

Agriculture and its role in Economic Development of Rural India

Dr. Ram Asrey

Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce,
Govt. Degree College, Kuchlai, Sitapur (UP)

ABSTRACT

India is a very vast country having diversity amongst population, region and nature and its major population belongs to the non-urban areas depending directly or indirectly upon the agriculture and its allied sector. About 60% population of the country is engaged in the production, preservation and distribution of agricultural produce and provides major job opportunities and base for the industrial development of the country. Despite of major focus on the development of industrial and service sector, the agricultural sector occupies place of pride in the developing country like India. This sector has played a crucial role in the economic development of the country and also contributed towards economic prosperity and generation employment in the country. Agriculture and its allied sector signify the largest contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), accounting for almost 25% of total GDP of the country. During last three-four decades this sector has made impressive sign the growth of GDP, generation of employment, capital formation and reduction of poverty. An activity will have to potential to contribute in the economic development, may play four broad roles such as Employment generation, generating economic activity like development of industries, prevent migration of population and Environment and cultural sustainability.

Key Words: - GDP, RURAL AREAS, LABOR FORCE EMPLOYMENT, AGRICULTURE, ANCILIERIES SUSTAINABLE GROWTH.

Rural development, in India, is understood primarily in the economic sense as the progress of farming and its ancillaries sector of non-urban India. Farming is fabric for rural societies and it is the prime economic activity of rural areas. **Rural Areas** are usually considered in terms of population density, with figures varying from 150 to 500 resident per square kilometer. People belonging to these regions directly or indirectly engage in manufacturing, supplying and distribution of agricultural or its based product. **Agriculture provides high level of employment** in the developing nation like India by contributing almost 58% direct or indirect employment. There 90% activity, some-how move surrounding agriculture. Even, the infrastructure development of rural also based on progressive farming of the regions. Agriculture, not only, has been the source of livelihood of the people but it also the sources of income, barometer of economic development of the society and country at large. At present, due to enhanced productivity and variety of product, people are choosing this sector as their profession also. India, now become, exporter of Agricultural-produced to the nation from importer in 1990s.

Agriculture also plays a very crucial role in the industrial development of the country, especially in rural areas. It promotes to develop transport industries for supply of agricultural produce from one place to another, infrastructure to transport the agricultural produce and other equipment, provides raw materials for other industries like sugar, cotton food processing etc. and also gives the base for balanced development of the country. It also leads to service industries like education, medical (health care) and infrastructure. Dr. Bright Singh rightly spoken, "Increase in agricultural Production and the rise in the per capita income of the rural community, together with the industrialization and urbanization, lead an increased demand in industrial production".

Rural development can stop the migration of population from rural to urban areas of the country. As soon as, agriculture and other industries will progress in rural India, it will be helpful to check the population for migration. Due to rising on form and of farm activities more people or engaging in agriculture, and they got their livelihood at their own place, so they are started to think do the job in rural areas. Now the e-commerce and other internet facilities are also available, so the people of these regions are also digitally associated with the rest part of the world. It also motivates them to emigrate.

As far as the people become aware of environmental issues, they began to think about doing agriculture keeping in view for environmental sustainability and their growth. Some legislative actions are also taken by the government also. Farmer, now become aware of zavi farming, and less use pesticides and defrosting their agricultural wastage. Agriculture also assists for abolition of hunger, poverty and unemployment in rural areas. Prof. Kindberger, Todaro, Lewis and Nurks states that agriculture makes contribution to economic development of rural areas in the Following way-

1. By providing food and raw materials to non-agricultural sector of Economy,
2. By creating demands for goods produced in non-agricultural sector, by the rural people on the strength of purchasing power, earned by them by selling their marketable surplus,
3. By providing investable surplus in the form of savings and taxes to be invested in non- agricultural sector that promotes industrialization,
4. By earning valuable foreign exchange through the export of agricultural products,
5. Providing employment to vast population of uneducated, backward and unskilled labor.

