

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL AREAS

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Summary

A suggestion of a mix of formal analyses and participatory techniques as an appropriate way of study on sustainable development in rural regions, as well as to aid local actors and the political process. To begin, a systematic study is necessary to determine the boundaries of the aforementioned opportunity area, within which sustainable growth is conceivable. It must include scientific and local knowledge, cultural values, as well as local and national economic and social development goals. Second, in order to generate new development opportunities, the opportunity space must be increased. This may be accomplished through innovation and institutional change, which necessitates local initiative and capacity building on the part of all stakeholders.

Keywords: rural areas, development, sustainable

Introduction

Sustainable development is defined as the right organization and coordination of development while also balancing the well-being of natural systems, such as the environment, in order to achieve long-term success (Flint, 2013). This is especially important for the development of rural communities, which rely on environmental resources more directly than urban economies and are distinguished by a semi-natural to natural landscape that provides amenity and recreational advantages to both urban and rural populations. However, the challenge to rural communities is that they are being pushed out by urbanisation. In fact, due to the complicated link between the enterprise, land, industrial processes, and the socioeconomic system, the figure of the farmer has undergone numerous modifications throughout the years. In this sense, one of the first causes contributing to the marginalisation of small farms was the outsourcing of some production operations to the food processing sector. As a result, the farmer, who is progressively being pushed out of the market, has felt the need to modify his presence, diversifying output while also being able to raise corporate revenue by adding other supplementary activities to agriculture, which remains the major economic resource.

Sustainable economic growth that is also environmentally friendly is another name for the concept of Sustainable Development. In order to establish harmony between environmental sustainability, economic sustainability, and socio-political sustainability, the organization has set forth a number of objectives. In order to achieve sustainable development, we must always strive to save and improve our resources by progressively altering the methods in which we produce and employ technological innovations. All countries should be able to satisfy their most basic requirements in terms of employment, food, energy, water, and sanitation. Each and every person has a right to live in a healthy, safe, and clean environment. Reduced pollution, poverty, and unemployment are all easy ways to reach this goal quickly.

Practical problem of the research: Sustainable development have a vital portion to play in rural areas, possess right in developing these areas sustainably so as to reserve nature and the environment, enhance the rural areas with innovative ideas, and solve issues that cause a backward shift in the rural areas' development. Many viewpoints of rural areas, see them to be unlivable and low or no development. Sustainable development can help a country or society especially rural areas to function more effectively and decrease environmental damage. This will help alleviate several environmentally-related difficulties in rural areas as a whole. The paper outlines rural areas major problems in regards to sustainability and practices that can help sustainable development in the rural areas as a whole.

Research aim: To identify how to develop the rural areas sustainably.

The following **objectives** have been set to achieve the aim:

1. To assess the problems of rural areas
2. To assess the understanding of sustainable development
3. To assess the effect of sustainable development in the rural areas

Research object and methods

The object of the research is sustainable development in rural areas. Document analysis, as well as peer-reviewed journals and papers, were utilized to investigate the topic of sustainable development in rural regions, and the methodology employed was qualitative. Furthermore, the procedures and techniques must be disclosed in full so that other researchers may replicate and compare the findings.

Research results and discussion

Sustainable rural development necessitates socioeconomic transformation that does not jeopardise the long-term goal of preserving some appropriately defined aggregate of regional assets through time. This includes economic, ecological, and social goals such as regional competitiveness, full employment, and per capita income development, as well as the sustainable use of land and natural resources and a decentralised settlement layout. One issue with rural development is that these goals cannot be achieved fast and without cost. They include trade-offs and need society and individual decisions. In most of the developing countries, sustainable development has become a subject of developments in the rural areas with the guideline of the 17 sustainable development goals that was set up in 2015 by the United Nations General assembly intended to be achieved by 2030. These countries, have set training sections ready for the education on how to develop the individual rural areas sustainably.

The capacity to strike the right balance between short-term goals of improving regional competitiveness and employment and long-term concerns for social, economic, and environmental integrity is a fundamental challenge for rural policymakers (Hamilton, 2019). This necessitates local players allocating their resources in a manner that is responsive to changing local conditions of the economic, social, and ecological system, as well as the national and global economic and political backdrop. Individual and societal decision makers must be aware of social aims, values and norms, general system needs for sustainability, as well as ways and procedures to begin and realise change, in order to successfully manage this change process. This necessitates an entire view and comprehension of the socio-ecological-economic system, including the bio-physical and socio-cultural spheres, as well as local competency and capacity to respond appropriately. There are many reasons why the rural areas are suffering and having problems with sticking to sustainability. A lot of rural areas lack of planning, the governments lack transparency and bad decision-making cause these areas get a rise in rural urban migration, under trained citizens and poor sustainable environment ultimately. This is why Fig. 1., was created to get a feel of sustainable development in the rural areas and the benefits.

