



THE STUDY OF RECENT CHANGES IN INDIAN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract:

Agriculture is an ancient and basic human occupation. It is the main occupation of most of the people of the world. Human beings get various types of resources from agriculture. From basic necessities like food, clothing, shelter, agricultural products are used in many small and large scale manufacturing industries. Indian agriculture is the art and science of producing crops using the available land as efficiently as possible with the help of manpower, machinery, and techniques. The science that studies the process of crop and animal production, their distribution, the utility is independently called agronomy. Agricultural production plays an important role in India's gross national product. In 2017-18, 14.8 percent of the country's GDP came from agriculture. India's cotton textile industry, sugar industry, food processing industry, hemp industry, tea-coffee industry, vegetable oil industry, etc. derive their raw materials from agriculture. The government receives large income from agriculture in the form of taxes and revenue.

Indian agriculture is more dependent on monsoon rains than other agricultural countries of the world. Agribusiness in India is dependent on natural factors. According to the 2017 agricultural report, 51.4% of agriculture in India is completely dependent on monsoon rains, while only 48.6% of the area is irrigated. Rainfall in India is erratic, unpredictable, and insufficient. Rainfall is not sufficient for agriculture, except in the western, northeast, and eastern parts of the country. Seasonal rainfall is characterized by late-onset, prolonged volume, and early departure, as well as sudden excess rainfall. Thus the future of Indian agriculture depends on the uncertainty of rainfall.

India is geographically diverse in terms of agriculture. Geographical diversity is found in terms of land ownership, size of farming, methods of farming, cropping systems, and program of cultivation. The Indian constituent states of Bengal and Bihar have zamindari and Maharashtra have a clan system. While the size of agricultural land is small in South India, it is large in North India. Agricultural diversity is created by all kinds of factors such as historical, economic, social, and political. The northern Indian states of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Karnataka have irrigation practices



in the west coast region, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, and Assam, aristocratic areas, a wide area of the peninsular plateau, and dry farming in Rajasthan. Tea plantations are cultivated on the slopes of Northeast India and jute is commercially cultivated in West Bengal. Due to the modernization and mechanization of agriculture in India, regional diversity is found in Indian agriculture. The purpose of this research is to study the recent changes in Indian agricultural development, to know the benefits of new agricultural reforms, and to know the importance of Indian agriculture in economic development. This topic is important in this context.

Keywords: Agricultural Development, Indian Agricultural Reform, Farmers, Recent Changes.

Data Collection Method Used for Research:

Data for the research paper has collected from secondary sources like books, newspapers, magazines, reports, and websites.

The Objective of Research:

The main objectives of the research presented are as follows.

- 1) To study the Recent Changes in Indian Agricultural Development.
- 2) To know the advantages of the new Agricultural Reform.
- 3) To know the importance of Indian Agriculture in Economic Development
- 4) Suggesting for the development of India agricultural sector based on the findings from research.

Introduction:

A closer look at the Indian economy shows that agriculture is a very important sector. When we refer to agriculture and allied sectors, we include agriculture, forests, and fisheries. The following features of Indian agriculture and allied sector are found in 1950–50. The share of agriculture in India's total GDP was 51.9%. In 1951, the proportion of farmers (population dependent on agriculture) was 69.7% of the working population in India. According to the 2011 census, this ratio has increased to 54.6%. (48.9% as per NSSO's 2011-12 sample survey). In 1951, the proportion of farmers was 69.7%, meaning that out of the 13.9 crores working for the population, 9.7 crores were farmers. Out of 9.7 crore farmers, 6.9 crores were farmers i.e. 71.9% of the total farmers were farmers, out of 9.7 crore farmers, 2.7 crores were agricultural laborers. This means that 28.1% of the total farmers were agricultural laborers.

Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy. Since agriculture is the largest industry in India, 65% of the people in India depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Statistics obtained by the Central Statistical Organization show that between 1950-51 and 1970-71, agriculture's share in total



production ranged from 59 percent to 48 percent. As India's industrial and economic growth increased, the share of agricultural income declined from 59 to 48 percent and in 2012-13 to 13.6 percent. Agriculture's share in GDP at the cost of resources was 17.8 percent of India's GDP in 2007-08. America. In 2003, 2–3% of working people were working in agriculture. This figure was 7 percent in France and 6 percent in Australia. Estimates were high only in backward and underdeveloped countries. For example, this ratio is 42 percent in Egypt, 50 percent in Bangladesh, 52 percent in Indonesia, and 64 percent in China.

