**Research Project**

**Semester-IV**

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| **Name** |  |
| **USN** |  |
| **Elective** |  |
| **Date of Submission** |  |

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## A study on the (Specify your title)

Research Project submitted to Jain Online (Deemed-to-be University) In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of

## Master of

*Submitted by*

**Student Name**

USN

(Write your number)

*Under the guidance of*

## DECLARATION

I, *(Student Name),* hereby declare that the Research Project Report titled *“(Title)” has been* prepared by me under the guidance of *Faculty name.* I declare that this Project work is towards the partial fulfillment of the University Regulations for the award of degree of Master of \_\_\_\_ by Jain University, Bengaluru. I have undergone a project for a period of Eight Weeks. I further declare that this Project is based on the original study undertaken by me and has not been submitted for the award of any degree/diploma from any other University / Institution.

Place:

Date: *Name of the Student*

*USN:*

## CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Research Project report submitted by Mr./Ms. *Name of the Student* bearing *(USN)* on the title *“Title of the project”* is a record of project work done by him/ her during the academic year 2023-24 under my guidance and supervision in partial fulfilment of Master of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Place:

Date: *Faculty Guide*

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Learners may acknowledge organization guide, University officials, faculty guide, other faculty members, and anyone else they wish to thank for their contribution towards accomplishing the research project successfully. The Learners may write in their own words and in small paragraph.

*Name of the Student USN:*

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Learners are expected to provide a brief summary of the entire project in one or two pages in the form of paragraphs.

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# CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

## INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

* 1. **Purpose of the Study**

We aim to create an innovative platform called the “Rural Problems Sharing and Solution Portal.” This portal will serve as a dynamic space where individuals from rural communities can openly express their challenges and concerns—that is, the unique issues they face in their villages. By sharing their stories and problems on our website, these individuals will not only find guidance and solutions but also connect with compassionate social workers dedicated to raising awareness about their struggles. Together, we will foster a collaborative environment that empowers rural residents and helps cultivate positive change within their communities.

* 1. **Introduction to the Topic**

A rural area is a geographical area that is located outside of cities and towns are also known as ‘village’ in India. For India’s economy to be strong the rural economy needs to be grown. Rural areas are still plagued by problems of literacy, unemployment, financial problems and lack of basic infrastructure like schools, colleges, hospitals etc. This has led to youth moving out of village to work in cities. This website is about shining a light on what is the current situation of rural people. It is also about the supportive hand towards rural areas and facilitating access to either an idea that makes things work a little better.

The issues faced by the rural communities is very different than the urban areas. To overcome on these problems this application will help to resolve their problems. Village head should register and share problems in the form of images and videos. Interested social workers can join their hand with this application and help to create social awareness about the rural problems. donors and charities can also adopt a specific village and based on the problems they can also donate money and also check the fund utilization for each problem. Panchayat schemes are also available for each village based on their category schemes will be sanctioned.

Rural areas often have rich cultural heritage and unique traditions that are at risk of being lost due to depopulation and neglect. rural revitalization ventures can play a crucial role in preserving and promoting these cultural assets.

Rural revitalization is not only about economic and social development but also about environmental sustainability. Many rural areas are blessed with natural resources and landscapes that can be harnessed for sustainable tourism, agriculture, and renewable energy projects. By embracing sustainable practices, rural communities can protect their natural assets, reduce their environmental footprint, and contribute to a greener future.

* 1. **Overview of Theoretical Concepts**
  2. **Company/ Domain / Vertical /Industry Overview**

This application has the following modules:

1. Village Head
2. Donor
3. Panchayat Scheme
4. Fund Information

1. Village Head:

Village leaders and residents register on the website, creating a dynamic hub where they can vividly portray their community's struggles through compelling images and videos. This initiative not only highlights the urgent needs of their villages but also ignites a greater awareness among potential supporters. The platform facilitates communication between the villagers and compassionate donors, allowing for meaningful exchanges about the specific challenges they face. Furthermore, villagers can provide detailed updates on how the funds are being allocated and spent, spotlighting the tangible changes and developmental projects underway in their communities. This transparency not only builds trust but fosters a sense of partnership as they work together towards sustainable growth and improvement.

