

Impact On Agriculture Production In India

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ABSTRACT

Agriculture sector is the mainstay of the Indian economy, contributing about 15 per cent of national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and more importantly, about half of India's population is wholly or significantly dependent on agriculture and allied activities for their livelihood. This study had taken the secondary data from the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, EPW Research Foundation, Handbook of Statistics on the Indian Economy, Central Statistical Office, Various Journals and Publications. Objective of this study was agriculture production in India.

1. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture sector is the mainstay of the Indian economy, contributing about 15 per cent of national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and more importantly, about half of India's population is wholly or significantly dependent on agriculture and allied activities for their livelihood (GOI, 2011). The contribution of agricultural sector to GDP has continued to decline over the years, while that of other sectors, particularly services, has increased. In 1970-71 agriculture contributed about 44 percent of GDP, which declined to 31.4 percent and 14.6 percent in 1990-91 and 2009-10 (at 2004-05 prices), respectively (CSO, 2011). Nevertheless, agriculture remains a major source of employment, absorbing about 52 percent of the total national work force in 2004-05, down from about 70 percent in 1971. The share of agricultural exports in total export value declined from about 18.5 percent in 1990-91 to about 10.6 percent in 2009-10, while share of agricultural imports to total national imports increased from 2.8 percent in 1990-91 and reached a high of 8.2 percent in 1998-99 and declined to about 4.4 percent in 2009-10 (GoI, 2011a). Importance of agriculture in a country like India is not likely to decline due to concerns for food security, employment, rural poverty and availability of wage goods (Vyas, 2003).

Successive Five Year Plans have stressed on self-sufficiency, self-reliance in food grains production, and concerted efforts in this direction have resulted in substantial increase in agricultural production and productivity. This is clear from the fact that from a level of about 52 million tonnes in 1951-52, food grains production rose to above 241.5 million tonnes (4th advance estimates) in 2010-11 (GoI, 2011b). However, since the early 1990s, liberalization and globalization have become core elements of development strategy of the government, which had indirect policy implications and impact on Indian agriculture. As a part of economic reforms agricultural markets were freed, external trade in agricultural commodities were liberalized and industry was de-protected to create more competition thereby reducing input prices and making terms of trade favourable to agriculture. "These measures would create a

potentially more profitable agriculture, which would be able to bear the economic costs of technological modernization and expansion” (Singh, 1995).

The reforms have improved terms of trade in favour of agriculture but growth in agricultural sector has fallen short of targets and has been well below that of non-agricultural sectors and the gap between rural and urban incomes has been widening. Productivity gains from the Green Revolution technology have reached a plate in many regions, causing per capita food grains production to decline, which has serious implications for food and nutritional security, poverty alleviation, rural development, farm incomes and rural-urban equity. One of the important strategy challenges for faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth (9.0-9.5% growth rate) in the 12th Five Year Plan under structural changes and unfavorable global economic environment requires a significant acceleration in growth (4.0 to 4.5% growth rate) in agriculture.

Agricultural growth has always been an important component for inclusiveness, and recent experience suggests that high GDP growth without high agricultural growth is likely to lead to acceleration in inflation in the country, which would adversely affect the larger growth process (GOI, 2011). The Eleventh Plan, which had attempted to reverse deceleration of agricultural growth during the Ninth and Tenth Plan, had some success in as foodgrains production has touched a new peak of 241.56 million tonnes in 2010-11 and growth in agriculture in the Eleventh Plan is likely to be about 3.3 percent per year. However, to achieve between 4 and 4.5 percent average growth in agricultural sector in the Twelfth Plan period adequate efforts on the part of the government are required.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Praduman and Surabhi (2006) studied that the sustainability issue of the crop productivity is fast emerging. The post-Green Revolution was phase characterized by high input-use and decelerating total factor productivity growth (TFPG). The agricultural productivity attained during the 1980s not had sustained during the 1990s and has posed a challenge for the researchers to shift the production function upward by improving the technology index. It calls for an examination of issues related to the trends in the agricultural productivity, particularly with reference to individual crops grown in the major states of India. Temporal and spatial variations of TFPG for major crops of India had examined.

