



PROMOTING CULTIVATION FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract:

The main objective of this research paper is to promote cultivation for the development of the villagers. Cultivation is the main occupation of farmers. Whether men or women of the village are engaged in earning their livelihood. The main goal of farmers is to increase productivity and they are using technology to achieve this objective. The use of scientific techniques will enhance the agricultural economy. Many techniques are being cultivated in farming. There are also some small farmers who are adopting customary methods to increase their production. This paper includes the importance of agricultural in R.D to promote agricultural, range in agriculture, policy for villagers and measures to recover agricultural for farmers.

Keywords: Rural development, Agriculture, Promoting, Farmer, Villager.

Introduction:

The word cultivation is so dispread that it is used in many ways, its occurrence has not only in India but also in other countries. In our country, farmers are careful as the donor, who not only grows grain for human but also feeds other plants. Agriculture is the only means of occupation for the farmers. The English word farming is derived from the Latin 'ager' and 'colo' which includes many activities related to agriculture. The Oxford English Dictionary 1971 defines "Agriculture is the art and science of cultivating land which includes activities related to crop cultivation and animal husbandry". Agriculture increases the income of the villagers, so it is very significant to promote agriculture to improve the economic condition of the villagers. Agriculture Act 1947 defines "Agriculture includes activities in horticulture, seed growing, dairy, livestock, land use as a silage, garden and nursery etc. and in which land is used to fulfill the objective of agriculture". It has been described as art, science and business to complete economic objectives from cultivation. Rising crops in the field and plowing the land is an art. Agriculture as a science means growing yields and getting maximum benefits from the create.

In this, many techniques are used to increase invention and good quality manure and seeds are used. Pesticides are used to defend the crops from insects so that the crops are not harmed. Cultivation is also used as an profession. The farmer collects money by selling the crops grown in the field and makes a living from it. He manages manure and seeds to grow crops with that money and also uses the machines used in the crops. Agriculture is a model of growth in which farming supremacy and change in agriculture have been suggested (Harris, 1989). Undeveloped is a part of cultivation; it is an action through which a person completes the life cycle of plants (Ellen, 1994). This is a change in which a being works hard for production and his hard work is resolute by the weather. The person sows the seeds on the soil and gives water and concentrate on the increase of the plants. He prepares the soil with the help of plow or any other tool and adds seeds to it. Domestication is considered as a organic phenomenon of how plants grow and germinate and how whole their life cycle (Fuller, 2007).

Rural Area:

Rural area is a biological area that lies outside the town and cities. They create things by collaborate with nature. There are small settlements in the village and inhabitants are small. Their language or tongue may be different. The primary industry of the villagers is cultivation; on which they also depend. It is destitute of many facilities and among them education, health, commerce and entertainment related facilities are very less. There are some rural areas where there is still a lack of services like electricity and water. They follow and maintain their people and culture. According to Census Bureau “Rural area is the absence of any population, home and urban area”.

Rural Development:

Rural development is the process of improving the economic situation of people living in sparsely populated areas. R.D of the villagers is typically dependent on their land and natural resources. Over time, the economic condition of rural people has enhanced. New technology has tainted the situation of the village people. A lot of research is being done in the agricultural sector which has led to an enlarge in production. R.D is a strategy to improve the economic and social life of poor villagers. The welfare of the people of the village has to be done through this procedure. According to United Nation “R.D is a process that seeks to improve the economic social and culture conditions of the community by uniting themselves and through the efforts of the government”. R.D is very important to improve the condition of villagers. For the development of villagers, it is essential to first educate the people there. There are many schemes run by the govt. that can benefit them and for this it is required to make the villagers aware. By giving them health information, they can save them from many diseases. All these efforts can improve their economic condition. “R.D includes environmental and social labors. The aim of which is to improve the lives of the villagers through many activities”. The term rural is associated with agriculture, farming and the outlying areas of the city. The difference amid rural and urban is implicit but there is continuity between the two. Because rural and cultivation change due to modernity and became an identity in the historical form (Fried land, 2002). The people of the village have their own character and share something’s with the urban