1. Donors:

Donors are invited to register on the website, where they can explore the pressing challenges facing the village and contribute funds to promote its growth and development. Once registered, donors can delve into detailed reports on how their contributions are being utilized in specific areas, ensuring transparency and fostering a sense of connection to the community's progress. Your generosity can make a tangible difference in enhancing the lives of those in need.

1. Panchayat Schemes:

The Panchayat Schemes, overseen by the village head, serve as vital resources for the community, designed to uplift and empower the local populace. These initiatives are crafted specifically for the villagers, providing them with opportunities to improve their livelihoods and access essential services. Residents can take advantage of these schemes by submitting the necessary documents, ensuring that their applications are valid and complete. With each scheme, the village endeavors to foster growth and enhance the well-being of its people, creating a brighter future for all.

1. Fund Information:

This module will oversee the allocation and utilization of funds, ensuring transparency and efficiency in financial management. Donors are encouraged to contribute, specifying both their intended purpose and the particular area they wish to support. This valuable information will be accessible to both the village head and the donors, fostering a sense of trust and collaboration as they work together toward community development.

* 1. **Environmental Analysis (PESTEL Analysis)**

PESTEL Analysis:

1. **Political:** The head of the village is officially appointed by the residents through a community vote, ensuring that the leader truly reflects the wishes and needs of the people. Once in office, the village head plays a crucial role in the development of the community. They are responsible for allocating funds wisely—whether it's for enhancing local infrastructure, organizing educational programs, or improving healthcare facilities.
2. **Economic:** The progress of rural villages plays a vital role in bolstering the Indian economy, as the agriculture sector stands as a cornerstone, contributing approximately 18.2% to the nation’s GDP. Small-scale industries, including vibrant handloom weaving, bustling dairy farms, and dynamic poultry operations, are vital in creating a tapestry of employment opportunities. These sectors not only foster local craftsmanship and innovation but also invigorate communities by providing livelihoods and empowering individuals to thrive.
3. **Social:** Rural development projects aim to improve infrastructure, including roads, communication networks, and access to electricity, which can enhance social and economic connectivity. As a result, they not only foster vibrant local economies but also cultivate a sense of unity and belonging among residents, improving collaboration and growth in these often-overlooked areas.
4. **Technological:** Rural development projects aim to increase digital literacy among rural populations, enabling them to utilize technology effectively. Digital tools are providing access to information on agriculture, weather, market prices, and other relevant topics, empowering farmers and other rural residents.
5. **Environmental:** Rural development projects promote sustainable agriculture, conserving precious natural resources, ensuring that soil, water, and biodiversity, and adopting renewable energy solutions.
6. **Legal:** Panchayat Raj is the core of local governance, consisting of Gram Panchayats at the village level, Panchayat Samitis at the block level, and Zila Parishads at the district level. Gram Sabha is the village assembly, a deliberative body where residents can participate in decision-making and hold elected representatives accountable. Elections are held to fill seats in Panchayats at all levels, providing a mechanism for local representation.

# CHAPTER 2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

* 1. **Domain/ Topic Specific Review**

The population of people below the poverty line in India is the highest in the world and the problem is not going away. In India poverty is a still big issue and the problem is not going away. The government has planned and implemented different poverty eradication programs, but the benefits of all these programs have yet to reach the rural areas. Because of this reason rural areas have not seen that kind of development. Poverty is directly affecting the economic growth of the country.

