



Research Paper

Role of Agricultural Industry in the Economic Development of India

Dr. Anita Tiwari

Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Lucknow University, Lucknow, UP, India
Email -tiwarianita956@gmail.com

Abstract: Agriculture performs a critical position in the Indian financial system. Over 70 in line with Percent of the agricultural families depend upon agriculture. Agriculture is a critical quarter of Indian economy because it contributes approximately 17% to the full GDP and gives employment to round 58% of the population. Indian agriculture has registered extraordinary increase over previous couple of many years. The foodgrains production has increased from fiftyone million tonnes (MT) in 1950-51 to 250MT throughout 2021-22 maximum ever because independence. The share of agriculture in GDP extended to 19.9 per cent in 2020-21 from 17.8 consistent with cent in 2019-20. The final time the contribution of the agriculture region in GDP became at 20 in line with cent was in 2003-04.

Keywords: A-Agriculture, F-Financial, C-Critical, F-Foodgrains, C-Contribution

Simple Records Approximately Agriculture

- India is the most important exporter of cotton inside the world.
- India is the most important manufacturer of ginger, okra, potatoes, onions, brinjal, etc., among veggies.
- Sikkim is the primary kingdom within the world that claimed one hundred% organic farming.
- India ranks 2nd in the global in agriculture manufacturing.
- India's global rank in offerings and industry sector is ninth and 5th respectively.
- Indian agricultural production has accelerated from 87 USD bn to 459 USD bn in the past 15 years (12% annual growth).

Globally India Ranks 9th for the Rural Exports

Significance of Agriculture in Financial System Agricultural Influence on National Profits:

The contribution of agriculture at some point of the primary two many years towards the gross domestic product ranged among 48 and 60%. Inside the year 2001-2002, this contribution declined to only about 26%.

Agriculture Plays Critical Position in Generating Employment:

In India at the least -thirds of the running population earn their residing thru agricultural works. In India other sectors have failed generate plenty of employment opportunity the developing running populations.

Agriculture Makes Provision For Food For the Ever Increasing Populace:

Because of the excessive strain of populace labour surplus economies like India and rapid growth in the call for meals, food production will increase at a fast rate. The present degrees of food consumption in those countries are very low and with a bit boom within the capita profits, the demand for meals rise steeply (in other words it could be stated that the profits elasticity of call for meals may be very high in developing nations).

Consequently, except agriculture is capable of continuously increase it advertised surplus of food grains, a crisis is like to emerge. Many growing nations are passing through this segment and in a bid to ma the increasing meals requirements agriculture has been developed.

Contribution to Capital Formation:

There is popular settlement on the necessity capital formation. Seeing that agriculture takes place be the most important enterprise in developing United States like India, it could and must play a critical function in pushing up the rate of capital formation. If it fails to accomplish that, the entire method monetary development will go through a setback.

Supply of Raw Cloth to Agro-Based Totally Industries:

Agriculture resources uncooked substances to diverse agro-primarily based industries like sugar, jute, cotton textile and Vanaspati industries. Meals processing industries are further depending on agriculture. Consequently, the improvement of these industries entirely is dependent on agriculture.

Market for Commercial Products:

Boom in rural shopping energy could be very important for industrial development as - third of Indian population stay in villages. After inexperienced revolution the purchasing power of the large farmers extended due to their stronger earnings and negligible tax burden.

Impact on Inner and External Exchange and Commerce:

Indian agriculture plays a crucial position in internal and external trade of the USA. Inner exchange in food-grains and different agricultural products facilitates within the growth of carrier sector.

Contribution in Authorities Price Range:

Right from the primary five 12 months Plan agriculture is taken into consideration as the top revenue collecting zone for the each crucial and nation budgets. However, the government earn big revenue from agriculture and its allied sports like livestock rearing, animal husbandry, poultry farming, fishing and many others. Indian railway in conjunction with the kingdom shipping gadget additionally earn a good-looking sales as freight costs for agricultural products, both-semi finished and finished ones.

Want of Labour Force:

A massive number of skilled and unskilled labourers are required for the development works and in different fields. This labour is supplied via Indian agriculture.

More Competitive Advantages:

Indian agriculture has a cost gain in numerous agricultural commodities in the export zone because of low labour fees and self-sufficiency in input supply.

