



SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA**Dr. Seraphinus Kispotta**Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Guru Ghasidas,
Central University, Bilaspur, C.G.**ABSTRACT**

Supportable Rural Development in India centers around addressing the necessities of the present without trading off the capacity of future ages to address their issues. The concept of sustainability is composed of three pillars: economic, environmental and social. Monetary supportability implies that choices are made in the most evenhanded and financially solid way that could be available while thinking about alternate parts of manageability. Pointless unsettling influences to nature ought to be dodged at whatever point conceivable. In the event that there is an aggravation, it ought to be moderated to the most extreme practicable degree. Social supportability depends on the idea that a choice or undertaking advances the improvement of society.

KEYWORDS: Social supportability, design, discovery.**MEANING OF KEY WORDS:**

Sustainability: the ability to be maintained at a certain rate or level. i.e. "the sustainability of economic growth". Evasion of the exhaustion of normal assets so as to keep up a natural parity. i.e. "the quest for worldwide ecological manageability".

Sustainability is the process of maintaining change in a balanced fashion, in which the exploitation of resources, the direction of investments, the orientation of technological development and institutional change are all in harmony and enhance both current and future potential to meet human needs and aspirations.

Maintainability centers around addressing the requirements of the present without bargaining the capacity of future ages to address their issues.

The concept of *sustainability* is composed of three pillars: economic, environmental and social - also known informally as profits, planet and people.

Rural: in relating to, or characteristic of the countryside rather than the town.

In general, a rural area or countryside is a geographic area that is located outside towns and cities.

Development: the process of developing or being developed.

A *development* is an event or incident which has recently happened and is likely to have an effect on the present situation.

An extension of the theoretical or practical aspects of a *concept*, design, discovery, or invention. The process of economic and social transformation that is based on complex cultural and environmental factors and their interactions.

Human development (biology), the process of growing to maturity. Neural development, the processes that generate, shape, and reshape the nervous system. Personal development, or self-help. Prenatal development, the process in which a human embryo or fetus gestates during pregnancy. Financial advancement is the procedure by which a country enhances the monetary, political, and social prosperity of its kin. Financial advancement is all the time mistaken for mechanical improvement, even in some scholarly sources.

Definitions of Sustainable Development

- Normative definition
 - Development that meets the needs and aspirations of the current generation without compromising the ability to meet those of future generations.
- Our definition
 - Development which enables individuals and communities in underdeveloped regions of the world to raise living standards through profitable products, consistent with minimizing adverse environmental effects.

Real segments of Sustainability:

Ecological Component:

In a really practical condition, a biological community would look after populaces, biodiversity, and generally usefulness over an all-encompassing timeframe. Preferably, choices that are made ought to advance harmony inside our regular frameworks and try to energize positive development. Pointless aggravations to nature ought to be maintained a strategic distance from at whatever point conceivable. In the event that there is an aggravation, it ought to be moderated to the most extreme practicable degree. At the point when choices are made, one a player in the dialog ought to dependably be the natural effects of the proposed result or result.

There are a few things that are specifically identified with natural supportability. One of the ideas that is absolutely critical is the best possible administration of our characteristic assets.

1. 1.6 billion rural people are dependent upon forests to some extent.
2. 1 billion out of 1.2 billion extremely poor depend on forest resources for part of their livelihoods
3. 350 million people are highly dependent on forests.
4. 60 million indigenous people are almost wholly dependent on forests.

Country	Forest Dependent Population
India	275 million
Congo	62.6 million
Indonesia	4.-70 million
Myanmar	25 million
Vietnam	20 million
Turkey	8 million

Source: World Bank Forests Strategy and Policy, 2002.

- 🌳 Production of wood and manufactured forest products contribute more than US\$450 billion to the world market economy.
- 🌳 The annual value of internationally traded forest products totals US\$150-200 billion.
- 🌳 Globally, forest based industries provide about 47 million full time jobs.
- 🌳 Forest destruction is responsible for global biodiversity losses of 2-5% per decade;

- 🌳 Forest destruction (especially through burning) is estimated to contribute between 10 and 30% of all carbon gas emissions into the atmosphere; slowing deforestation and restoring forests are important elements of a strategy for slowing global carbon emissions.

