

An Assessment Of Agriculture Sector In India

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ABSTRACT

One of the strong sectors of Indian economy. Around 58% population of india depends on agriculture. Average growth rate of agriculture and ailed sector in the year has been 4% per annum. India's recent performance in agriculture has been favorable. With agricultural production growing over the past 30 years, India has stepped into the ranks of the top five countries in key agriculture products: wheat, rice, cattle, eggs, vegetables, and melons. It has become the world's leading producer of milk and pulses. The private investment increased significant even while public investment was stagnant and the private sector has moved into agricultural research and extension services. Retail in food products is modernizing rapidly. Agriculture sector is changing the socio economic environment of the population due to liberalization and globalization. About 75% people are living in rural areas and are still dependent on agriculture about 43% of India geographical area is used for agriculture activity. Agriculture continues to play a major role in Indian economy. Agricultural development refers to efforts made to increase form production in order to meet the growing demand of increasing population. This can be achieved in many ways such as increased the cropped area, the number of crops grown , improving irrigation facilities use the facilities use a fertilizer and high yielding verities of seeds. Mechanization of agriculture in also another aim of agricultural development is to increase food security

1. INTRODUCTION

One of the strong sectors of Indian economy. Around 58% population of india depends on agriculture. Average growth rate of agriculture and ailed sector in the year has been 4% per annum. India's recent performance in agriculture has been favorable. With agricultural production growing over the past 30 years, India has stepped into the ranks of the top five countries in key agriculture products: wheat, rice, cattle, eggs, vegetables, and melons. It has become the world's leading producer of milk and pulses. And it has been a net exporter of agriculture products every year since 1990–91. Smallholder farmers are shifting toward high-value outputs. Agriculture investment as a share of agriculture GDP rose from 13 percent in 2004–05 to over 18 percent in2008–09; private investment increased significant even while public investment was stagnant and the private sector has moved into agricultural research and extension services. Retail in food products is modernizing rapidly.

- Agriculture sector is changing the socio economic environment of the population due to liberalization and globalization.
- About 75% people are living in rural areas and are still dependent on agriculture about 43% of india geographical area is used for agriculture activity.
- Agriculture continues to play a major role in Indian economy.

WHAT IS AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the practice of cultivating and forming animals, food and other life forms that are used to sustain life.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- to study the agriculture sector and farmer status , scenario in india
- to assess the various problems faced in the farmer in india
- to study the impact of the agriculture goods export and import status in india

AGRICULTURE IN INDIA

- Total Geographical area 328 million hectare
- Net area sown 142 million hectares
- Cross cropped area 190.8 million hectare
- Net irrigated area 56.9 million hectare
- Provides food to more than 1 billion people
- Provides 51 major crops
- Contributes to 1/6th of the export earnings.

AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT INDIA

Agricultural development refer to efforts made to increase farm production in order to meet the growing demand of increasing population. This can be achieved in many ways such as increased the cropped area, the number of crops grown , improving irrigation facilities use the facilities use a fertilizer and high yielding varieties of seeds. Mechanization of agriculture is also another aim of agricultural development is to increase food security.

INDIA IN WORLD OF AGRICULTURE

- Largest producer of milk, paddy vegetables cashew nuts, coconuts tea ginger, turmeric and black pepper
- Largest cattle population 181 million
- Second largest producer of wheat, rice, sugar and groundnuts
- Third largest producer of tobacco
- Third largest in implementation of mechanization

THE SALIENT FUTURE OF NEW AGRICULTURE POLICE

- Over 4 percent per annual growth rate aimed over next two decades
- Greater private sector participation through contract farming.
- Price production for farmers
- Minimum fluctuation in commodity price
- Rational utilization of country's water resources for optimum use of irrigation potential
- National agricultural insurance scheme to launched

AGRICULTURAL AND COLONIALISM

- Over 2500 years ago, Indian farmers had discovered and began farming many spaces.
- Before the 1960s India relied on imports and food aid to meet domestic requirements.

GREEN REVOLUTION IN INDIA

- Acquiring more land area for cultivation purpose
- Expanding irrigation facilities
- Use of improved and advanced variety of seeds
- Water management
- Production Activities
- Implementation of better tools and techniques as a result of research
- Production increased 50% from 1967 to 1971 in just four years

AGRICULTURE PRODUCT EXPORT IN OTHER COUNTRY

Asian, China, Europe, Arabia, UAE, USA

INDIAN AGRICULTURE SCENARIO

STRENGTHS

Rich big diversity

- Arable land
- Climate

OPPORTUNITIES

- Export
- Agro based industry
- Horticulture

NEW ECONOMICS AGRICULTURE POLICY IN VISION – 2020

- A clear long-time vision where inter-sector linkages are explicit.
- Prescription must lie in the domain of political economy. Otherwise allocation funds for watershed, development, agro forestry soil conservation and so on will not produce desired result.

