



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Education

PURSuing RURAL DEVELOPMENT THROUGH ODL ACCORDANCE TO NEP 2020: PLETHORA OF JOB OPPORTUNITY

KEY WORDS:

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As Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi Said India lives in village and to trigger out the problems of rural areas Mr. Gandhi wrote the book Hind Swaraj in 1909 and advocate for the *Purna Swaraj* by attaining Gram Sangsad. India has given it a legal form by its 73rd amendment in 1992 and started implementing Panchayati Raj System but is still far away to go due to scarcity of professional and skilled manpower for rural development. The latest National Education Policy 2020, National Credit Framework, Draft National Higher Education Qualifications Framework (NHEQF) are in major focus of skill enhancement among the youth and community.

Rural Development courses are picking up pace as more and more organizations are now interested in tapping this unexplored area of the society with the objective of NEP 2020. These programmes are meant for those who would like to acquire higher education and are interested to work in the field of rural development. Candidates gaining expertise in Rural Development can hope to have lucrative career opportunities. Some of the job opportunities in Rural Development are; Rural Development Officer, National Sales Development Manager, Research Officer, Rural Minister, Consultant, Vendor Development Manager, Cooperatives, Panchayati Raj institutions and banks or in government sector. Persons already in employment can enrol in this programme for career enhancement, and also there will be plenty of job opportunities for candidates interested in this field. Candidates specialized in rural management can also run their own NGO's and work for the betterment of society.

Multidisciplinary Approach of NEP 2020 at par with discipline Rural Development:

Multidisciplinary Education and GDP:

Multidisciplinary education is a type of educational technique that combines various academic fields to produce a comprehensive learning environment for achieving the learning goal. It is intended to promote knowledge of how various fields are connected to one another and how they might be combined for improved problem-solving ability of a learner. This is an essential part for the development of the country in terms of economic as well as social. If multidisciplinary education is used in schools and colleges, and universities students can learn about a subject more deeply by looking at it from the perspective of other disciplines with various angle of top view. This strategy promotes critical thinking, teamwork, communication, and creative thinking which will lead to enhance perceived employability. The NEP 2020 places a strong emphasis on the necessity of integrating this educational strategy into the curriculum from a young age. It is the responsibility of the educational institutions to assist students better comprehend their chosen fields while also developing a respect for various knowledge systems by exposing them to a variety of subjects. This will help them develop into more well-rounded individuals and will get them ready for the future. Additionally, it will promote innovation, which will ultimately enhance the reputation of the nation. Given that technology is the most valuable item on the global market, it is a well-known truth that innovation and economic growth go hand in hand. It is clear from India's ranking of 40th among 132 nations in the Global Innovation Index for 2022, up from 87th in 2014. The Indian economy, which IMF estimates was worth \$2 trillion in

current US dollars in 2014, ranked 10th globally in terms of GDP, as opposed to India currently has the fifth-largest economy in the world. It is clear that increasing creativity, which comes from a multidisciplinary approach to education, is essential to boosting the economy and satisfaction of a learner.

Multidimensional Approach of Rural Development discipline:

A multidimensional approach to rural development is key of success, which covers both farm and non-farm activities in rural communities. By taking a multi-occupational or cross-sectoral approach, we can effectively reduce rural poverty. Rural development has evolved from its conceptualization inside the 1900's as much as the present. It is a paradigm of rural improvement through a multi-occupational or cross sectoral method so as for rural poverty reduction to be powerful. To align with same line it is propose that agricultural economics as a field has to evolve with actual trend in rural areas through participating with multi-disciplinary or inter-disciplinary disciplines which include improvement research and carried out sciences involved in spatial layout which include landscape structure. To be specify improvement studies, nevertheless based on evidential experience there is a large difference for a society who has a development-oriented frame of thoughts to that of society who has simplest economics or politics or sociology as its predominant frame of thoughts. However, the landscape architecture due to the fact in this century of climatic and rapid social changes, vulnerability of the agriculture region is high, so, it has to adapt to these modifications not only in agricultural management practices but additionally on how optimize land makes use of at the equal time have an effect on people's behavior mainly within the city areas to be involve once more in crop and farm animals manufacturing, in addition to, defend the agricultural panorama.

