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## *Resource Management and Agricultural Development*

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## **A Study of the Analysis of Indian Agricultural Development**

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### **Introduction:**

India is an agricultural country. Agriculture is the occupation of most people in India. Indian agriculture is dependent on nature. Therefore, proper agricultural income cannot be guaranteed. Indian agriculture is plagued by several problems which are deep rooted. Some of them are natural and some others are manmade. Indian agriculture, as a system, has remained subsistence farming. Despite a record production of foodgrains in 2019-20 (296.65) million tonnes, horticulture production and 188 million tonnes milk production. Indian farmers, as a lot, are laggard in Socio-Economic pattern of the country. Indian farmers produce more but earn a little. The government has made some changes in all agriculture related matters for the development of farmers. In particular, some decisions have been taken in 2020 on agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, dairy, fisheries, training and skills development, research and career development, as well as many other issues related to farmers in the agricultural sector. One of the major causes of poverty in Indian agriculture is the lack of a proper market for its goods. In most cases, farmers sell their produce in the village because of the expensive and inefficient transportation system or they have to sell their produce at a pre-determined price from the lender or trader. India is an agricultural country, with about 70% of its people directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture. And 66% of rural laborers in India depend on agricultural enterprises for their income. Farmer suicide accounts for 11.2% of all suicides in India. Since agriculture continues to be the mainstay of the rural economy even after three decades of liberalisation, the neglect of agriculture is tantamount to the neglect of the entire rural economy. With each passing year, the problems of Indian agriculture are deepening.

### **Hypothesis of The Need for Education to Acquire Knowledge & Skills:**

Hypothesis is the proposed explanation for an event. In order for a hypothesis to be a scientific hypothesis, a scientific method is required that an individual can test it. Although the terms "hypothesis" and "theory" are often used interchangeably, scientific assumptions are not the same as scientific theory. The need for education to acquire knowledge and skills Some assumptions have been used for this research article.<sup>1</sup>

1. There are errors in the current agricultural problems.
2. Contribution to agricultural development.
3. There were measures to improve agricultural production.
4. There was a need for a farmer welfare scheme.
5. There are agricultural infrastructure.

### **Research Methodology:-**

I select descriptive and analytical the research methodology. This study mainly based on secondary data. The required data have been collected from various Reports, journals and books. For this present research paper research have selected descriptive and analytical research mythology.

### **Objectives of the Study:**

The objective of the study is to highlight A Study of An Analysis of India Agricultural Development. I express an opinion on the following objective of the research paper.

1. To know the contribution of Agricultural development.
2. To know defects in the present system of Agricultural Issues.
3. To identify the measures to improve Agricultural product.
4. To know the need of farmers welfare scheme.
5. To know the need of the Agricultural infrastructure.

Today India breaks into top ten agriculture produce exporters. India broke into the global Top 10 list of agricultural produce exporters in 2019 with a sizeable share in the export of rice, cotton, soya beans and meat. This was revealed on July 23, 2021 by a WTO (World Trade Organization) report on the trends in world agricultural trade in the past 25 years. In 2019, Mexico and India, with 3.4% and 3.1% share in global agriculture exports respectively, replaced Malaysia (7th) and New Zealand (9th) as the largest exporters, while the US which topped the list in 1995 (22.2%), was overtaken by the European Union in 2019 (16.1%). The US's share fell to 13.8% in 2019. Brazil maintained its ranking as the 3rd largest exporter, increasing its share from 4.8% in 1995 to 7.8% in 2019. China climbed from the 6th spot in 1995 (4%) to 4th place in 2019 (5.4%). The top rice exporters in 1995 included Thailand (38%), India (26%) and the US (19%). In 2019, India (33%) overtook Thailand (20%) to top the list, while Vietnam (12%) overtook the US to the 3rd spot. The Top 10 exporters accounted for more than 96% of exports in both



