

# Policies for Rural Development and Control of Crowds in the Cities in India

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## ABSTRACT

In India, after independence, urbanization and industrialization were done in cities near the coastal areas. The villages near the cities were somewhat developed, but the villages that were at a long distance and remote remain undeveloped and lag.

At present, the cities are overcrowded and overburdened, whereas the village population is insufficient for the production of natural products like agriculture, dairy, meat, etc., for the country.

Most of the city population's life is full of struggle for survival, it is not peaceful, not happy, and unsatisfied. The people in the cities are bound to live in congested, crowded, densely populated, unhealthy areas with improper and inadequate resources.

Due to global warming and climate change, the seasons have not remained periodic, particularly in India. It affects the crop-yield highly with improper quality.

Mostly, the village population is not skilled and does not have proper knowledge of scientific and technological methods of farming. They do traditional, seasonal, and nature-dependent farming and get less profit or a loss most of the time. The farmers in remote and drought areas in the country either sell their land and move to cities or commit suicide.

The government of India should make some policies to control the imbalance of population in cities and villages of India and implement them as soon as possible to control the situation.

The government should stop freebies policies and implement situation-based pension policies. necessary for needy people to develop throughout the country. It will help to develop the country.

**KEYWORDS:** Village Development, Development Policies, Employment, Senior Citizens, City Population, Village Population,

## INTRODUCTION

The main sources of earning for survival in Indian villages are farming and animal husbandry. Mostly, the villagers do seasonal, traditional, nature-dependent farming. Due to global warming and climate change, the periodicity of the seasons is disrupted, and natural disasters such as droughts, extreme rainfall, and untimely showers occur frequently. This badly affects the crops, causing a huge reduction in their yield [1]. Most of the time, the villagers lose and can't earn as much as they spent on it. On the other hand, when

they get good production and yield, they do not get the proper price for their products because the market is full of the product.

Based on the above situations, most of the time, the farmers face problems for their survival and daily needs, they are under the burden of loans, and their lives are hard. Due to regular loss, unfortunately, some of them commit suicide to get rid of their hopeless life. On the other hand, many of them sell their land and move towards the cities to earn and provide their offspring with a better education and life. The village population is decreasing, which is creating a deficiency of farm workers and the villages are getting vacated.

The Indian cities are overcrowded with high-density populations. More than 50% of the city's population is struggling to survive and is forced to live in illegal, unsafe slums with poverty and unhealthy environments. They do not have adequate resources for their routine life. They are breathing in highly polluted air. They are suffering from dangerous illnesses like Asthma, Tuberculosis, and Lung Cancer. Also, due to living in crowded and unhygienic areas, they are regularly suffering from illnesses like typhoid, Dengue, malaria, etc. Their expenses are more than their earnings so they work hard with more hours. Their life is hard and they can hardly save any money. The senior citizens are also forced to work for their survival, they struggle till the end of their lives.

The goal of this report is to understand the present situation of the villages and cities in India and to suggest some solutions for their improvement. The suggested solutions are in terms of policies to be made and implemented by the government bodies. These policies are explained in detail with planning, rules and regulations, their benefits, examples, and mock case studies.

After the independence of India from British rule, the industrialization in the country at that time was done by the government mainly in the cities nearby coastal areas, e.g.- Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Vizag, Surat, Tiruanantpuram, Daman, Mangaluru, Puri, Panaji, Porbandar, Paradip, Alappuzha, Thrissur, Thoothukudi, Kochi, Puducherry, etc. This might be done for the early development of the country because, in the cities, the skilled manpower and ease of transportation for import and export could be easily available. Due to Industrialization on a large scale in cities, the cities became prosperous and the residents were earning a lot in comparison to the residents in the villages. From the time of industrialization, the trend was set in villages, people moved to cities for better earnings.

Due to large differences between Villages and Cities concerning resources, infrastructure, population density, environment, daily routine, earnings, behavior, thoughts, etc., both village and city life of the people are opposite. The infrastructure in the cities is highly developed to a world-class level on the other hand, the rural areas/ villages away from the cities in the country are lagging and are only producing natural products like agriculture, dairy, meat, etc. The villages do not have basic requirements like electricity and clean water either. Some of them are tribals, uneducated, living in remote areas, and they struggle to survive.

On the other hand, if after the independence of the country, industrialization was done slowly and spread equally in the cities and villages throughout the country, the scenario could be different and better than the present condition. At present, most of life in villages and cities is not happy, peaceful, relaxed, and satisfied.

### **FACTUAL DATA ANALYSIS AND COMPARISON-**

From ancient times to the present, India and its territories have been known as agriculture-dominated. According to Urbanization in India and Economic Survey of Rural-Urban Population, in 1901, 88.6% of

the total population resided in rural areas. In 2001, it was reduced to 71.5%. In 2016, it was reduced to 66.0%. As per the above trend, it is supposed that by 2030, it will be reduced to 59.2% in rural areas. On the other hand, in 1901, 11.4% of the total population was residing in Urban areas. In 2001, it was increased to 28.5%. In 2016, it was increased to 34.0%. As per the above trend, it is supposed that by 2030, it will increase to 40.8% in urban areas [2, 3, 4, 6].

