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Impact of New Economic Policy 1991 of India on Agri-Culture Sector

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ABSTRACT
The current paper aims to study the impact of agriculture sector on recession and new economic policies at global level. Recession is one of the raised issue at worldwide as human started to develop their life and life style, they started to invent agriculture development. There are different eras of human development, but farming is one of the major and important era from which human life is changed. All the technical development is structured on the base of Agri-Culture Development. It means in the economic development of any nation, Agri-cultural sector plays a vital role. Due to vast development in Technology, the problem of increasing 'Recession' is come out as a challenge at global level. Therefore, the researcher felt the need of current study.

Keywords: Globalization, Technical Growth, agricultural development, GDP etc.

INTRODUCTION

Since, ancient era, the agricultural sector is the source of living and earning for human being. It is not the situation of India, but worldwide Agricultural sector plays an important role in the life of human for survival, though, there are drastic change in human technical development, no excuse from agricultural field. One cannot eat money, machine for the survival. It needs food only. Food cannot created by any artificial method. It need to work in the farming with the support of nature.

The current scenario is that worldwide the agricultural sector is the part of commercial source of economy expert India. Indian farmers look to words farmer as the part of survival of themselves and their family members. Moreover, more than 52 % of Indian population is surviving on farming source only. On the other side, England, America, Australia etc. European Countries are having non-measurable role in the agricultural sectors. The scenario of India agricultural sectors impacts on various factors is as:

IMPACT OF AGRICULTURE IN

GDP	Employment	Capital Raising	Export
14%	59%	6.8%	9.9%

As defined in above image number one

It indicates the poor and low status of agricultural sector of India. It is found that the reason behind it is Global Recession, New economic policies etc.

In ancient era, more than 70% Population of India was living in rural part. Even pre and post independent period of India, Agricultural was the major living resource of India. The Great leader of Indian Freedom struggler Late M.K.Gandhi stated to move towards the country side of India for national Development. Farming is the soul of villages in India. It is essential to develop agricultural and small scale industries concern with agricultural.

INDUSTRIALIZATION AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

Since 16^{th} and 17^{th} century, there is major change in human life. Human being moved towards Industrialization and due to it in cultural era technical growth is at very high level. Due to this technical growth, we found unsatisfactory result in agricultural sector. The use of technical supporting tools, moderns seeds with fertilizers prepared by chemical use etc.

Another affecting factor to agricultural sector is draught since last decade, the nature is not supporting. Agricultural sector is depending on the nature, climates change, so farmers are under stress of bank loan. Due

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to economic stress and loan by bank, other personal loans, farmers are called death for themselves through suicide. Till 2005, around 1, 66,204 farmers suicide cases are found in India.

Any reason behind economical crises at national level in India, affects to the life of farmers that may be

1) Draught
2) Over raining
3) Universal Recession or
4) May be a war

NATURE AND FARMING

Nature works with proper time bounding if it happens then farming will be with a good outcome. Not only farming the daily life of human will be in a good manner. But since last two decades, Natural season is not giving timely response. Heavy rain, in winter, no rain in summer, fluid etc.

Therefore, Indian Government and Farmers both are in trouble. The dream of the farmer president of India Hon. Late APJ Abdul Kalam India to be a Superpower seems to not possible.

The centre point of India is farmer but due to Industrial development to become developed Country, the centre point is neglected. We found the development in Industrial sector but negligent in Agricultural under the New Economic Policies of the Nation.

AIM OF THE STUDY

a) To study on the impact of global recession on Agricultural Sector.
b) To analyse the impact of New Economical Policies of Indian Government on Indian Farmers and agricultural Sector.

INDIAN ECONOMICAL SCENARIO

We found the major and important change in Agricultural sectors in India due to the Economical Policy of 1991. The use of hybrid seeds is decreased and foundation seeds are used in farming they are very expensive. Expensive seeds, fertilizers, chemicals are used in the farming. Due to it the high expenses are there in the foundation of seeds. These all expenses, farmers have to pay in advance without getting the result of outcome. Farmers lack capital to invest in an advance. Then, they have to get loan from banking, or from Individuals in an advance with high rate of interest. It goes very high and due to climate change, the outcome is less and this all changes into suicide cases of farmers.

Due to Globalization, foreign companies are providing fund to small land owners and in a different way they are controlling the land of these poor farmers. This may be a part of losing the existence of poor farmers or small land owners. There may be following negative impacts:

1) Lasing the Existence of small land owners.
2) The regular seeds of Indian food may import from foreign countries due to policies.
3) There may be a huge competition between small land owners and business sector.
4) There may be problem of survival to majorities of Indian poor population, illiterate population, and un-unified mob of poor farmers.

Need/Remedies to overcome the above problems:

a) Right now, there is only to 2% farming is under process, it needs to increase up-to minimum 10%
b) It needs to have workhouse for proper protection to the seeds.
c) The knowledge and availability of skill to use ICT to get global information of new technologic in the farming.

