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AGRICULTURAL & RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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Introduction:-

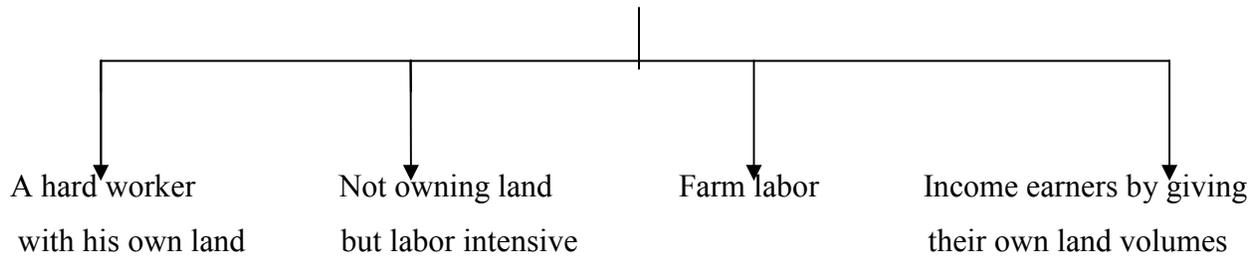
Agriculture is one of the major sources of income for large numbers of people in rural India. That means more use of land in production. If they do not own their own farms, they earn income by selling their own labor in another's farm, or by providing useful services for agricultural production. According to the resources used to generate income, different groups of rural communities have fallen.

In India, from 1951 onwards, there are two major divisions according to the way of earning the country's total population.

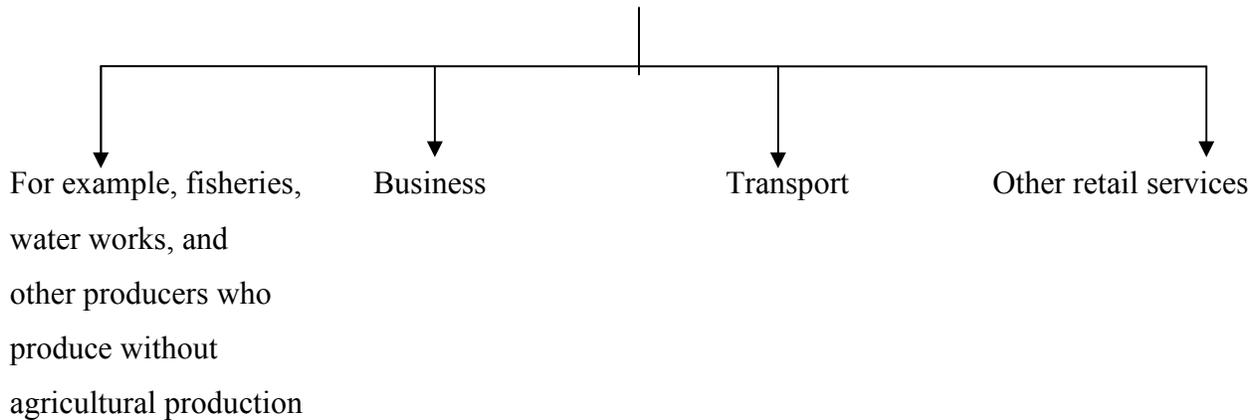
१. Dependent on agriculture and

२. Depending on the Non-agriculture category, as well as the four major categories of the above two major categories are divided into four sections:

Dependent on agriculture



Non-agricultural dependent class



The proportion of the population living in the rural areas of India is about 74 per cent of the total population and in particular, the proportion of the population dependent on agriculture is about 70 per cent of the total population in the rural areas. Particularly, the proportion of people belonging to A, A and E, who depend on agriculture, is very high and the number in E is low. In essence, the agricultural dependent class is the first three groups.

There are two groups of laborers or farmers. A class of them is a class of farmers owning their own land. The hardships of the other group are not that they give their children their inheritance rights. But the commonality of the hardships of both groups is that they work in crop management. Both get paid for their agricultural work in the form of net profit remaining at the expense of production. The third group dependent on agriculture (e) is the farm laborer. The farm laborers do not receive any income or share in management activities.

Research Methods:-

Facts have been collected by adopting secondary avenues for fulfillment of the research paper. Secondary journals, bibliographies, magazines, newspapers, various research papers, internet and reference books, etc. have been used as secondary paths.

Objectives:-

1. To study the role of Indian agriculture in rural areas.
2. To study the increase in national income due to agriculture.
3. To study the economy of rural areas

Assumptions:-

1. Agriculture is widely practiced in rural areas of India.
2. Rural areas have developed due to agriculture and agribusiness.