According to the Census of India and Worldometer, the population of India in 1901 was 23.84 crore, and in 2001 it was 102.70. The population of India rise to 151.50 crore by 2030 [5, 6].

In 1901, 21.12 Crore people (88.6% of the total population) were producing food and natural products for 23.84 Crore people from the available agricultural land. Presently, 92.28 Crore people (63.6% of the total population) are producing food and natural products for 145.00 Crore people from the smaller parcel of agricultural land present in 1901 [5, 6]. The reason for reduced agricultural land is that the land inside and around the urban area is covered by construction for residences, factories, workplaces, etc. The overall impact of this is insufficient supply for required demands which is the main reason for the high-cost inflation index in India.

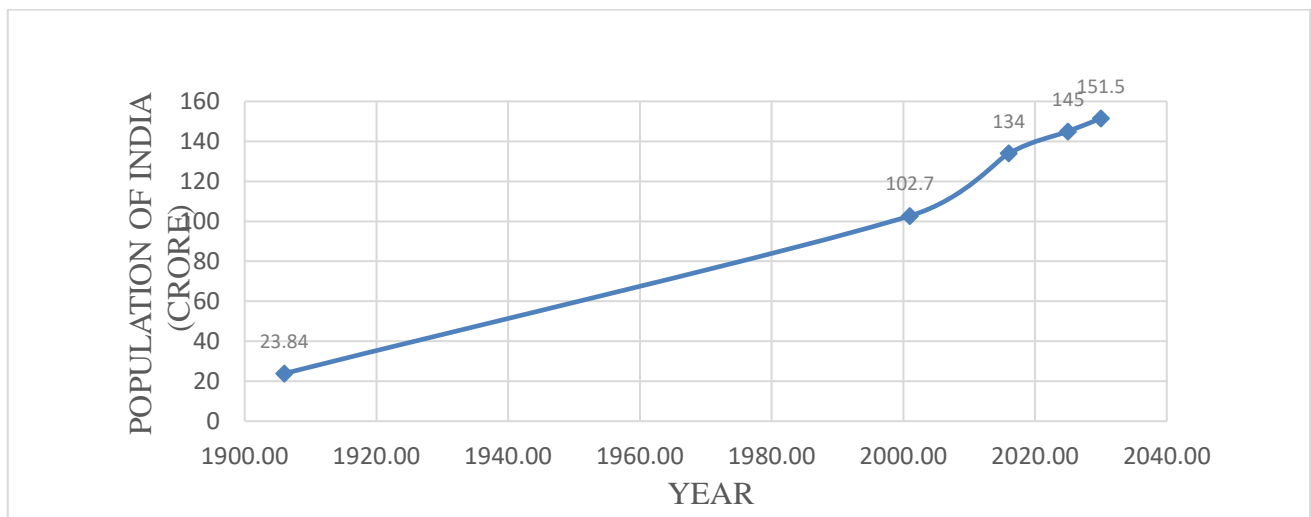
The cost inflation Index in 2001 was 100, in 2016, it was 264, and in 2025, it is 363 [7].

