



A Study on Role of Agriculture Sector in Rural Development and Sustainable Development

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Abstract:

Rural agricultural production and consumption processes play a major role in the development of the Indian economy. The major objectives of rural development are to increase agricultural productivity, achieve rapid economic transformation, increase farmer's profitability and increase domestic production of selected agricultural products. Agriculture plays an important role in ensuring food security and providing livelihoods and income to families. Rural development is equally essential in this context, providing access to services such as healthcare and education, which can improve nutrition and food security outcomes. The ultimate goal of sustainable development is to improve the lifestyle of all common people and preserve the environment. The rural-urban divide still exists throughout the world. Rural development has some basic requirements for a sustainable future. Rural development is a process that explores progress in rural areas for social change and sustainable economic development. Rural tourism, agricultural tourism, religious tourism and eco-tourism are the main economic sectors in rural areas.

Key words: sustainable development, rural development, agricultural development, economic development, human life style etc.

Introduction:

The class dependent on activities such as agriculture, forestry, energy, mining, or fishing is shrinking. As the opportunities in many such sectors are decreasing, it has become very necessary to implement activities that promote rural entrepreneurship and are sustainable, complementary to agriculture, complementary to the environment and moving towards economic upliftment. People in rural areas are mainly dependent on agriculture. Rural agricultural production and consumption processes play a major role in the development of the Indian economy. The major objectives of rural development are to increase agricultural productivity, achieve rapid economic transformation, increase farmer's profitability and increase domestic production of selected agricultural products. Although the term rural development has been widely used by policy makers and policymakers, the question arises as to whether rural development is exactly understood or not. This concept should basically change with time. The pattern of rural development has changed significantly in the last three decades. Rural development was synonymous with agricultural development. That is why all the policy makers and the nation were focusing on increasing the agricultural production. As industrialization gained strength, the concept of rural development was also changing.

Problems of the Study:

Increasing rural tourism, growth of various producers in rural areas, recreational facilities, and various technologies are making agribusiness very effective. Agriculture, agriculture related businesses and rural industries have a great contribution in the economic development of the nation. Agriculture accounts for 18 percent of India's gross domestic product due to the green and light revolution in Indian agriculture and rural areas. The rural sector has made significant progress in the last few decades with vast resources like land, water and solar energy. For sustainable rural development, food security, rural employment and environmentally sustainable technologies such as soil conservation, sustainable natural resource management and biodiversity conservation are studied and achieved as development goals have become systematic.

Objectives of the Study:

The main objective of this research is to study the importance of agricultural sector and sustainable development in rural India and some specific objectives are given by the researcher about sustainable development and rural economy as follows.

1. To study the sustainable development in India.
2. To Study the rural development through agricultural development.

3. To Study the role agriculture in economic development.

Significance of the Study:

Education of such subjects has become the need of the hour to face the challenges. Recognizing this need, M. I. T World Peace University has launched a two-year course in MSc in Sustainable Rural Development from this academic year. The course Sustainable Rural Development focuses primarily on the need for rural communities to approach development from a holistic perspective. Education, entrepreneurship, physical infrastructure and social infrastructure all play an important role in the development of rural areas. In this course, it is told how rural development can be achieved by emphasizing on locally produced economic development strategies. The aim of this course is to introduce new and ongoing schemes for rural development and create awareness among the people about the related issues. Public, private and civic sectors need to work together and efficiently for sustainable rural development by improving rural areas with their contributions.

Scope of the Study:

The scope of the said research is the whole of India and it includes elements such as rural development and the concept of sustainable development of an agrarian nation like India. Sustainable development rural development and agricultural sector is the important scope of this research. The primary task is to alleviate drought and provide adequate and healthy food to about 70 % of the rural population. Rural development is the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in rural areas, often in relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas. Rural development has traditionally focused on the exploitation of land-intensive natural resources such as agriculture and forestry. The person of this research is largely involved in agriculture sector in India, rural development and the concept of sustainable development.

Limitation of the Study:

As a supplier of raw materials, the agricultural sector provides industrial raw materials to a large number of industries agriculture is of primary importance for the growth of the industrial sector in the economy. Agriculture impacts society in many ways, including: supporting livelihoods through food, shelter and jobs; providing raw materials for food and other products; and building a strong economy through trade. Rural Outreach aims to improve the quality of life of people living in rural areas and address the unique challenges these communities face. Resources and services that help improve the quality of life of rural residents.

Period of the Study:

While studying the role of agriculture sector in rural development in India and the concept of

sustainable development, the researcher has included several factors in 2022-23. It includes the factors on which rural development depends while reconciling the development of the agricultural sector with the concept of sustainable development.

Research Methodology:

While conducting this research, the researcher has completed member research by using various secondary researches such as annual reports, reference books, serial books, magazines, research papers, articles, journals, newspapers, magazines, audio videos, images, libraries.

Research Method:

While studying the concept of sustainable development in agriculture sector and rural development in India, the researchers have completed the said research by scientifically using descriptive analysis method.

Results and Discussion:

Information technology facilitates the storage and dissemination of information on emerging technologies, climate and soil conditions for growing various crops, etc., which facilitates the decision-making process in relation to production and productivity. Sustainable livelihoods include livelihoods such as subsistence farming or fishing—as well as opportunities and incentives for people to earn income through environmentally sustainable and culturally appropriate management of their natural resources.

