



ROLE OF AGRICULTURE IN INDIAN ECONOMY, AND CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS OF FARMERS IN INDIA, AN OVERVIEW

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ABSTRACT :

In India Agriculture assumes a fundamental job in economy. In general 59 percent of the rustic residential units are relies upon agribusiness just as their chief methods for work. Farming, alongside fisheries and ranger service, is one of the significant providers to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Gross domestic product from Agriculture in India expanded to 4637.96 IND Billion in the second quarter of 2015 from 4152.28 IND Billion in the primary quarter of 2015.

Gross domestic product From Agriculture in India arrived at the midpoint of 3916.26 IND Billion from 2011 until 2015, arriving at a record-breaking high of 5217.45 IND Billion in the final quarter of 2013 and a record low of 2715.05 IND Billion in the second from last quarter of 2011. Gross domestic product from Agriculture in India is accounted for by the Central Statistical Organization, India.

Since long time India is the biggest maker of flavors, tea and other horticultural items. The agro business in India is separated into a few subdivisions, for example, canned, dairy, dry organic products, solidified nourishment to fisheries, meat, poultry, and nourishment grains. this fare quality merchandise are likewise add to raise our GDP.

The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation under the Ministry of Agriculture is at risk for the headway of the cultivating territory in India. It manages a couple of various bodies, for instance, the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to create other associated rural segments.

Yet, presently a days as a result of inquirer change and unpredictable rainstorm, Indian Farmers are enduring absence of water assets, in result dry season circumstance has emerged. Government is neglected to help the ranchers thus ranchers began to take their life by ending it all, this is definitely talk about issue before Indian Economy.



KEYWORDS : Indian Economy, GDP, Agriculture, Farmer .

INTRODUCTION

Agribusiness is the fundamental occupation in India. Two-third of populace is reliant on farming straightforwardly or in a roundabout way. It isn't only a wellspring of work yet a lifestyle. It is the fundamental wellspring of nourishment, grain and fuel. It is the fundamental establishment of monetary advancement. The farming segment keeps on being the foundation of Indian economy consequently, our first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru properly said right off the bat in 1948, "everything else can stand by

however not horticulture." Agriculture is a significant monetary division in India and it additionally offers a lot of work openings. Agribusiness in India has a broad foundation which returns to ten thousand years. At present, India holds the second position on the planet in rural generation. It likewise contributes a significant offer in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the nation. Also, the area enlists about half of the whole labor. Notwithstanding the way that there has been a steady droop in its commitment to GDP of the nation, farming is at present the greatest business in India. All in all, it assumes a key job in the financial development of the nation.

As far as farming commitment, probably the most created states in India are Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, and Gujarat. Every one of these states assume a key job in the agrarian advancement of India. The absolute arable region in India is 15, 73, 50,000 km², which speaks to about 52.92% of the general land zone of the nation. Arable land in India is lessening a result of constant strain from an ever

Expanding number of occupants and developing urbanization.

➤ **Significance of agriculture in India:**

(1) Way of life:

Farming in India isn't just a wellspring of employment yet has become a way life. Our fairs, celebrations and customs are affected by farming. In legislative issues; as well, agrarian network has state

(2) Main source of Food:

Farming gives nourishment to Nation. Prior to 1947, we had intense nourishment lack yet after 1969 Green Revolution in horticulture has made us independent in nourishment generation. In 2003-04, creation of rice was an excess of expanded. Presently we have enough nourishment grains.

(3) Agriculture and Industrial development:

For mechanical improvement, farming assumes dynamic job. It gives basic crude materials to numerous enterprises like cotton materials, jute, sugar, vegetables, oil, tinned nourishment, Cigarettes and elastic and so forth.

(4) Sources of Revenue:

Land income, extract obligation on agro-based merchandise, imposes on creation and clearance of horticultural hardware shapes a decent piece of wellsprings of Govt. Income.

(5) Source of Foreign trade:

Remote exchange is related with farming. We send out tea, tobacco, flavors and espresso and so forth. Other horticultural fares incorporate cotton, materials, jute products and sugar and so on. So complete portion of rural fares gets 70%.