The above data can be tabulated as below-

**Table 1: Urban and Rural Population of India and their percentage with respect to year**

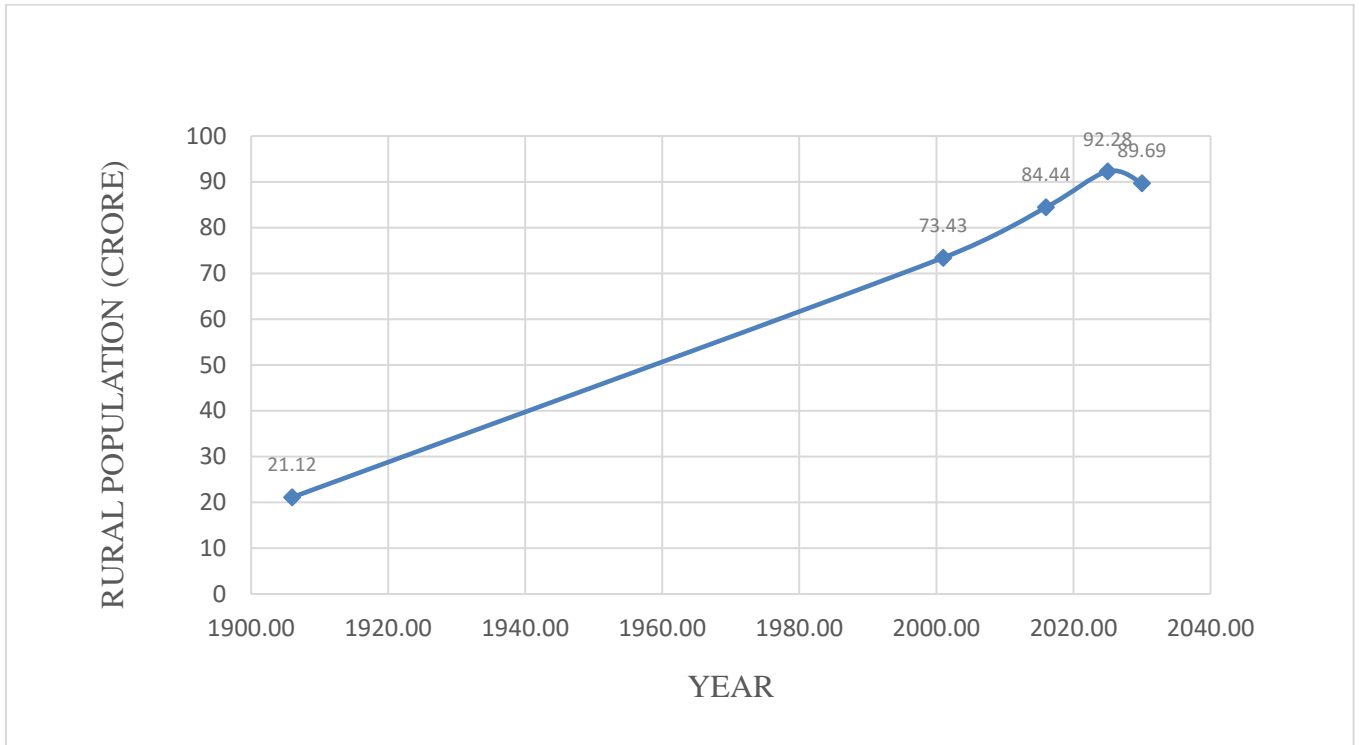
| Year             | Population of India (In Crore) | % Rural Population | % Urban Population | Rural Pop-ulation (In Crore) | Urban Pop-ulation (In Crore) | Cost Inflation Index |
|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1901             | 23.84                          | 88.6               | 11.4               | 21.12                        | 2.72                         | -                    |
| 2001             | 102.70                         | 71.5               | 28.5               | 73.43                        | 29.27                        | 100                  |
| 2016             | 134.00                         | 66.0               | 34.0               | 84.44                        | 45.56                        | 264                  |
| 2025             | 145.00                         | 63.64              | 36.36              | 92.28                        | 52.72                        | 363                  |
| 2030 (Ex-pected) | 151.50                         | 59.2               | 40.8               | 89.69                        | 61.81                        | Can't say            |

