

Issues and Challenges in Rural Development: a Study with Special Reference to Maththamagoda Rural Area

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Abstract : Since, rural development is an approach intended to advance the social and economic life of an exact group of people, which are the rural poor. Rural development normally denotes to the process of improving the quality of life and economic wellbeing of individuals those who living in comparatively remote and sparsely populated areas. In rural societies, there are number of features that need to be established and when improvements would take place in these areas, then rural individuals would be able to protected better livelihoods opportunities. Since rural communities can be found in all nations around the globe and most of them are in the developing nation. In this line, Sri Lanka as a developing country, it contains rural areas in most of itself. Further, there are so many challenges identified in this rural areas, especially in the development activities. Thus, the government and non-governmental organizations and its policies are framed in order to get rid from this underdeveloped nature, still there are certain barriers underwent by the people those who are living in the rural places. In this background, the rural community of Maththamagoda area also facing some problems in its own, so the researcher conduct this study among the people in Maththamagoda Grama Sewaka (GS) Division located in Kegalle district, Sabaragamuwa province. The main objective of this study is to investigate the challenges faced in the rural development in the Maththamagoda area. The qualitative data were used and the material and data for this study have been collected from primary as well as secondary sources. Primary data have been collected from unstructured interview with 10 people those who are in the Maththamagoda such as leader of the mosque, school principle, secretary of the school development committee and seven local people accordingly. Along with this, key informant interview also undertaken with the Grama Sewakar of the Maththamagoda GS division. Secondary data have been collected from journals, books, web sources and previously conducted research and reports by the researcher. The collected data were analyzed by interpretative method. The researcher found unemployment, participation in minority jobs, participation in other activities, inadequate financial management, borrowing loans, illiteracy and unawareness, occurrence of natural calamities and disasters, large families, health care

needs, migration and domestic violence as a major challenges which experience by the people in the Maththamagoda area and those are being as a barrier for the rural development in that area. Finally, as an overcoming factors, self-reliance, improvement of human capabilities, improvement of economic capabilities, environmental conditions, infrastructure, law and order, education, training programs, distributive justice, medical and health care were proposed.

Keywords: Rural; Development; Livelihood; Loan; Illiteracy; Infrastructure

Introduction

'Development' is an emotional and worth stacked idea (Pirzada, 1999). The term is utilized contrastingly in assorted settings. It essentially signifies 'unfurling', 'uncovering' or 'opening up' something which is inert. However, we define it, development is a generally desired objective of individuals, families, networks and countries in all places on the world (Gana, 1996). Development is moreover normal as in all types of lifespan on planet have an inborn preference to create and endure. The term 'rural development' is a subsection of the more wide term 'advancement' and it is an interaction prompting manageable improvement in the personal satisfaction of country individuals, particularly poor people (Government of Pakistan, 2008). Notwithstanding, financial development, this cycle ordinarily includes changes in mainstream mentalities and, by and large, even in traditions and convictions (Asian Development Bank, 2005). In the expressions of Chambers (1983) rural development is a system to empower a specific gathering of personalities, poor rural men and women, to acquire for themselves and their kids a greater quantity of what they need. It comprises serving the most unfortunate among the personalities who look for a job in the rural territories to demand and control a greater quantity of the benefits of country development. The gathering incorporates limited scope ranchers, inhabitants and the landless (Sudipta et al., 2007). As of now, almost 50% of the populace on the planet and almost 66% in the non-industrial nations live in country territories. Individuals living in country zones are falling behind their metropolitan partners in regard of certain critical markers of advancement like neediness proportion, proficiency rate, healthful status, lodging condition and admittance to fundamental conveniences (Bahadursinh, 2015). Thus, a few plans are being carried out in different nations of the world to improve the everyday environments of rural individuals. Then again, public advancement generally relies upon the achievement of plans for the prosperity of individuals dwelling in rural territories, especially in the non-industrial nations (Asian Development Bank, 2005).