1. **Lack of Hospitals and Medical Clinics:**

In many rural areas, the absence of medical facilities is a critical issue that affects residents' lives. For minor health concerns, villagers might manage to visit a nearby clinic or pharmacy; however, the scenario drastically changes in the face of a medical emergency, such as a heart attack or a severe injury from an accident. The lack of immediate access to hospitals means that lives are put at risk. Compounding this issue is the unavailability of ambulance services, leaving individuals with little to no options when every second counts.

Statistics:

1. 50% of Indian people don’t have proper shelters.
2. Only 15% of the villages had a doctor's clinic or healthcare facility within a 5-km radius.
3. Only 0.36 hospital per 1 Lakh Population.
4. Shortfall in Specialist Medical Doctors

To address this pressing issue, it is crucial to invest in the development of healthcare facilities in rural areas. Ensuring that these communities have access to quality medical services is vital for their health and well-being.

Mobile health units, such as the Mukhyamantri Haat Bazaar Clinic Yojana in Chhattisgarh, provide medical services in remote areas by visiting local markets. These units are staffed with qualified healthcare professionals and equipped with necessary medical supplies, offering check-ups, vaccinations, and health education to underserved populations.

Providing financial and professional incentives can encourage healthcare professionals to serve in rural areas. Incentives may include loan waivers, higher salaries, career advancement opportunities, and support for continuous education and training. Such measures can make rural postings more attractive and sustainable.

1. Transportation Challenges:

For those who fall ill and do not own a personal vehicle, the situation becomes dire. Without public transportation options, reaching even basic healthcare or other necessities becomes a daunting challenge. The absence of reliable transportation leaves many feel stranded and vulnerable, especially when urgent medical attention is required.

Statistics:

1. Over 40% of these villages don’t have proper roads connecting them.
2. Bicycle is the most favored mode of transport in rural India followed by bus, motorcycles and scooters.
3. About 48% of the rural workers have to walk between 2 and 10 km to reach their workplace.
4. Young population face the same problems in order to travel to schools and colleges. Due to the lack of transport facilities, large numbers of people stay at home and many school going students could not go for higher studies.

To enhance the road and transport infrastructure in rural India, several impactful strategies can be implemented. Firstly, there is a pressing need to invest in robust public transportation systems that connect remote villages to urban centers, ensuring that every individual has access to essential services. This could involve the introduction of reliable buses and shared vehicles, which would weave a reliable network throughout the countryside.

Secondly, prioritizing road maintenance is crucial. Well-paved, safe roads are the lifelines of rural communities, facilitating the smooth flow of goods and people. Regular upkeep would prevent the deterioration of these vital pathways, reducing travel time and enhancing safety for all users.

1. Drinking Water Scarcity:

Access to clean drinking water remains an urgent problem in numerous villages across India. Water, the most essential resource for life, is often sourced from distant locations. Residents must travel great distances to fetch water, sometimes navigating difficult terrain or relying on makeshift containers to carry what little they can back home. This struggle for water not only consumes time and energy but also poses health risks, as the sources may not always be hygienic.

Statistics:

1. 35% of households don’t have a nearby water source.
2. Only 61.5% of the rural population had access to safe and adequate drinking water.

Implementing solar-powered reverse osmosis (RO) plants can provide a sustainable solution to water purification in rural areas. Organizations like G.R.I.D. have established such systems in India, delivering clean water to thousands of villagers daily. These plants not only improve water quality but also reduce the time spent collecting water, thereby enhancing productivity and quality of life.

Implementing AI-based systems can enable real-time monitoring of water sources, detecting contaminants and predicting potential issues. For instance, the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB) and IIT-Madras have collaborated to deploy AI technologies for continuous monitoring of lakes in Chennai, which are vital for the city's water supply. These systems provide timely alerts, allowing for prompt interventions to maintain water quality.

Government initiatives like the Jal Jeevan Mission play a vital role in transforming lives, providing essential access to clean and safe drinking water. This ambitious scheme not only aims to install household tap connections in rural areas but also symbolizes hope and progress. By bringing fresh water directly into homes, it empowers communities, nurtures health, and fosters development, painting a brighter future for countless families across the country.

