



Rural Development can Ensure the Growth of Nations

Shahidur Rahman Shakib;
Computer Science and Engineering;
MD Saidur Rahman
Associate Professor, Business Administration
Metropolitan University, Bangladesh

Abstract

Rural development means that which development apply a major role in marginalized people economic growth by decreasing poverty, creating employment, make opportunity and provide advantage living in rural areas people. The advantage of rural development as a primary need for comprehensive and Sustainable process. The investment in rural areas education, healthcare and agricultural productivity. Noteworthy, improves financial difficulties and reduce urban-rural discrimination. However, displaying how rural development motivate surrounding participation and long-term sustainability. Even, restrictions form disparate performance of rural development and lack of enough productive data across different area. Key strengthening policy difference, traditional resource setting and increasing community-based learning association. Rural development encourages marginalized people, improve community's overview and helps proper people's growth.

Keywords: Development, Economy, Rural, Population.

Introduction

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION

Rural Development plays a major role in the economic and social growth of a nation. The motive of investing in rural areas can't be puffed, as these areas continuously house a significant part of a country's population and resource. In many developing countries, rural areas remain underdeveloped, live with poverty, lack of structure, and shy access to necessary services. A nation's overall profitable progress is directly fixed to the development of its rural areas. Still, healthcare, and economical openings are face the rural people constantly to suffer challenges like limited access to quality education. Historically, rural development has concentrated on the closing of natural recourse like agricultural and forestry, which have served as the backbone of rural agriculture. Still, The Nature of rural development has produced in response to global shifts in product networks and adding urbanization. As regular centers expand, rural agriculture is diversifying by traditional agriculture, with rural tourism, appropriate manufacturing, and entertain industriousness in rural regions, allowing them to contribute continuously to update public growth (Banglapedia, 2015).



Rural development is continuous process to update the financial and social growth in rural regions. It's provided actual development impact to those lives in marginalized areas who are most needed, involving them to support for a better-quality life and ensure them proper support. Generally, the common challenge is available in rural areas who are fully depends in traditional methods which isn't correct at all as like mothers' healthcare where 44% of children births in rural areas are attended by traditional birth attendant, which compared to 13% in urban areas (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2015). This discrimination means the urgent need for detailed rural development plans. To achieve actual growth, it's main that policymakers give priority in rural development. Rural programs foster inclusive growth, invention, and sustainability in lower urbanized regions (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 1994). In Bangladesh, rural development is viewed as a multidimensional process that integrates husbandry, structure, health, and education, reflecting the connected conditions of rural communities. At the international position, agricultural and rural checks to strengthen data- driven planning and policymaking (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2010). Also, supporting rural development while securing beast heritable resources in Europe (European Regional Focal Point for Animal Genetic Resources, 2018). In Latin America, Brazil's shift toward decentralization and territorial approaches as essential strategies for effective rural policy (World Bank, 2010). At the public policy position, Ireland's Department of Rural and Community Development and the public discussion to shape a forward- looking rural development policy (Department of Rural and Community Development and the Gaeltacht, 2025). Only by perfecting structure, education, healthcare, and creating job openings in rural areas can a country ensure that its growth is inclusive and far- reaching. This paper will explore rural development as a critical factor in achieving public profitable substance and bandy policy strategies to foster sustainable rural growth.

Empirical Analysis of Rural Development

A country's overall social and financial progress depends on rural development, which is also essential for serving underprivileged areas. Resource exploitation and agriculture have long been attached to rural areas. That areas should be provide the actual components and logistics supports in their agricultural sector, which traditionally provide as the basis for its structured areas. Therefore, this quick urbanization and the attachments of international product networks are changing the rural agriculture and it's made a big milestone in rural areas. But it's important that they need financial support for that they upgrade in agriculture sector. It's indicated that rural communities are no longer inquiry of agricultural and natural resources. The ultimate growth of manpower industry such as day labor, restaurant labor, rural travel spot and specially production recently providing a meaningful impact on the financial expanses of rural region. By upgrading innovative entrepreneurship, producing investment and creating employment opportunities which can able to change from historical industry to various economic growth where's it'd boost the economy. The variety of rural agricultures where's government can provide youth training programs and can make a sustainable finance system in rural areas which makes their sustainability and produce job opportunity.



Rural development has actual and common financial convenience. Their continuous efforts reaching, day labor, various type of workers, and supply of reaching depend on agriculture and the functioning of natural resources. Supply of raw materials for both imports and domestic use. Also, rural development has an effect on improving scientific practices or crop production. It produces a thorough idea designed to motivate the mix of more energetic, profitable industries. Rural area's growths depend on industries like packaging, communication, and reproduction may improve the growth of small communities and decrease novel business risk. These industries provide rural people with a wide variety of job opportunities and produce financial bonds with their home communities, which improves networking, supply chains, and trade. Populations of rural areas have the essential ability to attract visitors from both local and international locations, provide a budget for local companies, create jobs in the hospitality and service sectors, and preserve historical places and culture. The creation of unique food items, organic products, and crafts is an example of technical efforts of rural people, which is becoming more important for success in rural areas. Indeed, though these representatives are lower, they still have the potentiality to cause substantial industry. In addition to maintaining a hard-working industry and clever, small diligence also supports a particular area. Still, have trouble and despite this, it isn't able to ignore the profit that rural development brings to society. One of the biggest issues facing rural communities is poverty and inequality. Despite being pastoral, have nonetheless, it's pastoral. Pastoral areas are always covering community centers for access to healthcare, education, and introductory structure. Still, perfecting the quality of these essential services is the main thing of pastoral development. However, by providing improved healthcare and education, rural development associations can break the cycle of poverty that creates many rural households. Compared to 87 births in urban areas, only 56 births in rural areas are attended by a health worker. This difference highlights how critical it's to improve healthcare services in rural areas, including motherly care, healthcare structure, and lower access to good medical labor force. By addressing these healthcare dearth's, rural areas can indeed have more possible locales for employment and homes by significantly reducing unpredictable deaths and perfecting general health conditions. Now, perfecting educational openings in pastoral areas, the youngish generation may also acquire the necessary steps for success in a consistent competitive global business. Well-educated and healthy rural communities are also better able to support profitable development and consequently the expansion of the country.