Rural development can be conceptualized as a cycle, a marvel, a technique and an order (Palanithurai and Ramesh, 2011). As a process, it suggests the commitment of people, networks and countries in quest for their treasured objectives after some time. As a phenomenon, rural development is the final product of associations between various physical, innovative, monetary, social and institutional variables. As a strategy it is proposed to improve the financial and social affluence of a specific assembly of individuals that is the rural poor. As a control, it is multidisciplinary in nature, addressing a convergence of farming, social, conduct, designing and the executive's sciences (Palanithurai and Ramesh, 2011).

At any rate, the idea of rural development has changed altogether during the most recent thirty years (Baig and Khan, 2006). Until the 1970s, rural development was inseparable from horticultural turn of events and subsequently, centered on expanding agrarian creation (Atkinson, 2017). The present idea of rural development concerns not just with upgrades in development, pay and yield, yet it likewise remembers an evaluation of changes for the personal satisfaction, like improvement in wellbeing and sustenance, schooling, earth safe everyday environments and decrease in sexual orientation and pay disparities (Thomas and Christopher, 2013). Essential components of rural development are fundamental necessities of life, self-confidence and opportunity. On different words, those are essential necessities of life like food, garments, cover, fundamental education, essential medical services, security of life and property and without which it would be incomprehensible or very difficult for them to endure. At the point when any one or every one of them are missing or in basically short stockpile, we may express that a state of supreme underdevelopment exists (Atkinson, 2017). Arrangement of fundamental requirements of life to everyone is the essential duty, all things considered, regardless of whether they are industrialist, communist or blended. In this sense, we may guarantee that financial development is an important condition for development of the 'personal satisfaction' of country individuals, which is provincial turn of events (Thomas and Christopher, 2013).

Rural development is the spine for any country's monetary turn of events and its assists the economy with developing and maintain. Rural development is the hub of the economy including the work morals affecting the capability of business in large manner (Baig and Khan, 2006). In any case, one of the fundamental issues in country improvement discusses is the manner by which to handle rural destitution. In excess of 70% of the world's poor are to be found in provincial territories where hunger, education, low school accomplishing, loser anticipation, unhealthiness, low work wages and low pay. Particularly, the absence of learning

openings is both a reason and an impact of country neediness. As we know, the United Nations has left on a significant worldwide activity on neediness easing during its Time Development Goals (Asian Development Bank, 2005). Then again, it has likewise been directed rural development techniques in agricultural nations. Albeit eminent advancement has been accomplished in rural destitution decrease in numerous nations in the course of the last 10-20 years, accessible insights show that there is still considerably more to be done to capture the pattern, particularly in agricultural nations (Palanithurai and Ramesh, 2011). Numerous help associations stress destitution decrease as a significant worldwide help objective. The quantity of associations which center on rural development as an approach to lessen neediness has developed with the acknowledgment that most ruined gatherings live in rural zones. Expansion in genuine pay per capita (financial development), improvement in dissemination of pay (value), political and monetary opportunity and evenhanded admittance to assets, schooling, medical care, work openings and equity are generally remembered for the advancement interaction of the rural region (Bahadursinh, 2015).

In Sri Lanka likewise, there are numerous rural development programs have been executed by the public authority and from non-administrative associations (Hathurusinghe, 2010). Since the finish of its more than long term's contention in 2009, Sri Lanka has gained huge monetary and social headway (Leitan, 2010). Consequently, 82% of Sri Lankan's all out population lives in rural regions, and horticulture stays the foundation of the economy (Herath, 2006). Four fifths of the country's destitute individuals are subject to the rural area (World Bank, 2003). Practically 50% of poor rural individuals are limited scale ranchers (World Bank, 2007). Further, the 2015 International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) key freedoms program expected to assist smallholders with expanding their efficiency economically by diminishing debasement of regular assets (predominantly land), improving rural development and setting out off-ranch open doors while perceiving the developing connections among metropolitan and rural development and work creation, engage poor provincial ladies and men to interface with business sectors by increasing qualities, creating public-private-maker organizations and preparing inventive monetary items to address issues of the country (Marambe., Silva., and Athauda, 2017).

