



EVALUATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY AND AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS IN INDIA

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Abstract

Agricultural portion in India's economy has continuously declined to under 15% because of the great development paces of the modern areas, the area's significance in India's monetary works out in a good way past this marker. Second, most of India's poor (exactly 770 million individuals or around 70%) are found in rustic regions (references needed). Also third, India's food security relies upon creating oat crops, just as expanding its development of natural products, vegetables and milk to satisfy the needs of a developing populace with rising livelihoods (Aksoy, 2015). To do as such, a useful, serious, differentiated and practical agricultural area should arise at a sped up pace.

India is a worldwide agricultural force to be reckoned with. It is the world's biggest maker of milk and has the world's biggest dairy cattle group (bison), just as the biggest region under wheat, rice and cotton. It is the second biggest maker of rice, wheat, cotton, sugarcane, cultivated fish, sheep and goat meat, organic product, vegetables and tea. The nation has around 195 m ha under development of which exactly 63% are rainfed (generally 125m ha) while 37% are watered (70m ha). Furthermore, woodlands cover a few 65m ha of India's property (Bansil, 2018).

Keywords: Agricultural, Agricultural Problems, Agricultural Economy

Introduction

Agricultural area utilizes the greater part of the workforce in non-industrial nations. It is significant as far as business, creation and utilization, can keep on assuming a basic part in lifting individuals out of neediness. This area is significant for two reasons: I) helpless family will in general spend a huge portion of their pay on food; and ii) three out of four individuals live in country regions in non-industrial nations and the vast majority of them rely upon farming for their occupations. Proof proposes that development in agribusiness conveys more neediness decrease than development in different areas in low-pay economies. In addition, basically all economies that figured out how to lessen destitution fundamentally went through a time of expanded agricultural usefulness. This beneficial outcome on destitution additionally appears in the event that agricultural efficiency is upgraded through combination in worldwide worth chains. Emerging nations are confronted with



different difficulties, for example, decrease in ranch size, lessening water assets, and absence of admittance to monetary organizations, high levels of market focus, which appear to be clear in certain portions of agricultural worth chains, can likewise undermine haggling places of little makers in non-industrial nations. Agricultural efficiency development is imperative for animating development in different pieces of the economy. In any case, sped up development requires a sharp usefulness expansion in smallholder cultivating joined with more viable help to the large numbers adapting as means ranchers, a considerable lot of them in far off regions. Horticulture is in this way of most extreme significance to improvement techniques in the creating scene. Development in horticulture has now to progressively come from non-value factors. Markets for agricultural wares must be made more serious in light of a legitimate concern for the two makers and customers. Indian agribusiness area has entered a difficult stage and the push of government strategies should be arranged towards upgrading interest in water system framework. This thus must be enhanced by more brilliant effort to present better innovation. These actions are crucial for fabricate a strong homestead area (Kumar, 2018).

Importance of agriculture in Indian economy:

India is primarily an agricultural country. Agribusiness is the main occupation for a large portion of the Indian families. In India, agribusiness contributes around sixteen percent (16%) of complete GDP and 10% (10%) of absolute commodities. More than 60 % of India's territory region is arable making it the second biggest country as far as complete arable land. Agricultural results of critical financial worth incorporate rice, wheat, potato, tomato, onion, mangoes, sugar-stick, beans, cotton, and so forth Agribusiness is the foundation of Indian economy. However, with the development of different areas, the general portion of agribusiness on GDP of the nation has diminished. All things considered, Agriculture keeps on having a predominant impact in the generally financial situation of India. Food is fundamental forever. We rely upon agricultural results for our food prerequisites. India delivers huge amount of food grains like millets, cereals, beats, and so forth A significant part of the food-stuffs created is devoured inside the country. Our ranchers works constantly to take care of our populace that counts over 1.21 billion. Other than horticulture with a business predisposition, means agribusiness with its accentuation on the development of nourishment for the cultivator's family is far and wide. Generally, Agriculture is followed as the easiest strategy for getting nourishment for the family. Agribusiness in India is more a 'lifestyle' then a 'method of business.

