



A STUDY ON THE GROWTH AND NEED FOR TRANSFORMATION OF THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR IN INDIA

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Abstract

Upgrades in rural profitability make social and monetary expanding influences. With expanded earnings, little ranchers can all the more likely feed their families, send their youngsters to class, accommodate their wellbeing, and put resources into their homesteads. This makes their networks monetarily more grounded and steadier. In the course of recent years, essentially all aspects of the created world have seen a farming change. As cultivating improved did as well, salaries, wellbeing, and economies. All the more as of late, we've seen stunning improvement in parts of the creating scene. During the Green Revolution, which occurred from the 1960s to the 1980s, enhancements in staple harvests, for example, maize, wheat, and rice helped twofold the measure of food delivered, spared a huge number of lives, and drove more extensive improvement all through a lot of Asia and Latin America. There were additionally some genuine unintended results—especially in regards to the climate—that left us with significant exercises for now. However, the endeavours showed that huge scope progress against yearning and destitution is conceivable. Over the most recent quite a long while, the worldwide network has started to pull together its consideration on farming. Rising food costs and worries about taking care of a developing populace are provoking an ever increasing number of associations and governments to comprehend the criticalness of supporting farming turn of events.

Keywords: Green Revolution, Resources, Improvement, Farming, Food Costs.

1.0 Introduction

The Indian government's pledge to horticulture is a worldwide example of overcoming adversity. Since Independence in 1947, India has prevailing in essentially decreasing the quantity of individuals living in neediness. In the mid 1960s, India presented "Green Revolution" advancements: high-yielding grain assortments, manure, pesticides and water system. The significance of agribusiness to animate country development is commonly acknowledged, yet lawmakers have neglected to set up the important casing conditions for provincial monetary development. It is generally acknowledged that horticultural development and human turn of events (in the fields of instruction, wellbeing and ladies' issues) are key components for country improvement. Rising

populaces mean more interest for food. Improved ways of life in a significant part of the world additionally mean more prominent interest for quality food (more meat, dairy items and natural food). In the event that these requests are to be met, public homestead yields must ascent, and ranchers must create various kinds of items. Also, admittance to food must be improved for the individuals who actually can't meet their fundamental needs, any place they live – in far off country zones, minimal zones or metropolitan ghettos.

1.2 The Need to Improve Agricultural Productivity

- Severe craving and destitution influences almost 1 billion individuals around the globe.
- By 2050, it's assessed that the world's populace will arrive at 9 billion. Worldwide food creation should hop by 70% to 100% to take care of these individuals. Rising earnings, progressively scant assets, and a changing atmosphere are putting extra strains on farming efficiency.
- Two billion individuals in the creating scene are malnourished. Unhealthiness keeps on being the world's most genuine medical condition and the single greatest supporter of youngster mortality.
- The intensity of putting resources into horticulture is clear: Agricultural improvement is two to multiple times more viable at decreasing appetite and destitution than some other area.

2.0 Review of Literature

Vyas (1999) introduced India's mentalities to the second round of WTO arrangements from the outlook of a rising dairy country. The principle gives that India wished to be brought up in the arrangements were: import obligations, especially comparable to dried milk and dried skim milk, Special Safeguards, send out endowments, Sanitary and Phyto Sanitary measures, and the multi-practical function of dairying.

Rais Ahmad (2009) He manages the multi-faceted components of Indian farming and our relationship with WTO through his altered book "WTO and Indian Agriculture". The positive and negative parts of WTO guidelines beginning with the Uruguay round understanding and reaching out up to the current day have been raised obviously.

Vijay Paul Sharma (2002) talks about on the usage of Uruguay Round responsibilities by the major industrialized nations with exceptional reference to dairy items. He draw out the inadequacies and deficiency both in the structure of the WTO arrangement and the modalities of the dealings, which prompted the wide hole among desires and real advancement affected by these nations.

Sompal (2002) looks at when all is said in done terms the suggestions for India of the Agreement on horticulture for India and makes a few recommendations on the stand that India must receive at the current arrangements regarding the matter.