1. Educational Deficiencies:

The right to education is not fully realized in many Indian villages, where educational facilities are often scarce. In instances where schools do exist, they typically offer only elementary classes. For families seeking to provide their children with a comprehensive education, this becomes a significant hurdle. Young students are often compelled to walk several miles daily just to attend school, painting a picture of resilience but also of the considerable barriers that stand in the way of educational advancement. These long treks can deter regular attendance, ultimately impacting children's prospects for a better future.

Statistics:

1. 85% of villages don’t have a school facility.
2. Many teachers deployed to the villages are underqualified or untrained.
3. Digital learning is often inaccessible in rural areas due to poor internet connectivity and a lack of digital devices.
4. Poverty forces many children to contribute to household income, leading to high dropout rates.

Initiatives like 'Vidya' in Assam's Dhemaji district offer a transformative approach by integrating academic instruction with skill development, emotional growth, and character building. Students are trained in manufacturing and selling handcrafted items, fostering financial independence and self-confidence

Efforts to improve digital literacy include providing low-cost tablets and smartphones to rural students, establishing community digital literacy programs, and developing offline digital learning solutions to mitigate connectivity issues

The Indian government has implemented various schemes to promote education in rural areas, such as scholarships for girls, midday meal programs, and infrastructure development projects. These initiatives aim to reduce dropout rates and encourage school enrollment.

1. Less Electricity:

Electricity plays a crucial role in modern life, serving as a vital asset for households and communities alike. However, in many villages, the ongoing issue of load shedding casts a shadow over daily activities. The abrupt power cuts disrupt routines, leaving homes shrouded in darkness and silence, often just when the evening needs a warm glow. The frustration felt during these outages is palpable, as residents grapple with the challenges of limited access to this essential resource, impacting everything from cooking meals to studying under the comforting light of a lamp. In these moments, the struggle for reliable electricity becomes a pressing concern for village life.

Solar power, wind energy, and small-scale hydroelectric projects can provide decentralized, sustainable solutions. India has already seen successful solar microgrids and solar home lighting systems installed in rural villages.

The Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya Scheme) aims to electrify every rural household by providing last-mile connectivity via solar or other decentralized systems.

Microgrids powered by renewable energy sources can serve small villages or even clusters of homes. These grids can be more efficient and flexible than relying on the main grid, particularly in remote areas. Companies like Simpa Networks and Mera Gao Power are already working on installing solar-powered microgrids in rural parts of India.

1. Poverty and Unemployment

Limited Job Opportunities: Rural areas suffer from limited employment opportunities, especially outside agriculture. Most jobs available are informal, low-wage, or seasonal, leading to underemployment.

Migration to Urban Areas: The lack of local job opportunities has led to mass migration from rural areas to cities in search of better livelihoods. This puts pressure on urban infrastructure and services while depleting rural areas of skilled labor.

Skill Mismatch: There is often a mismatch between the skills of rural youth and the type of jobs available in the local economy. Despite educational efforts, rural areas lack the vocational training required for emerging sectors like IT, manufacturing, and services.

Income Disparity: Despite government welfare programs, rural areas continue to grapple with high levels of poverty and economic inequality. A significant portion of rural India still lives below the poverty line, and income disparity between rural and urban areas is growing.

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs): Encouraging the development of MSMEs in rural areas can create local employment and reduce migration to cities. The government can support small-scale industries such as handicrafts, food processing, textile manufacturing, and bio-based industries.

Agro-processing Units: Setting up agro-processing units (such as rice mills, oil extraction units, dairy processing plants) in rural areas can add value to raw agricultural products, reduce wastage, and create jobs.

Rural Manufacturing: Made in rural India products such as eco-friendly products, sustainable furniture, and jewelry can be marketed both domestically and internationally, creating income opportunities for rural workers.

Skill Development Centers: Establishing skill development centers in rural areas to train youth in trades like carpentry, plumbing, electrical work, mobile repairing, and tailoring can open up non-farm employment opportunities.