**Graph- Rise in population versus time (Year)**

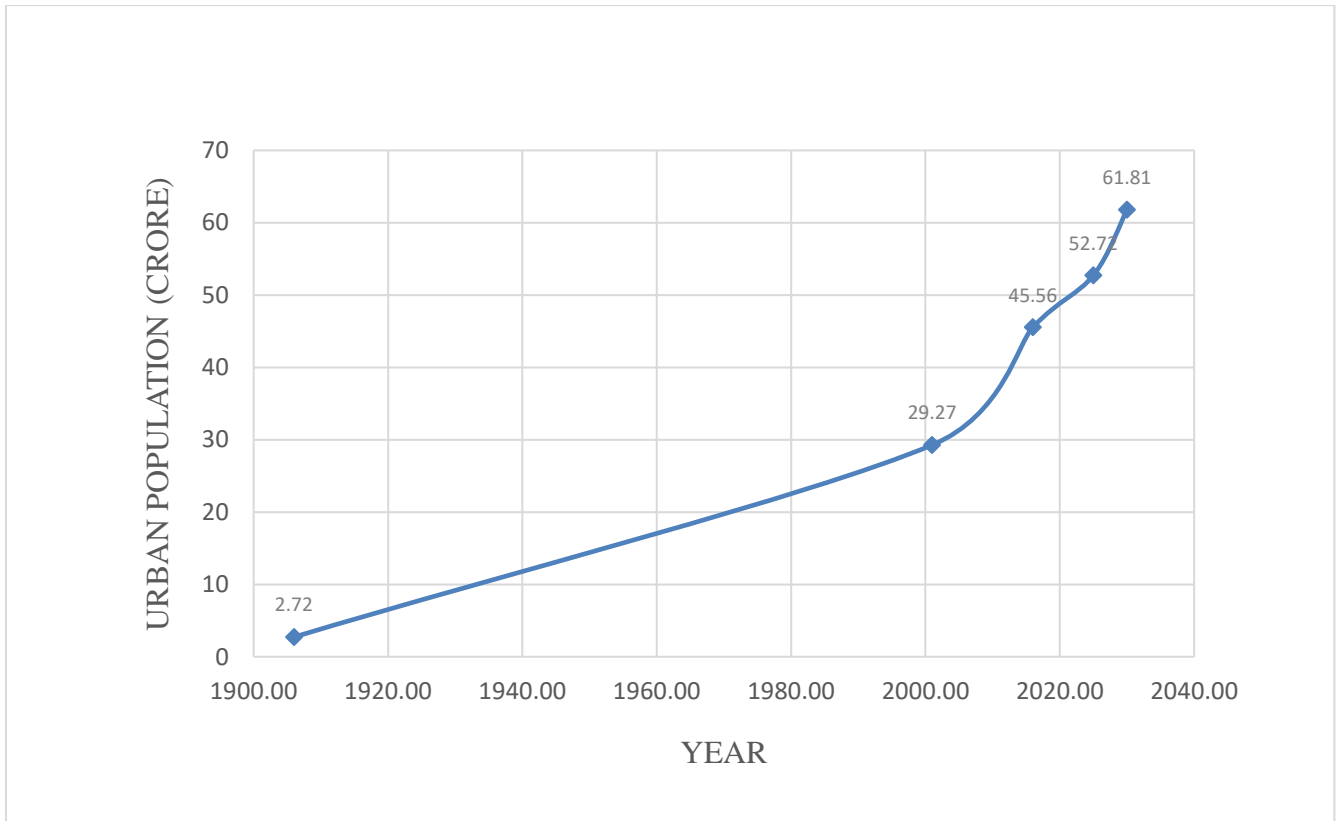


**Figure 1: Rise in Population of India with Time.**

**Figure 2: Rise in Rural Population of India with Time.**



**Figure 3: Rise in Urban Population of India with Time.**



From the above graphs, it can be concluded that in the past 125 years, the overall population of India has increased by 6.08 times, the overall population in rural areas has increased by 4.37 times, whereas the overall population in urban areas has increased by 19.38 times.

The current average population density in Urban areas and cities of India is 8366 people per square kilometer [2]. Mumbai has the highest population density of 22937 people per square kilometer. In contrast, the current average population density in rural areas/ villages of India is 382 people per square kilometer. There are some villages in India which has a population of less than 300 people. The overall current average population density of India is 492 people per square kilometer [2, 4, 8].

To control and reduce the population density in cities and to move the old age, dependent, and inefficient people from cities to villages, Government bodies/ Ministries need to make some programs and policies that should promote and attract the city people to move to villages. Mainly the villages should have sufficient chances for employment, good resources for daily life, good education facilities, and better health facilities and resources.

## METHOD

For Village development and control of the city's population, some Policies need to be made and implemented as below-

The proposed policies with the eligibility of its beneficiary, its advantages, its rules and regulations, similar examples, and mock case studies for easy explanation & understanding of the policy, and its benefits to the beneficiary and society are mentioned below. The government bodies/ Ministries should study the feasibility of these policies, make necessary corrections, and plan to implement them.

### **POLICY-1. Village Senior Citizen Pension Policy–**

**“As per the Village category, The Beneficiary must get a fixed amount from the government every month for survival, and this amount is to be revised every year considering the inflation rate.”**

#### **Village Category-**

Depending on the population, natural and artificial resources, yield of the land/ fertility, weather conditions, infrastructure development, connectivity & transportation, its location and position, the villages should be categorized (as ‘A’, ‘B’, ‘C’, ‘D’, ‘E’, ‘F’, ‘G’).

The village with less population, fewer natural and artificial resources, less yield of the land/ less fertility, extreme or bad weather conditions, less infrastructure development, less connectivity & transportation, and remote position should be kept on top and categorized as ‘A’. The beneficiaries of these villages should get the maximum amount of the policy.

Whereas, the village with more population, more natural and artificial resources, more yield of the land/ more fertility, good weather conditions, more infrastructure development, more connectivity & transportation, and a close proximity position should be kept at the bottom and categorized as ‘G’. The beneficiaries of these villages should get a minimum amount from the policy.

To decide the category for every village, a necessary survey is to be done by the government through the PG college students as their project work. The criteria for the particular category and the policy money for the village category are to be decided by the Government.

The Policy money amount from maximum to minimum should be from the ‘A’ to ‘G’ category of villagers.

**Eligibilities of the Beneficiary and Benefits-**

1. He/she must be more than 60 years old (or decided by a government body).
2. He/she must be living onwards in his/her village permanently.
3. He/she must physically appear once/ twice a week (or as decided by the government body) in the government office, like the Post office/ Bank/ Gram Panchayat office/ Lekhpal office, and record his attendance periodically in the government register.
4. His/her yearly income should not be more than a certain amount, or he/she should be a farmer.
5. He/she should be below the poverty line.
6. Any person who does not belong to any village and lives in the city is called a 'non-villager'.
7. A non-villager more than 60 years old with a proper identity can go alone or with his/her life partner and/or family members to any village and get the benefit of this policy.
8. For a non-villager more than 60 years old, who applied for the policy for a particular village, the government should allocate some land to him/her for the construction of the residence, or land for colonies, and provide the other benefits of the villager for such non-villagers.
9. A non-villager more than 60 years old who cannot construct a house in a village should be given a house in a colony with basic requirements by the government. After the death of such a non-villager, the house should be vacated and provided to another non-villager of the same type.
10. Depending on the village category, every village should have some residential colony for non-villagers.
11. The government should identify some villagers who are well-behaved, honest, wise, and reputed in the village. Such people should be made honorary village development representative (VDR) for the government, who can report to the government officials about the progress of the development.
12. A group of non-villagers to be formed with the appointment of a group leader (GL) who has to report to the Village development representative (VDR)
13. In case of the death of a non-villager who does not have any family member with him/ her. The non-villager group, with the help of GL & VDL should inform his/her family members. If nobody from his/her family turns up, GL & VDL should arrange the funeral and dispose of the body with the help of government funds.
14. The villagers and non-villager senior citizens should get regular and periodic health checkups and medications from the government.
15. Any senior citizen who is already getting some pension, more than 10000Rs, cannot apply for this pension.
16. A senior citizen who is not applying for this by his/her own wish will not get the benefits of this policy.

