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SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT – A KEY COMPONENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT: - PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS**Dr. V. B. Waykar**

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ABSTRACT

Rural Area is the backbone of our country. If rural is much backward but more than 75 percent population of country living in such rural areas. For that rural development is the prime need of the country. Rural India is lovely depend on agriculture because more than 65 percent population of India is depend on agriculture and agri allied sectors for their livelihood. Most of these people are also still very poor and largely depends on agricultural practices that have benefited little from day's modern technology. They lives in isolated and often inhospitable places, with small access, with small access to the resources. These rural people need to improve their agriculture many people lead their lives barely at sustained level. Solely in term of numbers of people, there is a very strong case for giving high priority to sustainable rural development.

Present research paper deep focus on agri and its allied sector role in sustainable rural development, for that agriculture base, and thus the livelihood of the majority of its people is usually expressed in term of programmers and plans of rural development however, while agriculture is rightly the most important objective in rural development.

Keywords: Agriculture, rural development, livelihood, sustainable, technology, poverty,

INTRODUCTION

India is predominately an agricultural country and farming is their main occupation.

In terms of methods of production, social organization and political mobilization, rural sector is extremely backward and weak, Moreover, technical developments in field of agriculture have increased the gap between the rich and poor, as the better of farmers adopted modern farm technology to a greater extent than the smaller one's The all India Rural Credit Rive Committee in its report warned "if the fruits of development continue to be denied to the large sections of rural community while prosperity accrues to some, the tensions social and economic may not only upset the process of orderly and peaceful change in the rural economy but even frustrate the national affords to set u agricultural production." It was therefore felt necessary to make arrangement for the distribution of fruits of development to the rural weak and backward section of society.

It is rightly pitted out that a purely agricultural country remain backward even in respect of agriculture. Most of the labor force in India depends on agriculture not because it is remunerative but because there are no alternative employment opportunities. This is a major cause for the backwardness of Indian agriculture. A part of the labor force now engaged in agriculture needs to be shifted to non-agricultural occupations.

Literacy, another growth indicator, is more acute in rural than in the urban areas. It is a 44 per cent in villages and 73 per cent in cities. Again, more poor people live in the rural than the urban areas. Out of the estimated 230 million poor person in the country, 182 million are located in villages and 48 million in urban areas. Out of 182 million rural household, in the villages are marginal farmers, having less than I hectare of land and 18 per cent having less than 2 hectares. These figures show that there is wide degree of diversity in some of the basic socio indicators development between the rural and urban areas and call for concerted action to alleviate this disparity.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study the major problem in Agricultural development.
- To study the importance of agricultural development for sustainable rural development.
- To analyses various aspect and dimension related to agricultural development.
- To know the need and importance of agricultural development.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present research based only on secondary data serves. Secondary data is collected through various research thesis, books, journal, newspaper and websites, etc.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Bardhan P. (1970) - made an attempt to examine the impact of the green revolution on the agriculture labour. He concluded that at the end of 60 century 70% people was living BPL. The percentage of rural households below the bare minimum acceptable level of living apparently doubled during the sixties in rural India as whole.

2) G.Y. patil (2010) – He studied agro based schemes and its impact on rural development main objective of his study to study the impact of agricultural schemes on rural development. According his study 92.22% Beneficiaries have positive response to the agricultural development is the part of rural development. Farms are aware of the importance of these schemes in the rural development process.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS

In rural India a whole range of problems which one farmer face daily in their life must be considered. Not all of one problems that farmers face are physical or non-physical they can see easily many problems derive from socially and politically structure in rural areas major Agricultural problems as follows

8. Irrigation

Only one third of the cropped areas is under irrigated. Irrigation is the most important agro input in a tropical monsoon country like India, where rainfall is uncertain and unreliable. That's the main reason India cannot sustain and overall progress in agricultural and agri allied sector unless and until more than half of the cropped area is brought under assured irrigation.

9. Low use of machinery

In mainly Maharashtra low use or no use of machines in small or marginal land is made in sowing, irrigating, thinning, pruning and harvesting and transporting one crops. It impacts in huge wastage of labor forces and in low yield per capita labor force.