Bindu Samuel Ronald The point of this paper "Market Access for Agricultural Products" is to investigate the ramifications of consenting to the WTO arrangement on market access for horticultural items.

Satish Y. Deodhar analyzes the ramifications of the Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) and the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) for India. Sanitation and quality standards in bringing in nations influence exchange horticultural items.

Mrs. Dawnine Dyer (2004) (agent of the Napa Valley Vintners Association, USA) gave an American point of view on the continuous exchanges on GIs in the DDA, clarifying the significance of a superior GI assurance for Napa Valley wine makers.

3.0 Research Objectives

- To understand the need to improve to increase agricultural productivity in India.
- To study the growth of agriculture in India.
- To study the Agriculture practices in Indian context.

4.0 Growth in Agricultural GDP

In the time of 1960s, farming development rate was around 1% per annum. In different periods, the development rates range from 2.2% to 2.7% per annum. In the post-change period, development pace of administrations was over 8% per annum. Industry likewise recorded 7 to 8% during 2004-05 to 2017-18. The most elevated development pace of GDP from farming was 3.7% per annum during 2004-05 to 2013-14. The development rate in agribusiness in the period 2009-10 to 2013-14 was 4.3% per annum. This is one of the most elevated development rates recorded in autonomous India.

The development rate in agrarian GDP was 2.5% per annum over the most recent four years of NDA period 2014-15 to 2017-18. To be reasonable for the administration, the initial two years had development paces of -0.2% and 0.7% because of dry spell. The development rate in 2018-19 is relied upon to be around 3.2%. In the event that we add this, the pace of development in farming GDP would be 2.7% per annum for the long term time frame 2014-15 to 2018-19. Unpredictability in agrarian creation: One of the issues in agribusiness is instability in GDP and creation.

5.0 Data Presentation

Table 5.1 Growth Rates in Agriculture, Industry and Services(%)

Periods	Growth Rates of GDP (%)		
	Agriculture	Industry	Services
1960-61 to 68-69	1.04	5.05	5.03
1968-69 to 75-76	2.24	3.92	3.37
1975-76 to 88-89	2.47	5.53	5.40
1988-89 to 95-96	2.76	5.90	6.15
1995-96 to 2004-05	2.28	4.87	7.86
2004-05 to 2014-15	3.72	8.44	8.96
2014-15 to 2017-18	2.55	7.15	8.71

Source: NSS Surveys

Table 5.2 Volatility in Agricultural GDP Growth: All India

Years	Coefficient of Variation (%)
1961-1988	2.76
1988-2004	1.87
2004-2014	0.75

Source: Calculated from National Accounts Statistics, MOSPI, GOI

Table 5.3 Implicit price deflators for Agriculture and Total GVA

	Agriculture GVA Growth (%)		Total GVA growth (%)		Implicit price deflators	
	Current prices	Constant 2011-12 prices	Current prices	Constant 2011-12 prices	Agriculture inflation	Total inflation
2015-16	5.2	0.7	8.5	7.9	4.5	0.6
2016-17	11.6	6.3	10.1	7.3	5.3	2.8
2017-18	4.5	3.4	9.7	6.5	1.1	3.2
Q1 2018-19	7.0	5.3	12.9	8.0	1.7	4.9

Source: Calculated from National Accounts Statistics, MOSPI, GOI

Table 5.4 Diversification in Crop Sector

	Area shares of crops to Gross Cropped Area (%)		
	1960-61 to 1968-69	1975-76 to 1988-89	2004-05 to 2014-15
Paddy and wheat	31.3	36.0	37.3
Nutri-cereals	25.5	19.8	12.7
Pulses	14.7	13.3	12.2
Oilseeds	9.5	10.5	13.9
Sugar	1.5	1.7	2.3
Cotton and Jute	5.8	5.0	5.9
Condiments and spices	1.0	1.2	1.5
Fruits and vegetables	1.9	3.0	6.5
Other Crops	8.8	9.5	8.0

