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Indian development if closely scrutinized with reveal that it is inclined to urban industrialization, which of course has significantly contributed to national GDP, Rural India is still untouched and is far off many immediate and priority needs. The economic and social stress the country is presently facing are overcrowding cities and migrating rural India for job search in absence of local employment.

Since India has two major features like rural dominance and agricultural economy, our focus should have been more on integration of the two. In spite of the above facts that overall environment and resource status have stepped down in the past few decades yet rural India is still endowed with ample resource strength.

Infact, resource use inequity has created discrimination in development. The region where resources are abundant lack employment and where there is no resource, economic mobility through resource takes place. This creates unsolved problem nexus like overcrowding, migration from rural areas and unemployment. Decentralized development is most important in rural context and it would be only possible by emphasizing resource-based economy in the areas where it is produced. This would simultaneously ensure resource guarding, conservation and maintenance. Ironically, those who are using the resource are not much concerned for its conservation, while those who are guarding the resource are not equipped to use it.

The first claim on natural resource falls on to local community and it is their birth right. It is a symbiotic relationship in which nature offers them all for their survival, while they display an impressing heritage of traditional knowledge, which helps in the conservation of the natural resource. The community, who live in the vicinity of these resources, also guard them for others to use. Be it of any kind, resources are more attached to local community. The rights cannot be denied for others but social and moral values push them more towards the locals. Traditionally, the villages used to live in harmony with these resources, but in course of time, the relation was broken due to enforcement of new laws.

Resource, knowledge, status and technology are important factors for the development of Rural India. Rural folk have largely been ignorant to this fact as they were confined to their immediate livelihood incomes they have been gaining through manual labour. Economical status of Rural India is identically low everywhere because of the above facts.

There is not approximation of resources rural villages are endowed with. Inventory and status of resources would have guided us for diverse economic productivity of rural India. Since notable agro climate exist in the country, plant diversity could have been equally used as Indian villages are spread in diversely rich plant regime. Knowledge of this wealth is not categorically explored and at least such knowledge has not been translated for rural India in monetary term. Therefore, lack of resource knowledge has not been translated for rural India in monetary term and rural India has black lashed the

progress of villages. Himalayan villagers are unknown to most of the resources around them and even if it is there, its commercial importance is not verse to them.

Second important factor that has ceased the development of Indian villages is the status of resource. There is lot of hue and cry for depleting once but we are precisely unknown for others resource strength of villages. Such strength can help straight in promoting/planning and economic harvesting of the resources.

The third and most important impediment of resource-based development has been poor technology know-how in rural India. Resource use technology has been mostly in control of industrial communities as these are centrally productive, costly and require much huge setup. Low cost, economical, socialized technologies are normally not invented, as there are no buyers. Moreover, rural community cannot afford to buy technologies. This is the reason why technology development for industrial houses and urban India is high as immediate market for such technologies is available. At the same time rural area is not a market for technology developing agencies as this to poor are desired of boon of Science & Technologies.

The other impediments of rural development particularly in context of technologies are either they have not been invented, or inappropriately developed or are inaccessible to local community. Lack of technologies prevented community to use their resources for economic upliftment. These resources otherwise flow down to mainland. Centripetal industrialization has been the bigger obstruction of rural India where decentralized development has been impaired due to outflow of resources. Decentralized technology delivery process was not adopted since beginning and trend has been set more to create urban India. One and only way we are bound to take on is to strike decentralized development strategies from urban to rural. Decentralized economic activities can also create necessary infrastructure and therefore growth of any given region is sustained.

Economic activities here can only be agro based, as land is the only asset here. Resources being are natural and generated, are simply community based and controlled more by villagers. Therefore, economic footing here should focus upon resources governed by community. Complete resources knowledge, technologies for resource use and rural market, which hitherto is invaded by the products made elsewhere, should be first concern of development.

Development should also be realized in view of its strength, which lay upon its resources, climate, culture and tradition. New wisdom and science have to be introduced in villages through total understanding with sincere commitment, Empowerment of villages in India is totally possible as the diversity of the country can offer tremendous scope of variability in productivity and so the market.

A few inputs can help us to redeem rural India from poverty. Resource strength, resource education and resource technology can bring major difference. Realization of resource strength, its market to rural India is most important input particularly when awareness for green resources have international values and other forces are gaining advantage of such resource and when migration due to unemployment has been larger concern in rural India.

This needs urgent action as villages has relatively become more a market for the products they guard/produce as raw. Their resources are simply translated into profit by others. This is high time when rural community must be made to realize its strength and transfer of knowledge should be done to generate local resource based economy. This is possible through development of knowledge linkages

with villagers and institution framework to strengthen knowledge transfer, technology backup and market knitty-gritty.

Such approach should focus upon research on traditional knowledge, local resources, resource conservation, process market, and technology to empower rural India through well-planned connectivity. Resource education can impart many immediate advantages. Issues like resource knowledge rights will be protected within villages and besides issues like rural documentation of resources wisdom, initiative for technology animation with tradition for effective transfer, organized approach to resource use, market facilitation and regional resource publicity and advocacy will be important areas, which resource education will cover.