Hence, it is not surprising that the subject of development has been collapsed in certain ways throughout the developing countries. In Sri Lanka also these kind of developmental issues are faced by the people those who are living in the rural community (Ibrahim, 1999). In this line,

the particular research area of Maththamagoda also facing numerous challenges in related with rural development. So, the researcher undertaken this study.

Research problem

Since, Sri Lanka as a developing country have implemented many active rural development programs. The public authority and different associations and organizations try the strategies and projects, endlessly to supply of abilities and creating work openings for the people, making enhancements in the arrangement of instruction and preparing professional projects, approaches and measures for promote advancement in the rural youth as far as use of present day and inventive techniques and approaches in horticulture, cultivating, empowering the people to sharpen their specialized abilities and fitting arranging with respect to the usage of human resources. At the point when these perspectives are sufficiently mulled over and measures are planned to try them in a suitable way, still in Maththamagoda rural area people are facing numerous challenges by their own and not enjoying the proper facilities with that community and those are being the barrier for that society in order to build up the development process. Even there are many activities prevailing in the Sri Lankan context what is the reason behind this barrier for the rural development in this area? and why still there are challenges faced by the people in Maththamagoda people?

Objective

The main objective of this study is to investigate the challenges faced in the rural development in the Maththamagoda area.

Literature review

There are so many researches undertaken by various scholars related with the rural development and a research paper was done by Enyi John Egbe (2014) on the topic of 'Rural and community development in Nigeria: An assessment'. The paper analyzes rural or community development in Nigeria with accentuation on the organizations, offices, approaches and systems utilized to achieve the genuinely necessary rural development in the country. It goes further to evaluate the effects of the different endeavors made by both the homegrown and unfamiliar governments and worldwide associations, establishments, offices and non-legislative associations to achieve genuine development at the grassroots level. It was discovered that endeavors made by the Nigerian government however a few procedures like the country's development plans from frontier time to date which were ex-rayed didn't achieve

significant turn of events. Additionally worldwide associations and local procedures have not prompt any critical improvement in the day to day environments of the provincial tenants and rural development all in all. It was likewise discovered that various issues like defilement and bungle, defective arranging from above as opposed to granular perspective; compatibility of the pioneer and neocolonial monetary and social approaches which were enemies of individuals among different components prompted disappointment of the country improvement endeavors. The paper in this way finishes up in addition to other things that for quick and supported rural development to happen, the unbalanced and metropolitan based development measure should be turned around to rural based and granular perspective, government to keep on establishing favorable climate for rural development to flourish, change of mentalities and direction by one and all, especially the authority class in Nigeria to limit defilement and botch of assets. This examination is done on Nigeria and not considered about the Sri Lankan setting.

A paper was conducted by Asif Maqbool and Muhammad Khalid (2009) with the topic of 'Rural Development in Pakistan: Issues and Future Strategies'. The specialist's calls attention to that, Pakistan is fundamentally a farming country. Agribusiness is the biggest area in the economy contributing 21% of the GDP and giving 70% of the all-out worth of fares. The area at present utilizes 17 million specialists, addressing 44% of the nation's workforce. Around 67 % of populace dwells in provincial regions. The significant wellsprings of their profit are agribusiness and other limited scope country undertakings, which straightforwardly or in a roundabout way rely upon farming. Large numbers of the provincial poor live in regions where arable land is scant, farming potential is low; dry spell and ecological debasement are regular highlights. Additionally admittance to fundamental human necessities for example fundamental common liberties like consumable water and sterilization, instruction and medical care are undeniably less accessible in provincial zones. The issues of unhealthiness, deadbeat hope and high baby mortality are more predominant in country regions. It is contended that maintainable horticulture is the principle vehicle for rustic turn of events and the country advancement won't happen except if we see provincial more than ranchers. We need to esteem them as supporter of the work, chief of provincial scene and ecological steward in ensuring and updating the environment and setting social and social request or more all provider of safe top notch items to shoppers. At any rate, this paper focus on development turn of events, this exploration attempted in the country of Pakistan and not in Sri Lanka.