**Advantages of this policy to society and individuals-**

1. The poor old age people who are struggling in the Arban areas/ Cities for survival will go to the village and live peacefully.
2. Also, they can take their children/ grandchildren with them who were living in the crowd in the cities with inadequate resources.
3. The old age, dependent, and inefficient crowd in the cities will be reduced.
4. The incoming policy money rolls into the village, which creates employment and prosperity in the village.
5. The population and resources of villages increase, and the farm workers crisis decreases.



6. The villagers get new ideas and skills from these senior citizens and get improved, and on this behalf, the senior citizens get respect and honour from the villagers.
7. All the old friends in their old age get together in their village where they were born/grew up, and they also get the money from this policy. They can enjoy their life peacefully with their children /grand-children.
8. The villages retain their rich heritage, social environment, and culture.
9. The city crowd will be reduced, and the maximum number of young and efficient people will be there in the cities with adequate resources, facilities, stress-free life. Also, they visit their villages frequently and meet their parents/ children with enthusiasm.
10. Also, the young people in the cities with their savings will try to go to their village or nearby and start some business/ employment to get close to their families. This will improve the quality and economy of the villages.

As there is no evidence of the existence of this policy in India, we have prepared a mock case study for an elaborative understanding of this policy.

### Case Study-

Mr. Mahadeo (Age 63 years) is living in a room of area 150 square feet in a chawl in Andheri-Mumbai with his 5 family members, wife Nirmala (Age 61 years), son Chandu (Age 38 years), Daughter in law Seema (Age 35 years), and two grandsons Rajesh (Age 12 year), and Shekhar (Age 8 year). In the room, there is a small kitchen space of an area of approximately 16 square feet and a bathroom space of an area of approximately 12 square feet. All the family members use public toilets and urinals.

Mahadeo, Chandu, and Seema work for their family and earn 8000 Rs., 15000 Rs., and 12000 Rs. respectively. Also, they are getting rent of 1000 Rs per month from their 0.5 acre of farm in their village Devgaon. At Devgaon, Mahadeo has a small house of area 300 square feet which is locked. The total family income is 36000 Rs per month.

The family's monthly expenses are- Electricity charges, Water charges, Municipal house tax, Children's school fees, transportation charges, medicines, food and groceries, etc. Spending the money on these expenses, the family can save hardly 2000 to 3000 Rs. Per month with extreme cost-cutting and struggle. (Now, the government has declared the "Village Senior Citizen Pension Policy," and as per the location of Devgaon, the beneficiary of this policy will get Rs. 2000 per month.)

Mr. Mahadeo decided to go to his home village with his wife, Nirmala & grandson, Shekhar, and they left. Shekhar is admitted to the Village government school in the third standard, Mahadeo started farming and grows vegetables on his farm, and Nirmala also supports him in farming. Every week he used to go to the nearby town vegetable market and sell his vegetables to agents.

Now, on an average, he is earning 5000Rs. Per month from vegetables. He and his wife are getting 4000 Rs. per month from the "Village Senior Citizen Pension Policy". Overall, their monthly expenses are not more than 4000 Rs. per month because most of the food items they grow on their farm or purchase at very low prices.

Shekhar enjoys farming with his grandparents, feeling the surrounding Nature, breathing in a fresh and pollution-free environment, studying in the village school, celebrating festivals, playing with his friends on large grounds, going to nearby forest areas, living in a spacious house with adequate resources, and enjoying fresh food from farming.

Mahadeo and his wife are living happily and peacefully in good health, without any struggle with their grandson in their village. They meet every day with their old friends and relatives. They used to gossip, share their experiences, go to the Temple, and sing Devotional songs/ Bhajans/ Aartis in groups. Now Mahadeo is saving more than 5000 Rs. per month at his village.

Chandu, Seema, and Rajesh are living in Mumbai comfortably in their room with better resources and space. Their monthly expenses are about 20000 Rs. and they are saving 7000 Rs. Per month. They used to visit their village twice in year, in winter Diwali vacation and in summer vacation with gifts and clothes for their family members. Now all are happy and enjoying their life in a better way. Overall, the family is saving more than 12000 Rs. per month, and all are happy and enjoying their life.

Now Mahadeo and his wife became the most respected in their family and they are getting better favors from other family members. The villagers earn money from the senior citizens of the family and give them respect and care which were ignored previously. In this way, all are benefited.

