

Syllabus

RURAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP



Offered by
MORIGAON COLLEGE, MORIGAON
2020-2021
Department of Economics

Morigaon College, Morigaon, Assam

Department of Economics

Concept note

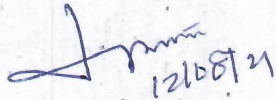
on

Certificate Course on Rural Entrepreneurship (CCRE)

It is a common picture that rural people in search of livelihood migrate to urban centres leading to social and infrastructural challenges. The real solution to India's problems could be in "production by masses" rather than "mass production". With a view to Balanced Regional Development Rural Entrepreneurship is the call of the hour. Growth of rural entrepreneurship may help avoid the growth of poverty, slums, and pollution in cities. Rural entrepreneurship could help in uplifting the standard of living and literacy rate of rural people. Rural entrepreneurship is largely envisioned around rural industrialization. These industries include the traditional sector (khadi and village industries, handloom, sericulture, handicraft and coir) and the modern sector (power looms and small scale industries). Historically rural entrepreneurs have paid attention to village industries under four categories – **agro-based, textiles, polymer and chemical-based; and engineering goods.**

Though by 2030 urbanization would have crossed the 40 per cent mark, 60 per cent Indians will still continue to live in rural and "developed rural" areas. This basically means that scale level entrepreneurship opportunities will at the most percolate down to the "developed rural" areas (16 per cent population) but hardly ever to the pure rural areas (44 per cent of the population). According to the World Economic Forum in its 2019 report, India's critical issues would lie in three primary areas — first, skill development and being future employment-ready; second, socio-economic inclusion of rural India; and third, a healthy and sustainable future. If we just focus on the second point – socio-economic inclusion of rural India – three important "access" gates currently limit the aspirations of rural Indians. First, limited physical connectivity (for example access to *pucca* roads and electricity); second, lack of digital connectivity (for example, access to the internet); and third, nil or limited financial inclusion (for example access to commercial banks and bank accounts).

6. Field Survey: Project Formulation and evaluation of Success stories.


12/10/21

Principal & Secretary
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