India sends out abundance food and agricultural items. A huge extent of India's commodity exchange depends on the agricultural items, like jute, tea, tobacco, espresso, flavors, and sugar. It helps in expanding the unfamiliar trade. India is positioned seventh as far as agricultural products. In 2013, India sent out agricultural items esteeming around 39 billion dollars. Agribusiness is the essential occupation for larger part of principle laborers in India. Countless provincial ladies are likewise occupied with farming. Various businesses are agro-based ventures, like jute, cotton, sugar, tobacco, and so forth Unrefined components for such businesses are provided from agricultural produce. Green

transformation started in India with a goal to give more prominent accentuation on Agriculture. The time of Green upheaval that started in 1960s saw huge expansion in the creation of food crops. The presentation of further developed strategies for agribusiness and high yielding assortments (HYV) seeds, basically wheat, had come about into striking improvement in agricultural results. The usefulness of land expanded enormously giving colossal financial lift to the country.

Data Analysis:

Table 1 show that the selected farmers grew wheat and paddy crops as their major crops. It can also be observed from the table 1 that 8.79 acres of the total operational holding was allocated by average sample farmer in the season of kharif.

On the other hand, 13.48 acres was allocated by wheat crop in rabi season. Table 1 also revealed that 66% of marketed surplus of wheat was occupied by the small farmers.

In case of paddy crop, marketed surplus was 99% as medium and big farmers kept rice for the family consumption, but small farmers did not keep that.

Table 1: Production, retention and sale pattern of wheat and paddy with selected farmers in Ludhiana, 2018-19

Particulars		Small	Medium	Large	Average
Wheat					
Production (per farm/q)		35.67	208.05	592.23	278.65
Family Consumption (per farm/q)		8.90	9.92	14.87	11.23
Other use (per farm/q)		3.06	12.01	33.78	16.28
Marketed surplus (per farm/q)		23.82	187.98	542.34	251.38
Estimated (MT)	Production	1.56	10.81	3.89	5.42
	Marketed Surplus	1.01	9.76	3.72	4.83
Quantity (sold%)	Post-harvest period	95.70	94.56	90.23	93.49

	Lean period	2.2	3.1	6.8	4.04
Paddy					
Production (per farm/q)		39.80	252.12	855.09	382.34
Family Consumption (per farm/q)			1	3.35	1.24
Other use (per farm/q)			0.01		0.01
Marketed surplus (per farm/q)		39.23	253.44	839.21	377.29
Estimated (MT)	Production	1.46	11.87	4.06	5.80
	Marketed Surplus	1.37	11.56	3.81	5.58
Quantity (sold%)	Post-harvest period	98.10	96.7	89.67	94.82
	Lean period	0.1	1.1	3.88	1.69

Overall, we can say that the marketed surplus of wheat and paddy crops is higher in Ludhiana. The market surplus in case of wheat for the larger farmers was found to be 542.34 quintal. Similarly, in case of paddy, the market surplus was evaluated to be 839.21 quintal for large farmers but the same was observed to be 253.44 and 39.23 quintal respectively for the medium and small farmers.

It can also be observed from the above table that about 65% of the total production of wheat and paddy was grown by the medium farmers. But, small and large farmers grew about 25% and 10% of the total production.

Characteristics and Problems of Indian Agriculture:

As expressed at the beginning, Indian economy depends on agribusiness. The financial status of individuals, the public country and the array of life of individuals is straightforwardly constrained by agribusiness. The Indian agribusiness, be that as it may, has its own characteristics. Some of the



significant attributes and issues of Indian horticulture have been portrayed momentarily in the accompanying area:

1. Subsistent in Character: Notwithstanding long term plans, in larger pieces of the country, Indian agribusiness is subsistent in character. The cultivators and ranchers develop crops fundamentally for the family utilization. It is just in the controlled inundated pieces of the nation like Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh, and Kaveri delta where horticulture has turned into an agri-business or is market situated.

2. Heavy Pressure of Population: The Indian agriculture is portrayed by weighty tension of populace. The world normal of per head accessibility of agricultural land is around 4.5 hectares (Kaur, 2017). The quick development of populace industrialization and urbanization are coming down on arable land.

3. Predominance of Food Grains: In both the Kharif (summer) and the rabi (winter) seasons, grain crops possess the more noteworthy proportion of the edited region. Indeed, rice, maize, millets, bajra, ragi, and heartbeats are the prevailing yields in the kharif season, and wheat, gram and grain involve north of three-fourth of the absolute trimmed region in the rabi season.

4. Mixed Cropping: In the downpour took care of spaces of the nation, mixed cropping is a typical practice. The ranchers blend millets, maize and heartbeats in the kharifseason and wheat, gram and grain in the rabi season. In the space of Jhuming (moving development), ten to sixteen harvests are mixed and planted in a similar field. The reasoning behind blending of harvests is to get great agricultural return. On the off chance that the rainstorm is great, the rice yield will give better creation and if there should be an occurrence of disappointment of storm, the less water requiring crops like maize, millets, bajra and heartbeats will give great collect. Mixed cropping is an attribute of subsistent agriculture.

