

Rural Service Centre and Their Effective Role



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Abstract : - Rural service centres are urban island in rural area. These centres are playing different role in development of rural area and works as nodal of service providing chain. Rural service centres are only hope of urban amenities less rural area. Actually rural service centre prove Educational, Health, Market and trading facility to whole rural area which comes under its fringe area. Rural service centre can be identifying as growth pole of that particular rural area. In this research paper rural service centre are highlighted as important and necessary centre for development of any rural area. It is tried to justify the effectiveness of service centre in rural area.

Keywords : - Rural service centre, Growth Pole, Urban Area, Amenities, Medical facility.

A study of Service centre helps to better understand the region in sharing the function of rural set -up. It takes into account the growth pole of the region and given a glimpse of the possible bases for expansion in the future. The rural service centre plays very effective role in the life of villagers. They can be considered from the aspects of medical, educational, market-centres, transportation, water supply, post and telegraph, banking, and shopping facilities.

Rural settlement has the need for service centre so as to make the life of the village more congenial in several aspects. Some of these aspects are considered below:-

Collection Centre and Distribution of goods:- Trade and commerce play a dominant role in the economic structure of any place or area. The raw materials that are made available from the villages have to be marketed and this is at the market centres on specified days in village. In most rural areas the weekly market is the central economic institution.

Banks:- In the interest of saving money, the bank has become very important not only in urban centres and central places but also in rural area. In order to meet the development needs of villages, including their social and cultural needs, banks are not only covering credit needs for agriculture, and allied of agricultural activities but also housing and social activities.

Medical facilities:- The problem of medical facilities in the villages is aggravated by the less number of medical personnel who stay in the rural area or who visited the village periodically. When people get sick

or have met with accident then there is no immediate attention that can be possible. While considering the number of dispensaries and health centres in rural area one dispensary look after a very large population.

Health is fundamental to any progress made by nation or country. If health fails, the efficiency in the national production also adversely affected, especially in the industrial and agricultural aspects. Health is not only absence of disease but complete adjustment of individual to external environment, physical and social.

Rural service centre can be used health facilities and take advantages:-

1. Personal health services
2. Control on communicable diseases
3. Water supply
4. Sanitary improvement
5. Family Planning
6. Health education to the public

Drinking Water Supply

In the rural centres drinking water is a precious commodity. To save them from the problem of getting adequate water supply the villages are forced to construct their own wells for a dependable and regular supply of water which be otherwise impossible.

Drinking water can improve the health status of the people living in the rural area. Rural service centres may lead role in this context.

Educational Facilities :- The importance of education hardly needs emphasis in the development of a nation and more so in planned rural development. There should therefore a rapid growth in the number of primary school, a school for different age group, primary, secondary and higher secondary school in rural service enhance the level of rural India.

In rural area library facilities are in very meagre condition. The feature under very poor physical condition pretending to the classrooms, yet the student come is desirous of obtaining education. In rural area it is the observation that the children after their primary education are not very keen to continue their higher education but providing such facilities in rural area at least student to take education also.

Communication:-

With the increase of population, transportation and communication have grown and thereby the development of settlement on a large scale. It is obvious that transportation network is uneven in their distribution and in their quality.

Transportation in the rural area is coordinated by that of land and water. This area of transportation provides transportation facilities to all rural area.

Central places (Markets)

'Central Places' are defined as settlement that provide goods or render services not only for their own population but also for people living in rural areas. These central places (Rural service centres) have been evolved in the early days by taking into account factors such as accessibility, safety from floods, nature of terrain and the availability of water.

The basis of all economic activities with respect to the central places essentiality that of the agrarian type of service centre for a number of years and during the last 25 years. Although service centre are central places (Market Places) but these are categorise in different group on the basis of numbers of shops and services being provided.

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