Role of agriculture in Rural Development in Five Ways



India is the world's largest producer of fresh fruits and vegetables, milk, spices, crops like jute etc. Since the launch of Green Revolution in mid 1960s, India has made good progress and has achieved food security. Now, it is time to think about new issue relating to the post production activities such as food processing, preservation of foods and marketing of foods on international market. For promotion of agricultural produce, "A Pan India Online Trading Platform" has been started by the government which has brought uniformity and streamlining in marketing of agricultural produce across the integrated markets and remove asymmetry in prices, quality and quantity. Small farm agriculture (up to 2 hect.) play an important role in insuring food and nutritional security in rural areas and sustainable farming is also essential for rural prosperity. Generally, these farmers are categorized as seasonal employer, dependency on market inputs especially for seeds, pesticides, fertilizers, and large machineries, distress sale due to low storage capacity and market price. These fields are more vulnerable to weather like flood, drought and other natural calamities. Now, to enhance employment opportunities within their household (Rural Areas), farmers are promoted to use efficient tertiary enterprises like animal husbandry, horticulture (vegetables, fruits, flowers, aromatic plants), apiary, mushroom cultivation and fisheries etc.

Integrated Farming System (IFS) is also used by the small farmer to enhance their productivity, specialization, improvement of quality, fit product for market frontier and enhance storage capacity. The essential components of IFS, are keeping the soil alive and provide sustainable support to farm, effective management of natural resources, preservation of foods, making and wrapping foods for market and promote it by using publicity. IFS as a whole provides opportunity to make use of recyclable waste material of one component as input for other at least or no cost at farm level. In this way the cost of production might be reduced and finally return per rupee invested will be enhanced. The homestead model developed for 0.2-hectare area under Kerala comprises off cropping system (80%

area) + dairy (1cow+1 buffalo) + duck (150) + fisheries (20%area) + vermicomposting (1% area) gave net return of 0.60 lakhs in a year.

It can be said that if the process of economic development is to be initiated and self-sustained, it must begin from agriculture. Agricultural sector at present time has become the medium of foreign exchange. In the present globalized world, India has become the exporter of agricultural produce and it exports even those items which are imported in the past. The country has become self-sufficient in the field of food grains and it started to export these items which help it to generate foreign currency. Total food grains during 2012-13 and 2013-14 were 257.44 and 287.69 million tons respectively. Indian agriculture sector contributes about 18% in GDP at factor cost and about 13% in revenue generation from export of agricultural produce. As per the estimation of Central Statistical Organisation this generates about 50% employment in the country. Rashtra pita Mahatma Gandhi also recognised the contribution of rural areas and stated, 'Real Bharat lives in village'. We can't imagine India without its rural population. In this paper we want to bring attention about the contribution and situation of present rural Indian economy and also suggest some measures for development of agriculture as the major source of Development of rural economy.

The study is based on secondary data published by the government agencies and other reliable source. Agriculture has been the major source of employment and livelihood for very first of human society in India. Some evidences are seen in Vedic Literature which shows the methods of agriculture in the old age. In Rigveda hymns examples of ploughing, following and irrigation fruit and vegetable cultivation can be seen. Some other evidences would be available regarding cultivation of rice and cotton in the Indus valley and ploughing pattern of the Bronze Age have been excavated at Kalibanga in Rajasthan. In bhumiavargaha an Indian Sanskrit Literature suggested that about 2500 years ago agricultural land classified in 12 categories like: - Urvara (fertile), Ushra (barren), Maru(desert), Aprahata (fallow), Shadvala (grassy), Pankikala (muddy), Talpragah (watery), Kachkacha (continuous to water), Sarkara (full of pebbles and piece of limestone), Sarkarvati (sandy), Nadimatruka (watered from river) and Devmatraka (rained) etc. Some scientific evidences are also to be claimed by scientist that in Indian peninsula 3000-5000 years ago well fertile land was exist in the north. Some claim that Indian agriculture began by 9000 BP as a result of early cultivation of plant and domestication of animals. Rural economy is basically depending on the agriculture and about 60% population is engaged in agriculture and its allied industries and it contributes about 18% of gross domestic product of the country. Rural economy is small size in nature and divided in various communities. In rural economy density of population is also very low and people have intimate relationship and face to face contact with each other and everyone knows to others living in the locality. The main occupation of rural areas is agriculture and approximately 60% population get employment from it and its allied activities such growing, cultivation, harvesting and refining and storage of agricultural produce. Population of this area is also has the close relation with nature as their most of activities moves round the natural environment. People of rural are consider land as their mother as they got their livelihood from it. People of rural areas are mostly homogenous in nature, though they belong in different groups of caste, religion and class their habits and likings are alike. Their social status is traditional in nature and based on caste and it is divided in various status of living as per their caste. Social relation of this sector is more stable as the relationship and interaction in the primary groups are intimate. Some families fulfil the needs of other and they hold control over them. Mostly occupation of this population is based on the caste and it is difficult to alter their job and caste hierarchy decides the social status of this sector. Families of rural areas are joints in nature and the senior male member is the head of this family and control the behavior of the member of the family. Generally, the father is responsible for maintaining discipline among the members of the family and also manages the affairs of the family. India has made impressive strides on the agricultural front during last three-four decades. Much of the credit should be given to the several small families that form the backbone of Indian agriculture and economy. Government's policy supports, production strategies, public investment in infrastructure, research and extension for crop, livestock and fisheries have significantly helped to increase food production and its availability. During last 40 years, India's food grain production has reached 25744 tons in 2013 from only 104 million tons in 1973. All these increase in production has resulted from yield gains due to changes in technology rather than expansions of cultivation areas. This increased agricultural productivity and rapid growth in agriculture and its allied industries in the recent years have contributed to significant role in reduction of poverty level that was 55% in 1973 to 26% in 2013.