A study was done by Annepu Yakanna (2017), the topic of 'Issues and Challenges of Rural Development in India'. The specialists brings up that, about 69% of the nation's complete

populace keeps on living in rural India. There is no trickledown impact. The benefits of monetary development are not permeating to more than 66% individuals. The indispensable areas like horticulture, foundation improvement, local area and social administrations, and in rural development overall, our exhibition isn't calculable. The targets of the paper was to examine the issues and difficulties confronting the provincial regions and propose approaches to conquer these difficulties and to set out open doors of productive independent work for the country families, particularly impeded areas, guaranteeing manageable job, advanced climate, improved personal satisfaction and great human qualities. This is being accomplished through improvement research, successful utilization of nearby assets, augmentation of suitable advances and up degree of abilities and capacities with local area cooperation. Hence, this paper have done in the Indian nation and not in Sri Lanka.

Another study have done on the topic of 'The dimensions of Indian rural development: Issues and challenges' by Ashish Mathur (2011). Researchers calls attention to that an ever increasing number of nations have begun understanding that dealing with the rural climate is a solid method to assist them with developing their economy in a superior manner. The rural area is significant for the general public since it creates the development and advancement of the civilizations to support and accomplish human objectives for better presence. Financial development and provincial society is associated on the grounds that the greater part of the assets accessible for development from the rural social orders. The fundamental point of the paper is to dissect the states of provincial economy and study the issues and difficulties of the towns. The paper plans to outline an essential structure for the advancement of the country economy to make a superior tomorrow for India. Along these lines, this examination additionally about the rural development in Indian nature and not about the Sri Lankan setting.

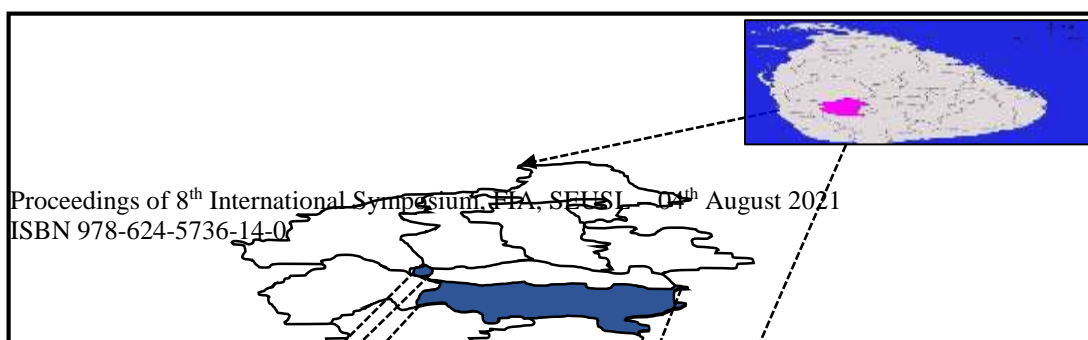
Wijitapure Wimalaratana wrote a book (2011) and the book titled as 'Agriculture and rural development in Sri Lanka'. The creator examined different things related with the rural advancement wonders in the Sri Lankan setting. He said, in Sri Lanka farming is considered as a focal point of gravity of financial, social, political and social exercises of the Sri Lankan culture. The analyst expressed that, still horticulture and provincial areas overwhelm in numerous spaces of the economy albeit recorded fragile equilibrium is no longer there. So far this book is about the Sri Lankan rural area development, it consider the entire space of rural areas and not just consider about a specific territory.

From above literatures it's clear that, thus there are so many studies have undertaken related with rural development, the research area and their view points are different from one to another. In Sri Lankan contexts also like that. Notably, in Maththamagoda area there are no any other studies have done in this sense. So, the researcher undertaken this study to fulfil this gap.