Financial part:

Economic supportability implies that choices are made in the most fair and monetarily stable way that is available while thinking about alternate parts of manageability. Much of the time, activities and choices must be made in light of the long haul benefits (instead of simply the transient advantages). For some individuals in the business world, financial manageability or development their principle point of convergence. On the extensive scale (comprehensively or even locally), this extremist way to deal with the board of a business can at last lead to unsuitable outcomes. In any case, when great business rehearses are joined with the social and ecological parts of manageability, you can in any case have a positive outcome that is for more prominent's benefit of humankind.

- Increase productivity on the “best” land
- Diversify agroecosystems to protect food systems, improve diets, minimize risks, diversify incomes, and conserve agrobiodiversity
- Rehabilitate productivity and ecosystem functions of degraded lands to enhance environmental roles e.g. C sequestration – Bio Carbon fund.
- Technologies include integrated soil fertility management, adapted varieties, crop rotations, conservation tillage, buffer strips, and organic farming
- Strengthen local institutions and facilitate community-driven land and water resource management for managing shocks, stresses, and global trade barriers
- Harnessing the potential of forests to reduce poverty
- Integrating forests into sustainable economic development
- Protecting local and global forest values

Social component of Sustainable Development:

Social sustainability is based on the concept that a decision or project promotes the betterment of society. When all is said in done, future ages ought to have the equivalent or more prominent personal satisfaction benefits as the present age does. This idea likewise envelops numerous things, for example, human rights, natural law, and open contribution and cooperation. The main points are:

- Socially profitable and non-distortionary with respect to underlying long run prices
- Pro-poor targeting mechanisms
- Demand-driven: maximize private sector/community involvement in priority setting and implementation
- Co-financing by beneficiaries

1. Why is sustainable agriculture so important for developing countries and the rural poor?

- 63 percent of population live in rural areas
- 73 percent of poor live in rural areas
- Agriculture and agro-processing account for 30-60 percent of GDP in developing countries, and an even larger share of employment
- Even with rapid urbanization, more than 50% of the poor will be in rural areas by 2035, and depend significantly on agriculture

2. Sustainable Development Principles (What?)

- Economic sustainability: sustainable livelihoods and improved well-being through growth and poverty reduction

- Environmental sustainability: Target agricultural land, forests, water resources, protected areas, and biodiversity, so that opportunities and options of future generations are not degraded
- Fiscal and institutional sustainability: must be realistic about cost and institutional requirements of instruments May require tradeoffs

3. Sustainable Development Principles (How?)

- Correct the over-exploitation or inappropriate use of resources by ensuring that all environmental services are correctly valued (internalize the externalities)
- Establish projects and policies on appropriate levels -- community, watershed, national, regional, global – generally with corresponding implementation/ financing mechanisms
- Incorporate institutional development and new technologies
- Reduce risks and vulnerabilities of farming communities
- Diversify cropping systems for economic and environmental resilience
- Weather forecasting to aid planting date and management decisions.
- Weather and price crop insurance.

4. Principles for Effective Public Interventions

- Socially profitable and non-distortionary with respect to underlying long run prices
- Pro-poor targeting mechanisms
- Demand-driven: maximize private sector/community involvement in priority setting and implementation
- Co-financing by beneficiaries
- Exit strategy where appropriate

Suggestive Measures for Sustainable rural development

1. Greening Rural Development in India

Greening does more than just improve the environment—it contributes to better economic growth. UNDP's report shows that greening the Government's rural development schemes will have positive economic impact because greening will:

- **contribute** to inclusive local growth
- **improve** environmental sustainability
- **help** to make communities more resilient to natural disasters
- **help** to make public expenditure more effective

2. Greening will provide new business opportunities for rural entrepreneurs

and greening rural development will contribute to inclusive local growth in five ways by:

- **improving** agricultural productivity through increased yield response to fertilizers and water availability for irrigation
- **increasing** private investment in clean technology and green resources
- **increasing** incomes for the rural poor through green value-chains and markets
- **increasing** returns on investment through improved ecosystem services in aquaculture, fisheries and infrastructure in flood prone regions
- **reducing** the economic costs from natural disasters by strengthening local resilience