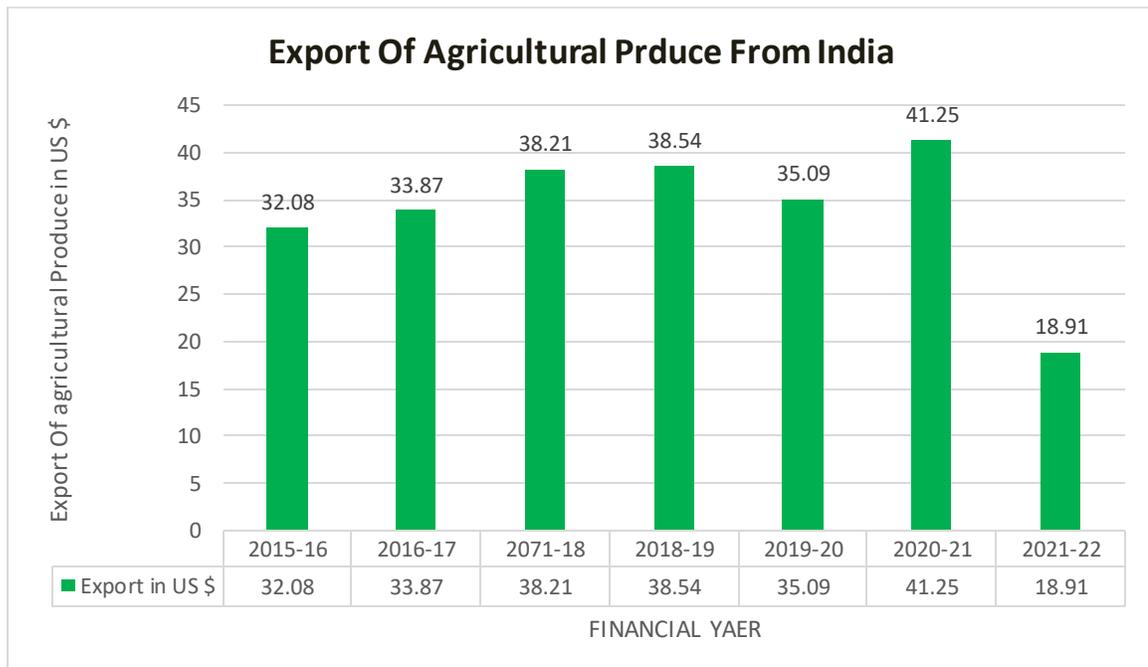
India, being a developing country needs to formulate strategies to bring it a developed nation and upgrade the standards of living of its citizen. Food with required nutritional quality would continue remain the essential and most important need for sustaining human kind. The prime objective of the study is to bring the significance of the