Materials and methods

The Maththamagoda area was chosen for this study. The study was conducted among the people in Maththamagoda GS Division located in Kegalle district, Sabaragamuwa province. From Kegalle to Colombo side approximately in 3 Km distance Galigamuwa is located. From Galigamuwa there is a B127 road that go through from Ruwanwella to Awissawella. In between roughly 16 km from Galigamuwa, Maththamagoda area is situated. Maththamagoda is bounded on the North by Kegalle, on the East by Bulathkohupitiya, on the South by Ruwanwella and on the West by Warakapola. Gurugoda Oya is considered as the main source for the Maththamagoda area. Kegalle district comprises 11 Divisional secretariat (DS) divisions and Yatiyanthota is one of that. It is further divided into 32 GS divisions, Maththamagoda addressed as one of that and 108 is the number of Maththamagoda GS division. Maththamagoda is considered as the highest populated GS Division in Yatiyanthota DS division. According to the DS report (2019), there are 7211 individuals living with 3345 male and 3866 female. It is about 46% of male and 54% of female in the area.

Figure 1: Map of the Maththamagoda area



Source: Yatiyanthota Divisional Secretarial Report (2019)

For this particular study qualitative data were used. The material and data for this study have been collected from primary as well as secondary sources. Primary data have been collected from unstructured interview with 10 people those who are in the Maththamagoda such as leader of the mosque, school principle, secretary of the school development committee and seven local people accordingly. Along with this key informant interview also undertaken with the Grama Sewakar of the Maththamagoda Grama Sewaka division. Secondary data have been collected from journals, books, web sources and previously conducted research and reports by the researcher. The collected data were analyzed by interpretative method.

Results and discussion

The challenges faced by the rural people of Maththamagoda have been quoted by the key informant interviewee, who is the Grama Sewakar of Maththamagoda area and those are as follow;

Unemployment: Unemployment alluded as the state, when people are not occupied with any type of work or occupation or assignment, principally to create a type of revenue. At the point when the people are jobless and inactive, they are expressed to be jobless. In Maththamagoda community, the issue of joblessness is extreme among the people. When they are jobless, they experience number of issues and difficulties, which are viewed as significant obstructions inside the course of fulfillment of better vocations openings. When the rural people are jobless and are battling to get by, at that time they are constantly searching for business openings or intends to produce a kind of revenue. Whenever the people are searching for work openings, they need to guarantee that they have satisfactory abilities and capacities to incorporate their work obligations in an efficient way.

A person stated

‘I am 45 years old and I have 4 children and I am the responsible person for them to give facilities. Unfortunately, here I am doing my works as a daily laborer and as it is a rural area I couldn’t find my work all the days in week and it’s really a depressive situation for me and I also don’t know any other works to do and I am used to this work’. (Interview-02)

Participation in minority jobs: The agribusiness and cultivating activities are viewed as the significant occupations of the people in rural networks. Aside from these, they are occupied with exercises, for example, creature cultivation, creation and assembling of crafted works, etc. These positions are viewed as minority occupations, which don't create a lot of pay. Now and again, the agribusiness isn't going on in Maththamagoda and it was a surrender place now. Thus, consistently, they are utilizing materials to make their items and need to encounter destitution.

Secretary of the school development committee said,

‘In my childhood my grandparents was said that, they engaged with the agricultural activities in Maththamagoda area. But, today there is no any agricultural activities are happening and that place is abandoned by the people. From our generation the agricultural process are not happening. Anyhow, it’s a devastating nature for us, that we people are don’t know about the agriculture and that is why the economy also being as a burden for our community people’. (Interview-05)

Participation in other activities: In Maththamagoda, rather than farming people are occupied with the creation of crafted works, food things, etc. Henceforth, when they make interests in the acquisition of materials and in the execution of creation measures and don't cause a lot of deals, at that point they experience misfortunes. Then again, when the expense cost is higher than the selling value, at that point they experience misfortunes and can't achieve upgrades in their day to day environments.

Inadequate financial management: Since, the people are generally unskilled and unaware. They don't have satisfactory information regarding viable administration of funds. Sometimes, they don't make reserve funds and ventures and spend the accessible money related assets on

things, which are excessive. Subsequently, when they don't make reserve funds or interests in significant plans, at that point they experience shortage of assets, at the period of scarcity.

Borrowing loans: The greater part of the people acquire advances from the moneylenders and when they can't reimburse the advances, they may wind up as being fortified workers. The fortified workers typically are needed to work extended periods and get either exceptionally less compensation or no compensation by any means. At that time, when they buckle down, only to reimburse the credits, they can't produce pay to support the day to day environments of themselves and their families. A large portion of individuals are getting loans from the banks.