5. High Percentage of the Reporting Area under Cultivation: In India, around 55% of the all out detailing region is under development of harvests and fields (references needed). This is a lot higher when contrasted and around 4% in Canada, 12% in China, 15% in Japan, and 16 percent in USA.

6. Limited Intensive Agriculture: In India, somewhere around 33% of the all out edited region is under twofold and multiple cropping. Expansion in the twofold edited region is troublesome except if weighty venture is made being developed of waterway and cylinder well water system.

7. Primitive Technology: The greater part of the ranchers of the country, particularly in the rainfed regions, use draft animals (bullocks, male bison and camels) for furrowing and other agricultural tasks. The wellbeing and effectiveness of draft creatures is low which regularly hinders the opportune tasks of planting, weeding, and gathering.



8. Indian Agriculture is Labour Intensive: In India, agriculture is a work based undertaking in which the vast majority of the agricultural tasks, such as furrowing, evening out, planting, weeding, showering, sprinkling, gathering, and sifting are continued principally by human hands. The utilization of hardware is as yet restricted uniquely to the rich fainters of Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh, fields of Uttarakhand, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, and Maharashtra.

9. Rain-fed Agriculture: In the larger parts (more than 56%) of the country, agriculture is generally subject to precipitation, particularly the mid year rainstorm. Tragically, the conduct of summer rainstorm is exceptionally whimsical. Therefore, the changeability of precipitation is high which influences the agricultural return promotion adversely. Something like 55% of the absolute trimmed region is under water system in which the ranchers are more sure with regards to their agricultural returns even at the disappointment of rainstorm, as it occurred in 2009.

10. Less Area under Leguminous and Fodder Crops: In the larger parts (more than 56%) of the country, agriculture is generally subject to precipitation, particularly the mid year rainstorm. Tragically, the conduct of summer rainstorm is exceptionally whimsical. Therefore, the changeability of precipitation is high which influences the agricultural return promotion adversely. Something like 55% of the absolute trimmed region is under water system in which the ranchers are more sure with regards to their agricultural returns even at the disappointment of rainstorm, as it occurred in 2009.

11. Tradition Bound: All things considered, the Indian agriculture is custom bound. Set up a few centuries prior, the constructions of an independent country economy were established in rank determined word related land residencies, made complex by tenant and parasitic landowners. These institutional variables and custom bound establishments are a significant snags in the way of advancements and modernisation of agriculture.

12. Low Productivity: One of the primary issues of Indian agriculture is its low efficiency. In contrast with the other agricultural nations, the Indian agricultural yields are among the least on the planet (Table 9.4 and Table 9.5). The fundamental driver of low yield per hectare is the low fruitfulness of soil and less consideration to renew it through greenmanure, composts, fallowing, and logical pivot of harvests. The utilization example of substance composts has been displayed in Fig. 9.4. It very well might be seen from this figure that Punjab with 175 Kg/ha is the main shopper of compound manures followed by Haryana 160 Kg/ha. Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil-Nadu and West-Bengal. Overall the compost utilization level is extremely low in the space of dry cultivating.

13. Government Policy: After the First Five Year Plan, Indian agriculture sought a stage protective treatment. The cultivating local area has been disregarded, while there has been more accentuation on industrialisation and urbanization. The development pace of agriculture is just around 2.5 percent, while the general development pace of the nation is around 9% (2010). The ranchers are not getting profitable costs, the vast majority of them are under obligations and in a few pieces of the country,



ranchers are submitting suicides. This troubling picture is the consequence of ceaseless indiscreet agricultural land use arranging. Muclemphasis has nonetheless, been laid on the country and agricultural advancement in the Eleventh Five Year Plan to eliminate the provincial, metropolitan disparity. Production of 580 lakh occupations has additionally been proposed in this intend to beat the issue of joblessness and to check the rural-metropolitan relocation. The genuine test for the public authority is in attempting to support food yield at, home, and increment interest in provincial and agricultural foundation for the equivalent, while simultaneously not letting its gatekeeper down on monetary reasonability or expansion the board. The serious dry season of 2009 over larger piece of the nation has expanded the agonies of the ranchers, which is an interfered with in the recovery of Indian economy.

14. Lack of Definite Agricultural Land Use Policy: In the absence of a definite land use policy, the farmers grow crops according to their convenience. This sometimes leads to excess of production and sometimes scarcity. Many a times the farmers have to burn their sugarcane crop and often get less remunerative price of vegetables (onion, and other vegetables).