Conceptual Framework of Rural Development

The government's strategy is essential to promoting rural development. Development systems must focus on educating people about the unique challenges that each region faces, just as they should focus on educating people about the unique access to healthcare, education, and economic opportunities. Similar to the importance of roads, electricity, and water, the government must give structural development top priority in order to make rural areas more applicable to residents and businesses. The rural community's support through requests for donations is essential to the success of innovative businesses. Governments may provide financial support to small-scale growers in order to encourage the donation of western clothing or the elimination of sustainable



agricultural practices. This protects the terrain and enables improved products. Similar to rural tourism or green energy ventures, policy frameworks should encourage the expansion of voluntary assiduity in order to diversify frugal living and reduce dependency on natural resources and husbandry. When properly implemented, these taxes can support sustainable development that benefits rural areas and fosters economic growth for the general public. The country's rural development has various types of profits, but it also comes with significant challenges that have consequences. A basic absence of organization is one of the basic challenges that rural areas face. In various rural communities, the shortage of introductory facilities like pure drinkable water, surface roads, and dependable electricity can lower living standards and hamper productivity. The quality of healthcare and education, which are essential for resolving major issues and maximizing mortal capital, are ongoing challenges in rural communities. Also, the patient issue of insufficient demand for their goods and services in rural agricultures may limit their capability to grow in the future to minimal growth. In isolated places, due to limited access to demand or insufficient transportation structure, they struggle to sell their goods in remote areas. To address these issues, governments and development organizations must invest in rural infrastructure, healthcare, education, and access requests. Additionally, specific actions intended to increase capacity and provide training to disadvantaged regions can ensure that the benefits of development are appreciated by all members of society. Various cases where rural development has led to significant profitable expansion have been set up through the analysis of case studies from around the world. Rural significant financial reform communities in rural areas similar to agrarian collectivization and investments in pastoral sedulity, China's pastoral enterprises have successfully eased millions of people's poverty and converted the country into a marketable paradise. In India's rural areas, the integration government's initiatives, such as the Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana, have facilitated the growth of jobs and the development of indigenous husbandry. These examples show how public spaces and rural areas as a whole may be significantly impacted by rural development that is given priority. Using these international successes, nations can adapt their styles to fit their particular rural development environments, which benefits all residents. Rural development determines how profitable public expansion can be. Improving conditions in rural areas is not as important as creating a neutral, sustainable, and adaptable frugal lifestyle that benefits all residents. A country can ensure indifferent and sustainable development by giving priority to improving its infrastructure, healthcare, and education as well as expanding beneficial opportunities in rural areas. Policymakers need to understand that rural development is not a stand-alone or subpar component of a public benefit plan, but rather a crucial one. Every government must address the major issues which are facing rural areas. If it's possible to identify the exact problem then they can find potentiality and growth.

Conclusion

Agricultural development is one of the main rules for sustainable public growth. Whereas rural has hitherto been linked to agriculture and the exploitation of natural resources, not only does the advancing land of a global agriculture call for practical approach taking into account diversity through representatives such as communication in rural areas, proper handling small scale industrialization and recreation. Supported by investment in structure, health-care, education and



investment outlook the rural can add to improvement perpetually. As with China and India, rural progress fuels job growth, poverty reduction and economic development when it is thoughtfully pursued. Moreover, uplifting rural communities with specific projects to face their peculiar challenges not only enhances the standards of living, but makes a nation productively and sustainably grow. Finally, a nation's success is incomplete without the active participation and development of its rural areas, making rural development an essential element of any systematic beneficial strategy.

Reference

1. Banglapedia. (2015). *Rural development*.
https://en.banglapedia.org/index.php/Rural_Development
2. Department of Rural and Community Development and the Gaeltacht. (2025, March 12). *Public consultation survey for new rural development policy*.
<https://www.gov.ie/en/consultation/public-consultation-survey-for-new-rural-development-policy/>
3. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2010, February 1). *Questionnaire for a survey of rural areas (rural communities)* [PDF].
https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/nr/sustainability_pathways/docs/JAP_ENG_QUE_c_2010.pdf
4. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (1994). *Rural development*.
<https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/rural-development.html>
5. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2015). *Rural development. United Nations Sustainable Development Goals*.
<https://sdgs.un.org/topics/rural-development>
6. World Bank. (2010). *Rural development*.
<https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/522641468766236215/rural-development>
7. European Regional Focal Point for Animal Genetic Resources. (2018). *Publication of the survey on rural development support measures for animal genetic resources*.
<https://www.animalgeneticresources.net/en/news/publication-survey-rural-development-support-measures-angr/>