School principle said,

‘Personally I know that there are some people those who engaged with the labor activities offering loan from the banks and after that they are facing challenges for paying that back with the interest. One of my relative also done this kind of work before two years for the wedding of her daughter and after that they face so many challenges when repaying those’. (Interview-01)

Illiteracy and unawareness: When the people don't have the essential proficiency abilities of perusing, composing and are ignorant of specific angles, especially the ones, which are needed to support better livelihoods, at that point they experience neediness. Absence of proficiency abilities are viewed as significant obstacles inside the course of taking up any work or business. At the situation when the people are ignorant and unconscious, they would encounter boundaries in advertising their items. Henceforth, when they can't get occupied with any occupation, because of lack of education and ignorance, they eventually experience neediness. Also, a large portion of individuals in the Maththamagoda territory are not went to class and the education level of them are very lower. Such people would likewise encounter issues in engaging in any movement, in which, sufficient proficiency abilities are viewed as key.

A girl quoted,

‘My parents have poor level of literacy and their viewpoint is girl child no need to go for schools to get education and they discourage from getting enrolled in schools. Instead, they remain me in the house and trained in terms of the implementation of household responsibilities’. (Interview-03)

The principle of the school said,

‘The system of education is not developed well. The school environmental conditions also not amiable and suitable to the needs and requirements of the students as well as other members. There are lack of facilities and amenities that are required to facilitate acquisition of education among students in an appropriate manner. These include, furniture, teaching-learning materials and so forth. The classroom environmental conditions do not possess the essential materials and equipment, which would facilitate learning. Hence, due to lack of educational facilities, teachers and students experience problems in the implementation of teaching-learning methods’. (Interview-01)

Occurrence of natural calamities and disasters: The event of normal catastrophes and debacles, for example, floods and droughts are negative to the existences of the people generally. As a result, the people experience huge death toll, abundance and property. Hence, when they experience natural catastrophes and debacles, then they being in neediness because of the loss of richness and properties. In Maththamagoda, individuals are for the most part influenced by the flood and occasional dry season. For the most part double a year individuals are going through this annihilation without a doubt.

Leader of the mosque stated,

‘In 2012, there was a biggest flood situation which happened in the Maththamagoda and it was a sudden one. On that time, not only our properties but also the things of others also destructed and most of the grocery shops, business places are collapsed in the flood and as well the drought situation also a very big issues. Most of the people in the area facing problems in the climate change and drought. During the drought season, people are not enjoying the water facilities and all the well become drought and since the people of this area are not have water supply facilities, it was really a burden to handle these situations’ (Interview-04)

Large families: In Maththamagoda community, people generally have enormous families. In one family unit, there are generally multiple kids. While, sometimes, there are even up to six kids in a family. At the point when the people are occupied with the minor occupations, their pay isn't adequate to address the issues and prerequisites of all relatives, subsequently, when

they experience shortage of assets, then they can't address the issues and necessities of all relatives and experience destitution.

Health care needs: Lack quantities of medical care experts, emergency clinics and medical centers. Increasing these insufficiencies are various issues. The first is that the little dispensaries in a long time overall need first class care and equipment. A patient who needs heart evade an operation or various types of complex clinical thought is likely going to have travel to a metropolitan clinical facility far away. The resulting issue is the huge distances that ambulances and patients should travel. Since ambulances and other emergency vehicles should go as of not long ago, provincial inhabitants with emergencies get clinical thought more continuously than their metropolitan accomplices. The huge distances that people should travel make it harder for patients with clinical issues to get clinical thought. Further, the country people, having a place with all age gatherings and foundations give satisfactory consideration towards their medical issue. The older people are needed to make visits to medical care focuses consistently to complete their registration. Be that as it may, on account of extreme medical issues and sicknesses, people are even needed to make visits to urban areas and they are required to invest money on clinical treatment. Thus, dealing with medical care needs may utilize monetary assets, which that individuals can't bear.