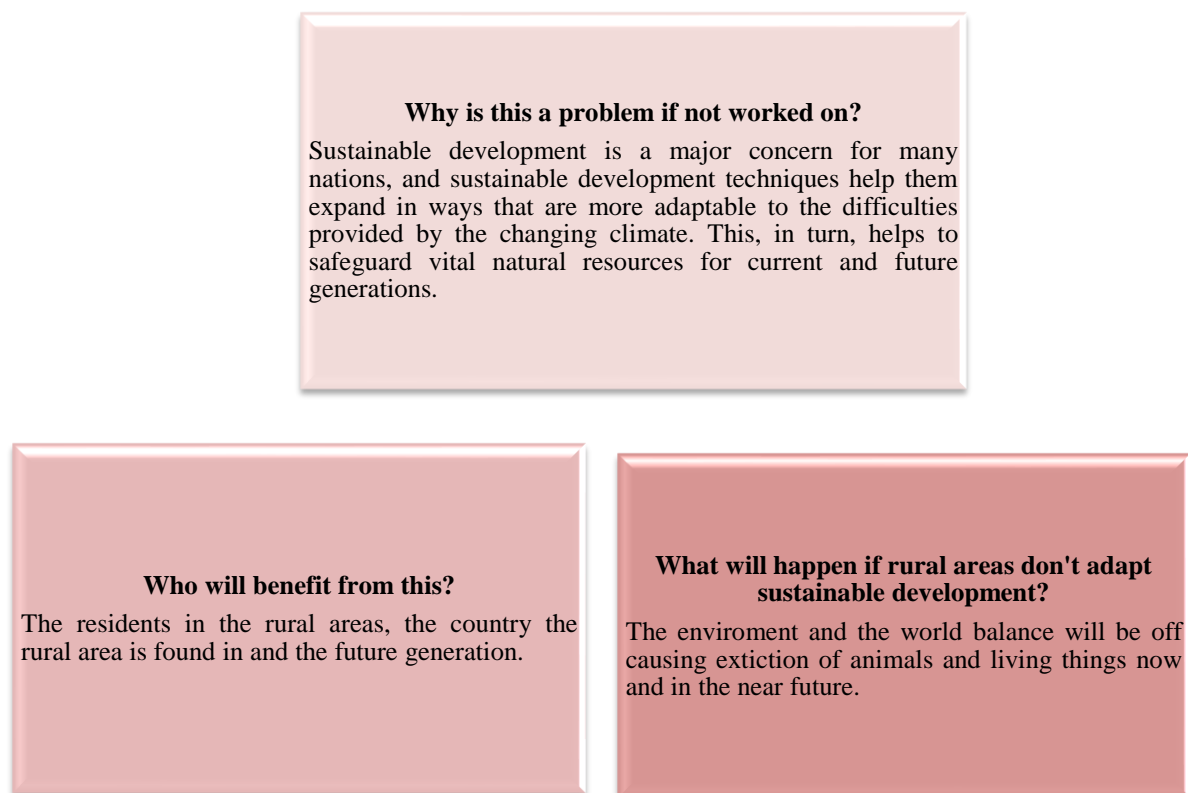


Fig. 1. Questions formed to further understand sustainable development in rural areas (made by the author)

In the Fig. 1., above, the questions; why is this a problem if not worked on? Who will benefit from this? What will happen if rural areas don't adapt sustainable development? made by the author and the answers gotten using the research mode which was document analysis. For the sustainable development to even pick up effectively in the rural areas around the world, we must find out what will happen if they do not start adapting to the sustainable ways. If this is not addressed, natural resources will not be preserved and will damage the environment for the current and future generations. Development that satisfies the requirements of the present without jeopardizing the ability of future generations to satisfy their own needs is referred to as sustainable development. Environmentally sustainable development has continued to

evolve in the context of conserving the world's resources, despite the fact that its underlying objective is to exert control over the world's natural resources. In the context of economic development, environmentally sustainable economic growth refers to economic development that serves the needs of all while not leaving future generations with less natural resources than we have now. It is the objective of this style of development to maintain a stable interaction between human activities and the natural environment while not reducing the chances for future generations to have a quality of life that is at least on par with our own.