(6) Transport:

Methods for transport are required for moving nourishment grains from ranches to shoppers and agrarian crude materials to business sectors and industrial facilities. Transport is additionally required for taking compound composts, seeds, diesel and agrarian hardware from business sectors and manufacturing plants to towns and homesteads.

(7) Source of saving:

Green transformation has expanded the creation complex and ranchers become rich. The extra pay earned by these ranchers can be spared and put resources into Banks.

(8) Capital formation:

Horticulture likewise helps in capital arrangement. Surplus pay from farming creation can be put resources into different sources like banks, shares and so forth. Utilization of tractors and gatherers increment capital arrangement.

(9) International importance:

India positions top situation underway of groundnuts and sugarcane. It has second position underway of rice and staple cotton. It has third position underway of tobacco. Our farming colleges are functioning as good example for other creating countries.

(10) Effect on prices:

Adequate generation of nourishment grains will get soundness costs of nourishment grains. This gets soundness average cost for basic items and wages too. Agribusiness impacts the value level. So expanded generation of agribusiness keeps the value stable.

(11) Source of labour supply:

Agriculture is the main occupation in India. Majority of people live in villages. So labour force in various sectors like police, defence and industries is provided by villages disguised unemployment present in agricultural sector can be used as source of supply for other sectors.

(12) Economic development:

India is rural state. 71% individuals live in towns and a large portion of these rely upon agribusiness. So improvement of agribusiness gives help is economy. Progress of industry, exchange and transport is unimaginable without progress of horticulture. Dependability of costs likewise relies upon horticulture development.

(13) Contribution to National Income:

➤ Commitment to national pay from farming, backwoods and other essential exercises is extremely enormous. Generally speaking 59 percent of the rustic residential units are relies upon agribusiness just as their chief methods for work. Agribusiness, alongside fisheries and ranger service, is one of the significant providers to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

➤ Contemporary Problems Faced by the Agriculture Sector:-

There are sure issues and difficulties looked by the farming segment in India. A portion of these are long-standing and some are rising because of the progressing horticultural practices. Whatever Issues are:

1. Stagnation in Production of Major Crops: The generation of a portion of the significant yields in India like wheat has gotten stale for quite a while. It is troubling for the approach creators and organizers of the nation as there is an enormous hole between the interest and supply of developing populace and generation.

2. Soil Exhaustion: Albeit, Green Revolution has gotten a positive effect India, yet then again it has additionally brought about negative effect. Probably the greatest effect is soil fatigue which implies exhaustion of supplements in the dirt because of cultivating of same harvests over and over. Soil weariness by and large happens in downpour woods territories.

3. Decrease in Fresh Ground Water: Another negative effect of Green Revolution is the diminishing measure of ground water. Green Revolution is fruitful in certain zones because of the utilization of compound composts and water system. In dry locales horticultural practices are finished with the assistance of water system exercises which is done by ground water use. This has prompted a disturbing circumstance in setting

of ground water circumstance. The persistent act of such cultivating exercises may bring about starvation like circumstance.

4. Costly Farm Inputs: The previous barely any years have seen an expansion in the costs of homestead data sources, for example, pesticides, bug sprays, manures, ranch work and others. The expanding cost puts the low and medium land-holding ranchers off guard.

5. Agricultural Marketing: In country India, horticultural showcasing is in a terrible shape. The ranchers rely upon nearby dealers and mediators to sell their items at exceptionally low costs. Now and then, under financial circumstances they are compelled to sell their produce at low rates. Absence of sorted out market structure, go between and dealers command the market and they additionally remove a huge offer from the clearance of ranch produce.

6. Lack of Storage Facilities: There is an absence of sufficient nourishment storerooms accessible in the rustic territories of the nation. Because of this, the ranchers are not left with some other alternative however to sell their items in a split second subsequent to collecting, and that too at costs which are beneath the predominant market rates. Better storerooms are fundamental to help the ranchers just as the customers.