Most of India's employment depends on agriculture. In 1951, 70 percent of the total labor force depended on agriculture and farming, while in 2001, it was 57 percent. It is disappointing that the percentage of agricultural laborers has increased from 1951 to 2001 but the percentage of agricultural laborers has come down from 50 to 32. The raw materials required for major industries are supplied through agriculture. Cotton, jute, textile, sugar, plant, and horticulture industries are all indirectly dependent on agriculture. About 50% of manufacturing income comes from agriculture. In 1950–51, agriculture accounted for 70 percent of exports. However, the share of agriculture in exports decreased to only 12.3 percent in 2011-12.

There are several reasons why agriculture is important in the national economy. From this, it can be said that agriculture is the foundation of the Indian economy and the prosperity of the Indian economy depends on the prosperity of agriculture. The overall development of the country has been supported by agriculture.

Agricultural production is mainly divided into two categories - (1) edible grains and (2) non-edible or non-edible grains. Food grains account for about 65 to 70 percent of the total agricultural production in India. Due to the increase in the area of cultivation for food crops, the cultivation of food crops has now become more profitable and the use of new technologies has also led to more production. Another reason is the rapid rise in food prices. The following three points are usually raised in relation to the agricultural productivity of India: (1) Agricultural productivity is gradually increasing in the post-independence period. (2) The increase in productivity is not the same in all states. (3) Agricultural productivity in India is still very low compared to other developed and developing countries of the world.

Considering the productivity of various crops in the post-independence period, 1964-65 is a year of partition as the effects of technological reforms under the Green Revolution were visible from this year onwards. During the 15-year period from 1949–50 to 1964–65, production of various crops gradually increased. After 1965, however, the production of some crops has increased rapidly.



Recent Changes in Indian Agricultural Development:

The term globalization can often be used. In fact, globalization is about combining one economy with other economies of the world. Globalization is the removal of barriers to the free flow of trade, technical knowledge, and investment between countries. According to the World Bank, globalization means banning the import of all goods, including consumer goods, reducing tariffs, and privatizing public sector enterprises.

Globalization of the economy means equating domestic prices with international prices through competition. It is an extension of the neo-traditional approach to the competition, allowing resources to flow freely everywhere. This allows traders to move their resources anywhere and sell at any price they want. The globalization of the Indian economy includes banning the import of all goods including consumer goods, reducing tariffs, allowing foreign investment, converting the rupee, opening the treasury and insurance services to foreign capital.

Efforts are also being made to globalize agriculture. For this, globalization can be adopted in terms of agricultural production, marketing of agricultural commodities, prices, etc. But despite many difficulties in globalization, various efforts are being made by the government in this regard. Different problems related to agriculture are found in different ways in different countries. The productivity of agricultural land in the country depends on various factors. Hence where productivity is high and where it is low. In some countries e.g. Indian agriculture is largely dependent on the monsoon and production depends on the fluctuations of the monsoon.

Laws in the country vary, so in some places, the farm is constantly being fragmented and fragmented to make it smaller. Large expanses of the agricultural sector are available for occupation in some countries. Therefore, naturally, they are used in agriculture if they are inexpensive; otherwise, small farms will collapse. If the right kind of latest seeds is used in agricultural production, then the quality of food grains will be good and there will be demand for goods in the global market. But some countries still use traditionally prepared seeds. As a result, the supply of food grains is low and demand is low. If useful fertilizers and pesticides are sprayed from time to time during the growing season, the increase in production (due to pests) will not waste the product and achieve maximum yield and it will be possible to sell more in the global market. Even today in developing countries, such care is wasted; most of the product is wasted, so there is no surplus. Various research conducted in agriculture is useful for agricultural development. Taking advantage of them will increase agricultural production and produce high-quality goods, but in developing and underdeveloped countries farming is still done with the help of old traditional methods and equipment. As a result, the growth rate and quality of production are lower than in developed countries.



In the process of globalization, agricultural commodities are transported from one country to another in the world market. This can be done only when transport facilities are available at cheaper rates. If there are sufficient and inexpensive facilities for the storage of home-made agricultural products, they should be stored until the required price is obtained. Farmers are not ready to produce more if they have to sell goods at a price otherwise available. To include agriculture in globalization, large amounts of capital are required to maintain the same prices, quality of goods, etc. at all places. Either the use of new machinery-techniques, the cost of transportation, storage, breeding all requires money, but if sufficient facilities are available in countries, farmers will be ready to enter such a competition.

Globalization also brings some benefits. For example, increasing competition among farmers will increase the efficiency, productivity, and quality of industries and consumers will be able to get a wide variety of high-quality agricultural products in one place. The disadvantage of globalization of agriculture is that agricultural products from underdeveloped and developing countries have to compete with agricultural products from developed countries. To survive in that competition, adopting their technology, guiding them, etc. will help with the help of developed countries. To survive in that competition, adopting their technology, guiding them, etc. will help with the help of developed countries. At that time, they will suggest solutions in areas where they feel more important. Therefore, developed countries will continue to dominate these countries and will have to produce goods accordingly. Overall, the globalization of agriculture has some advantages and some disadvantages.