The goal of sustainable development is to strike a balance between our economic, environmental, and social demands, so ensuring prosperity for both current and future generations. In order to achieve a healthy community over the long term, a long-term, integrated strategy must be taken in order to simultaneously address economic, environmental, and social challenges, while avoiding the overconsumption of critical natural resources. Sustainable development can be achieved by progressively altering the methods in which we create and use technology. This will allow us to protect and improve our natural resource base. Countries must be given the freedom to satisfy their most basic requirements, which include jobs, food, energy, water, and sanitary facilities. If this is to be accomplished in a sustainable manner, then a sustainable level of population will unavoidably be required. Economic growth should be encouraged, and emerging countries should be given the opportunity to experience growth of equivalent quality to that experienced by wealthy nations. Sustainable development has four goals: social advancement and equality, environmental preservation, conservation of natural resources, and stable economic growth, to name a few. Everyone has the right to live in an environment that is healthy, clean, and safe. Everyone has the right to live in an environment that is healthy, clean, and safe.

THE FOUR PILLARS OF SUSTAINABILITY

The phrase "sustainability" refers to programs, projects, and actions aimed at preserving a certain resource. However, during the research, it was found out that truly relates to four main areas: personal, social, economic, and environmental, which are referred to as the four pillars of sustainability.

Table 1. Four pillars of sustainability (made by author)

HUMAN	SOCIAL	ECONOMIC	ENVIRONMENTAL
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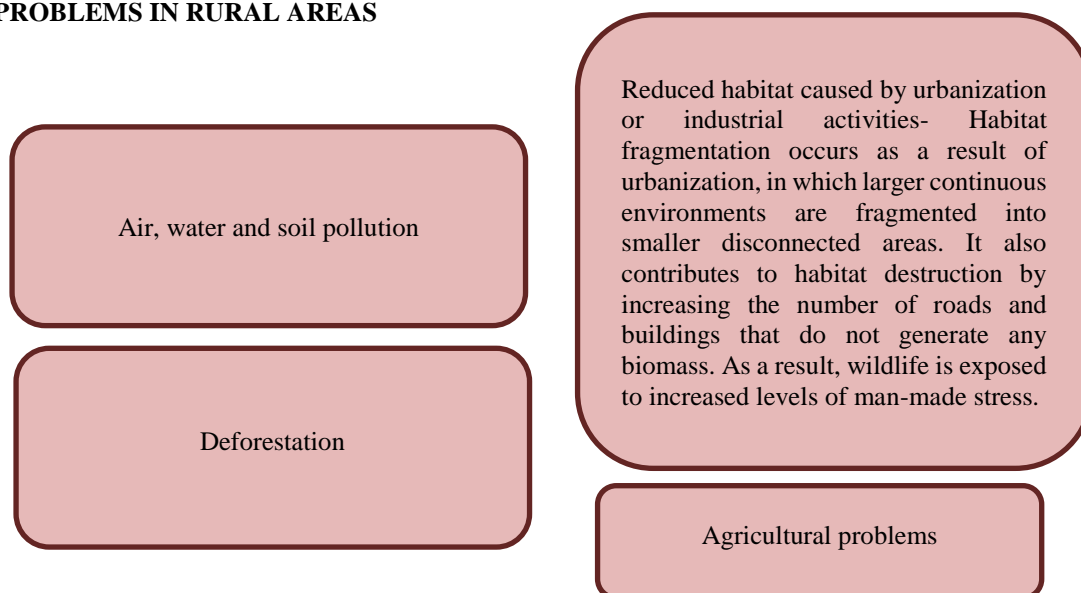
Human sustainability is concerned with the preservation and enhancement of human capital in society. A wide range of projects that fall under the umbrella term of human sustainability include investments in health and education systems, access to services, nutrition, knowledge and skills. Natural resources and accessible space are limited, and it is necessary to strike a balance between continued expansion and advances in health, as well as the achievement of economic well-being for all. In the framework of business, an organization will consider itself to be a part of society and will promote corporate ideals that are respectful of human capital, among other things. Individuals directly or indirectly involved in the manufacture of goods, the supply of services, or larger stakeholders (the organization's human capital) are considered important in the pursuit of long-term human sustainability.

Social sustainability is the goal of preserving social capital via investments and the development of services that form the structural foundation of our society. The notion allows for a more comprehensive picture of the world in terms of communities, cultures, and globalization. It entails protecting future generations while also acknowledging that what we do may have an influence on others and the entire world around us. Social sustainability is concerned with preserving and increasing social quality through notions such as cohesiveness, reciprocity, and honesty, as well as the value of interpersonal interactions. Laws, information, and a common understanding of equality and rights can all help to encourage and support this. As stated by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, social sustainability is a concept that encompasses the concept of sustainable development. Due to the fact that the idea of sustainable development is concerned with social and economic advancement that preserves the environment and promotes equality, the economy and society as well as the ecological system are mutually dependent on one another (RMIT, 2017).