Successful Marriage while aligning with diverse discipline:

As all successful marriages need mutual and unbreakable trust between partners, same way when a two different discipline aligning together to form a multidisciplinary approach, it need a Panoramic Architecture. It is some other multi-disciplinary field in which it is not most effective difficulty approximately aesthetics of landscapes but has also developed to combine ecological sustainability in influencing spatial improvement in phrases of design, organization and makes use of. So, what will be the predicted blessings from this collaboration? Within the collaboration of agricultural economics and improvement studies, it would love to differentiate the 2 disciplines first. These disciplines may have overlapping concerns as each can be interested by agricultural improvement and agricultural coverage however the scope may also differ. Even as agricultural economics may also only be concerned of the rules for crop and farm animals production and management consistent with se, improvement research encompasses agriculture zone in a broader and wider inter-sectoral view mainly within the context of rural improvement. Not best that, as it referred to within the first paragraph, rural improvement has already advanced through the years such that a current paradigm can be explored in terms of rural poverty reduction. Within the age of

globalization and international hard work mobility, rural development won't handiest cognizance on farm activities to enhance rural livelihood, non-farm sports consisting of small cottage industries as an instance are considered as alternative way of livelihood which rural farmers can also finally locate greater self-sustaining than cultivating farm lands. Therefore, the art of convincing farmers or sons of farmers to maintain crop and cattle production is a challenging undertaking that maybe analyzed in a broader context that improvement people can also have the ready to do so. As an instance, in developing international locations like the India, Bangladesh, srilanka, Maynmar, indonesia precise land makes use of are not nicely regulated and strictly accompanied as deliberate, such that land uses have modified not handiest from agricultural makes use of into industrial uses or industrial uses but even inside the preference of farmers on what vegetation to provide. Furthermore, exertions mobility encourages younger human beings to explore no longer most effective city regions within international locations but outdoor the united states of America, which can also assignment the sustainability of farming even in growing international locations. This phenomenon cannot be stopped thru the evaluation of agricultural economics nor via collaborating with a unmarried discipline, it must be analyzed and understood in the large scope of improvement particularly that maximum of the profits-poor families are still situated in rural areas. Or in the case of advanced nations in which rural regions enjoy a decline in population and majority of these humans are the aged making it additionally vital to look deeper thru the lens of improvement. Now, how can development studies and landscape planning collaborate collectively with agricultural economics? Even as improvement research may additionally collaborate thru the conduct of society specifically the poor in a multidisciplinary method by incorporating social, political, monetary and rural additives into agricultural economics, panorama architecture on the other hand, might also collaborate through incorporating the ecological sustainability and aesthetics in phrases of rural spatial dimensions. In the situation of India it is far primarily because each agriculture economists and panorama architects' foremost situation is the most advantageous use of land. Taking part together for most efficient use of land for crop and livestock manufacturing within the twenty first century isn't most effective about the inputs of agricultural production; it is also the combination of a sustainable and aesthetically attractive ecological area which may also create an inspired and enthusiastic social-conduct among farmers or rural terrible and concrete humans alike through the usage of high-quality arts and commercial layout. It does no longer necessarily imply changing the landscape, it way enhancing the landscape thru using current technologies as a way to trap city human beings to keep crop and livestock production, on the identical time offering an ecologically balance area for existing rural communities. It is very hard to encourage urban people to settle back in rural regions unless they will also emerge as aged human beings themselves within the future. However in case of India, improved rural landscapes as a way to include not simplest crop and livestock manufacturing and control but can integrate aesthetic and science in rural land development may additionally lure more youthful technology to make investments their time and knowledge returned to the agricultural regions on the identical time the spatial improvement and the art of development workers to facilitate this alteration may also convey extra pride to the prevailing rural humans. What subjects most is the volume of collaboration amongst those three disciplines on the way to result in a new paradigm of rural development.