#### **POLICY-2. Policy for future residential institution establishment–**

**“The future Residential Institutes (Universities/ Boarding Schools & colleges, Forces Training centers & Camps/ Sports academies, etc.) must be established in the area surrounded by villages, also the hospitals for prolonged treatment diseases, madhouses, old age homes, orphanages should be built away from cities.”**

#### **Rules of this policy-**

1. All the government approvals will be given easily for such locations.
2. Most of the labourers are used for construction and its related work by being hired from the surrounding villages.
3. The institutes must prefer to give permanent employment to the villagers primarily.
4. The institute must procure the available resources from villagers.

#### **Benefits of this policy-**

It will provide long-term employment and benefits to the villagers in the following way.

1. At the stage of construction work, all the nearby villagers will get the work and wages as per their ability and qualifications. The villagers get businesses by supplying the daily needs to the construction staff members.
2. When the construction work is finished, the villagers can get jobs in the institute for its maintenance, security, office support, mess, cleanliness, drivers, etc.
3. The villagers will supply fresh milk and milk products, vegetables, groceries, meat, fish, eggs, etc., regularly to the institute and get business.
4. The villagers can start stationery shops, medicine shops, tea/ coffee/ juice stalls, Garment shops, Mobile and accessories shops, refreshment stalls, repairing shops, hotels and restaurants, etc. near the institute and earn.
5. The villagers can start transport service from the institute to nearby Bus stops/ Railway stations/ Airport, starting from autorickshaw to bus.

#### **Example-**

NIMS University is situated 41 kilometers from Jaipur city on the Jaipur- Delhi Highway in Rajasthan



state, India. This university is surrounded by the villages- Chandwaji, Chitanukalan, Jugalpura, Shyampura, Manpura Macheri, Chakcharanwas, Rajpurawas, Kalwad Kalan Khurd, Achrol, Kant, Jaitpura Khinchi, Ghatwada, Mahar Kalan, Rundal, Samod, Samred Kalan, Lunetha, Mathasoola, Raisar, Tala, Dhaula, Gathwari, Kushalpura, Charawas kali Pahari, Manoharpur, etc. All the villages are benefited as above.

### **POLICY-3. Policy for the development of tourism in villages–**

**“The government should support the villages to possess some specialty and attraction for tourists (e.g., monuments, Worship places, castles, Bird sanctuaries, Animal sanctuaries, Botanical gardens, Spots for natural views, aquariums, zoos, Jungle safaris, Boating, waterfronts, and parks, etc.).”**

#### **Rules of this policy-**

1. The government should manage such tourist places by appointing the same village people and run. The profit generated in this activity should be used for the maintenance of the place, the salary of the employed villagers, and the welfare of the village.
2. The management should allocate the villagers places for stalls of food materials & refreshments, gift articles, and other requirements with minimum rent.
3. The villagers can work as guides to provide information related to the place and earn.

#### **Benefits of this policy-**

1. It maintains the rich history, heritage, and culture of the nation.
2. It increases tourism and the economy in the nation.
3. The villagers get employment and earnings.

#### **Example 1-**

Elephanta is an ancient island with sculpted cave temples situated 13 km from the Gateway of India, Mumbai, in the Arabian Sea. The attraction for tourism in this place is, on the mountain top, the caves with Hindu Gods and Goddesses (Mainly Shiva and Parvati) Idols are carved inside the caves and also on the wall of the caves. The meditation/ worship/ living halls are present in the cave for the saints and sages. There is a huge cannon mounted on the top of the mountain by the British government in ancient times. The tourist visits this place by ferry boat from the Gateway of India, they travel from the boat station to the base of the mountain by toy train. On the way from the boat station to the Top of the mountain, there are shops for eatables, seashell articles, imitation jewellery, toys, and Binoculars.

Around 1500 to 2000 tourists visit the Elephanta Island every day. The round ticket for a ferry boat from Gateway of India to Elephanta is 260 Rs. per person. The Toy train round ticket price is 15 Rs. per person, the ticket to visit the Elephanta caves for Indian residents is 40 Rs. per person, whereas for foreign nationals, it is 600 Rs. per person. On average Elephanta Iceland is making an average business of about 10 lakh Rs. per day from tourism. The villagers in Iceland also do the fishing business. The government of Maharashtra manages the tourism and caves through the villagers of Iceland.

#### **Example 2-**

Hathi Gaon (Elephant Village) is a village about 30 kilometres from Jaipur city towards Delhi, Rajasthan (India). This village has having domestic elephant sanctuary. The tourists are very much attracted to this

place. The ticket for Indian Visitors is 100 Rs. per person, whereas for foreign nationals it is 350 Rs. per person. The management of this tourist village is done by the Rajasthan state government through the villagers of this village. The Elephant trainers (Mahavat) and other supporting staff are working here permanently and getting their earnings. Also, the Snacks & food stalls, Tea and juice stalls, toys stalls, and Hat and cap stalls are owned by the villagers. Villagers run rickshaws and taxis between the highway bus stop to Hathi Gaon and earn.