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Effect of New Economical Policies on Agriculture sectors of India:

Sr. No.	Parameters	80th Decade Increasing Ratio	90th Decade Increasing Ratio
1	Agriculture Production	3.8	1.73
2	Grain Production	3.1	1.00
3	Irrigation Sector	2.7	1.09
4	Small Irrigation Sector	3.5	2.03
5	Use of Pesticides	8.5	3.97
6	Employment	1.02	Negligible
7	Public Investment	4467 Cr. (1993-94)	3919 Cr. (2000-01)

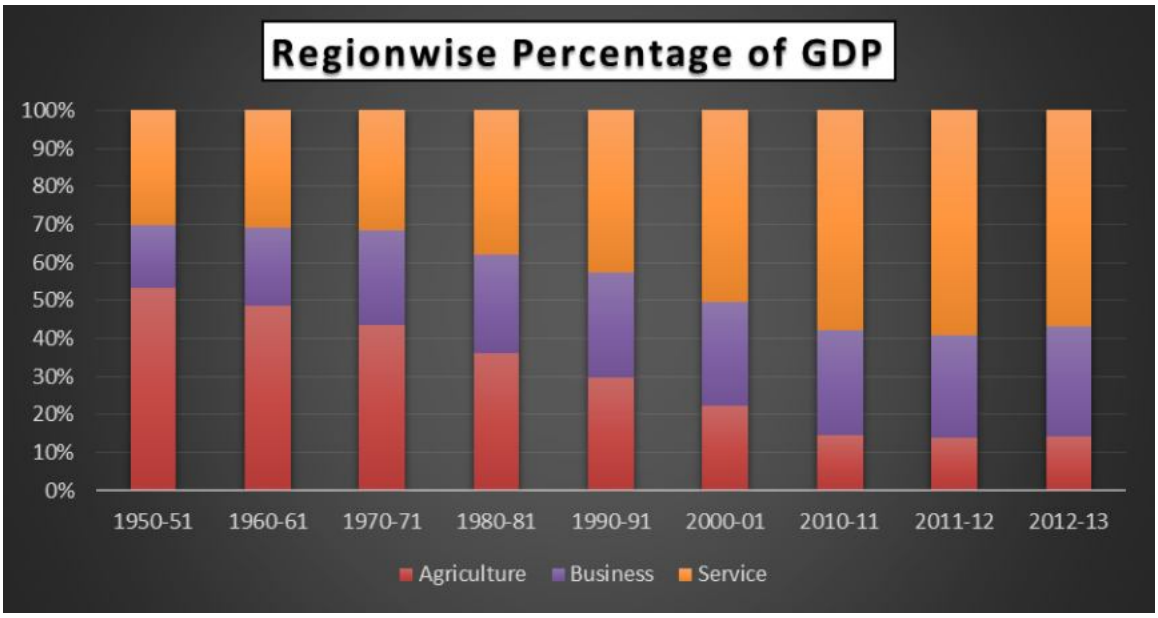
Table: 1.1 (Source- Zambre, G.N. [2015] Bhartiya Arthvyavstha wa Paryawaran)

Table: 1.1 shows that there is decreased value of agricultural sectors in 1990s as compared to 1980. It means the Economics Policies of Government 1991 is based on globalization, privatization and liberalization. It has shown the negative impact of Economics Policies of Government 1991-shown in above table 1.1

Year	Agriculture	Business	Service	Total
1950-51	53.1	16.6	30.3	100
1960-61	48.7	20.5	30.8	100
1970-71	42.3	24.0	30.8	100
1980-81	36.1	25.9	38.0	100
1990-91	29.6	27.7	42.7	100
2000-01	22.3	27.3	50.4	100
2010-11	14.5	27.8	57.7	100
2011-12	13.9	27.0	59.0	100
2012-13	14.1	29.0	57.0	100

Table: 1.2 (Source- March, 2013 Masik Yojna)

Table 1.2 shows 1950-51 to 2012-13, the role of agricultural sectors, business and service in GDP. From 1950-1951 to 2012-2013, the agricultural contribution in GDP is decreasing while the contribution of Industrialization and services sectors are increasing. It was 53.4% in 1950 whereas continue decrease year wise it came down as 14.1%. on the other side- from 1950-1951 to 2012-2013 industrial and business sectors increased from 16.6% to 29.0% and the contribution of service sectors from 1950-1951 to 2012-2013 increased from 30.3% to 57.0%. The increased ratio in a graphical representation is given in below graph number 01:



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FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

a. Indian Economic Policy of 1991, has affected badly to Indian Economy, because it has adverse effect on the farming of India.

b. Farmers are the backbone of India, but they are in condition to suicide due to globalization and industrial development of the Nation.

c. The survival problem is arose due to globalization, liberalization and privatization in India to the country-side people, especially farmers.

SUGGESTIONS OF THE STUDY

a. There is necessity of changing Indian Economics policy 1991.

b. All levels farmers should be aware about different schemes and government policies of India and how to get benefits of it.

c. Small Scale industries should be opened at large scale nearby the villages of India, which depends on agricultural sectors.

CONCLUSION

Thus, knowing the result of Indian Economics policy 1991, the Central Government and State Governments of India, should work for the benefits of Indian farmers. They needs to avail the schemes of loan forgiveness, loan without interest, grant for the seeds and farming, etc. for the welfare of farmers and indirect to national development. We must be remember that until and unless the development of agricultural is not there, no national growth is possible.

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