agriculture in elimination of poverty, employment generation, up-gradation of standards of living and generation of income and raise the contribution of agriculture in gross domestic product of the nation also. The study is also having to conducted to suggest some measures to raise the economic development of rural areas and to promote the commercialization of agricultural produce. It also diversifies the agriculture into high value added activities and it has important role in reducing food insecurity through food availability and income generation. Most of the income of rural families depends on the agricultural produce and from farm activities. The rural agriculture has significant role in food availability of the nation. The agriculture sector has been the backbone of the rural economy and its development as the almost 2/3rd population got their livelihood directly or indirectly from this sector. Despite of major emphasis on industrial and service sector development during last 20 years, agriculture continue occupies a place of pride in our economy. It has played a vital role in economic development of our country especially rural areas and also contributes towards economic prosperity of the people. It has also upgrade the standards of living of the people as it generates more revenues and agriculture and its allied activities have been the single largest contributor to the gross domestic product (GDP) by contributing approximately 27% of total GDP of the nation during last 5 years. Agricultural productivity has rapidly increased during last 20 to 30 years after green revolution and due to use improved technology, hybrid seeds, fertilizers and irrigation which demolish the poverty of the nation. Agriculture has been the prime part of the nation since very fast as it satisfies the basic needs of human being. Our country is an agriculture oriented nation as the almost 67% people of the nation get their livelihood from it. These days it has also become one of the sources of foreign currency because our nation exported some agricultural produce to the foreign countries. The role of agriculture can be summarised as:-

1. **Share in national income:** - the agriculture and its allied sector contributes towards the gross national product of the country. It contributes approximately 27% of GDP in 2012-13 which was the 3rd largest contributor of the economy. Though the contribution of this sector has decreased during last five years, yet it is still having a vital contribution in national income i.e. approximately 17% of GDP in 2018-19.
2. **Source of employment:** agriculture has been an important source of employment generation in the nation since very first of civil society. It has almost 80% employment of the nation before the independence and more than 67% population got employment in this sector after independence. Even in the financial year 2012-13 more than 52% of the labour force of India was engaged in agriculture and depended for their livelihood which was approximately 55% in 2010-11 and it comes down to 49% in 2014-15. The sector is still the major employment provider in India.
3. **Provision of food grains:** - agriculture has played a significant role to meet out the need of food grains of our country and the people. Though the India has facing problem of over- population which is increasing rapidly, the production of the country also increased during last 3-4 decades. India's production has increased approximately 250% from 102 million in 1973 reached to 259.23 million in 2015.
4. **Supply of raw materials to industrial sector:** agriculture sector also plays a very crucial role in industrial development of the country as it supplies the most of raw materials to the industries. Most of the Indian industries like sugar, cotton, jute, food processing industries and some allied industries are totally depending on the raw materials provided by the agriculture. Moreover, workers engaged in the different other industries including service sector are also depended on agricultural produce for their food requirement. Industries and agriculture are interdependent.
5. **Large market for industrial produce:** 'Real Bharat lives in rural areas' Mahatma Gandhi. Almost 67% population of the India belongs to rural areas which is the large market place for the industrial produce. There is a large purchasing power in rural areas which creates large demand for industrial produce. After the green revolution the income of farmer has been increased that substantially increased their demand for various products like soaps, detergent, clothes, cycles, scooters, radios, television, torches, head batteries etc. likewise the demand for variety of agricultural inputs like chemical, fertilizers, tractors, pump sets and pesticides etc. has also increased rapidly. This has stimulated the development of these industries for producing these types of products that ultimately generates the employment and increases the prosperity and contributes in GDP of the nation also.
6. **Generation of foreign currency:** Indian agriculture has also emerged as a source of foreign currency these days. It has played a very crucial role in the generation of foreign currency for the country through export of various agricultural produce like tea, coffee, cotton, jute, fruits, vegetables, spices, tobacco, sugar, and cashew etc. In recent years the export of agricultural products accounted for about 70% of total exports of the country. Despite of industrial development of country, agricultural sector plays a significant role in the generation of foreign currency in terms export which assists the nation to remove imbalances in Balance of Payment (BOP) of the country. Foreign exchange generated from export of agricultural produce

has increased year on year from financial year 2015-16 to 2021-22. The data released from ministry of export, this sector shown good growth in past few years i.e.