The villagers maintain the place and the elephants nicely. The tourists pay to make pictures on the elephant's body, ride on elephants, Bathing of the elephants, and food for the elephants. Truly, the tourist, especially children enjoy a lot here. The villagers also got a source of income.

### **Exceptional Examples-**

There are several forts and monuments near big cities in the states of India and managed by Government bodies, e.g., Sinhgad, Rajgad near Pune, Maharashtra, and Jaigarh, Nahargadh, Amer fort near Jaipur, Rajasthan, are managed and well maintained by the government. But the small forts and monuments away from the cities, surrounded by villages in remote areas, are not managed and maintained, e.g., Bahadurgad, Korlai forts, etc., are neglected.

The policy below is similar to the above policy for benefits to villages.

### **POLICY-4. Policy for sending the students and working staff in towns and cities to go for picnics, outbound and training programs, and/ or tours in the villages–**

**“It should be compulsory for every government & private office employee, contract laborers, school and college staff and students, Industrial staff and workers to go for a picnic, outbound training programs or tours at the villages.”**

### **Benefits of this policy-**

The school college students and staff, employees of government and private offices visiting the villages, spend the money in the village for transportation, required materials, eatables, etc., from the villagers, the villagers get the business and profit. Also, the incoming people will be getting knowledge of the villages, culture, and social behavior of the villages.

The policies below are related to the development of the villages through medical college interns, business administration colleges, education colleges, and Engineering & technology colleges. The interns, after completion of their studies should compulsorily work in the allotted villages for one year and get the proper stipend for their work. As per their studies, they develop the villages and experience village life. The villagers also should respect the intern's work, cooperate and support them in their work, and get the maximum benefit from them. Finally, interns should prepare a report of the total work and progress of the village, submit it to their college, and the college should provide the completion of the internship certificate to such students. Also, the interns spend their stipend money, and if they require more money for their food and daily needs in the village, the villagers get business from the interns, in this way, the villagers are benefited.

### **POLICY-5. Policy for Medical college interns to work in villages–**

**“Every medical (MBBS, BAMS, BHMS, BUMS, BDS, MD, MS, etc.) intern should practice at least one year in villages, also meet the villagers during his/ her tenure, and teach them about health,**

hygiene, first aid, prevention of the diseases and make them alert from the dangerous diseases like HIV, Mouth cancer, etc.”

**POLICY-6. Policy for Business Administration college interns to work in villages–**

“Every business administration (BBA/ MBA, etc.) intern should work at least one year in villages and make the villagers skilled, teach them planning of the business, gaining opportunities, better production, professional communication skills, making intermediates and finished products from raw materials of natural sources.”

**POLICY-7. Policy for Education college interns to work in villages–**

“Every education (DEd, BEd, MEd, BTC, etc.) intern should work at least one year in villages and teach the village students; the basics and fundamentals of education, making them aware of the importance of education during his/ her tenure.”

**POLICY-8. Policy for Technical, Engineering, and Technology college interns to work in villages–**

“Every Technical, Engineering, and Technology (ITI, DE, BE, BTech, ME, MTech, etc.) intern should practice at least one year in villages, teach and train the villagers technical skills of operation and maintenance of electrical fittings and gadgets, electrical motors and pumps, mechanical tools for farming, casting and welding, Turner’s job for making iron apparatus and tools, Basics of computer education, application and use of Solar cell, etc.”

**POLICY-9. Policy for generating skills through study programs, Loan facilities, subsidies, and relaxation in income tax for villages by the government–**

“The Study programs for skill development, like scientific agricultural farming, Goat farming, apiculture, pisciculture, Poultry farming, dairy, Fishery, etc., to be given to villagers periodically and provide certificates and encouragement to the skilled ones for their startup and business, and to improve their production yield. The skilled villager should get loans with less interest and subsidies for their business and entrepreneurship. Such businessmen and entrepreneurs should have relaxation in income tax by the government.”

**POLICY-10. Policy for residence arrangement of Interns in the village and their stipend–**

“The government should provide the proper stipend for all the above internships to the intern students for their work and arrange their residence in the village. The industrialists in the country can sponsor the internship stipend and build houses in the villages for the interns. Such industrialists should be appreciated and get favor from the governments for setting up new businesses.”

**POLICY-11. Policy for village student internship and job–**

“The village students should be compulsorily given a one-year internship with a proper stipend and guaranteed short-term employment or job up to a minimum of 3 years in the private or government sector to make them skilled.”

The Indian Government’s policy named ‘AGNIPATH’ is a similar policy, in this policy, the candidates can work in the armed forces for four years. The village candidates should get preferences in this policy.

**Benefits of the policy-**

As per the above policy, the village students will get interested in studies because of guaranteed Internships and jobs, which will help them to become experienced skilled workmen in their desired fields. They can save money during their internship and job; after this, based on their experience and expertise, they can continue the job or become an entrepreneur in their village or near the industrial area.