areas (Woods, 2011). This includes efforts that aim to spur growth outside the city. According to the 2011 census, 6884% of the population lives in the village. The backwardness of the village is a main obstacle in their economy. India is an agriculture country and farming is the main occupation of the village people. Most of the India's population is dependent on agriculture and technological development has widened the gap between the rich and the poor. Because the resource-rich farmers have augmented in modern agriculture compared to the small farmers. The All India Rural Credit Review Committee has submitted its report that "If the villagers are poor of development, some people will attain prosperity and some will not be able to achieve it. Social and economic pressure can disturb them. Cultivation production is affected by the change in the rural economy. Which has to bear dissatisfaction not only to the farmer but also to the nation"? The All India Properties Committee New Delhi 2003 report states that the cultivation country is rearward in the field of agriculture. Most of the people of India do cultivation because they have no employment opportunities that are why Indians are backward in agriculture. Until 1970, R.D was reliant on agriculture and hence the focus was on increasing agriculture production. Today's R.D is different from earlier R.D. If the development of the villagers incessantly, a lot of development is possible in the lives of the people of the village. There are three dimensions are integrated in R.D such as economic, social and political. The economic length provides opportunities for poor and low-income families. Develops them communally in the social dimension. It provides social security to vulnerable people. The political breadth aims to provide food, shelter, service and education to the villagers. The villagers can be enhanced in their lives by provide many services related to agriculture production. All areas of their lives can be developed by growing productivity level.

Significance of Agricultural in Rural Development:

Agricultural not only contributes to R.D but also develops the economy of the country. The economic donation of agriculture to the GDP of the country is decreasing due to reduced economic increase. After the mid 1940 the productivity level of agriculture started slowing down. The demand for the commodity was increased to sustain the growth of the agriculture sector and for this; production and employment of high value goods were included. The urban and rural economics are connected to each other as food is available to the urban population from the cultivation sector itself. Technology has been used in the cultivation sector and farming for the development of the villagers. The use of technology increases manufacture and provides economic benefits to the villagers. There is a lot of change in the markets where agriculture reduce is sold. Due to which people in the village are opposite poverty. Agriculture improves the situation of poor villagers and provides them with employment opportunities and contributes significantly to their lives (Lone, 2014). Most villagers in India do cultivation to meet their needs cultivation is considered as a rural economy and employment. For the development of the villagers, it is necessary to develop the economy. Farmers should expand in such a way that it proves to be very useful for them. The pace of increase in efficiency should be much faster. The govt. should execute policies and programs related to agriculture that will promote green growth. Along with implementing policies for achieving desired results in cultivation. It should also bring consciousness among the people so that the importance of agriculture is

recognized. To gain the desired results in cultivation, progress must be calculated and the risk involved in achieving growth must be identified (Diakosavvas, 2016). There is a need to think about bringing a alter in agriculture and with the change in the climate conditions, the advantages in agriculture need to be increased (Wiggins, 2016).

Agricultural Diversification for R.D:

The gap between the number of villagers and the number of employment opportunities obtained from cultivation is widening. The govt. of India is intensely concerned with the occurrence of poverty and joblessness in the villages and many schemes are being devised to defeat this. Apart from cultivation, many employment opportunities should also be provided. So that they can be prominent from the state of poverty. Diversification of cultivation contributes to R.D. Horticulture also promotes economic development which increases the significance of cultivation. Horticulture production requires more effort than cultivation production. Two things should be noted in the rural community such as land and human capital. With the help of modern technology, the competence of the land can be increased. Through many teaching centers, people can be given information of farming in technical ways. Apart from this, villagers also need to amplify their ability to do agriculture. In this, the traditional agriculture making is converted to high production. So that the construction is good. Farmers can also make changes is non-agriculture actions so that their poverty is removed and they are provided with additional income opportunity. The purpose of this diversification is to give multiple options in the production of crops. So that the loses from crops can be minimized. Diversification also occurs due to govt. policies. Market infrastructure development and some other price related sustain also motivate crop alter. Despite good achievements, the situation of Indian agriculture is not good. There are many parts of country where the profit of agriculture science have not yet been established. Many farmers in the village are illiterate due to which they are unable to take advantage of govt.

Schemes related to agriculture. Strategy for R.D:

The villagers, farmers and fisherman should have adequate facts about the policies by which they can get the right price for their create in the market. Development of villagers is probable only when they get more profit from agriculture and for this they should get information about seed, pesticide, crop, irrigation, organic agricultural and weather. So that they can get good result of their hard work and to enlarge R.D., it is necessary to have knowledge of many effects related to cultivation which is as follows.

□ Soil and water maintenance- Many things be kept in mind such as the type of soil, soil protection and its fertility, all these things should be known. Protection of water is essential for cultivation production and we should know about the source of water and the gear used in irrigation.