An elder person of the Maththamagoda area said,

‘I was 58 years old now and I have diabetes, cholesterol and as well before six months I was went through a major surgery in my heart and it was done in my district hospital. So, for this treatments I requested by the doctor to consult him twice a month for further prescriptions. But, I didn't go for that because of the financial problems and the distance of the hospital’. (Interview-06)

Migration: The rural individuals in most cases, have the perspective that in urban networks, they would have the option to get to better jobs openings. A large portion of the more youthful age the individuals who are oppressed with the way of life of this provincial local area prone to move to the urban areas to improve open positions and instructive offices. Thus, these circumstances even demolish the idea of the Maththamagoda territory.

The secretary of the school development committee said,

‘Most of the youngsters in the area are moving to the Colombo or other suburbs which are near to the Colombo side. This situation may be the advantage for the

people those who are moving but it is a disadvantage for the rural community. Because, still the situations are remains the same that people cannot do good for the society of their area'. (Interview-05)

Domestic violence: One of the tragic realities of rural life is abusive behavior at home. This type of brutality is surely normal in rural zones, a moderately low number of individuals living in an expansive space of Maththamagoda makes a few issues for casualties of abusive behavior at home, and the vast majority of them are ladies.

The school principle said,

‘A girl in grade-07, she is a very bright and intelligent girl. But before six months she is not performing well in the classroom and I heard this news from her class teacher and I went out a deep investigation with that girl in order to get back her to the normal situation. But, the thing I identified was, in her house, father of her always hitting and slapping her mother and also her father is not going to the work and being idle in the home. Her mother is doing stitching and her father is always battle with her mother for asking money. So, that situation make her depressed and not engaged well in the study purposes’. (Interview-01)

Anyhow, the policies that are formulated to bring about rural development are required to incorporate the components and the Grama Sewakar of the area stated some ideas which have been stated as follows:

Self-reliance: When centering upon rural development, the development of people is respected to be of most extreme importance. The rural people are generally ignorant and uninformed. They are dwelling in the states of destitution and backwardness and have conventional perspectives and points of view. Their lives are basically founded on their points of view and perspectives. To advance their prosperity, it is important to advance confidence among people. This can be achieved through assembly of assets, neighborhood activities and interest of the people in different assignments and exercises, which might be social, political, social, monetary and strict.

Improvement of human capabilities: When improvement of human capacities is mulled over, then accentuation is put upon one's medical issue and instructive levels. In Maththamagoda community, ailments of the people are respected to be in a denied state. At the point when the people are encountering medical conditions or sicknesses, they would positively encounter

issues in engaging in any errands or exercises. Accordingly, enhancements should be started in country networks and achieving advancements in the medical care and clinical offices is respected to be of significant importance. In country networks, medical services and clinical focuses are not in an all-around created state. The people much of the time are needed to relocate to urban territories to get clinical treatment. At the point when the old people or others inside the family experience ailments, the other relatives are needed to leave their work and deal with sickly individuals. Subsequently, because of this, they experience a decrease in efficiency. In this manner, increase of clinical and medical care habitats is vital for rural development. To produce pay, it is indispensable to achieve enhancements in the instructive norms. Education abilities empower the people to peruse manuals on rural methods and hardware, consequently prompting an expansion in rural profitability. At the point when the people have the essential education abilities, they can without much of a stretch gain data as far as arrangements, measures and projects that have been placed into activity, prompting their prosperity. Besides, they can do different assignments and exercises in a sensible way, including the execution of family duties, medical care, diet and nourishment, kid advancement and etc. When they are occupied with the creation measures, they would have the option to procure acceptable data as far as showcasing procedures and approaches and ready to upgrade efficiency and benefit. In country networks, the arrangement of training isn't in a well-developed state and significant reason for this is deficient monetary assets. For achieving upgrades in instructive norms in country networks, it is important to select talented and qualified educators, upgrade educating learning techniques and instructional methodologies, improve framework and generally speaking school natural conditions.