Financial Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Export in US \$	32.08	33.87	38.21	38.54	35.09	41.25	18.91



7. **Source of trade and transport:** agriculture also helps in the development of service sector like means of transportation i.e. roadways and railways. These transportation industries get bulk of their business from movement of agricultural commodities and raw materials. It also played a very important role in the internal trade of transport. 33
8. **Enhance the economic prosperity of the country:** agricultural sector plays a crucial role in the growth of socio economic culture of the nation. It enhances the per capita income of the nation which increases the economic prosperity of the people. As the sector generates about 50% employment and 70% foreign currency it is the major source of economic prosperity.
9. **Source of revenue of government:** the government of India imposes various tax and duties on the agricultural inputs and outputs like land revenue, irrigation charges, taxes and duties on machineries, export-import duties and freight charges by the railways. Besides this, sometime income tax is also charged on agricultural income in the form partial integration and on the income allied industries. This has become one of the largest sources of revenue of government that is used in the development of rural areas.
10. **Infrastructure development:** the agriculture also helps in the development of infrastructure of the nation. Being a major source of income of government, the government develops roads and railway transport and also expands the telecom services in rural areas in order to commercialize the agricultural produce.
11. **Fabric of Rural Societies-** agriculture is seeming to be fabric of the rural societies of every country of the world because it is the main economic activity of the rural areas. If there is a sudden change in this sector, it impacted social and political stability in economically developing country.

On over all view, India has always been benefited by agriculture since very first of origin of civilisation. It has been called as golden bird in the world for its agriculture. Agriculture of the nation is still the backbone of Indian economy especially of rural areas for which it is the major source of livelihood for the people. Though the future of India is industrialisation but the contribution of agriculture would always prove to be vital for making India a powerful and stable economy. Despites of all above contribution, some measures given as an advice to make it better contributor for the country: -

- **Use of multiple cropping systems:** multi cropping aims to maximise per unit production of land per unit of time by taking four crops in a year. In India there is only two three crops taken in a year. If we increase the number of crops in a year, we can get additional benefit from it like increased return from land and reduce the cost of production.
- **Expansion of irrigation facilities:** in India, agriculture is still suffered from improper irrigation system even in some parts of the nation due to lack of irrigation only one crop is grown. The irrigation system have increased manifold overtime, several minor, medium and major projects have been launched in the country. During first five year plans, India had only 18% field irrigated which at present increased to 45% of total land cultivated. But still 55% of land cultivated on god's mercy. Hence there is still need to improve irrigation facilities so as to achieve maximum output. Moreover, only farming has been introduced in those areas where means of permanent irrigation can be installed.
- **More use of hybrid seeds:** hybrid seeds can absolutely bring a revolution in Indian agriculture which changes drastically the productivity per acre of land. The marginal physical productivity of per unit of land would be increased with the help of hybrid seeds. Our ordinary seeds have less productivity than the hybrid seeds. Many varieties of wheat, rice, oil seeds and other food grains are available in hybrid farm like Pu -18, Kalyan –sona 227, Sonalika, Vijay wheat and IR-8, Sankar, Padma Jaya, Sona Mansoori rice etc. which have more productivity. Despite of these hybrid seeds, there is still requirement of some other hybrid seeds in the field like pulses, oil seeds and vegetable etc. milk, meats and draught capacity of our animal should also needs to be improved quickly through better management practices.
- **Plant protection:** considerable efforts have been made to protect the crop from the insects and pests and for this the government has established 14 Central Plant Protection Centres at different states of the nation. But there is still require making some efforts as the much crop spoiled every year due to insects and pests. There is some need of improved quality of pesticides and pests and zinc etc.
- **Scientific methods of cultivation:** methods of cultivation have direct impact on productivity of land. There must emphasised on adoption of superior agriculture technology in respect of crop rotation, selection of qualitative seeds, use of proper manner, treatment of soil and selection of crops etc. In this regard the government has taken initiative i.e. operation of Integrated Agriculture Acre Programme (IAAP), established Agricultural Research Centre (ARC) and Universities for research and development of agriculture. Despite of these, small farmer should be well trained and educated to use the scientific methods of cultivation and the government should run some training programme at lower level.
- **Use of mechanisation:** mechanisation is another noteworthy step employed to develop agriculture. The government should provide some assistance of machines by supply of subsidised and cheap credit facility to the farmers through co-operative societies and community development blocks to purchase machinery and other modern equipment.
- **Development of agricultural land:** various efforts have been made to develop agricultural land during five years plans. Major success has been achieved in the leveling of land, terracing of fields and counter building and land surveys are also been conducted. But still much land is lying without cultivation due to lack of irrigation and proper leveling of land.
- **Animal husbandry:** animal husbandry has assumed a much broader role in the overall development of this sector. Presently this sector accounts for 25% gross value of agricultural output. Though the demand of egg, milk, meat, wool etc. is needed much support from this sector. The government should take effective steps in this regards.
- **Land reforms:** to increase agricultural productivity, land reforms are immense needs of time. After independence, the government of India has undertaken several land reform measures such as abolition of Zamindari system, fixation of ceilings of holdings of lands, consolidation of land holdings and co-operative forming etc. Still there is a need of effective measure to develop barren land un-watered land. The government made national policy on rehabilitation and resettlement, 2007, National Rural Employment Guaranty Act, (NAREGA), 2006 etc.
- **Organic farming system** – promotion of organic system of farming specially in tribe areas have great scope to enhance soil and crop productivity along with livelihood for the people. A 0.43-hectare organic farming system comprising of cereals viz. rice and maize, pulse and oilseeds, vegetable crops, fruits Assam lemon and papaya, dairy (1cow+1 calf) and farm pond for life saving and irrigation and fisheries could be able to meet the nutrient requirement.
- **Technological Innovation for Water Management-** water is the most critical natural resource for human survival and sustainable development as its availability is decreasing day by day. In future the total