Rural Development:

In addition, it also tends to address the issues of poor communities, health, clean water supply, food security, barriers to farming, etc. A healthy and dynamic agriculture sector is an important foundation of rural development that creates strong linkages with other economic sectors. Today, rural development is considered to have more importance in the development process of a country than earlier. The policy aims to achieve increased productivity, greater socio-economic equality and aspirations, and stability in economic and social development. Improve availability of jobs in rural areas. Improving rural productivity and wages, uplifting the standard of living of the underprivileged. Basic Needs: Primary Education, Healthcare, Clean Drinking Water, Rural Roads etc.

Poverty and Rural Development:

Poverty conditions in rural communities are characterized by lack of financial resources, land, property, assets and other resources. Majority of the poverty stricken people are employed in agriculture and other occupations such as animal husbandry, fisheries and daily labour. Rural areas still face problems such as poverty, low literacy rates and lack of basic infrastructure such as schools and hospitals. Hence youth are migrating to urban areas in search of new opportunities. Villagers deal with many important issues. Lack of transport, lack of

drinking water and lack of hospitals or other medical services are some of them.

Sustainable Development:

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs or development without harming or affecting the environment. Renewable and affordable energy ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. Good Jobs and Economics. To promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. Sustainable development means development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Eternal means something that lasts forever. We have some limited concepts of the word development in our heads. Sustainable development is the idea that humans must sustain themselves by meeting their basic needs and ensure that future generations can meet their basic needs. Sustainable development is essential because it balances the economic growth and humanity of countries.

Role of agriculture sector:

India accounts for 11 percent of the world's total cultivated area. India ranks second in the world as a leading producer of several crops including food grains, cotton, sugarcane, horticultural crops, dairy, poultry, fisheries and spices. In 2019, the value of agricultural production in the country was 459 billion dollars. Supplying food to the growing population of the world's countries is one of the most important contributions of agriculture. Therefore, increasing the supply of food grains through the agricultural sector is very important for the economic development of the country. Agriculture sector is the sector that supplies food grains, fodder and raw materials for industry. In the present article we are going to review the agriculture and agriculture allied sector. Agriculture and agriculture allied sectors are considered the mainstay of Indian economy.

Production and Development:

The agricultural sector covers a large area including production, research and development, and agriculture is implementing agricultural activities. Also, it is the science or practice of agriculture, which involves cultivating the soil for crops and raising animals to provide food, wool, and other products. Modern farming practices involve selective breeding, high capital input, and significant use of pesticides, chemical fertilizers, and manpower, as well as agricultural equipment such as harvesters, winnowing machines, and threshers.

Importance of agriculture in Indian economy:

Indian economy is mainly based on agriculture sector. When we think of Indian agriculture in accordance with the study of economics, the three aspects of agriculture, forestry and fisheries are included under the subject of Indian agriculture. Agriculture sector is the largest open private sector in India. It is also the largest and unorganized sector. Agriculture is the only major occupation that is not subject to income tax. India's economy is agrarian. The pre-independence dependence on agriculture has now reduced. But the development of agriculture sector is important for the overall economy of the country. The development of agriculture sector is a help for the development of industry and service sectors of the country. At the time of independence, the share of agriculture and allied sectors in the GDP was more than 50 % and then it declined. A decline in the share of agriculture in GDP is indicative of a positive, structural change in the economy. In developed countries the share of agriculture sector is less than three to 4%.

Challenges Indian Agriculture:

Production and productivity in agriculture depends on the quality of the tools and techniques used. Therefore inputs are important in agriculture. Use of high quality seeds is important for increasing agricultural production. The efficiency of other inputs is affected by seed quality. The National Seed Corporation and the State Farm Corporation of India are the national organizations with regard to Indian seeds. Maharashtra State Seed Corporation also known as Mahabeez, is functioning in the state of Maharashtra. Its headquarters is at Akola. Fertilizers are used to artificially supply the nutrients required by crops. These include chemical fertilizers, organic fertilizers, green manures and biological fertilizers. Chemical fertilizers have played an important role in Indian agriculture. The use of chemical fertilizers has increased the productivity of Indian agriculture. Most of the nitrogenous fertilizers are used in India.

Conclusion:

Most of the people in India are engaged in agriculture. At the time of independence, more than 70 % of India's population was directly and indirectly dependent on agriculture and allied sectors. According census, the share of agriculture and allied sectors in employment in the country is 58.2 %. As agriculture is the main occupation of the people of India, many types of agricultural products are exported. India is among the top 15 agricultural exporters in the world. Indian agriculture supplies the raw materials required for various industries through the agriculture sector. In this, products like sugarcane, cotton, oilseeds, rubber are supplied from the agricultural sector to the industrial sector. Indian Agriculture The task of supplying food to the growing population of India is carried out by the

agricultural sector. The agricultural development policy of the Government of India is primarily designed to achieve self-sufficiency and self-reliance in food production. Looking at the historical background of Indian agriculture sector, it seems that Indian agriculture was traditional and subsistence type. This mainly focused on the production of food crops. Due to this, agriculture was not viewed from a commercial point of view. After independence, the Indian government has made efforts to develop the agricultural sector through economic planning.

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