Vocational Training in Agriculture: Programs focused on providing technical knowledge related to agriculture, like drone operation for crop monitoring, hydroponics, smart irrigation systems, or agri-business management, can prepare young people to take on leadership roles in the agricultural economy.

Digital Literacy: As the digital divide continues to persist, providing digital literacy programs can help rural youth access online education, jobs, and other resources that can increase employment opportunities.

1. Agriculture Distress

Low Productivity: Agriculture remains the backbone of rural India, employing about 60-65% of the rural workforce. However, the sector suffers from low productivity, often due to outdated farming techniques, poor access to modern technology, and inadequate irrigation.

Water Scarcity: Rural India, especially in arid and semi-arid regions, faces severe water shortages. The over-extraction of groundwater and erratic monsoon patterns further exacerbate water-related issues, impacting crop yields and farming practices.

Debt and Credit: Many farmers in rural areas struggle with high levels of debt, often borrowing from informal sources at exorbitant interest rates. The lack of access to affordable and timely credit from formal banking institutions perpetuates this cycle of debt.

Soil Erosion and Deforestation: Overuse of land for agriculture, lack of crop rotation, and deforestation are contributing to soil degradation, desertification, and the loss of biodiversity.

Climate Change Impact: Rural India is particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, including unpredictable rainfall, floods, and droughts. These environmental changes have devastating effects on agriculture, leading to crop failure, loss of livelihoods, and displacement of communities.

Modernization of Farming: Introducing modern farming techniques, such as precision agriculture, improved irrigation systems (e.g., drip irrigation), and high-yield crop varieties, can increase productivity. This would reduce the economic vulnerability of farmers who rely on traditional, low-yield practices.

Access to Technology: Providing farmers with access to agricultural technologies (e.g., mobile apps for weather forecasts, market prices, pest control advice) can help them make better decisions and reduce risks.

Reduce Over-reliance on Single Crops: Encouraging crop diversification can mitigate the risks of price fluctuations and poor harvests, thereby increasing income. For example, integrating horticulture, dairy farming, or poultry into traditional crop farming can provide additional income streams.

Agroforestry: Promoting agroforestry (integrating trees into agricultural land) can improve soil health, provide shade for crops, and offer timber and non-timber products for farmers.

Organic Farming: Encouraging organic farming techniques and promoting local markets for organic products can help farmers achieve higher profits and reduce dependency on chemical fertilizers.

Water Conservation: With water scarcity being a major issue, promoting techniques such as rainwater harvesting and water-efficient irrigation can ensure that water resources are used optimally.

* 1. **Gap Analysis**

# CHAPTER 3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

* 1. **Objectives of the Study**

Following are the objectives of the study:

1. Improve living standards by providing home, work, roads, hospitals, education, water, electricity, toilets.
2. Increase productivity in rural areas and reduce poverty.
3. Interacts with donors, social workers, governmental schemes, experts for its needs.
4. Involve people in planning and development by participating in decision making and centralizing administration.
   1. **Scope of the Study**

The research is carried out utilizing the information and the various panchayat schemes furnished by the village head. This data serves as a crucial foundation for our study. The study aims to analyze the effectiveness of these schemes in addressing the specific needs of the community.

* 1. **Methodology**
     1. **Research Design**

The research obeys both Descriptive and Exploratory Designs:

1. Descriptive: We are utilizing this framework to explore the diverse aspects of rural area development.
2. Exploratory: We are exploring how the development of different areas can enhance the quality of life for the village and its residents.
   * 1. **Data Collection**

The Qualitative data is collected using surveys and posts:

1. **Surveys:** The data is collected through surveys conducted with village heads and village residents.
2. **Posts:** Posts are shared by village heads and residents to highlight areas of development and completed projects.
   * 1. **Sampling Method (if applicable)**