1995 and 2019. India is also the 3rd largest cotton exporter (7.6) and the 4th largest importer (10%) in 2019. It had not featured in the Top 10 list in 1995. In the largest traded agriculture product, soya beans, India (0.1%) has a meagre share, but was ranked 9th in the world. In the meat and edible meat offal category, India was ranked 8th in the world with a 4% share in global trade. While India was the 7th largest wheat and meslin exporter in 1995, it does not feature in the Top 10 list in 2019. However, India lagged behind as a value-added contributor to world agriculture exports. India's share of foreign value-added content in its agriculture exports was also low at 3.8% June primarily due to high tariffs on agriculture imports to protect the domestic market. India's Agri Exports Register 17% Growth During FY 2020-21 Sharp growth in exports of Sesamum cereals, oil meals, sugar, cotton, fresh Niger seed vegetables and vegetable oil boosted Cotton India's agriculture exports by 17.34 per cent in 2020-21 to \$ 41.25 billion after hovering around \$ 38 billion or lower in the last three years with the farm sector reaping positively to opportunities presented by the Covid-19 pandemic. India's overall goods exports Bangladesh contracted 7.26 per cent in 2020-21, Arabia recording \$ 290.63 billion, but the by the disruptions of the Covid - 19 pandemic. The steepest growth in exports in 2020-21 was seen in items such as non basmati rice growing by 136.04 per cent to \$ 4.79 billion, wheat by 774.17 per cent to \$ 549.16 million, other cereals by 238.28 per cent to 694.14 million. Other agricultural products, which posted significant increase in exports, as compared to 2019-20, were oil meals (\$ 1.57 billion - growth of 90.28 per cent), sugar (\$ 2.78 billion - growth 41.88 per cent), raw cotton (\$ 1.89 billion growth 79.43 per cent), fresh vegetables (\$ 721.47 million growth 1071 per cent) and vegetable oils (\$ 602.77 million- growth 254.39 per cent.<sup>2</sup> Agriculture in India has an image problem. The specific issues faced by Indian agriculture are as follows: There is a high and persistent variation in agricultural prices varying implementation across the country and widely of across different states and even national price support policies districts within states. Productivity growth lags behind that of other countries in the region. Agricultural productivity varies dramatically across India, often being well below the technology frontier. Agricultural finance and financing inefficiencies particularly for small and marginal farmers. Structure of agricultural markets constrains the price realization for farmers. Agricultural marketing system is still in the grip of middle men despite several attempts of the government. Supply chains are long and fragmented. There is an inefficient value chain in agriculture; wastages across the entire agri - value chain. There is a decline in public investment in agriculture. Adverse terms of trade. Fragmented land use patterns persist, and farmers seem to be trapped in their low-income occupation, unable to exit. India seems to produce an excess and export agricultural crops that are intensive in scarce resources such as water and land. Despite numbers and periodic protests, farmers' incomes have languished. Other problems: gaps in physical rural infrastructure - reliable power, cold storage, roads and transport systems - linkages to input markets and domestic downstream sectors are weak. The major highlights of the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare during the year 2020 are follows: Unprecedented Enhancement in Budget Allocation: In the year 2020-21, the Budget allocation has been increased by more than 6 times to 1,34,399.77 crore. , the Budget allocation for Department of Agriculture in the year 2013-14 was only 21933.50 crore. Record Foodgrains Production: The foodgrains production has increased from 251.54 million tonnes in 2015-16 to 296.65 million tonnes in 2019-20 which is the highest ever foodgrains production. As per third advanced estimates, horticulture production during 2019-20 is 319.57 MMT which is the highest ever for Indian horticulture.<sup>3</sup> Determination of Minimum Support Price at One-and-a Half-Times the Cost of Production: Government has increased the Minimum Support Prices for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and other commercial crops with a return of at least 50 per cent over all India weighted average cost of production from the agricultural year 2018-19. MSP for Paddy has increased to Rs.1868 per quintal in 2013-14 marking an increase of 43%. Minimum Support Price for Wheat increased from Income. 31000 per quintal in 2013-14 to through 1975 per quintal in 2020-21. Paddy procurement for kharif 2020-21 has progressed smoothly and purchase of 356.18 lakh MT of paddy up to 8.12.2020 against 295.79 lakh MT of corresponding date of last year, showing increase of over 20%. Income Support to Farmers through PM KISAN: Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM - KISAN) was introduced by the Central government in February 2019 under which 6,000 per year is transferred to the beneficiary farmer's account per year in three installations. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) has completed 4 years of its implementation covering over 23 crore farmer applications and benefitting over 72 crore applicants. Institutional Credit for Agri culture Sector: Increase from 7.3 lakh crore in 2013-14 to 13.73 lakh crore in 2019-20 with a target to reach 2 lakh crore concessional credit farmers through Kisan Credit Cards is sanctioned 15 lakh crore in 2020-21. Agri Infrastructure Fund Agriculture Infrastructure Fund: (AIF) was launched in August, 2020. Promotion of Fro: (Farmer Agricultural Producer Organizations): Scheme for Formation and Promotion of 10,000 FPOs with total budgetary provision of 6,865 crore has

been launched on 29.02.2020 Under the scheme formation of 10,000 FPOs across the country is targeted in five years period till 2023-24, while providing adequate handholding to each FPO for five years from the formation for which support will continue till 2027-28. An amount of 40-16 crore has already been released in 2020-21 towards formation of FPOs. National Bee and Honey Mission: (NBHM) NBHM has been launched in 2020 as part of the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan Rs. 500 crore for the period 2020-21 to 2022-23 has been allocated for the sector Projects worth 100 crore are targeted for December 2020.<sup>4</sup>

Improvement in Farm Produce Logistics, Introduction of Kisan Rail: A farmer friendly mobile application 'Kisan Rath' app to facilitate the farmers and traders in search of transportation vehicles for primary and secondary transportation for the movement of agricultural and horticultural products The country's First Kisan Rail started between Deolali and Danapur station on 08.07.2020. Another Kisan Rail has been operated between Anantpur in Andhra Pradesh to Adarsh Nagar, Delhi. Till 11.12.2020, 84 trips have been made by these Kisan Rails carrying 23,219 tonnes earning a revenue of 901.3 lakh for the Government.

#### **Conclusion:**

Admittedly, Indian agriculture faces many challenges. A large contribution is being made by the government for the development of agriculture. Today, research studies have shown that the government has taken a number of farmer welfare measures to improve agricultural production. Efforts are being made to enhance agricultural infrastructure. To improve agricultural production. The need for farmer welfare scheme is being known.

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