Latest Contribution of Agriculture to Indian Economy

In 2019-20 overall manufacturing of horticultural merchandise in India changed into approximately 310 million tonnes. In 2019-20, India produced approximately 24 million tonnes of onion and exported about 2 million tonnes from it. The potato production in 2019-20 become approximately fifty one million tonnes and tomato manufacturing stood at approximately 19 million tonnes. As in step with estimates, overall sparkling greens production changed into about 97 million tonnes and about 16 lakh tonnes of it changed into exported.

Grape's production in 2019-20 changed into approximately 1.9 lakh million tonnes, mangoes stood at approximately 49 thousand million tonnes (besides processed mango pulp adding another eighty five thousand tonnes). As of 2019, India's livestock populace rose to around 530 million including farm animals, buffaloes, goats, sheep, pigs and hen.

India is international's largest milk manufacturer and exports milk to countries like Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, the UAE, and Afghanistan etc. In 2019-20 approximately one hundred ninety million tonnes of milk turned into produced. In 2019-20, fowl meat in India accounted for approximately four million tonnes and buffalo meat for about 1.5 million metric tonnes. India's fish production in 2019-20 became approximately thirteen thousand tonnes. In terms of export, India exported approximately eleven lakh million tonnes of buffalo meat, 14 thousand million tonnes of sheep/goat meat and 3.5 lakh million tonnes of fowl products in 2019-20.

Challenges of Indian Agriculture

Instability: Agriculture in India is basically depends on monsoon. As a result, production of meals-grains fluctuates yr after 12 months. A yr of abundant output of cereals is frequently followed via a yr of acute scarcity.

Cropping Sample: The vegetation which might be grown in India are divided into large categories: meals plants and non-meals crops. At the same time as the previous include meals-grains, sugarcane and different drinks, the latter consists of one-of-a-kind kinds of fibres and oilseeds.

Land Ownership: Even though the ownership of agricultural land in India within reason extensively disbursed, there may be a few diploma of concentration of land keeping. Inequality in land distribution is also due to the truth that there are frequent adjustments in land ownership in India. It is believed that large parcels of land in India are owned by means of a- especially small phase of the rich farmers, landlords and money-lenders, whilst the extensive majority of farmers own little or no quantity of land, or no land in any respect.

Sub-Department and Fragmentation of Maintaining: Due to the increase of populace and spoil down of the joint own family machine, there has happened continuous sub-division of agricultural land into smaller and smaller plots. At times small farmers are compelled to promote a component of their land to repay their debt. This creates further sub-division of land.

Land Tenure: The Land tenure machine of India is likewise a long way from best. Inside the pre-independence

period, most tenants suffered from insecurity of tenancy. They may be evicted any time. However, diverse steps had been taken after Independence to provide protection of tenancy.

Situations of Agricultural Labourers: The conditions of most agricultural labourers in India are far from excellent. There's also the problem of surplus labour or disguised unemployment. This pushes the salary costs under the subsistence stages.

Manures, Fertilizers and Biocides: Indian soils have been used for growing crops over hundreds of years without caring lots for replenishing. This has led to depletion and exhaustion of soils ensuing in their low productiveness. The average yields of virtually all the crops are amongst the lowest in the world. That is an extreme hassle which can be solved by using more manures and fertilizers.

Irrigation: Although India is the second biggest irrigated United States of America of the arena after China, handiest one-1/3 of the cropped location is under irrigation. Irrigation is the most critical agricultural enter in a tropical monsoon US. Like India in which rainfall is unsure, unreliable and erratic India cannot reap sustained development in agriculture unless and until greater than half of the cropped location is added underneath confident irrigation.

Loss of Mechanisation: Despite the big-scale mechanisation of agriculture in a few elements of the use of a, most of the agricultural operations in large parts are carried on by way of human hand the use of simple and conventional gear and implements like wooden plough, sickle, and so on. Little or no use of machines is made in ploughing, sowing, irrigating, thinning and pruning, weeding, harvesting threshing and transporting the plants.

Agricultural Advertising: Agricultural marketing nonetheless is still in a bad shape in rural India. In the absence of sound marketing facilities, the farmers must depend on local investors and middlemen for the disposal in their farm produce which is sold at throw-away charge.

Inadequate Shipping: One of the essential handicaps with Indian agriculture is the shortage of cheap and green manner of transportation. Even at gift there are lakhs of villages which are not nicely related with essential roads or with market centres.

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