

Cultivation and Indian Rural Development - An Approach

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ABSTRACT

Cultivation also plays a significant part in rural growth. The main potential donations of farming to rural growth are in terms of sustaining employment, ancillary businesses, and environmental army. India is a country of villages and its growth is synonymous with the growth of the people alive in rural areas. But a big part of this people has been leading an unsure economic life due to the non-synchronization of service opportunities in agriculture sector because of the fast-growing population. Rural growth has been receiving increasing thoughts of governments across the world. In the Indian situation rural development assumes particular significance for two significant reasons. Firstly, about two-thirds of the population still lives in villages and there cannot be any growth so long as rural areas remain rearward.

Secondly, the backwardness of the rural sector would be a major obstruction to the overall growth of the economy. India is predominately a rural country and farming is their main employment. In terms of methods of production, social association and political mobilization, rural part is extremely backward and weak. Moreover, technical development in field of cultivation have augmented the gap among the rich and poor, as the better off farmers adopted modern farm technology to a better level than the smaller ones.

Keywords: Backwardness, Rural Development, Mobilization

I. INTRODUCTION

Objectives:

- To study the role of agriculture in rural development
- To analyze the role of agriculture in economic development of the study area.

Agricultural and Rural Development The thought of rural development must therefore be careful with particular position to agriculture, since agriculture is the basis of the livelihood of mainly rural families. In

the past two decades there has been growing emphasis on rural growth programmes and projects, and credit that the development of rural areas is just as significant as the building up of urban, industrial complexes. Growth must have two legs: urban industrialization and rural development. There are very strong reasons why income should now be put into rural development. More than 70% population lives in rural areas and gain part or all of their livelihoods from some form of cultivation. Most of these people are also still incredibly poor and dependent on farming practices that have benefit little from modern technology. They

live in remote and often unfriendly places, with little entrée to the capital they need to recover their cultivation. Many lead their lives barely at survival level. Solely in terms of numbers of people, there is a very burly case for giving high priority to rural development. Agricultural area plays a tactical role in the process of economic growth of a country. It has already made a important contribution to the economic success of advanced countries and its role in the economic development of less developed countries is of vital significance. It is seen that improved agricultural output and output tend to contribute substantially to a generally economic growth of the country; it will be rational and appropriate to place greater implication on further growth of the agricultural area. In rural areas throughout the world, cultivation represents the major land use and a major part of the viability of rural areas. Farming and connected activities make up the basic stuff of rural life, contributing notably to the overall state of rural regions in terms of service and business opportunities, communications and quality of the environment. Rural growth is understood primarily in the financial sense of the process of assuring a progressive development in economic refuge of people in rural areas. The role of cultivation in rural growth can be said as follows:

1. Employment Opportunities for Rural People Agriculture provides employment opportunities for rural people on a large scale in underdeveloped and developing countries. It is an important source of livelihood. Generally, landless workers and marginal farmers are engaged in non-agricultural jobs like handicrafts, furniture, textiles, leather, metal work, processing industries, and in other service sectors. These rural units fulfill merely local demands. In India about 70.6% of total labour force depends upon agriculture.

2. Improving Rural Welfare It is time that rural economy depends on agriculture and allied occupations in an underdeveloped country. The rising agricultural surplus caused by increasing agricultural

production and productivity tends to improve social welfare, particularly in rural areas. The living standard of rural masses rises and they start consuming nutritious diet including eggs, milk, ghee and fruits. They lead a comfortable life having all modern amenities—a better house, motor-cycle, radio, television and use of better clothes.

3. Agriculture and Poverty mitigation A majority of poor people live in rural areas. Even after 60 years of independence around 40% of population in the rural areas of India lives below the poverty line and a majority of them consists of small and marginal farmers, landless agricultural labourers, Scheduled Casts and Tribes. It has been shown, among others, by Montek Singh Ahluwalia, the former Deputy Chairman of Indian Planning Commission that poverty declines with agricultural growth. In any strategy of eradication of poverty agricultural growth plays an important role. Agricultural growth raises the productivities and incomes of small and marginal farmers, and raises and employment and wages of agricultural workers. With this, it helps to reduce poverty and disguised unemployment. Besides, increase in agricultural productivity leads to lower food prices and keeps inflation under control which also contributes to lowering of poverty.

4. Related Economy the farm segment in every country supports a range of auxiliary and service industries, generating economic activity in supply and allocation chains as well as dealing out industries. Where agricultural is the primary economic action, the entire rural economy, with military such as health care, education and basic communications, may depend on the profitability of the sector.

5. Providing Environmental and educational Services all through rural areas, farming may contribute to rural growth by providing environmental and cultural services to society.

6. Increased Economic Stability increased economic constancy can be provided to the farm-based rural economy by hopeful the development of activities to add value to their manufacture, such as dispensation of

consumer products on-farm or in the rural areas. Farmers can also take superior control of their economic position throughout co-operative ventures or by selling to customers directly through farm shops and markets.

II. CONCLUSION

Agriculture has been playing a great role in given that rural and economic growth in India. So, a healthy and active agricultural sector is a significant foundation of rural growth, generating muscular linkages to other economic sector. Policy makers need to appreciate how agriculture and rural growth can create jobs and livelihoods for small farmers and the landless, while producing food and raw resources for the urban economy. In conclusion, it can be said that, the right of countries to pursue rural growth policies in which cultivation plays a key role must be renowned.

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