



UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE
CENTRE FOR STUDY OF SOCIAL EXCLUSION
AND INCLUSIVE POLICY

Humanities Block, Manasagangothri, Mysuru - 570006

In Collaboration with
DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES IN ANTHROPOLOGY
Manasagangothri, Mysuru - 570006
Organizes

A Two Day National Conference on
Agricultural Transformation and
Rural Development in India:
Issues, Challenges and Way Forward

9th and 10th March, 2023

Venue:
Manasagangothri, University of Mysore, Mysore - 570006

To.

Funding Courtesy:



Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR),
New Delhi

ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

Agriculture plays an important part in rural development, especially due to land use, in countries where the sector is of less economic significance. The main potential contributions of farming to rural development are in terms of supporting employment, ancillary businesses, and environmental services. In peripheral regions, farming may be necessary to support the economic and social infrastructure. The basic concern of the people in rural areas is Survival. Many of them are bypassed by whatever economic progress has been attained. More than 800 million of these people do not have enough food to meet their basic nutritional needs. If development is to take place and become self-sustaining, it will have to start in the Rural Areas in general and the Agricultural Sector in particular.

In the process of Development, the agricultural sector and rural economy must play an indispensable role in any overall strategy of economic progress. Mahatma Gandhi believed that "India's future lies in its villages" and he was convinced that "if villages are destroyed, India will also be destroyed". According to Gandhiji, the reconstruction of the nation can only be achieved through the reconstruction of villages. Although urbanization is increasing and the proportion of rural population in the total population is gradually declining. According to 2011 census, 70 percent of the population lives in rural areas, and although agriculture and its share of GDP are declining. Agriculture continues to employ half of the country's total workforce and two-thirds of the rural workforce. In other words, the employment pressure on agriculture is incredible and agricultural development is key to poverty alleviation process. In this connection, as the country aspires to double farmers' income, policy makers need to analyze issues related to agriculture in a holistic manner.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CONFERENCE

Agriculture's important role is one of production, both of food for the rural and the urban population and of cash crops for the export market, to earn foreign currency. In this process demand is stimulated for other products and services, and employment opportunities emerge to absorb the society's work-force. On the other hand Rural Development is the main pillar of Nation's Development. Rural Development in India is one of the most important factors for the growth of the Indian economy. It has great significance for a country like India where majority of the population, 69 per cent (83.3 crore) of the population live in rural areas while 31 per cent (37.7 crore) stay in urban areas (Census, 2011). The most deprived people live in India generally belong to the rural areas. Rural development is the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in rural areas, often relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas. Rural Development has traditionally centered on the exploitation of land-intensive natural resources such as agriculture and forestry. Still now, in many countries, food security and rural development are ongoing challenges. The other issues which are interrelated to agricultural development are of increasing inequalities in rural areas. Because of reduced farm size, increasing input prices and poor marketing linkages, many small and marginal farmers are leaving agriculture. Pushed out of agriculture these people join the ranks of unskilled labour in rural and urban areas. Even the medium and big farmers, because of poor infrastructural facilities and inadequate market linkages in many instances find agriculture non-economic. The farmers producing cash crops often hit due to poor facilities. The rural indebtedness has always been a serious issue in public policy concern but indebtedness coupled with market failures results in serious distress resulting in loss of human life.

In this background, the CSSEIP is planning to organize a two-day national conference on "Agricultural Transformation and Rural Development in India: Issues, Challenges and Way Forward" on 9th and 10th March 2023. The proposed conference try to highlight this agriculture transformation in rural India and focus on understanding its dimensions and structure and the various issues and challenges it poses to rural development and discuss the possibilities that can be generated by framing agriculture transformation in a fruitful manner. It acts as a catalyst for poverty alleviation and overall rural development.

OBJECTIVES OF THE CONFERENCE:

1. To assess the contribution of agriculture in rural development.
2. To analyze the structure, dimensions and its impact of agriculture transformation.
3. To study the agriculture related problems and challenges in rural areas.
4. To study the policies and governance of transformation of agriculture and livelihood sustainability.
5. To examine the reforming agriculture through food Processing and value addition for rural prosperity

SUB-THEMES FOR PAPER PRESENTATIONS

The following areas will be the main themes for this conference on 'Agricultural Transformation and Rural Development in India: Issues, Challenges and Way Forward'.

