



AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Dr.Sudhir Tukaram Tambe

Asst.Prof & Head of Dept. Geography

Hon.Balasaheb Jadhav Arts, Commerce and Science College, Ale

Tal: - Junnar. Dist: - Pune-412411

ABSTRACT

Agriculture is a backbone of Indian economy, economy cant not run without agriculture primary sector playing major role in every economy and economic development is developing countries make their living from agriculture and contribution of agriculture to Employment Generation. Infrastructure assets such as rural roads, trades, bridges, irrigation schemes, water supplies, schools, health. Centers and markets are needed in rural areas for the local population to fulfill their basic needs and livesocial and economic productive life.

Introduction:-

Agriculture with its allied sectors, is certainly the most important bread and butter supplier in Asian countries, additional therefore within the immense rural areas. It conjointly contributes a major figure to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It's also related to food security, rural employment and environmentally sustainable technologies like conservation preserved resource management and diversity protection which are important measures essential for integrated rural development. At present, agriculture is sides farming includes forestry, fruit cultivation, dairy, poultry, mushroom, bee keeping, and distribution of agriculture products are all accepted as a part of modern agriculture. Rural development policy can be broadly defined as all aspects of state action that directly or indirectly, influences the nature of economic and social development in rural areas.

Objectives of rural development:-

The basic objectives of rural development programme have been alleviation of poverty and unemployment through creating basic social and economic infrastructure, training to rural unemployed youth and to provide employment to marginal farmers, laborers, so as to discourage seasonal and permanent migration to urban areas. The theme of agriculture and rural development was accorded high importance ever since the inception of the institute. Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India has been the main funding agencies the above theme.

Agriculture Sources and Implications:-

Agriculture development and growth in the recent decade has been interesting on many accounts. Divergence in agricultural income increase, specific regions being specialized towards certain crops, total factor productivity growth decelerated at least in the high productivity region of the country. Such growth pattern influences employment, poverty and equity in a region. These issues related to agricultural growth would attract attention of researchers of this institute. The efficiency and equity related problems in Indian agriculture often depend on the state of technology and status of natural resources in a region.

The development of agriculture and rural sector also depends on certain and of infrastructures. Studies on infrastructure related issues would therefore be important one of the changing studies on crop insurance programmed is such an effort. There is also need for reorienting the existing public institutions in a liberalizing world.

Rural Development and advancement:-

An expansive number of studies have demonstrated that even today rural development is vital and fundamental for the advancement of the Indian Economy. Rural economy promoted rural employment and developed by improving rural markets. Indian Government has understood the part of the rural advancement and the commitment of I.T. in the improvement of rural India. E-agriculture plays key role in profitable and increase agriculture in the world with the usage of modern information Technology and Technology Techniques.

India is a reservoir of agro biodiversity and other natural resources which fulfills the requirements of all the types of raw material of various small scale industries such as a handmade items, sugar mills, food, processing and dairy industries. Agribusiness opportunities can be explored through research and development at various states such as production, harvesting, processing, marketing, storage and transportation of agricultural produce. Agribusiness sector have the potential to contribute to range of social and economic development such as employment generation, income generation, poverty reduction and improvements in no mum, health and overall food security in the country. To maintain viable

rural communities, for whom farming is an important economic activity creating local employment, this delivers multiple economic, social, environment and territorial benefits and rural activities from tourism, transport, to local and public services would also be affected.

WTO related issues in Indian Agriculture

The current issues of WTO negotiations and future rounds if talk has posed certain challenges and opportunities for Indian agriculture. This needs to be assessed on a continuous basis taking into account strength and weaknesses of the country. The challenges and opportunities for country often vary across commodities, therefore sector and commodity-specific studies assessing potential, possible threats and likely response of the country would be pursued in the unit. In particular, the studies would explore the potential for more effective use of the existing clauses like 'special products' and the need for new provisions.

Importance of Agriculture:-

Agriculture plays a crucial role in rural development as it helps eradicate hunger and poverty. 3 in every 4 people in developing countries like in the country side. Majority of them depends on agriculture directly or indirectly in order to survive. Women especially play an important role in the production processing and commercialization of food, Agricultural policy (CAP) of the EU and the contribution it plays in creation of viable rural communities maintaining rural that are viable is one among three strategic aims set at try cap in the commission's communication on the CAP towards 2020 and it justifies certain terms that are aimed at making rural development a success, Top on the list is maintenance of viable rural communities because farming is an economic activity that is of great importance to the especially in the creation of employment. In addition to this, it also delivers multiple social territorial, economic and environmental benefits.

Conclusion:-

Agriculture ensures that rural people become self sufficient as they don't have to rely on the government. They can dedicate their efforts in agriculture and use the revenue collected from the industry to come up with development projects. Also through agriculture, rural communities are able to sustain themselves by creating employment eliminating the need of buses to travel to cities. Looking for employment. Through proper incentives and agricultural practices, rural development is inevitable.

References:-

1. WadhawaD.K.. Agriculture current Affairs 2019-20, Daya publishing House
2. V.K.Pandey BB singh; Agriculture at a Glance, in Enhanced Competition Explorer
3. Katar Singh, Rural Development; Principles Policies and Management.
4. Gupta K.R., Rural Development in India Allantic Publication,2010
5. Reddy K.Venkata, Agriculture and Rural Development, Himalaya Publishing house.2017
6. Ahuja Ram, Social Problems in India, Rewet Publication