- Farm and cultivation engineering- Technology is more beneficial for cultivation. In this the farmer should know about the source of energy, solar energy, wind, bio fuel, storage, manure storage, warehouse and boxes.
- Plantation and Horticulture- In this, the farmer should know about the techniques used in horticulture and must also have knowledge of process of these techniques. New information about horticulture, market price fluctuations, exposure and arrangement of trucks etc. should be known. Production can yield good results only when people are aware of it.
- Animal husbandry- The career of most villagers is animal husbandry as farmers create milk, eggs and meat through cattle. Villagers have to be made attentive to make such works effective such as feeding the animals according to the season and they should have the knowledge of the strain of animal.
- Fisheries- People who live around rivers adopt this type of commerce. They have to understand its significance and keep much information related to market demand etc.
- Forestry- There are many villagers who depend on forests to complete their needs. They use herbs when they have health problems and they get many food items from the forests only. Thus it is necessary to protect the forests toward meet their requirements. Many provisions should be made by the govt. to defend the forests, so that their lives are protected
- Natural environmental circumstances- Protection of natural environmental situation is essential for the villagers and for this awareness should be brought to the people. This includes preventing pure air, water, landslides, and growing trees, maintaining greenery, clean ponds and defensive water from contamination. Do not throw any waste material in the open area and the contaminated water and chemical unconfined from factories should be banned.
- Ecology and climate change- Climate change affects the efficiency of villagers. Crops are good in areas with high rainfall and crop is not good in areas with low rainfall. Thus weather change impacts agriculture productivity.
- Agriculture extension- There is a need to pay thought to the techniques of agriculture addition, for this it is necessary to organize many programs. A number of measures should be taken to support agriculture science centers and to improve the condition of farmers.

Improvement of Agriculture for R.D:

Improvement in farming is necessary for R.D., for which some measures should be taken.

Proficiency in marketing agricultural Product:

Rural areas in India are living in a state of backwardness due to urban areas. They are unaware of modernity and that is why their produce capacity is low. Farmers have to be proficient in support agriculture products. In this, three things have to be kept in mind, the farmer should get fair price and the increase in price should be fixed and the third promotion should be in the interest of the farmer.

Infrastructure development:

Basic assistance should be provided to the farmers. Any assistance linked to agriculture can improve their economic state. However, road and transport can harm crops. Many farmers have lost their land due to the structure of roads.

Financial resources:

Farmers can enlarge their development by giving them any capital related to agriculture and farmers who don't have land have to face much harm.

Their agriculture can be further enhanced by Training:

Farmers are given information about growing production capacity through training. It is told about the use of technology in preparation that they get their approval with this type of knowledge.

Ensure participation:

Many programs can be prepared in the country to read from the concerns of the farmers. In the community, programs related to fertilizes and agriculture should be prepared.

Favorable economic conditions:

Something has to be done which will continue to give enough income to the farmers. Storage and sale of cultivation produce should be controlled; thus their income can be enlarged by growing agricultural productivity.

Policies:

To promote R.D., several farming policies will have to be made and their information will have to be given to the farmers. Such as we should be heart on land reform, insurance and farmer's rights. These rights have been careful essential for poor farmer, labor and women.

Recognizing agriculture values:

Farmer caters to the needs not only of themselves but also of many people. It is essential to develop labors related to agriculture so that sustainable cultivation and R.D can be enhanced.

Promoting educational activities:

Educational programs have to be promoted the development in cultivation. Many institutions should make the public aware.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, it has been suggested that development in agriculture is probable for the development of villagers. There is a need for modify and development in agriculture to run the rural economy easily. Agriculture is the occupation of farmers in most villages of India. There are many families who provide to all the needs of their family by selling the crop. Development of villagers is dependent on cultivation. So agriculture will have to be promoted to progress their economic system. From the agriculture of the seed to the harvesting of the crops, the technology used will have to be conveyed to the villagers. The villagers should be made alert of the cultivation policies and programs made by the govt. the whole culture should be told about the significance of agriculture so that people can maintain the farmers because there is a great dissimilarity in the economic condition of the city and the village. Farmer should be told about the diversity of cultivation. From time to time, programs should be organized in the village to increase agriculture. There should be a lot of research in the field of farming which should supply information related to farming to the society. The govt. has to try to develop the stage of farmers in many villages. Promoting agriculture is a unbeaten step towards increasing the status of villagers. Along with the govt., the culture will also have to come forward to improve the situation of the villagers, only then the economy of our country will progress. Many villages mutually develop the society and many societies develop the whole nation together.

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