Income from connection to rural economy:-

1. Agricultural produce

Agribusiness in India is a major source of livelihood for the majority of people in India. At the time of independence, 72 to 75% of the total population was engaged in agricultural business. The proportion of people working in census agriculture in 1981 was 68.8%. So the ratio was 67.8% in 1991. In 2001, the proportion dropped to 61%. The major feature of a developing country is the high proportion of the population dependent on agriculture for a living. In Egypt, 42 percent, in the Universe 50 percent, China's 72 % population depends on agriculture. Agriculture has a huge share in Indian national income. Based on the information of the National Income Committee and the Central Statistical Organization, 50% of India's gross national income is from national income. Compared to developed countries, agriculture contributes more to the national income of India. With 2 per cent in England, three per cent in the United States, four per cent in Canada and five per cent in Australia, the fact that agriculture is still an important sector of the Indian economy.

2. Dairy in India

Dairy is important in an agricultural country. Farming farmers can do dairy business with this pair. Cows, buffaloes, Goat milk from them. With the increase in milk production, milk processing industries develop. During the planning period, development projects were started.

Veterinary clinics were started. In 1980, 14849 clinics were operating. Emphasis was placed on the development and decentralization of the dairy industry through cooperatives during the Assistance Scheme. In India, the government started the milk scheme in 1970 to develop dairy farming. According to the scheme, 27 cattle herds of cattle and buffaloes were added to 4 city by collecting all milk and distributing it. Then in 1980-85, the scheme was decided to be implemented in all constituent states. Between 1985 to 1994, World Bank's cooperation was taken for this scheme. According to the scheme, 60,000 milk co-operatives are functioning, with 7.3 million representatives being allocated.

3. Animal Husbandry Business

India is rich in terms of livestock. Livestock is contributing greatly to the country's national income. In the rural economy, a means of income for the families is provided by the animal husbandry business. Supplementary business is available through this. Livestock accounts for 30% of India's total agricultural output. India has the highest livestock population in the world. India accounts for 57% of the world's total buffalo population, while India accounts for 15% of the world's total livestock. According to the livestock population of 1992, the country has 20.5 animals, while in 1951 it was 15.5 crore. There were buffaloes in India in 1951. Their number increased to 8.4 million in 1992.

4. Poultry Farm

Broilers grow very fast and have a high feed conversion ratio. The minimum weight of the broiler at the time of slaughter is expected to be 2 kg and this should be achieved within 45 to 52 days according to the commercial breeding practices. The artificial breeding in birds makes them immature physiologically when compared to slow growing free range or organic breeds, which generally take 12 to 16 weeks to attain slaughter weight. The broilers typically have white feathers with yellow skin and the reason for this yellow skin colour is due to hybridization of domestic birds with grey jungle fowl gene. In broilers both the male and female birds are reared for their meat. The behaviour of the broiler changes according to the environment. Modern broilers are considered to be omnivores and are given, special diet of high protein, so that they attain the desired weight. The feed conversion ratio of the birds depends greatly on the breeding practices and varies for different locations. In India the average feed conversion ratio is

determined to be in the range of 1.69 to 1.72, whereas in the US the average Feed conversion ratio of broiler chickens is 1.91 pounds of feed per pound of chicken. Similarly the feed conversion ratio in Canada is 1.72 and the best feed conversion ratio is observed in the broiler chicken farms of New Zealand which is estimated to be around 1.38 or lower. The world production of meat chicken was to be around 48 billion in 2004 out of which the contribution of US is 19%, China- 15%, EU- 13% and Brazil-11%. With increasing demand of the meat chicken in the world, it is probably estimated to increase to 90 million tones within a decade.

5. Fishing

India has a coastline of about 6535 kilometers in length. An area up to 320 km from the coast is available for fishing business. Rivers, canals, ponds and dams also carry fishing business. Fisheries supply large quantities of food and generate employment. So the importance of fishing is huge. The share of gross domestic product of the fishing sector was Rs. 15980 crores, which is one per cent, in the year 1998-99. India ranks sixth in the world in fisheries production, while it is the second largest in comparison to indigenous fisheries production. The business usually provides employment to one million fishermen.

Fish production (million tones) during the planning period

Year	Total
1950-51	0.7
1960-61	1.2
1970-71	1.8
1980-81	2.4
1990-91	3.8
2000-01	5.6
2002-03	6.2
2003-04	6.3
2004-05	6.3
2005-06	6.5
2009-10	7.6

2015-16	10.8
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Ref:- Government of India 2014-15 P.A.-32

The above table shows that during the planning period the total fish production in the country has increased by more than eight hundred per cent. The production of fish increased from 6.2 million tonnes to 10.7 million tonnes in the period from 1950-51 to 2002-03. The total fish production in the country is 6.5 million tonnes in 2005-06 years. India's total fish production in 2015-16 stood at 10.7 million.

Conclusion:-

Agriculture is the main business in the country of India known as the developing nation. The cultivators involved are the milk business, fishing, poultry farming, greenhouse. However, due to the increasing unemployment problem in the country of India, industrialization has developed in the countries of India. So farming is done in the primary sector, in the second sector and in the third sector. That is, the dependence of many industries on the agricultural sector is seen. Depending on the agricultural sector, industrial factors are decreasing day by day.

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