ROLE OF AGRICULTURE IN INDIAN ECONOMY

SHARE IN NATIONAL INCOME

The contribution from agricultural has been continuously falling from

55.1% in 1950-51

37.6% in 1981-82

18.5% in 2006-07

Agriculture still continues to be the main sector because it provides livelihood to a majority of the people.

LARGEST EMPLOYMENT PROVIDING SECTOR

1951, 69.5 of the working population was engaged in agriculture. This percentage fall to 69.9% in 1991 and 56.7% in 2001. However with rapid increased in population the absolute number of people, engaged in agriculture sector has became exceedingly large

- Contribution of capital formation
- Providing raw metrial industries
- Market for industrial products
- Imports in international trade

MAJOR CROPS IN INDIA

No	Types of Crops	Meanings	Major Crops
1	Food crops	Crop that are used for human consumption	Rise, Wheat, Maize, Millets
2	Cash crops	Which are grown for sale either in raw form are in semi processed form	Cotton, Jute, Sugar, Tobacco and Oil seeds
3	Plantation crops	Grown on plantation covering large estates	Tea, Coffee, Coconut, Rupper
4	Harticulture	Sections of agriculture in vegetables are grown	Fronts and Vegetables

Source: Hand book of india - 2016

PRICE POLICY OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

The price policy of Government for major agricultural commodities seeks to ensure remunerative prices to the farmers to encourage higher investment and production, and to safeguard the interest of consumers by making available supplies at reasonable prices. On account of the volatility of prices of pulses, a Committee on 'Incentivising Pulses Production through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Related Agricultural Policies' is needed for farmers development.

NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY MISSION (NFSM)**AGRICULTURE CREDIT**

- Two National Kamdhenu Breeding Centres opened in the country, one in the North and one in the South.
- National Gokul Mission started for development and conservation of indigenous cattle breeds.
- Blue Revolution initiated to increase fisheries production. Production increased to 150 lakh tonnes
- National Livestock Mission (NLM) extended to entire country

AGRICULTURE PROBLEMS

- Joint family system
- Illiteracy and ill health
- Political instability
- Financial problems
- Lack of Credit

- Poor financial position of farmer
- Government must control fertilizer prices.

PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURE SECTOR

- Limited cultivated area
- Low per hectare yield
- Old method of production
- Natural calamities
- Storage of water
- Joint family system

MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE

The minimum support price (MSP) offered by the government is a available edged sword MSPs protect farmers from being exploited by middlemen but during times of excess crop, government runs the rest of an unnecessary fiscal deficit by buying the excess produce lack of proper storage facilities and lack of a proper international market linkage.

WEAKNESS OF AGRICULTURE IN INDIA

- Fragmentation of lands, division of land through generation lowers profit margins for farmer.
- Illiteracy important, seeds approach to money lender then to banks for loans.
- Lack of technological inputs bullock farming still prevailing
- Poor infrastructure – unavailability of modern facilities to some farmers

SCHEME FOR GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

- Agriculture technology management agency (ATMA)
- Small farmer agribusiness consortium (SFAC)
- Pradhan mantri krishi sinchae yojana (PMKSY)
- Paramparagat krishi vikas yojana (PKVY)

INDIA GDP FROM AGRICULTURE

- GDP from agriculture in india decreased to 3095.38 IND Billion in the third quarter of 2016 from 3743.90 IND Billion in the second quarter of 2016.
- GDP from agriculture in india averaged 3899.02 IND Billion from 2011 until 2016, reaching an all time high of 5217.45 IND Billion in the fourth quarter of 2013 and a record low of 2715.05 IND Billion in the third quarter.

3. CONCLUSION

India is an agricultural country. Agriculture and its allied activities act as main source of livelihood. It provides employment to approximately 52% of labour. Its contribution to Gross Domestic product (GDP) is between 14 to 15%. This growth in itself represents a remarkable achievement in the history of world agriculture. India has achieved significant growth in agriculture, milk, fish, oilseeds and fruits and vegetables owing to green, white, blue and yellow revolutions. All these revolutions have brought prosperity for the farmers. The new breed of

skilled human resources were instrumental in generating new technologies, and in its assessment, refinement and finally its dissemination to the farming community through extension methods.

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