Source: GOI

Table 5.5 Changes in Agrarian Structure

Size of Farmers	Share in farm holdings (%)			Share in operated area (%)			Average size of holding (in hectares)		
	1970-71	1990-91	2015-16	1970-71	1990-91	2015-16	1970-71	1990-91	2015-16
Marginal	51.0	59.4	68.5	9.0	15.0	24.2	0.40	0.39	0.38
Small	18.9	18.8	17.7	11.9	17.4	23.2	1.44	1.43	1.41
Semi-medium	15.0	13.1	9.5	18.5	23.2	23.7	2.81	2.73	2.70
Medium	11.2	7.4	3.8	29.7	27.0	20.0	6.08	5.84	5.72
Large	3.9	1.6	0.6	30.8	17.3	9.0	18.10	17.20	17.10
All Size	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.28	1.41	1.08

Source: GOI

Table 5.6 Impact of Weather Shocks on Agricultural Yields and Farm Income: India

Kharif/Rabi	Impact on agricultural yields		Impact on farm income	
	Extreme Temperature Shocks (%)	Extreme Rainfall Shocks (%)	Extreme Temperature Shocks (%)	Extreme Rainfall Shocks (%)
Average Kharif	4.0	12.8	4.3	13.7
Kharif, Irrigated	2.7	6.2	7.0	7.0
Kharif, unirrigated	7.0	14.7	5.1	14.3
Average Rabi	4.7	6.7	4.1	5.5
Rabi Irrigated	3.0	4.1	3.2	4.0
Rabi Unirrigated	7.6	8.6	5.9	6.6

Source: NSS Surveys

6.0 Critical analysis of Agricultural Practices in India

i) Advantages of traditional and modern technology

The main occasion wherein conventional cultivating is superior to current farming innovation is that it creates top notch item in more modest amounts. Though, the produce acquired from current farming innovation delivers large amount however bargains in quality. As far as composts and pesticides, conventional innovations use manures and pesticides that don't contaminate the dirt. Present day agrarian innovations have built up these synthetic compounds such that they clear out bugs and spices yet in addition end up being unsafe to the climate, dirtying area and water.

Customary strategies utilize organic pesticides and bug sprays and the produce is more beneficial. Gathered items are assembled under the class of natural produce.

Then again, the principle points of interest of present day rural innovation lie in its consistency. The innovation ensures that the ranchers have yields to reap and sell. There is exceptionally less possibility of the harvest being lost to ecological components like dry spell, floods, plant infections or low yield. The cutting edge farming innovation ensure that the agrarian area picks up benefit each reap season with less yield misfortunes.

For instance, the yearly harvest yield in China utilizing present day agrarian innovations is 415 million tons for every year. Then again notwithstanding having more agribusiness land (than China), India produces 218 million tons for every year.

ii) Disadvantages of present day agribusiness innovation

The fundamental detriments found in the cutting edge farming innovation are the unreasonable utilization of engineered composts, pesticides and herbicides. They drain soil richness and are hurtful for the climate. Likewise, present day advancements are profoundly automated, expanding the utilization of non-inexhaustible wellsprings of energy.

The appearance of current innovations has satisfied the food prerequisites in numerous regions of the world. Anyway these practices are prompting major ecological harm. These incorporate pollution of groundwater, consumption of soil fruitfulness and loss of biodiversity by changing over woods regions into rural land. Likewise, present day farming practices are answerable for hereditary disintegration. This prompts less changeability and loss of indigenous assortments of yield plants that might be superior to the half and half assortments.

7.0 Conclusion

Indian cultivating is at a go across streets and environmental change is one more factor adding to the current agrarian and agribusiness emergency in the nation, that requires a conclusive heading shift at the arrangement level; Fundamental changes need to originate from the affirmation and acknowledgment that one-sided, top down, prescriptive "information age and transmission" models of horticulture advancement received in the nation so far have truth be told brought about a natural, financial and social emergency in the cultivating area of the nation inside 40 years of selection and that environmental change is one more basic for extraordinary change to address the circumstance. Indeed, this paper reasons that there are no alternatives before the Indian government and Indian ranchers however to set up, advance and embrace practical agribusiness for the entirety of India.

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