The data is sampled using Stratified Sampling and Cluster Sampling

1. **Stratified Sampling:** The surveys and posts of village heads is taken as a priority.
2. **Cluster Sampling:** The surveys and posts provided by residents of the village is taken as a cluster.
   * 1. **Data Analysis Tools**
3. **Python:** A versatile programming language with extensive libraries for data analysis, manipulation, and visualization.
4. **Pandas:** This Python library is used for data manipulation and analysis. It introduces DataFrames, which are table-like structures that allow for efficient data cleaning, transformation, and exploration.
5. **Numpy:** It is the Python library for numerical computing. It provides support for large, multi-dimensional arrays and matrices, with mathematical functions to operate on these arrays.
6. **Matplotlib:** A widely-used library for creating static, interactive, and animated visualizations in Python. It provides a variety of plotting functions to represent data in different ways.
7. **Big Data:** Big Data is extremely large and complex datasets.
8. **Hadoop:** Hadoop is an open-source framework used for distributed storage and processing of large datasets.
   1. **Period of Study**

The duration of the research study stretches indefinitely, as it unfolds in an endless cycle of exploration and discovery. Each iteration builds upon the last, creating a rich tapestry of insights that continuously evolve over time.

* 1. **Limitations of the Study**

1. **Language:** The language barrier is an issue; The application should support multiple languages. Villagers should have a basic understanding of English.
2. **Training:** The village head may struggle due to limited knowledge or training.
3. **Accessibility:** The villages face challenges related to infrastructure, The application relies on powerful devices and internet access for effective communication.
4. **Security:** Individuals may be signing up with false identities and utilizing fraudulent development schemes to obtain funding.
   1. **Utility of Research**

PYTHON

Python is a high-level programming language; it supports different packages and libraries to build applications. It is used in many applications domains and Python offers many choices for web development. is widely used scientific and numeric computing. Python is often used as a support language for software developers, for building control and administrations, testing and in many other ways.

Python is often used for:

1. Web development framework (Django, pyramid)
2. Scientific programming
3. GUI desktop applications
4. Network programming

DJANGO FRAMEWORK

Django makes it easier to build better web applications faster and with less code. The django web framework is written is a fast and powerful python language. It is an open-source web development library. It follows MVC-MVT (Model-View-Template) architecture pattern which greatly helps in building clean and maintenance web application.

XAMPP

XAMPP is a free and open-source cross-platform web server stack package that allows you to start and stop Apache and MySQL. It is mainly composed of the Apache’s HTTP server, the MariaDB database and the interpreters for scripts written in the PHP and Perl programming languages. Since most real Web server implementations use the same components as XAMPP, it is possible to switch from a local test server to a live server. XAMPP also support for creating and manipulating databases in SQLite, among others.

