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Agricultural Research and Education

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ABSTRACT

Agriculture is the key factor for any country's development. In India's first five year plan itself, we have proved its importance through the economic growth of the country. To note more than half of the world's population is directly or indirectly engaged in agriculture, approximately 70% of India's population depends in Agriculture. In the current scenario, Indian agriculture has adopted lots of new technologies and frameworks to enhance its production. Farmers in many parts of India are now becoming mobile and internet friendly day-by-day, the penetration of useful, each and every minute information regarding crops, soils, climate, cultivate practices, financing, storage of produces and marketing in the farming communities is becoming easily popular and also gaining importance. Through many innovative methods we have achieved few remarkable achievements in our agriculture production. Agricultural growth requires satisfaction in new improved technologies available to increase yields and economic incentives sufficient to encourage farm families to invest in education and training. Thus, this paper critically analysis the current technologies used in agriculture and insist the importance of enhanced education and research systems in agriculture.

1. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is the main and basic source for any country's development. Without the agriculture we can't live that is no food no one can't live. and the food chain also not workout. From this we can understood the importance of agriculture. India ranks second worldwide in farm output. We are the largest producer of jute,pulses,wheat,paddy,fruits,and vegetables. Hence agriculture is the backbone of the India

Education is the most important factor to reach development. Mostly people will say educated people can work more effectively. In India we have around 70 universities for agriculture. A proper education system mostly will lead to success

POPULATION TREND

India is the second most populous country in the world. As per the 2011 census 1.21 billion people living in India. In the world India's contribution is 17.5 percent. Now Chaina is the first largest populous country in the world with 1.355 billion people. India is projected to be the world's largest populous country by 2030 that is will overcome china's population i.e 1.53 billion. This increasing population will reach 1.6 billion by 2050 and the peak at 1.7 billion in 2060. This population trend will be explained by following figure1.1

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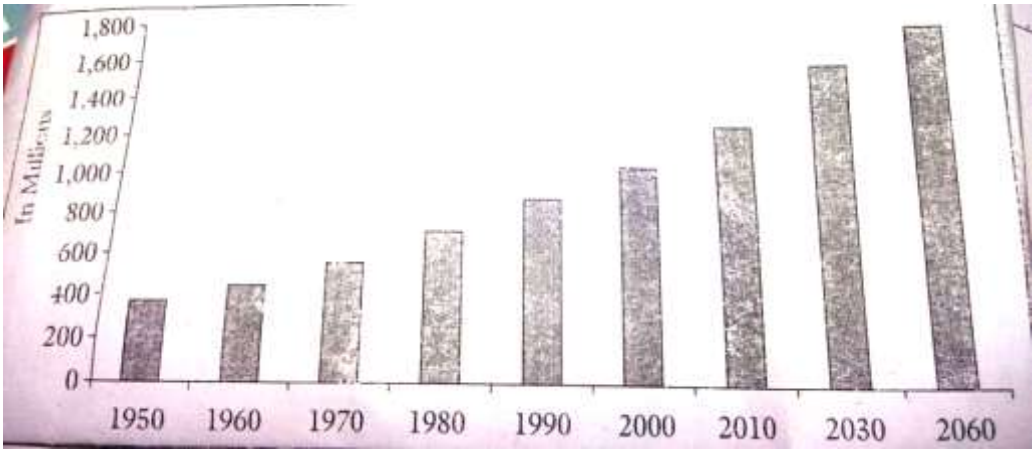
POPULATION OF INDIA IN MILLION



Source- Census(2011)

PRODUCTION TREND

To know the productivity of farms for many reasons, even though we are the largest producer of agricultural commodity . from the earliest time , India's self sufficient. As per the agricultural census 2010-2011 the Gross Cropped Area (GCA) was estimated at 193.76 million hectares. And the net irrigated area was 64.57 million hectares. India's agricultural production was reducing day by day 2011-12 is 259.29 million tonnes. It is reduced in 2012-13 was 255.36 million tonnes . and further reduced in 2014-15 is 252.68 million tonnes only.

CONTRIBUTION OF GDP

Percentage share of agriculture in 1950-51 was 56 percentage, in every year the percentage of GDP reduces continuously by 2011-12 It is 13.8 percentage only. But in India the largest labour force in agriculture only that is 49 percentage.

IN FUTURE BIG PROBLEM

By comparing the above three aspects one side the population was growing very fast but the other side the agricultural production reducing, and the GDP percentage also reducing. If the same scenario will continue means in future the Indian economy will face big problems like poverty, food scarcity, famine, lack of raw material to industries, bio diversity etc., may be people will fight for food.

To solve these problem we need to promote the **agricultural research and education**. Now the trends is going like if a farmer also not interested to give agricultural education to is son. The percentage of students enrolled in Agricultural degree course is reducing in the modern scenario

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people not interested to study agriculture. Even though we have several agricultural policy that all policy want to perform in effective manner.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The skill and knowledge generated from research and development. By deep investing anything is research same way by formulating that in a positive manner is development. We already have Information Communication Technologies are facilitating socio and economic development. It can help by providing internet service and mobile service to the agrarian like Kissan SMS Portal and so on. Article 46 of the constitution states that " the state shall promote with special care, the education and economic interest of the weaker section of the people.

2. SUGGESTIONS

When the percentage of Agricultural Production will increase through more number of people are contributing in a positive manner that is more number of enrolment in agricultural studies, when it will come? When the value of the course is high. When the value of course will high? When the income from the course is increasing. All are co-linked only. By adopting well framed skill based education in agricultural studies and continuous research opportunities in the agricultural studies. This all because our honourable first prime minister of India Jawaharlal Nehru said everything else can wait but not in agriculture.

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