Improvement of economic capabilities: To achieve enhancements in the everyday environments and generally speaking nature of lives, it is important to produce a kind of revenue. As we as a whole realize that, in the rural zones, horticulture and cultivating practices are expressed as the significant occupations of the people. Aside from these, they are occupied with the creation and assembling of handiworks, silk weaving, stoneware making, etc. Moreover, the techniques need to center after achieving enhancements in horticultural profitability and showcasing of rural items. It is essential for the ranchers and horticultural workers to place into activity, creative and logical strategies to expand creation.

Environmental conditions: The people need to build up the abilities and capacities to utilize assets that the normal natural conditions are giving. Then again, the people are needed to produce mindfulness as far as different procedures and approaches that are needed for the

safeguarding of the climate. Checking different types of contamination is respected to be of most extreme importance. The country people should be give consciousness of different techniques and strategies for keeping the water bodies and ecological conditions clean. Moreover, they ought to be given some consciousness of utilizing assets to improve the day to day environments.

Infrastructure: The development of framework is central to the improvement of rural zones. The infrastructural offices that ought to be made in Maththamagoda are, roads, transportation, correspondences, power supplies, water supplies, public organizations, broadcasting and media interchanges. In Maththamagoda, individuals experience absence of power supplies and water supplies routinely. The conditions of roads and techniques for transportation are not in an overall made state, which are compelling issues for individuals in moving with one spot then onto the following. Along with these lines, improvement made in the infrastructural workplaces are principal to rural development around there.

Law and order: The foundation of the rule of law empowers the people to sort out errands and exercises in agreement to the principles and strategies. The rule of law is alluded to the upkeep of harmony and serenity, which the residents are needed to place into activity for complying. For example, there has been commonness of oppressive treatment and savage demonstrations against women inside the Maththamagoda territory. Through the execution of peace and lawfulness, the people, who are practitioners, get exposed to disciplinary activity.

Education: The schooling and education are viewed as the essential instrument that sets up the structure for individuals to provoke progression in all spaces and advance their overall nature of lives. In Maththamagoda, the plan of preparing is not in a particularly advanced state. In schools, the teaching learning procedures and instructional frameworks are not consolidated in an incredible manner, there is nonappearance of system, workplaces and comforts and insufficiency of qualified and experienced instructors. Measures ought to be framed to accomplish upgrades in these points of view, so there would be a development in the enrolment of understudies in schools. Acquiring of preparing would enable individuals to extend their capacities and limits, so they can finish tasks and activities to help their regular surroundings in a fitting manner.

Training programs: The improvement of preparing programs among Maththamagoda community is fundamental for the movement and prosperity of the people just as to empower them to expand efficiency and benefit.

Distributive justice: The distributive equity includes operationalization of the worth of access involves activities of force and authority. It follows both the matter of presence of mind and exact perception. The creation, organizing, support and limits of access openings will be identified with the fundamental highlights of dissemination of the board and force inside society. Then again, contemplations of force, in the present time and place sense will not be forfeited in the compatibility of the ideal objectives and goals. The general sets of laws can make arrangement of access foundations, as opposed to question organizations.

Medical and health care: The foundation of medical services habitats are respected to be of most extreme importance, as people, having a place with all age gatherings and foundations are needed to deal with their medical care needs and prerequisites. At the point when the people are healthy, they would have the option to successfully engage in the execution of different undertakings and exercises. These incorporate, the executives of family obligations, youngster advancement, horticultural and partnered exercises, dealing with necessities and prerequisites of older relatives, interest in friendly, political, strict, monetary and social projects and completing every day schedule exercises. In mature age, people are needed to give satisfactory consideration towards one's medical care and get ordinary clinical registration.

Conclusion

In sum, unmistakably here are such countless issues and difficulties go through by individuals of Maththamagoda rural area and individuals are as yet living in the retrogressive circumstance with their own life. Without giving legitimate openness, preparing to all partners and not having responsibility, straightforwardness, receptiveness and trustworthiness with recipients it will be more difficulties for advancement in rustic Maththamagoda. In any case, there isn't anything inconceivable for beneficial things, indeed, there might be heaps of obstacles yet when individuals' cooperation and the legitimate offices are acquired, and it will be feasible.

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