



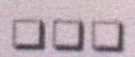
5. Sanjay Gubbi, "Wildlife Tourism: The Great Indian Green Trick". Sanctuary Asia Vol.xxviii. No. 5, October 2008, PP 40-44.

6. Singh S. and Rodgers, W.A., (1990). "India: National Parks and Natural Reserves", Greenwood Press, New York.

Reports

♦ Various reports of forest department and Statistical Abstract(2009) of Rajasthan.

♦ "Census of India 2001 and 2011" District Statistical Handbook Ajmer, Pali and Rajsamand.



12

The Role of Agricultural Development Scheme in Rural Development

Mr. Uddhav M. Ghodake
Asst. Professor, Mahatma Phule MAhavidyalaya Pimpri, Pune.
Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune.



Introduction:

After Second World War majority countries become politically independent. At the same time India got independence from British reign on 15th August, 1947. But because of the stily policy of British rulers the economic development of India started decreasing. After getting freedom from Britishers there were many programmes were held in order to increase Economic Development quickly. In 1948, 87.10% People were living in rural areas. According to many economists/experts if the people in rural areas are not developed, we can't develop our India.

When Swami Vivekananda talks about the significance of "Rural Development, he says: "The real India lives in the villages, Unless we are able to uplift the tribal's and backward classes, India faces a dark future." Even Mahatma Gandhi's 'Let's go to Villages' shows how Rural Development is very important in the development of our country. So the Rural Development is the backbone the development