FahimMundhe (2015) had depicted that India has made impressive strides on the agricultural front during the past three decades. Much of the credit for this success should go to the several million small farming families that form the backbone of Indian agriculture and Indian economy. Policy support, production strategies, public investment in infrastructure, research and extension for crop, livestock and fisheries have significantly helped in increasing the agricultural productivity, food production and its availability.

3. OBJECTIVE

- To Examine the Agriculture Production in India

METHODOLOGY

This study had taken the secondary data from the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, EPW Research Foundation, Handbook of Statistics on the Indian Economy, Central Statistical Office, Various Journals and Publications.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

PRODUCTION OF FOODGRAIN (PRODUCTION IN MILLION TONNES)

CROP	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Rice	95.98	105.30	105.24	106.65	102.54
Wheat	86.87	94.88	93.51	95.85	90.78
Coarse Cereals	43.40	42.01	40.04	43.29	40.42
Pulses	18.24	17.09	18.34	19.25	17.38
Total Food Grains	244.49	259.28	257.13	265.04	251.12

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

TABLE NO 1

Table 1 indicates that the total food grain production in the country stand at 251.1 MT in 2014–15, showing a decline of 13.9 MT from 2013–14. Rice production had very high with compare the other grains production in our country. All grains were declining in its production during 2014-2015 compare the preceding year production because the less rainfalls.

PRODUCTION OF OILSEEDS (PRODUCTION IN LAKH TONNES)

CROP	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Groundnut	82.65	69.64	46.95	97.14	66.48
Castor seed	13.50	22.95	19.64	17.27	18.24
Sesamum	8.93	8.10	6.85	7.15	7.70
Niger seed	1.08	0.98	1.02	0.98	0.85
Rapeseed & Mustard	81.79	66.04	80.29	78.77	67.57
Linseed	1.47	1.52	1.49	1.41	1.45
Safflower	1.50	1.45	1.09	1.13	0.64
Sunflower	6.51	5.17	5.44	5.04	3.82
Soybean	127.36	122.14	146.66	118.61	107.05
Total	324.79	297.99	309.43	327.50	273.80

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

TABLE NO 2

Oil seeds production had showed in table 2. Safflower production had very less compared the other oilseeds production. However, the soybean had taken in the first place for the production on the oilseeds. Whereas over all oil seeds production had decreasing during 2014-2015 with compared the earlier year's production in our nation.

**COMMERCIAL CROPS PRODUCTION
(PRODUCTION IN LAKH TONNES/ LAKH BALE)**

Crop	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Cotton#	330.00	352.00	342.20	359.02	353.28
Jute##	100.09	107.36	103.40	110.83	109.74
Mesta##	6.11	6.63	5.90	6.07	5.20
Sugarcane	3423.82	3610.37	3412.00	3521.42	3565.61

Lakh bales of 170 kg each; ## lakh bales of 180 kg each;

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

TABLE NO 3

The above table presents the production of important commercial crops in India. The production of cotton had decreased 5.47 lakh bales during the year of 2014-2015 with compare the previous year production in our country and followed as jute had decline 1.09 lake bales, 0.87 lake bales decreased in Mesta. But the production of sugarcane had increased 44.19 tonnes in 2014-2015 compared with 2013-2014 year of production.

5. CONCLUSION

In the case of the foodgrains, the production is less with compare the perives year production in India. Overall, the productions of oil seeds and commercial crops were having the decreasing trend with compare the preceding year's production. However, sugarcane was having little bit improvement in its production because the adaptations of new invention like Drip irrigation technique. Even though we have used a lot of new invention in our agriculture system the overall production was less because the land diversification, uncertain rainfall, soil erasion, more fertilizer usages etc. Therefore, the Government and NGO's should encourage the farmers to avoid land diversification and other mentioned things.

6. REFERENCE

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