- Contribution of farm and non-farm sector in rural economy
- Agricultural Transformation for employment and growth
- Sustainable rural development and its dimensions
- Women's participation in Agriculture development & empowerment of Women
- Agricultural transformation and sustainable development Goals (SDGs)
- Agriculture transformation and rural infrastructure development
- Agriculture transformation and its socio-economic impact
- Inequalities in farm sector (socio-economic, gender, geographical etc)
- Perception and attitude change towards agriculture in rural areas
- Agriculture transformation and migration
- Tribal Agriculture Practice
- Role of Indigenous Knowledge System in Agriculture
- Agriculture marketing related issues in rural areas
- Agriculture infrastructural and finance related issues
- Agriculture and food security attainment at rural level
- Agriculture labour problems
- Issues related to marginalization of agriculture
- Farmer's distress and cash support schemes and their effectiveness
- Doubling farmer's income policies and agricultural viability
- Agricultural pricing and insurance policy
- Participation of private sector in agricultural development
- Landless agriculture workers
- Role of employment guarantee programs and others agriculture development Programs
- Farmers friendly food processing technology and Food processing start-ups
- Skills and training for promotion of food processing in rural areas
- Youth participation in agri-business activities.
- Marginal farms and sustainable livelihoods

ABOUT UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE

The **University of Mysore (Accredited with A++)** spread around 750 acre's is among the leading institutions of its type, and is a long-term symbol in the focus on excellence in higher education in India. It was founded by the then Maharaja of Mysore, His Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV on July 27, 1916. The University of Mysore became the first University outside the sphere of the British administration in India, the sixth University in India as a whole, and the first ever University in Karnataka State. It was the first University to be accredited by NAAC in 2000 with Five Star Status.

ABOUT THE CENTRE

The Tenth Plan recognizes that marginalization, exclusion, persecution of people on account of social, religious, caste and gender adversely affect developmental outcomes. The State is committed to instituting a National Charter to ensure social justice to deprived communities like Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, other backward castes and minorities. With this background, the Centre for Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy is a University Grants Commission (UGC) sponsored centre functioning in University of Mysore (Karnataka) since 2008 to conduct research on the issue of social exclusion, which has hypothetical as well as policy importance. The focus of such research will be social exclusion and inclusion related to Women, Dalits, tribal, and religious minorities etc.

ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT

The Department was started in 1973 as a part of the Department of Studies in Sociology under the headship of Prof. C. Parvathamma. The Department of Sociology and Anthropology was established in the year 1973 with a view to imparting training in anthropology at the post-graduate level was bifurcated in 1974 and Prof. K.N Venkatarayappa became the first head of the department of Anthropology and continued to be so until his death in 1981. MA and Ph.D. courses were offered in Anthropology with specialization in social-cultural Anthropology for two decades between 1973 and 1993. The post-graduate course was restructured in 1993 and two specializations in Biological Anthropology with M.Sc. degree and Social-cultural anthropology with

M.A. degree were introduced from the 1993 academic year. The courses were again restructured and revised in 2001 and the semester scheme has also been introduced. The Choice Based Credit System was introduced during 2010-11 academic year.

CALL FOR PAPERS

Papers are invited on any of the sub-themes of the Conference. Contributions may take the form of a paper.

GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSION OF ABSTRACT AND FULL PAPER

- The abstract (500 words) and full paper (10 to 12 Pages) should be submitted by email to **csseipatrd2023@gmail.com**. An expert committee will short-list the selected papers. Selected full papers will be double blind refereed by the peer experts for their selection for publication in the edited volume (with ISBN).
- The papers should be submitted in soft copy (in MS word, Times New Roman, A-4 size with one-and-a-half line spacing and one-inch margin all around and maximum 10 to 12 pages). Papers without soft copy will not be accepted.
- The research papers shall be preferably in the standard research format, spelling out the need for the study, objectives of the study, hypothesis if any, methodology, techniques of data analysis, findings/ results, conclusion, references and statistical tables, in that order.

ACCOMMODATION DETAILS:

Two days Moderate lodging and boarding facilities will be provided (outstation paper presenter) in the university guesthouse on twin share basis on first come first serve base.

REGISTRATION DETAILS:

Faculty, Academicians and Professionals : Rs. 300/-
Research Scholars : Rs. 200/-
Students (PG) : Rs. 100/-

IMPORTANT DATES:

Last date for submission of abstract : 31.01.2023
Acceptance to be communicated : 02.02.2023
Submission of Full Paper : 12.02.2023
Conference Dates : 9th and 10th March 2023

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE	
<p><u>Chief Patron</u> Prof. Rajashekar, H. Hon' ble Vice Chancellor (I/c), University of Mysore, Mysuru</p>	<p><u>Patron</u> Smt.V. R. Shylaja, K.A.S Registrar, University of Mysore, Mysuru</p>
<p><u>Conference Convener</u> Dr. SIDDARAJU, V.G. Associate Professor and Director (I/c) Centre for Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy (CSSEIP), University of Mysore, Mysuru Mob: 09480771681/0821-2419362, Email: drsiddarajuv@gmail.com csseipatrd2023@gmail.com</p>	<p><u>Organize Committee Members</u> Dr. M.R. GANGADHAR Professor and Chairman DOS in Anthropology University of Mysore, Mysuru Mob: 09448734992</p>
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