**POLICY-12. Policy for appointing the Employment volunteers for villagers–**

**“The government should appoint an Employment volunteer for 30 villages, who is well qualified and knows business ideas, can help villagers with their employment, and suggest entrepreneurship. This volunteer will visit the villages once a month, meet the villagers, record their qualifications, skills, and abilities, and guide them for their employment and the benefits of the government policies.”**

**Benefits of the policy-**

Every villager will have sufficient knowledge of the government policies for their development and growth, as per their choice and capacity they get involved in development and employment programs and get developed and employed.

The two policies below are related to the development of the villages through politicians, industrialists, and big businessmen. The politicians, industrialists, and big businessmen compulsorily adopt 1 village per year and spend some part of the money from their government funds or from their profit to build the required infrastructure in the villages e.g.- Roads, Schools, Health Centres, Electricity, waterlines, residences for interns, colonies for non-villagers, etc.

**POLICY-13. Policy for every politician to adopt one village per year–**

**“The MLAs/ MLCs/ MPs should adopt 1 village per year and improve its infrastructure, schools, health, electricity, clean water supply, and roads from his/ her funds from the government.”**

**POLICY-14. Policy for selective businessmen and industrialists to adopt one village per year-**

**“Every listed organization that is making a profit more than Rs. 100 crore or more should adopt 1 village per year and improve its infrastructure, schools, health, electricity, clean water supply, and roads from some fixed part of its profit.”**

**POLICY-15. Policy for making common amenities for the villages-**

**“The government should build common Biogas plants, Solar parks, Windmills, rainwater harvesting, handpumps for water, water reservoirs like small barrages, lakes, and ponds in the villages.”**

**POLICY-16. Policy for connectivity and transportation facilities for villages-**

**“The government should connect every village with nearby towns and cities. Every village should have an affordable transportation facility for the transport of the village products to the nearby marketplace once or twice per day.”**

**Expected decisions from the Government–**

1. Some of the government's policies similar to the above policies may exist in the country, and such policies are to be sustained till the proper development of the villages.
2. Some policies may be new, and the government should work on them and implement them as per their feasibility.
3. Some of the above policies that are not feasible for the government should be framed to fit in the feasibility criterion.
4. The government should appreciate such suggestions and more policies to be called from scholars, work on them, and implement them.
5. The government should stop the freebies policies based on gender and cast; their disadvantages are greater. The actual needy person does not get the proper advantage of it. It will make the people lazy and build the tendency to always get free.

**Expectations from villagers-**

1. The villagers should cooperate to implement the government policies to improve and develop the villages.
2. As per the above policies, the villagers should support and assist the incoming persons in their village, and ultimately, the incoming persons' support to increase the economy of the village.
3. The villagers should identify and highlight such villagers who misbehave with the incoming persons without any reason, and report such persons' names to the Village development representative.
4. The villagers should be aware and try to get the maximum benefits of the government policies.
5. The villagers should follow the government policies honestly, and should not take disadvantage of them.

**CONCLUSIONS**

As per the feasibility of the above policies, with some required modifications, if implemented in the country, then improvements in the country can be expected as below-

1. The population in villages and cities will be balanced, no cities will be overcrowded and the villages will have adequate manpower for producing natural products.
2. The villages will have adequate resources for survival, growth, and development.
3. Every part of the country will have peace and prosperity, and the crime rate will be reduced.
4. The struggle and the competition for employment amongst the people will decrease because the employment opportunities will increase.
5. The people will be more involved in social and cultural activities and maintain the varied culture of the country.
6. The yield and production of the country will increase which will increase the economy of the country.
7. The senior citizens in the country will always get care and respect.
8. The people will prefer to live in joint families in villages. It will increase their social behaviour.
9. The students from all over the country will be skilled and well-experienced. They will be involved in creating new ideas, innovations, and research.
10. The discrimination between the villages and cities will be decreased, and equality will be created between them.
11. The villages will develop, the cities are already developed so the country will be a developed country.

**ABBREVIATIONS-**

1. etc.- et cetera.
2. e.g.- exempli gratia.
3. PG- Post Graduate.
4. VDR- Village Development Representative.
5. GL- Group Leader.
6. Rs. - Rupees.
7. NIMS- National Institute of Medical Science.
8. MBBS- Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.
9. BAMS- Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery.
10. BHMS- Bachelor of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery.
11. BUMS- Bachelor of Unani Medicine and Surgery.
12. BDS- Bachelor of Dental Surgery.
13. MD- Master of Doctor.
14. MS- Master of Surgery.
15. HIV- Human Immunodeficiency Virus.
16. BBA- Bachelor of Business Administration.
17. MBA- Master of Business Administration.
18. DEd- Diploma in Education.
19. BEd- Bachelor of Education.
20. MEd- Master of Education.
21. BTC- Basic Training Certificate.
22. ITI- Industrial Training Institute.
23. DE- Diploma in Engineering.
24. BE- Bachelor of Engineering.
25. BTech- Bachelor of Technology.
26. ME- Master of Engineering.
27. MTech- Master of Technology.
28. MLA- Member of Legislative Assembly.
29. MLC- Member of Legislative Council.
30. MP- Member of Parliament.

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