The goal of economic sustainability is to keep the capital in place as long as possible. If social sustainability is concerned with increasing social equality, economic sustainability is concerned with raising the overall level of life. A more modern approach to economics recognises that the ecological and social components of the model are only partially accounted for in this model. Natural capital (ecological systems) and social capital (relationships among people) are included in new economics, which questions the mantra of capital that perpetual expansion is desirable and greater is better if it has the potential to destroy the ecological and human systems.

The goal of environmental sustainability is to improve human well-being through the preservation of natural resources (e.g., land, air, water, minerals etc.). In order to be considered ecologically sustainable, initiatives and programs must guarantee that the requirements of the current population are addressed without putting the needs of future generations at risk of being jeopardized. A fundamental premise of sustainability is that in order to achieve comprehensive sustainability, problems must be solved in respect to all four pillars of sustainability, and then these solutions need to be maintained. Despite the fact that some of these may overlap, it is critical to choose the precise type of green business on which to concentrate your efforts, as each of the four categories has its own set of features.

PROBLEMS IN RURAL AREAS



PRACTICES CAN HELP SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL AREAS

1. **Adapt agenda 2030 and SDG'S goals-** To attain these goals, as well as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the rural areas must adapt eradication of poverty and hunger, realize human rights for all, establish gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, and conserve the environment and natural resources for the long term.
2. **Ecological restoration-** The process of supporting the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged, or destroyed is known as ecological restoration. Ecosystems are living groups of plants, animals, and microbes that interact with their surroundings as a functioning unit. The goal of ecological restoration is to re-establish a self-organizing ecosystem on a path to complete recovery. While restoration initiatives may frequently put a damaged ecosystem on a recovery path rather rapidly, full recovery might take years, decades, or even hundreds of years. For example, while we may start a forest restoration process by planting trees, in order to achieve full recovery, the site needs be a fully functional forest with mature trees in the age-classes typical of a mature native forest. If there were 500-year-old trees in the forest that were felled, restoration should logically take hundreds of years to complete. Unexpected hurdles to recovery may be encountered throughout the recovery phase, or additional restoration activities may become feasible at later stages of development. As a result, while individual restoration actions may be accomplished, the restoration process in most cases continues as the ecosystem recovers and develops.
3. **Cultivating drought-resistant crops-** Conventional breeding entails identifying genetic diversity in drought tolerance among crop types or sexually compatible species and incorporating this tolerance into lines with adequate agronomic features. Although traditional breeding for drought resistance has had and continues to have some success, it is a gradual process hampered by the scarcity of relevant genes for breeding. Examples of conventional breeding programs for drought tolerance include the development of salt and alkali tolerant rice, wheat, and mustard varieties; the development of maize hybrids with increased drought tolerance; efforts to incorporate salt tolerance into wheat from wild related species; and the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre's incorporation of drought tolerance as a selection trait in the generation of new maize and wheat germplasm.
4. **Better urban-rural linkages-** Stronger connections provide for easier access to employment, facilities, and many sorts of services as a result of improved connectivity. Rural-urban collaborations may assist regions in a variety of ways, including: increasing the production of public goods, achieving economies of scale in public service delivery, and developing new economic prospects.
5. **Improvement of water harvesting-** This helps to reduce water wastage on the farm and domestical uses, its easy to collect and it is the most efficient way to use water resources.

Conclusions

1. The rural areas compared to urban areas are not developing fast enough in the world now. The urban areas are adapting more sustainability as compared to rural areas. There are a lot of issues in the rural setting some of which includes; Air, water and soil pollution, Reduced habitat caused by urbanization or industrial activities, Deforestation and Agricultural problems.

2. Sustainable development may be described as the practice of sustaining production by substituting resources of equal or better value for those depleted without damaging or jeopardizing natural biotic systems. There are four pillars of sustainability which are; social, environmental, human and economical.

3. Rural regions must have enough financial and revenue streams if they are to be sustained. This, however, need job possibilities outside of the agricultural industry. These possibilities must be related to the region's or municipality's special traits, as detailed in the article.

4. There are so many positive effects of sustainable development in the rural areas, but the number one reason sustainable development should be adapted in rural areas is that, it helps to preserve the environment and natural resources for the future and now generations and prevent us and the environment from being extinct. The concept of "Think globally, act locally" underpins sustainable development. The polls include flaws that imply that the actual use of the materials is significantly more limited. Individual acts are primarily determined by politicians' own will. That involves focusing on development-related activities, collaboration, and making the most use of local resources, especially the local community. Strategic plans for rural microregions should have a broad audience and be utilised as instruments for discussion of the major issue.

References

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