# CHAPTER 4

**DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

## DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

1. **EDUCATION**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Urban India** | **Rural India** |
| **Total Population** | 377 million (31.2% of total) | 833 million (68.8% of total) |
| **Overall Literacy Rate** | 87.7% | 69.1% |
| **Male Literacy Rate** | 91.1% | 80.1% |
| **Female Literacy Rate** | 80.7% | 57.9% |
| **Dropout Rate (Primary)** | ~4.3% | ~8.2% |
| **Dropout Rate (Secondary)** | 17% | 25% |
| **Net Enrollment Ratio (Primary Education)** | 98% (approx.) | 91% (approx.) |
| **Net Enrollment Ratio (Secondary Education)** | 70% (approx.) | 50% (approx.) |
| **Enrollment in Private Schools** | ~42% (of all students) | ~16% (of all students) |
| **Gross Enrollment Ratio (Higher Education)** | ~36% (Urban students) | ~20% (Rural students) |
| **Teacher-Pupil Ratio (Primary)** | 1:30 (approx.) | 1:40-1:50 (approx.) |
| **Teacher-Pupil Ratio (Secondary)** | 1:35 (approx.) | 1:50-1:60 (approx.) |
| **Percentage of Schools with Toilets** | 95% | 60% |
| **Percentage of Schools with Electricity** | 98% | 50% |
| **Percentage of Schools with Drinking Water** | 90% | 65% |
| **Availability of Textbooks** | 95% in urban areas | 80% in rural areas |
| **Government Schools Enrollment** | 54% | 72% |
| **Private Schools Enrollment** | 42% | 16% |
| **Children With Disabilities (Special Needs)** | 1.5% of total students (approx.) | 2% of total students (approx.) |
| **Completion of Primary Education** | 90% | 80% |
| **Completion of Secondary Education** | 72% | 52% |
| **Higher Education Enrollment** | ~36% | ~20% |
| **Digital Literacy (Smartphone Access)** | 80-85% of households | 25-30% of households |
| **Access to Online Education** | High (due to internet and smartphones) | Limited (due to lack of resources and internet) |
| **Distance to Nearest School** | 2-3 km (on average) | 3-5 km (on average) |
| **Percentage of Schools with Sanitation Facilities** | 90% | 60% |
| **Average Class Size (Primary School)** | ~35 students per class | ~50 students per class |
| **Private School Enrollment Rate** | 42% of total students | 16% of total students |
| **Availability of Computer Labs** | Over 80% of urban schools | Less than 40% of rural schools |
| **Education Level of Teachers (Trained)** | 80-90% trained teachers in urban areas | 50-60% trained teachers in rural areas |
| **Percentage of Schools with Sports Facilities** | 60-70% | 20-30% |
| **Children Attending Anganwadi/Pre-school** | ~85% | ~45% |
| **Gender Gap in Enrollment** | Smaller, but still noticeable | Larger, especially in rural areas |

1. **HEALTH**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Rural India** | **Urban India** |
| **Institutional Births** | **87%** | **94%** |
| **Stunting in Children (<5 years)** | **37%** | **30%** |
| **Life Expectancy (2015–19)** | **68.3 years (males), 66.9 years (females)** | **73.0 years (males), 71.8 years (females)** |
| **Unmet Need for Healthcare (Older Adults)** | **7.79%** | **3.29%** |
| **Unmet Need for Food (Older Adults)** | **7.79%** | **3.29%** |
| **Access to Improved Drinking Water** | **94.5%** | **97.4%** |
| **Exclusive Access to Drinking Water Source** | **48.6%** | **57.5%** |
| **Use of Improved Drinking Water (Sufficient Year-Round)** | **51.4%** | **72.0%** |
| **Access to Sanitation Facilities** | **70%** | **95%** |
| **Households Using Firewood for Cooking** | **48%** | **17%** |
| **Food Insecurity (Did not eat for a whole day)** | **21.7%** | **12.9%** |
| **Food Diversity Index** | **Lower (less diverse diets)** | **Higher (more diverse diets)** |

Food Insecurity: Approximately 21.7% of rural households report not eating for a whole day, compared to 12.9% in urban areas. Food Diversity: Urban households tend to have more diverse diets, reflecting better access to a variety of food sources.

Access to Improved Drinking Water: 94.5% of rural households and 97.4% of urban households have access to improved sources of drinking water. Exclusive Access to Drinking Water Source: 48.6% of rural households have exclusive access to their principal drinking water source, compared to 57.5% in urban areas. Use of Improved Drinking Water (Sufficient Year-Round): 51.4% of rural households and 72.0% of urban households use improved drinking water sources that are sufficiently available throughout the year. Sanitation Facilities: 70% of rural households and 95% of urban households have access to sanitation facilities.

While both rural and urban India have made progress in health and sanitation, significant disparities persist. Urban areas generally report better access to healthcare, nutrition, and water quality. However, rural areas continue to face challenges related to infrastructure, food security, and water access, which impact overall health outcomes.

