

## RURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES OF 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY OF INDIA (2000-2020)

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## INTRODUCTION

Rural development is an important aspect of development in India. Programmes and policies play a vital role in development (Maheswari, 1995). The pervasive poverty in rural areas has represented a continuing concern of national governments and development assistance agencies. One response to pervasive poverty has been the design of local institutions to enable rural communities to mobilize their own resources to generate growth and improve the quality of life (Ruttan, 1984). The Rural development generally refers to the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas (Panda and Majumder, 2013). Rural development is the implementation practice taken by Government of India for improving the standard of living of rural people socially as well as economically. The backwardness of the rural sector is a major impediment to the overall progress of the economy. Hence in rural communities the major aspects i.e. education, employment opportunities and farming practices need to be changed for the betterment of economic prosperity. And also Extension is concerned on overall development of rural people both economically and physically. Irrespective of whether rural development programmes fall short of accomplishing their goals, or succeed in meeting the desired targets, they lead to a certain transformation of the terms in which the village is talked about. The village becomes a marker of social difference in the overall context of development and modernization (Thakur, 2007).