Machinery also helps in order to carry farm operations timely and precisely and to economize the agro production process.

10. Inadequate Transport Facilities

Most of the rural roads are cut off and after rain they become useless. Under this circumstance the farmers cannot carry their agro product to the market and are forced to sell in local market in very low prices rural farmers can't get good income because of these strong problems.

11. Inadequate storage facilities

In rural areas storage facilities are nearly totally absent or inadequate. Under that condition farmers are compelled to sell their produce immediately after the harvest at the prevailing market price or very low prices, such distress sale deprives the farmers of their legitimate income.

12. Small land holdings

Sub division and fragmentation of the agricultural land holding is one of the main reasons for our less agricultural productivity and backwardness state of our agriculture a lot of time and labor and seeds are wasted from one piece of land to another. Irrigation becomes difficult on such small and fragmented fields. Under these circumstances, the farmer cannot concentrate on improvement.

13. Monsoon

Most of the agriculture cultivation depends upon monsoon. There are no fixed/permanent sources of water for agriculture. Last few years the rainfall in the country is erratic and irregular, due to this there is no guarantee to take crop in agriculture so farmers' income and decrease sometimes no income from lands like 2015-2016 years.

14. Electricity

Electricity to agriculture is one of the important problems because due to shortage of electricity production there is scarcity of electricity supply in most of the parts in India. So there is load shedding of 12 to 18 hours in a day. Sometimes in midnight electricity supply comes and at early morning it goes so farmers do not give water to crops in proper way.

15. Falling prices

When the season of crop comes, the prices of agricultural goods fall down at a faster rate and there are no seasonal traders and agents sell these goods at higher prices. Farmers have no storing houses, godowns, cold storages etc. so they suffer a loss after a harvest. So the benefit of rising prices farmers could not get.

MAJOR SOLUTION**Followings are main situations****• Provide Technological Knowledge**

Most of farmers do not have knowledge about new developing technology for that farmer farmer do not use modern techniques and machineries in their farms. For that gave proper extension services about new technological to farmers. Through this farmer can improve their income.

• Improve Irrigation

Irrigation is very important factor in agriculture Irrigation facilities must get available to non-irrigated land. Improving water resource and irrigation management. Irrigation facility can be provide through water cantos and though dams.

• Provide Knowledge about Government schemes

Government of state and central both are officers various agricultural schemes, like agriculture tools distribution scheme, land distribution schemes, agro fond scheme, crush swavlabom schemes, etc. But many uneducated and rural famer do not get the benefits of such schemes. The need of proved sufficient and proper knowledge as about schemes, which way farmer can improve their agricultural income.

• Agricultural Growth

The main occupation of Indian is agricultural and allied activities like farming cattle, poultry and animal husbandry also Indian economy is one of the world's oldest agrarian economy. According to recent statistics 65 to 70 % labor force is engaged in agriculture. They are producing about 2 % of country's Goop. That's why agricultural Growth is important.

• Reallocation of land

The only answer of this ticklish problem of division of land is one consolidation of land holding. Which means one reallocation of holding which are fragmented, the creation of farms which comprise only one or few parcels in place of multitude of patches formerly in the possessions of each pleasant

- Enfacing agricultural productivity and rural growth.
- Strenshthening market knowledge and skills.
- Guiding non-farm entrepreneurship among small and marginal farmers.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

During this research paper many thinks are observed regarding the situation of agriculture development. According to the observation it is noticed that agriculture is the part of rural development. Because near about 90 % rural people are depends on agriculture and agro allied activities for that agricultural sector must be develop for the sustainable rural development.

Various problems and challenges farmers face in agricultural in their daily life, like natural, social and political problems, that's why they're have decrease each year, farmer face to uses in their agricultural.

Various types Government assistance should provide to the farmer and motivate to the farmer.

It is noticed that average rainfall percentage is less in some region of Maharashtra, that's why rural agriculture income is reduced.

Government should be provide Assistance for non-Agricultural related side business to the farmers.

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