7. Affect of Global Climate Change: As of late, there has been a worldwide environmental change which has greatly affected the Indian farming. The adjustment in the climatic conditions has brought about an expansion of around 2-3°C which influences the rural practices.

8. Farmer Suicides: Ranchers ending it all is another issue looked by the horticulture area in the nation. It represents a significant offer in the all out number of suicides submitted in India. A high number of suicides are accounted for in territories where there is high commercialization of farming and high laborer obligation. The suicide rate is higher among the ranchers who are associated with money crop cultivating than the individuals who develop nourishment crops. Commercialization, privatization and withdrawal of bank credit at the hour of taking off costs are a portion of the reasons which strengthen the issues.

SOME SOLUTION OVER THE PROBLEMS:-

1. Multiple crops

Development of multi harvests, for example, coconut, turmeric, pine apple, banana, apple, papaya, ginger will yield gainful outcomes to the ranchers.

2. Special agricultural zone

Much the same as modern zone, there is a critical need to set up uncommon rural zones, where just cultivating and agribusiness related movement ought to be permitted.

3. Need to modernize agriculture

By presenting ranch systems which ensure a positive achievement, an expansion in youth investment on horticultural fields is financially conceivable. This can be achieved distinctly by actualizing new advances. Research endeavors should proceed for the generation of harvests with better return potential and better protection from bothers. Innovative headway in horticulture ought to be passed down to the little ranchers.

4. Educate the farmers

Numerous ranchers in India don't know about yield pivot. In spite of the fact that instruction in urban territories has improved a ton, the legislature has overlooked the equivalent in provincial zones by and large and in agribusiness division specifically. This is the motivation behind why ranchers are not satisfactorily

mindful of the different plans gave by the administration.

5. Clubbing of small fields may help

A few ranchers who claim little land parcel can consolidate and join every little field into one huge lump. This may help in assortment of ways.

6. Need for meaningful crop insurance policies

Harvest protection is must and the case ought to be settled effectively under the supervision of the region gatherers. Customary yield protection relies upon the immediate estimation of the harm endured by a rancher to decide his/her payout. Be that as it may, field misfortune appraisal is regularly not attainable or costly, since the vast majority of our ranchers are little holders. File based protection, then again, reacts to characterized parameter. Record based protection has the points of interest that it is straightforward and every one of the back up plans inside the characterized land territory are dealt with similarly. It has low operational and transnational expenses, while additionally guaranteeing snappy payouts.

7. .Need for better water management

Water system offices that are at present accessible don't cover the whole cultivable land. Aside from the regions where perpetual streams stream, the vast majority of the rural fields don't have water system office. Much of the time, it isn't the absence of water yet the absence of appropriate water the board that causes water lack. Improved present day strategies for downpour water collecting ought to be created.

Water the board can be made increasingly successful through interstate co-activity on water assets, where surplus water from perpetual streams can be redirected to the poor zones.

8. Alternate source of income for farmers

Little ranchers ought to be urged to create elective wellsprings of salary and the legislature should assume up the liability for giving preparing to the ranchers to gain new abilities. In dry spell influenced regions, the legislature should begin elective work age projects to diminish the reliance on horticulture as the sole wellspring of pay. Such projects ought to be institutionalized. Ranchers ought to be empowered to isolate their exercises into three sections. One for standard yield generation, one for creature farming or fisheries and another for timber creation. These exercises supplement one another and furthermore exchange wellsprings of salary of ranchers can be guaranteed.

9. Need for national weather risk management system/disease alert system

Encouraging national climate chance administration framework that cautions ranchers when there is a risk of outrageous climate, would go far in decreasing misfortunes in agribusiness. Worth included administrations like nuisance and sickness ready applications, in blend with the climate estimate would prepare the ranchers to deal with and deal with their yields better.

CONCLUSION

Cultivating is the foundation of Indian economy, and now daily in view of an unnatural weather change, flimsiness in global market and regular cataclysm the apportion of cultivating decline step by step. India is where great regular assets are accessible yet because of sound foundation and current system we couldn't practice them. We are as yet utilizing our old and old instruments and methods for cultivating, yet now time has transform we have to change our mindset to support in global challenge.

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