It does not necessarily entail altering the terrain; rather, it entails enriching the landscape with the use of current technologies in order to encourage urban residents to continue raising crops and cattle while also giving existing rural communities a place that is ecologically balanced.

Unless they will also become elderly people themselves in the future, it is quite difficult to persuade urban residents to go back to rural areas. But improved rural landscapes that include not only crop and livestock production and management but also the blending of aesthetics and science in rural land development may encourage the younger generation to devote their time and knowledge to the rural areas while also allowing for the facilitation of spatial development and the art of development workers.

Rural Development as multidisciplinary at universities:

In Rural development multidisciplinary centers for the study of development have been established at IGNOU along with many other institutions. But focusing on the IGNOU based on its large coverage in terms of geography and pupil. It's true that the majority of postgraduate teaching departments in universities, including economics, continue to be fully committed to the single disciplinary approach. The need for a multidisciplinary approach to the study of "development" is now, however, generally recognised. Despite the fact that many courses on "economic development," "political development," and "social development" are still taught in departments that only specialize in one field, it is now recognized that understanding the multifaceted process of "development" necessitates an integrated mix of inputs from a wide variety of disciplines. This partially explains the rationale behind the creation of "Rural development" centers, where professors, students, and researchers come from a variety of academic fields. Today, the majority of Rural development courses, are in line with the approach of multidisciplinary way of NEP 2020. The majority of international development organizations, and the majority of donor agencies not only include a generally similar set of topics on their agendas, but also use a generally similar language and broadly similar interpretations of many of the concepts that they employ, which exist in the rural development. It is basically an Investigation on how such a convergence of ideas came out through these multidisciplinary career oriented approach.

Academic Programme MARD through online Mode:

There is a new programme launched by IGNOU on Masters of Arts in Rural Development (MARD) along with Certificate in Rural Development (CRD) & Post Graduate in Rural Development (PGDRD) in online mode. This course provides comprehensive knowledge of socio-economic factors affecting the transformation of rural society. The contents are designed to impart an integrated understanding to learners about the crucial dimensions of rural development. Indira Gandhi Open University (IGNOU) is a big stakeholder and has launched many new programme(s)/ courses(s) in the field of Rural Development. IGNOU has played a vital role in expansion and widening of Higher education through open and distance learning mode in India during last 35 years. IGNOU is expanding the social base of ODL (Open and Distance Learning) education system in India at affordable cost. The learner is getting various job opportunities after completing many Rural Development courses through ODL mode at their doorstep. Therefore it is an step forward move to fulfil the objective of NEP 2020.

Master of Arts in Rural Development (MARD) through ODL mode:

This course provides understanding and experience of different aspects of Rural Development. It also provides a holistic perspective of different rural development schemes/programmes of both central and state governments. It is innovative, skill based and employment oriented to attract bright students to the discipline of rural development. It offers an opportunity to interact with administrators, community leaders, NGOs and professionals helping the students to understand the broad framework of development in rural India. After successful completion of the Rural Development Programme students can join in NIRD&PR, SIRD's, NGOs,

CBOs, Projects of Funding Agencies (UNDP, World Bank, JICA, DFID), CSR Units of Corporate/Business houses. They can join in Rural Development Organizations / Institutions as Social Worker, Community Mobilizer or they can set up small scale industry in rural areas supported by State govt. institutions.

It is a public fact that two-thirds of India's population resides in rural areas, and there is a need for upliftment of this section of society. It is more essential for fresh graduates and students to prefer rural management as the path for bright career growth. The entrepreneurial component of NEP 2020 is well taken in consideration while designing the programme, which is enabling large number of learners to cater the demand of the skill base community.

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