15. Low Status of Agriculture in the Society: In greater parts of India, agriculture isn't considered as a noble and honorable profession. This leads to disappointment and lack of enthusiasm among the vast majority of the farmers. The more youthful generation of farmers favor a unimportant government occupation to agriculture. Besides, rich farmers invest their agricultural profits in non-agricultural sectors which are more remunerative. In fact, there is a mass departure of individuals from rural to urban areas in search of lucrative positions. There is a constant progression of human and material assets from villages to the urban communities. This has prompted fast growth of urban focuses which are infested with ghettos, ghettos, and shanty states.

16. Land Tenancy: In many parts of the country, there are absentee landlords and the turners are not having the freedoms on agricultural land. The huge landlords who own large farm houses are rich urbanites. The turners and share croppers who actually cultivate the land of absentee land masters are very little interested_ inthe improvement, appropriate management, utilization of agricultural land, and modernisation of agriculture. This framework leads to lack of interest with respect to the turner and thusly, the per unit yield of the majority of the crops is low.

17. Poverty and Indebtedness of the Farmers: Although cultivator's indebtedness is universal in subsistent farming, its impact is perhaps no place as crushing as in India. Unfortunately, north of 85% of all the cultivating families are under obligation. It is because of heavy indebtedness that several thousand farmers in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Orissa, Gujarat, Punjab, and Uttar Pradesh have ended it all during the last ten years. The small and marginal farmers are as yet subject to moneylenders who charge exorbitant interest on loans (25 to 40 percent for every annum). In the case of non-payment, the cash moneylenders grab their mortgage property making them pauper. A few special arrangements have been made in the draft of the Eleventh Five Year Plan



to conquer the issue of farmers indebtedness. A plan of obligation waiving for small and marginal farmers and obligation help for other farmers was announced by the public authority in the Union Budget of 2008-09.

18. Inadequacy of Extension Service: For the dissemination of agricultural innovations both in the irrigated and rain-took care of areas, a team of talented village level specialists is required. There is a lot to be done in this area. Training of laborers and their dedication can help the tradition bound farmers to modernize their agriculture.

19. Inadequate Agricultural Research and Education, Training, and Extension: However enough headway has been made in the field of agricultural research, there is no coordination between the farm and research laboratories in the distinctive agro-climatic districts of the country. Consequently, gains of new agricultural researches are not reaching the normal cultivators, especially the marginal and small farmers. Very little attention is being paid for educating and training farmers for the adoption of new agricultural innovations and strategies to increase their agricultural production.

20. Other Characteristics and Problems: There are various other issues also which are affecting the agricultural production and rural economy and society adversely. For example, informal techniques for agriculture, inadequate irrigation facilities, less use of chemical composts, insecticides, pesticides, less remunerative prices of agricultural items, destitution, craving, and malnutrition of farmers and lack of infrastructural facilities like roads, water, irrigation, power, credit, banking, and crop-insurance.

Conclusions:

The critical issues that plague Indian agriculture at present are the information shortage and infrastructure shortfall, especially in the rural areas. Issues related to irrigation infrastructure, market infrastructure and transport infrastructure add significant expense to farmers' operations. Another issue is lack of conveyance mechanisms. There are various plans aimed to bring advancement in agriculture. We don't have successful conveyance mechanisms that can translate into compelling facilitation as far as increasing usefulness or decreasing expense or increasing price realization at the ground level. Besides, inadequate government support exacerbates these issues. Along these lines, corporate farming could be an answer for Indian agrarian sector, however it needs a profound thought and innovating better arrangements so that neither the corporates nor the farmers be at misfortune. Also the job of central government and state legislatures should be defined clearly as because of being a joint subject, it creates parcel of disarray. Eminent specialists ought to do research in this aspect and state run administrations should take a proactive action. Indian agrarian sector in fact requires extremely innovative ideas for uplifting of this sector. Also, without mechanization, farming is hard and back-breaking work. This has brought about most farmers' kids quitting farming and going for other vocations. Farmers get more cash in selling their land to developers, malls and factories. This



has come down on farmland, thereby requiring innovations to increase the usefulness so that shrinking farmland can take care of billion or more individuals of India later on. India, however perhaps the greatest maker of agricultural items, has exceptionally low farm usefulness, with the average just 33% of the best farms world over. This should be increased so farmers can get additional remuneration from the same real estate parcel with less labor.

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