projected demand of water for irrigation will be more than the present level. Therefore, three major ways can be used- (i) “more crop per drop” by efficient and productive use of available water resource, (ii) increase the productivity of sub-productive ecosystem i.e. rain water and ground water and (iii) making use of gray water for agriculture production.

Government Initiatives for Agricultural Development

- 1. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)-** this is one of The eight missions under National Action Plans on climate change. This initiative is taken for sustainable agriculture under climate change conditions and enhancing agricultural productivity especially in rainfed areas. It focuses mainly on conservation agriculture to make farm sector more productive, sustainable, remunerative and climate resilient by promoting location specific integrated farming systems soil and moisture conservation measures, comprehensive soil management and mainstreaming rainfed technology.

State wise and year wise Physical Achievement of RAD of NMSA (Area in ha.)

SN	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
I	Andhra Pra.	3400	8000	11600	12560	11045	5866
2	Telangana	1666	4504	3175	1223		0
3	Bihar	848	890		633	431	
4	Chhattisgarh	4633	3777		4123	3829	
5	Gujarat	4728	880	2275	422	3182	
6	Haryana						
7	Jharkhand	968	2822	2343	1455		
8	Karnataka	3454	3715	1300	3467	4341	3734
9	Kerala	1403	626				0
10	Madhya Pra.	12122	4959	0			
11	Maharashtra	8100	6902	6504	6090	7000	4749
12	Odisha	3914	6409	7851	4969	11205	6320
13	Rajasthan	6682	1854	C)	0		
14	TamilNadu	16606	17234	15334	16063	37364	13797
15	Uttar Pradesh	6537	5444	8197	7657	8380	10043
16	West Bengal	852	1604	6548	5442	4759	1470
Sub Total		75913	69620	65127	64104	91536	45979
Himalayan States							
17	Hima. Pr.	617	2552	1500	2221	2205	2957
18		381	235		86		
19	Uttarakhand	1690	2148	2449	1891	3010	3386
Sub Total		2688	4935	3949	4198	5215	6343

NE States							
20	Assam	526					
21	Arun. Pra.	1143	776	1196		598	598
22	Manipur	1462	850	1100	374		173
23	Meghalaya	1140	234	387	492	1418	
24	Mizoram	862	506	2446	2085	1866	1907
25	Nagaland	1055	1365	2187	2900	1537	2702
26	Sikkim	910	507	1407	200	550	
27	Tripura	1312	1450	2200	2366	2490	485
Sub Total		8410	5688	10923	8417	8459	5865
Total		87011	80243	79999	76719	105210	58187

2. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana(PMKS Y) :

