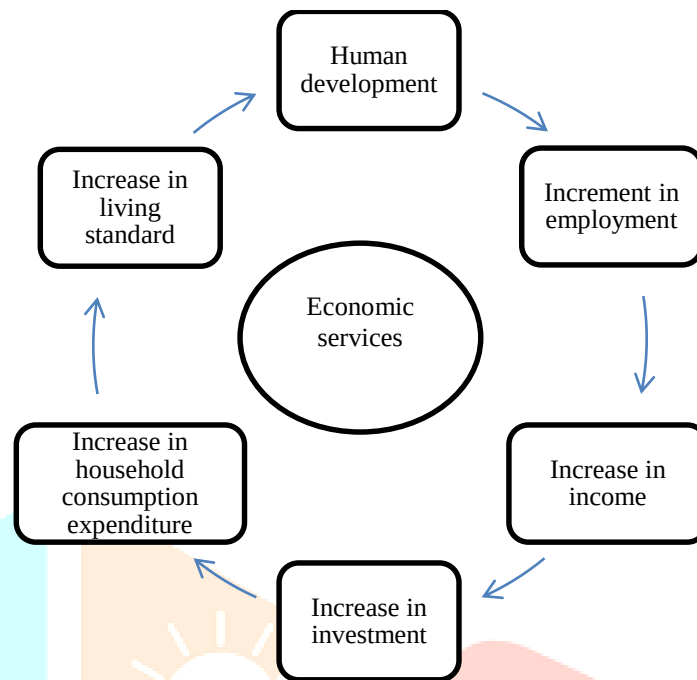
backward and forward linkages



Infrastructural development also helps to improve agricultural development. As it reduces the burden on agriculture. Technologies and various green, and white revolution helps to gain attention on agriculture

problems and solutions. Providing proper infrastructural facilities for irrigation like bore-wells, canals, et cetera. agricultural research centers, storage facilities, etc. develop the agricultural sector can help us to achieve sustainable development goals.

Diagram showing effects of economic services on human development



As we are fond of economic services like educational institutes, health centers, sewage departments, sanitation, energy, telecommunication, et cetera, providing employment as well as making avail of economic services to rural populations resulting in an increment in living standards and overall sustainable human development. As we know whenever a new head is developed for their administration and development, human resource is needed and hence it creates employment opportunities, employment resulting in a rise in income, and that income is invested as Keynes says increasing household consumption expenditure as income is rise hence living standard is increased and overall human development is observed, this how economic services helps in nation building as well as in human development.

IV. ECONOMIC SERVICES TO RURAL AREAS AND SUSTAINABILITY

Through rural infrastructural development, inclusive development can be gained. it means a balanced distribution of resources. A major motive for it is to promote the living standard of the rural population without putting a burden on the environment and include each and every region of the country in the development process. Developing infrastructural facilities in rural regions promotes productivity in the primary sector on which major of the Indian population depends for their livelihood. Around 58 percent of the Indian population depends on agriculture and still its contribution toward GDP is less than 20 percent on the other side population rising constantly so the demand for primary goods is rising and the efficiency agriculture sector is not proportional to it so from inclusive development we can achieve sustainable goal by putting less burden on the environment by increasing efficiency in primary sector.

Urban farmland prices are increasing day by day because of limited supply and rising demand for agricultural products, as well as agricultural land and on the other side for construction of infrastructure for the rising urban population; farmland is used so disequilibrium is observed. control this imbalance and burden on environment-inclusive development can be the key factor. Through inclusive development, we can control problems like migration and urbanization.

V. RESULTS

Rural planning and developing economic services in the rural region will result in measures to the many concerning issues and their negative impacts. It is a multidimensional progression that follows inclusive development, on an unbalanced growth model.

1. Poverty alleviation:

Instead of broken window fellowship, we have to invest in rural planning because it creates a multiplier effect as mentioned above and overall it results in a rise in national output by providing numerous employment opportunities. Hence poverty alleviation can be possible through rural infrastructural development. It provides

a platform for all to participate for livelihood reduces the burden on the agricultural sector and provides employment to the disguised unemployed in other sectors. Appropriate infrastructure also results in market connectivity for agricultural products, hence overall poverty alleviation is possible through rural planning.