1. **UNEMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator | Rural India | Urban India |
| Unemployment Rate (UR) | 2.5% | 5.1% |
| Male Unemployment Rate | 2.7% | 4.4% |
| Female Unemployment Rate | 2.1% | 7.1% |
| Youth (15–29 years) UR | 10.2% | 10.2% |
| Poverty Rate | 4.86% | 4.09% |
| Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) | ₹4,122 | ₹6,996 |
| MPCE (with imputation for free benefits) | ₹4,247 | ₹7,078 |
| Urban-Rural MPCE Gap | - | 70% (of rural MPCE) |
| Share of Food in MPCE | 47.04% | 39.68% |
| Share of Non-Food in MPCE | 52.96% | 60.32% |
| Extreme Poverty Rate (less than $2.15/day PPP) | 4.86% | 4.09% |
| Extreme Poverty Rate (less than $1.9 PPP) | 2.80% | 1.10% |
| Lower-Middle-Income Poverty Rate (less than $3.65/day PPP) | 32.50% | 17.20% |
| Poverty Line (Monthly) | ₹1,632 | ₹1,944 |
| Unemployment Rate | 2.50% | 5.00% |
| Male Unemployment Rate | 2.80% | 4.40% |
| Female Unemployment Rate | 2.10% | 6.70% |
| Labour Force Participation Rate | 63.70% | 52.00% |
| Gini Coefficient (Consumption Expenditure) | 0.237 | 0.284 |
| Gini Coefficient (Income Inequality) | 0.405 | 0.382 |

1. **INFRASTRUCTURE**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Category | Rural India | Urban India |
| Road Connectivity | 778,612 km of road works completed. | Extensive network of National Highways, State Highways, and urban roads. |
| Average Electricity Availability (Hours/day) | 21.9 | 23.4 |
| Toilet Facilities (Households) | 75% | 94% |
| Cooking Fuel (LPG/PNG usage) | 11.4% | 65.0% |
| Internet Users | 55% | 45% |
| Internet Usage (Persons 15-29 years) | 92.7% | 95.7% |
| Smartphone Possession (Households) | 82.10% | 91.30% |
| Households with Internet Access within Premises | 83.30% | 91.60% |
| Housing (Pucca Structure) | 55% | 92% |
| Housing Shortage (In Millions) | 43.13 | 18.78 |
| Metro Rail Network | - | 993 |
| Urban Waste Processing | - | 78%. |

# CHAPTER 5

**FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION**

## FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

* 1. **Findings based on Observations**

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## Findings based on analysis of data

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## General findings

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## Recommendation based on findings

Write in serial numbers or bullet points

## Suggestions for areas of improvement

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## Scope for future research

1. Currently this website is available in only language in future it is useful to develop a website with different language option with and also provides voice mail facility so that everybody can easily use this website and share their problems on website.
2. Developing an android app for this website is good option so that everyone can install this application in mobile and use it from any location. establishment of co-operative credit societies will help for loan.
   1. **Conclusion**
3. This Project is successfully demonstrated a web based “Rural Problems Sharing and Solution Portal” application. Each village is a unique example and having diverse set of problems and situations. This application would help to resolve the rural areas problems.
4. The Conclusion makes a return on the goal of this work. The development and implementation of experimental and participatory research in this context a crucial need.
5. Rural development is a cross-cutting function and cannot be successfully implemented without collaboration between a variety of social partners and community participation. More attention should be paid to the problem of rural areas. To improve public awareness of the potential of rural areas and resources.

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2. Django Tutorials: https://www.tutorialspoint.com/django/index.html
3. Village Problems Information: https://www.quora.com/What-are-the-major-problems-indian-villages-are-facing
4. Panchayat Schemes: https://rural.nic.in/scheme-websites

**APPENDICES** (if any)

**Additional information relevant to the report but too long or detailed to include in the main body of the work.**

## ANNEXURE (if any)

**The questionnaires, financial statements and any other relevant document can be put here. The annexures have to be numbered in case there are more than one annexure.**