The Indian government has made several recent efforts to increase agricultural production. The Government of India announced a new agricultural policy on 28 July 2000 keeping in mind the provisions made by the World Trade Organization to successfully meet the challenges in the agricultural sector. They also include the front end. This includes growth in the agricultural sector at the rate of 4% per annum for the next 20 years, land reforms to enable land farmers to obtain land, encourage private investment in the area, emphasis on land consolidation or fragmentation, agriculture Insurance protection for products, production of new high yielding varieties. This new agricultural policy is called the Rainbow Revolution. Increase in food production (green revolution), increase in milk production (white revolution), increase in oilseed production (yellow revolution), increase in fish production (blue revolution), increase in tomato production (red revolution), increase in meat production (Red Revolution) These include Golden Revolution, Golden Revolution, Gray Revolution, Unconventional Energy Revolution, Brown Kali Revolution, Silver Revolution, and Potato Round Revolution.

In the 11th Five Year Plan, it was decided to bring 4% growth in the agricultural sector every year, hence the need for a second Green Revolution. The next strategy of this second green revolution was to double the area under irrigation, improve fallow and degraded soil, improve management



techniques, improve the selection of high-yielding agricultural products but not neglect food grains, animal husbandry, and fisheries Was to encourage and improve the land.

The Intensive Cotton Development Program is a scheme launched by the Central Government and the expense ratio between the Central and State Governments is 75-25 respectively. The scheme aims to improve high quality and increase the productivity and actual production of exportable cotton. The scheme was implemented from 1994-95. The scheme has been implemented in 20 major cotton-growing districts of Maharashtra. The scheme provides necessary training to farmers. Under olives, there is an attempt to bring maximum area under cotton.

In the 1985–86 budgets, the government announced a comprehensive scheme of crop insurance, and it was implemented from the 1985 Kharif season. Crop loans and insurance schemes provided by cooperatives, commercial banks, and rural banks were included in the scheme. The insurance schemes are applicable in those states which have introduced crop loan insurance scheme for crops like paddy, wheat, oilseeds, pulses, grains. All crop risks are protected under this, with the exception of war and nuclear crisis. Although the scheme is nationwide, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, and some northeastern states have not participated in it.

Jeevan Dhara is a centrally sponsored scheme in the state from 1988-89. According to the scheme, wells have been dug in the fields of minority farmers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as well as laborers who have been forcibly freed. Similarly, according to Jawahar Vihar Yojana, wells are constructed in the fields of minority farmers. To generate interest in organic farming, the Government of India has created a website for information and marketing of organic products. In this, the government has signed an agreement with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to plan the cultivation of five important crops.

Conclusion:

Agriculture plays an important role in the Indian economy. Agriculture still plays an important role in the country's economy, employment, and international trade, which is why the government has taken more steps to increase agricultural productivity. In 2011, 54.6% of the working populations were farmers. The growing population puts a strain on agribusiness. As agricultural productivity declines, the government has made vigorous and honest efforts to control the population, as well as providing alternative employment opportunities to reduce the additional burden on agriculture. Small and cottage industries are being developed. This will help in increasing agricultural productivity.

There has been a decline in the share of farmers in the working population. Out of 26.3 crore farmers, 1.9 crores are farmers. Of the total farmers, 45.1% are farmers. The ratio of tenants has reduced. Out of 26.3 crore farmers, 14.4 crores are agricultural laborers. Out of the total farmers, 58.4% are



agricultural laborers. The proportion of agricultural laborers has increased. The agriculture sector accounted for 17.7% of the total capital formation in 1950–51. This has increased to 15.5% in 2016-17. The share of the agriculture-related sector in India's total exports was 44.2% in 1960-61 and now 12.1% in 2017-18. Agriculture and allied sectors accounted for 44.2% of India's total exports, which is now 12.1% in 2017-18. The agricultural sector is one of the largest free private sectors in India. It also has the largest unorganized sector. Agribusiness is the only major occupation with no income tax. July to October is the Kharif season and October to March is the Rabbi season. Indian agriculture is completely dependent on the monsoon rains.

Suggestions:

- i) Efforts should be made to commercialize agriculture,
- ii) Mechanization should be done away with traditional farming,
- iii) Various suffix services should be available when required,
- iv) Countries should have cheap and abundant transport facilities,
- v) Hybrid seeds, fertilizers should be used to improve the quality of agricultural products.

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