3. Greening rural development will improve environmental sustainability in three ways by:

- **conserving** water quality and quantity through increased water use efficiency in agriculture, construction and drinking water and by reducing the pollutant load in sanitation waste
- **improving** vegetative cover and biodiversity
- **reducing** soil erosion and increasing soil carbon

4. Greening rural development will help to make communities more resilient to natural disasters in four ways by:

- **reducing** the impact of drought through water harvesting, resilient cropping and secure drinking water and fodder supply
- **reducing** the impact of floods through better drainage, resilient cropping and flood resilient systems for drinking water and sanitation services
- **reducing** the disease burden through safe disposal of sanitation waste and water contaminants, cleaner habitats and less use of chemical fertilizers
- **conserving** biodiversity and protecting sustenance resources for the rural poor, including health and shelter inputs and productive resources including fibres, dyes, oils and resins
- **Greening will significantly reduce cattle and agricultural losses from drought and flooding**

5. Greening rural development will help make public expenditure more effective over the medium term in five ways by:

- **making** assets created through public expenditure more durable
- **reducing** outlays on schemes aimed at poverty reduction through better livelihoods for the poor and better food and nutrition security
- **reducing** the need to reinvest in water provision in 'slipped back' habitations
- **reducing** expenditure on relief and recovery in disaster prone communities
- **reducing** the need for subsidies on fossil fuels because of improved energy use in housing, roads, water supply and on fertilizers because of improved soil fertility and increased use of non-chemical fertilizers

6. To make its schemes and missions green, the Ministry of Rural Development may wish to:

- **develop** green guidelines for each scheme and establish a green cell to guide and support greening across schemes
- **establish** an Green Innovations Fund and an Innovations portal that: a) registers demand for green solutions b) invites technology providers to develop solutions and c) serves as a databank for green solutions
- **establish** a network of district and state level support organizations to facilitate implementation and monitoring of green plans and results
- **develop** green indices and evaluate green results on a regular basis
- **establish** an incentive system to encourage green results
- **prepare** an Annual Green Report on progress

Most of these steps can be done quickly and at little cost.

7. Greening MNREGP will help to conserve natural resources and sustain agricultural production systems and will:

- deliver local environmental benefits including improved soil fertility, recharged groundwater and improved vegetative cover
- enhance the resilience of natural and production systems through afforestation, soil and water conservation, disaster risk reduction
- deliver global environmental benefits including conserving biodiversity, sequestering carbon and reducing vulnerability to climate variability and change

8. MGNREGP can be greened by:

- preparing a perspective plan for every Gram Panchayat incorporating landscape and watershed based planning
- strengthening the capacities of Gram Panchayats to develop green proposals and monitor green results
- strengthening the capacities of block level officials to help implementing partners deliver green results

- developing an MGNREGS green index to monitor green impact
- incentivizing Gram Panchayats to reach the threshold level on the green index

9. Greening NRLM will accelerate the shift towards livelihoods based on green agriculture, non-timber forest produce and off-farm resources and will help to:

- establish a national niche and premium market for sustainably harvested produce that provides higher income to rural producers
- strengthen livelihoods based on sustainable harvest of non-timber forest produce
- encourage rural farmers to adopt organic and low-chemical agriculture
- support the development of a supply chain for green inputs and advisory services for agriculture

10. NRLM can be greened by:

- defining a green outcome for each Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana guideline on sustainably harvested produce and sustainable agricultural practices
- developing protocols for sustainable harvest of NTFPs, sustainable agriculture and livestock management
- earmarking 2% of the overall budget for work on developing niche and premium markets for sustainably harvested produce and for green input supply chains
- Providing a back-loaded labour subsidy to self-help groups to adopt sustainable practices to compensate for lower labour productivity during a transition period

CONCLUDING REMARKS:

At the end I would like to take the liberty to say that the topic itself is very vast and wide, one cannot cover all the aspects of sustainability of the rural development. To cover it one has to study a lot more and a variety of books, articles, research papers, magazines and consult the library books and expert economists, sociologist, environmentalists and many more. Let us then march towards to make this world sustainable.

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