The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKS Y) was launched during the year 2015-16 with the motto of 'Har Khet Ko Paani' for providing end-to end solutions in irrigation supply chain, viz. water sources, distribution network and farm level applications. The PMKS Y not only focuses on creating sources for assured irrigation, but also creating protective irrigation by harnessing rain water at micro level through 'Jal Sanchay' and 'Jal Sinchan'. Since January 2006, the Government of India has been implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Micro Irrigation with the objective to enhance water use efficiency in the agriculture sector. Under the scheme, technological interventions like drip & sprinkler irrigation systems are promoted to encourage the farmers to use them for conservation and saving of water & improved yield. In June 2010, the scheme was up-scaled to National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI), which continued till the year 2013-14. From 1st April 2014, NMMI was subsumed under National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) and implemented as one of the components under "On Farm Water Management" (OFWM) during 2014-15. From 1st July 2015, the scheme has been subsumed under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKS Y) and implemented as 'Per Drop More Crop' component of PMKS Y.

- 3. National Agriculture Market (e-NAM):** National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) is all India electronic trading portal which aims at to form a unified national market for agricultural products by making a network for the markets related to the existing Agricultural Product Marketing Committee (APMC). The government made up its mind to develop a National Agriculture Market so as to transport the agricultural product from one market to another in a smooth way, to save the producers from a number of market duties and to provide agricultural product to the consumers on a fair price. By September, 2016 eNAM will cover more than 200 agricultural market and by March, 2018 such methodology will be developed for 585 markets which will facilitate the transportation of agricultural products to the market. At present the farmers sell out their products through the Mandis or Bazar Committees which levy a number of duties on their products. Now, there will be only one license for the whole State and duty will be levied only on one point. Electronic auction will be conducted to know about the prices. It will facilitate the way to convert the whole state to one market. The farmers will obtain more alternative to sell out their products. The transparency will be increased due to online platform and farmers will get better return.
- 4. India emergence campaign through village emergence:** Government of India has launched a campaign named as India emergence through village emergence so as to improve the means of livelihood amongst the rural, to accelerate rural development process to strengthen Panchayati Raj across the country to establish social equality to create awareness about the agricultural schemes.
- 5. My Village My Pride:** A new scheme has been initiated to provide the methodology of scientific farming and a new technology to every village. For this purpose, all the experts of Agriculture University and ICAR Institutes spreads all over the country have been invited. Under this Scheme, 20,000 agriculture scientists

have been engaged to adopt a village which is also involved to pay awareness to adopt the ways of sophisticated scientific farming and their implementation. 78 scientist of NRRI are in touch with farmers after having selected almost 92 villages. They are providing multi dimensional information and sophisticated benefits to the farmers within prescribed time frame.

CONCLUSION:

Indian agriculture is one of the significant contributors of the development of the rural economy and plays a vital role to generate the employment in the rural areas. It has been the means of livelihood for almost 67% people of the rural areas and generated more than 45% employment of Indian geographical area. In the earlier time after independence, India was depended upon imports of foods but now it is not only self-reliant in terms of food grains but also become the source of foreign revenue. This sector much contributes in the overall development of the nation and its citizen. The government should introduce some scheme to grow the agricultural sector in order to achieve the target of integrated development of the nation. Though the government issued some policies time to time to develop this sector, the efforts are seeming to be insufficient and some more policies are required to make this sector more profitable and revenue generator so that the people depends upon it would become self-reliant and enhance their standards of living.

References:-

- i. Rajput, Anupama, 2012, ' Economic Development & Policy in India'.
- ii. Ministry of Agriculture, press release.
- iii. Annual Report of federal Trade, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015.
- iv. Government of India (2012) eleventh five year plan, planning commission, New Delhi.
- v. Reserve Bank of India (various issues): Report on Currency and Finance, Mumbai.
- vi. Government of India (various issues): National Accounts Statistics, Central Statistical Organisation, New, Delhi.
- vii. Controller General of India, Comptroller General of Accounts and audit, CSO.
- viii. Economic Survey of India 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16.
- ix. Economic times of India.
- x. Yozana 2011 to 2015-16.
- xi. Ministry of Agriculture Department of India, report, 2014- 15 to 2020-21.