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The Role of Agricultural Sector in Indian Economy

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Abstract :-

Agriculture has been an important enterprise in India since ancient times. Even today 60 to 65 percent of the population in the country is dependent on agriculture for its livelihood. In the present scenario, not only in India but also in many countries of the world, agriculture is an important one, because man will get food from agriculture. The contribution of agricultural sectors to the Indian economy was highest in the decades after independence, but with the development of industrialization and service sectors in India, the contribution of agriculture and allied sectors decreased. In order to increase agricultural productivity and maintain the growth rate in India, by removing the basic problems of the farmers, they have to be encouraged and trained to do agriculture with modern technology, so that they can be made more empowered and prosperous.

Introduction :-

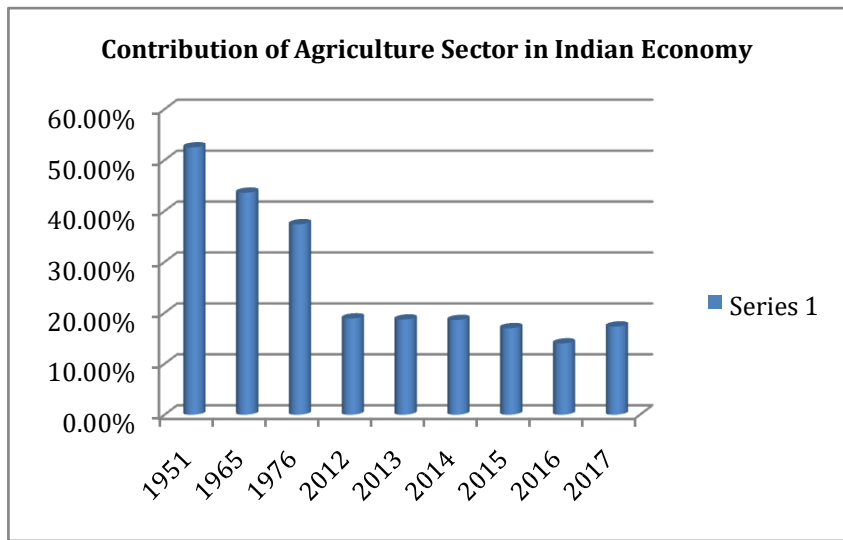
Indian agriculture is one of the oldest enterprises of human civilization. Men have to fulfill many types of requirements to live a successful life. In which the first requirement is the hunger of the stomach, i.e. Bread or food, fulfillment of which is possible only through agriculture. Every nation, whether it is developing or developed, cannot satisfy the hunger of the stomach without bread and bread will be obtained only when humans produce food grains through agricultural work.

India has been an agricultural country since ancient times and even today, agriculture is the means of livelihood for 60 to 65 percent of the population. In India, agricultural work is adopted by farmers as a means of subsistence rather than as a business. The productivity of Indian agriculture is dependent on the compatibility of nature where the production of food grains is high in the year favorable to nature and the productivity of food grains decreases in the year of unfavorable nature. Due to the change in the natural terrestrial structure and climate in different parts of the country, different conditions of monsoons are created in different parts of the country at the same time, due to which different types of agricultural products are produced on different parts of the country.

Objective of the Study :-

The study of the subject is mainly to demonstrate and evaluate the contribution of the agricultural sector in the Indian economy. To find out the factors influencing the contribution of the agricultural sector in the Indian economy. To determine the need for modern and advanced techniques of agriculture in India.

Year	Contribution %
1951	52.50%
1965	43.60%
1976	37.40%
2012	18.90%
2013	18.70%
2014	18.60%
2015	17.00%
2016	14.00%
2017	17.32%



Methods of the Study :-

The study of the subject has been done mainly through direct observation method to analyze the factors affecting agricultural productivity. The contribution of agriculture sector to the Indian economy has been displayed and analyzed through data published from the Central Statistics Office.

Contribution of Sectors In Indian GDP

Sector	Percentage
1. Agriculture Sector	17.32%
1.1 Agriculture Forestry And Fisheries	17.32%
2. Industry Sector	29.02%
2.1 Mining and Quarrying	2.25%
2.2 Manufacturing	16.57%
2.3 Electricity, Gas, Water, And Other Utility Services	2.46%
2.4 Construction	7.74%
3. Service Sector	53.66%
3.1 Business, Hotel, Transportation, Communication And Broadcasting	18.46%
3.2 Financial Real State	21.06%
3.3 Public Administration Defense And Other Services	14.14%
Total	100%

Source :- Central Statistical Office 2016-17 Grass Added Value

It is known from the above analysis that in the 1950s, the agricultural sector and allied sectors contributed the most to the Indian economy, but gradually as the industrialization and service sectors developed, the contribution of agriculture and allied sectors decreased. But there has been a steady increase in agricultural productivity.

In the year 2016-17, the contribution of India's GDP in the service sector is 53.66%, the industry sector with 29.02% is in the second place and the contribution of agriculture sector is at the third place with 17.32%. The scenario of agriculture sector, which has contributed the most to the Indian economy after independence, is very worrying. Presently, Indian agriculture will have to be more advanced and strengthened, under which the use of modern scientific technology can increase productivity as well as preserve the products for a longer time.

Conclusions and Suggestions : -

The economic contribution of Indian agriculture has been around 50% on an average in the years immediately after independence, but due to the expansion of industrial structure and lack of technology, the agricultural sector has been lagging behind from the other sectors continuously. In the present scenario, the agriculture sector has come down to the third level on the basis of Gross Added Value (GVA) for the year 2016 - 2017 with 17.32%. To increase the contribution of the agriculture sector to the Indian economy, we will have to pave the way to address the basic problems of the farmers, mainly by making the price procurement of crops and the public distribution system more neutral. At present, in order to upgrade Indian agriculture, important goals have been set by the Government of India and the National Commission for Farmers to make strong and prosperous farmers in the field of farmer welfare, which will help in increasing the productivity of agriculture and ensuring food security. . At present, it has become necessary to ensure purchase and purchase by fixing the minimum support price of agricultural produce. It is also necessary to provide social security and various types of financial assistance to Indian farmers so that they can become more empowered.

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