2. Employment:

Triple employment opportunity (backward-forward linkage) rise in the market as for the construction of the infrastructure, in the firms who were producing raw material for the infrastructural development and for the administration of various heads of infrastructure so employment generation is observed significantly in the market due to rural planning and developing economic services.

3. Income:

As much as employment opportunities rise the economic level of income of individuals also rises significantly in the economy. A rise in income is also observed, as infrastructural facilities raise the efficiency of industries, as well as the agricultural sector hence increase in productivity leads to a rise in income. As market connectivity, storage, etc. are enhanced due to rural infrastructure level of income rises. Educational and research institute also leads to a rise in productivity hence increment in income is observed.

4. Productivity:

Various research and educational institute is established as part of economic services providing training and development to the rural population. Hence increase in productivity is observed. Various other services like health centers, energy availability, etc. also help in increasing the productivity of rural regions. Various agricultural infrastructure facilities and technologies lead to a rise in the productivity of the agricultural sector and hence sustainable development goals can achieved from it.

5. Market:

Market availability is possible through various transportation infrastructural and communication facilities hence increases in income and productivity are observed.

6. Sustainability in culture:

Due to migration and urbanization, cultural exchange is observed but also culture extinction is the leading problem. By inclusive development culture preservation and exchange of different cultures is possible. Culture is a very important component of society and culture prevention is also necessary as they are remedies to many issues so from inclusive development sustainability in culture is observed.

7. National income:

As we know backward-forward linkage provides employment opportunities, hence increase in employment results in a rise in the income of individuals. "Income chases demand" as income increases household consumption expenditure until a certain level, as per Keynes's psychological law of consumption, so investment increases in the economy for production. hence it results in a rise in effective demand and it leads to a rise in national income.

8. Human development:

Rural planning and constructing economic services in rural regions has a multidimensional effect. It increases employment, income, educational level, health services, market availability, energy availability, etc. hence it covers all the dimensions of human development and also its relatively sustainable paradigm for overall development.

VI. DISCUSSION

Inclusive development or well rural planning and constructing economic services in rural regions has a dominating role in controlling the density of urban areas by decreasing the rate of urbanization. Controlling urban density becomes necessary as questions of limited resources, level of rising pollution, social disputes, pressure on the environment, congestion, and pressure on agriculture arise. So from developing economic services question of huge density is solved.

By providing various infrastructure facilities and technologies, agricultural productivity can be enhanced and the burden on the agricultural sector is reduced. By increasing agricultural productivity we can achieve sustainable development goals by increasing food security and providing employment to disguised unemployed from the agriculture sector into other sectors.

The environment can be conserved by reducing pollution by adopting technologies in rural areas, and by reducing the population density of urban areas. The environment is very sensitive in nature because it takes a huge time to recover so by providing appropriate facilities to the rural population it will lead to more agriculture production in a sustainable way.

Rural planning and constructing economic services in rural regions has a multidimensional effect i.e. medical institutes cover the health of the rural population, and educational institute covers literacy and work-related pieces of knowledge from ITI and other training institutes. Energy, housing, drinking water, sanitation, etc. covers all basic needs for humans over all by constructing amenities it will lead to human development. Constructing economic services in rural regions brings employment, income, investment, food security, and rising living standards it leads to achieving sustainable development goals with the least harm to Mother Nature by adopting appropriate technology. It will boast more research and development in every branch of knowledge and hence from awareness more sustainable discipline will spread among the generals.

VII. RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING METHODOLOGIES

There are many methodologies for rural development planning such as,

- Growth Centre Approach
- Area Development Approach
- Integrated Rural Development Approach
- Planning according to necessity
- Planning according to efficiency
- Planning according to population
- Structural design according to geographical condition
- Mix planning etc.

For the best results research on the necessity of a particular region should be carried and considering that economic services are allocated hence it will lead to an increment in productivity. The budget should be in such a manner that all basic amenities should be covered under it.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Rural planning and economic services at rural regions plays significant role in sustainable rural transformation. It increases opportunities for employment, income, productivity, and market availability. It helps in the conservation of culture. Reduction in poverty, urbanization, migration, pressure on the environment, pollution, environment destruction, etc. overall is crucial for nation-building, as all the above-mentioned factors decide the trend of national income. In the end, all infrastructural facilities are concerned with human development as basic amenities are a necessity for survival so much as infrastructural facilities is efficient more than the standard of living found among the generals.

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