



AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF SUGAR FACTORIES IN INDIA

Mrs. Kale Urmila Namdev

M.Com.M.Phil,NET , Assi.Prof , DSG College Mohol(Solapur)

INTRODUCTION

The world commission on Environment and Development (WCED 1987) defined sustainable development that meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs; considering that agricultural is the mainstay of the Indian economy Rapid Sustainable development and inclusive growth of the economy is not be possible without agricultural growth. For broad-based and inclusive development of the agricultural sector. There are three strategy options.



- i) Extensive farming – bringing more are under farming.
- ii) Intensive agricultural – increasing use of inputs such as land, lab our, fertilizers.
- iii) Technological change.

The first two approaches are agro-economically and ecologically unsustainable in the long run. The only sustainable strategy for the growth in agriculture is continuous technological change, which shifts the production function upwards. In order to implement this strategy, three types of policy instruments are needed. Strategies that may be adopted to achieve sustainable development include focused on agricultural research, need for effective Agricultural policy, pompanos on dry long farming, and focus on Environments Issues.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM :-

The main problem of this relearn papers is the levees of public investment is crucial for long term sustainable agricultural growth. But unfortunately, decline the public investment in agricultural, sector which have adversely impact on the growth of agricultural output.

Objectives of the Study :-

- 1) To study the ogle of agricultural in sustainable development of the Indian economy.
- 2) To study the Government Policy and programmers relevant to sustainable development.
- 3) To study the trends of grout in agricultural production.

Research Methodology :-

The paper has been prepared with the help of Secondary data collected from Economic survey, Ministry of agricultural Govt. of India, various journals and books.

Role of Agriculture In Economic Development.

1) Share in Gross Domestic product (GDP) :-

The share of agriculture in national income down since the inception of planning era in the economy but still it has substantial share in GDP. Agriculture share in GDP accounted for 23.3% in Year 1999-2000 and 13.7 percent in 2011-2012.

2) Share in Gross capital formation (GCF) :-

In 2000-2001 the share in GCF accounted 14.22 percent and 11.8 percent in 2011-12

3) Share in Export :-

Indias Foreign trade is deeply associated with agriculture sector. Agriculture sector for 14.22 percent of the total export in 2000-2001 and 12.4 percent of 2011-2012 .

4) Maximum Employment Provider :-

Agriculture sector at present provides livelihood to 65 percent to 70 percent of the total population. The sector provides employment accounted by 58 percent country's work force.

5) Agriculture is Backward and Forward Linkages with Industrial Sector.

6) Supply of Food grain to huge population in India :-

In Shortly, the role of agriculture in sustainable development very important. Without agriculture development we can't achieve the sustainable development. But unfortunately decline the public investment in agriculture sector which have adversely impact on the agriculture growth rate. In agriculture, generally public investment is meant for infrastructural development which augments its productive capacity. The level of public investment is crucial for long term sustainable growth of the sector. But unfortunately, decline in public investment in agriculture that set in during early 1980s, would have adverse impact on the growth of agricultural output. If the decrease in share of agricultural investment in the total for the economy will cause a significant fall in agricultural GDP, As seen from table 2, of the total investment since 2004-05 majority of the investment in agriculture was made by private sector and public sector investment declining as it declined from Rs. 21.27 core in 2004-05 to Rs.15.11 Core in 2010-11.

Strategies For Agricultural Development

Need For Effective Agricultural Policy

Government of India Several programmers have been introduced to increase agricultural productivity and profitability, and in domains of input provision, drought protection, price policy and credit and insurance.

The following some of these program initiatives.

National Food security Mission-(2007-08)

Rashtriya krishi vikas Yojna – 2007
Integrated Watershed Management programme.
National watershed development project for rain led Area (NWDPA)
Kisan credit card (KCC) Scheme-1998
National agricultural Insurance scheme – 1999-2000
Macro Management of agriculture –

The policy will seek to promote technically sound, economically viable, environmentally non-degrading and socially electable use of country's natural resources-land, waters, and genetic denude mention to promote sustainable development of agriculture.

Focus on agriculture Research :-

Agricultural research which was initiated in mid-1996s, played an important role in the transformation of the Indian agriculture but of late large numbers of problems have emerged in the are of productivity and profitability. Agriculturally developed economies have been facing economic and environmental problems. For addressing these problem, there must be substantial increase in public investment, agriculture relearn and also needed to create strong research, extension- farm linkages. For this purpose, there must be promotion of farmers organization groups.

Emphasis on Dry Land Farming :-

Effort are being made to increase the crop intensity but emphasis also needs to be laid on making on optimum use of these dry lands which are about 2/3 of the total arable land.

Focus on Environmental Issues :-

Increasing food demand along with policies encouraging production, technological and economic changes have led to intensification of agriculture and cultivation on fragile and forest land, which has caused adverse impact on natural resources and environment in some regions. These detrimental effects include soil degradation, water depletion, deforestation, biodiversity losses. Etc. environmental issues, if not addressed, could threaten future levels of productivity and food security of the country. Under-pricing of irrigation water and inappropriate irrigation practices have led to problems of overexploitation of groundwater, Stalinization and water logging in irrigated areas. For example, in Central Punjab, mainly rice producing areas, the water table has declined from 4-5 meters in mid 1970s to more than 14 meters in 2005, while in the Southern and Western region, water table has risen, leading to the problem of waterlogging.

Farming in fragile soils and unsustainable exploitation of soil nutrients have led to land degradation in the country. Rapid expansion of modern technologies has caused serious loss of traditional crops, species, and other germ plasma. There is ample evidence that agriculture has both contributed to and been impacted by climate change. More research is needed to understand climate change in order to enhance the resilience of agriculture.

CONCLUSION

A developed and growing agricultural sector is the key for growth and sustainability of the Indian economy. Sustainable development is a vision and a way of thinking and acting so that scarce and efficiently which will help save the deterioration of environment for the future

generation. Sustained development can be assured through the fulfillment of basic needs of employment, food and shelter, for which agriculture plays a pivotal role. No doubt, the strong political will and economic planning may be a guiding force for these issues. It is only agriculture which plays a significant role in generation for employment, food for masses, national income, foreign exchange, raw material for industries, etc. Therefore, the role and importance of agriculture for sustainable development and growth of the economy cannot be left in the hind side. In spite of the declining public investment and focus of the government on agriculture, the sector is still acting as the driving force for the economy.

Agriculture development is a necessity to improve productivity, generate employment, and provide a source of income to poor segments of population. Revitalization of cooperative institutions, improving rural credit system, reorganizing research, human resource development, trade and export promotion, land reforms and education among masses are the fundamental issues for an all-round development of the economy and to build an egalitarian society.

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