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Review Of Research



AGRICULTURE ECONOMIC SURVEY OF M.P. RURAL AREA



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ABSTRACT

Madhya Pradesh is the second largest state in the country in terms of area with total geographical area of 308 lakh hectares and total population of 72 million. It constitutes about 9 percent of the total geographic area of the country and six percent share in total population. Role of agriculture and allied sector including animal husbandry and fisheries is wider and more significant due to agrarian nature of the state economy. The crucial challenge before the state government now is to sustain this growth trajectory and make agriculture profitable and sustainable in the years to come by increasing production and

productivity of major crops compared to agriculturally prosperous states like Punjab and Haryana, expanding irrigation facilities and giving thrust on better earning from agriculture activities.

KEYWORDS:total geographical area , Agriculture Economic Survey ,Agriculture Growth .

INTRODUCTION:

Agriculture Growth in Madhya Pradesh

Madhya Pradesh is the second largest state in the country in terms of area with a total geographical area of 308 lakh hectares constituting 9 percent of the total geographic area of the country and ranks at sixth position with the total population of 72 million, out of which 72% resides in rural areas . The state is known for its abundant natural resources including forest, minerals, rivers and valleys. There are 11 agro-climatic zones, five crop zones and varying land use, soil types, rainfall and water resources, distributed across 51 districts in the state. Also, a significant proportion of tribals and



dalits reside in the state together comprising 35% of the total state population. As far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned, the role of agriculture and allied sector including animal husbandry and fisheries is much wider and significant due to agrarian nature of the state economy. The direct activities include production of variety of farm produce both for self-consumption and earning income by selling of crops and livestock products and offering employment opportunities in related sectors. The indirect activities comprise supplies and services related agriculture like raw material to agroprocessing, repair and maintenance of agricultural machinery and implements, marketing, storage and warehousing, seed production and so on. Also, agriculture and allied sector plays a vital role in pushing capital formation by adding support infrastructure with construction of roads, dams, minor irrigation projects, promoting cottage and small scale industries; all necessary for economic development of the state. The state economy of Madhya Pradesh is predominantly rural and agrarian in nature. Agriculture sector is the mainstay of the state's economy and is the only sector providing employment and livelihood options to majority of the rural population in the state. According to Census 2011, 69.8 % of the total workers and 85.6 % of the total workers in rural areas are dependent on agriculture for livelihood in Madhya Pradesh. This comprises 31.2% cultivators and 38.6% agriculture labours. The sector is also contributing 24.9% to State's GDP at constant prices and 33.6% at current prices. Hence, the positive and consistent growth rate of this sector is of immense importance to drive the state economy, especially the rural economy. It also has a great potential in influencing the state as well as the national economy in environmentally sustaining ways.

OBJECTIVES

1. To determine the quantum of plan allocations for agriculture and allied sector and its utilization levels.
2. To assess the trends and patterns and quantum of agriculture and allied sector budget for allocations and the extent of expenditure
3. To assess the trends and patterns and quantum of budget for intra-sectoral sub-components in agriculture and allied sector like soil and water conservation, crop husbandry and animal husbandry, food storage and warehousing, agriculture research and education, co-operation, minor, irrigation and flood control, other agricultural programmes, fisheries, forestry and wildlife.
4. To determine the total investment being done in the agriculture and allied sector individually and collectively by both state and union government.

METHODOLOGY AND DATA SOURCES

The data on public and private investment is available at national level and is given by Central Statistical Organization (CSO). It is expected that on the very same line state level data need to be worked out by respective state governments. Presently, in case of Madhya Pradesh such state level data on investment is not available. Hence, for the analysis purpose, investment for agriculture and allied activities has been captured through Plan allocations in different Five Year Plans and time series analysis of budgetary outlays of Madhya Pradesh State Budget from 2003-04 through 2013-14.

Achievements by Madhya Pradesh in agriculture sector

Taking all this into account, the State Government has been very keen and proactive in taking several decisions and measures to make agriculture both remunerative and sustainable. A mix of appropriate policy decisions, innovative strategies and concrete programmatic interventions in this direction has paved the way for better performance of the sector in the past few years and yielded good

results in terms of achievements.

- + Leaving its past behind, the State of Madhya Pradesh has now become one of the leading states in the country by exhibiting agriculture growth rate of 9.04% during the 11th Five Year Plan as against the targeted annual growth rate of 5 percent and national average of 2.48%
- + The State has also improved its position as the third largest wheat producing state in the country after Punjab and UP with a record-break production of 14.5 million tonnes of wheat in the fiscal year 2011-12 and 16.5 million tonnes in 2012-13.
- + Year 2011-12 was memorable for the state in terms of several achievements in the agriculture sector. Not only has it outperformed the national average of 2.48% of agriculture growth, but also stood first in the country by achieving unprecedented 18.89% growth in the farm sector including agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries in 2011-12. Madhya Pradesh also became a pioneer state in 2011-12 in constituting seed producer cooperative societies on a large scale to ensure increase in availability of seeds.
- + Continuing the growth trajectory. Madhya Pradesh's agriculture growth rate for 2012-13 remained at 14.28% and overall GSDP at 10.02%. It shows that Madhya Pradesh has witnessed the increase of about 33% in agriculture growth rate in the last two years. This is one of the credible achievements, because generally the growth rate nosedives in the subsequent year of exceptionally high growth rate.
- + Madhya Pradesh also became a pioneer state in 2011-12 in constituting seed producer cooperative societies on a large scale basis to ensure increase in availability of seeds by becoming the largest producer of certified seed. In the year 2003 total certified seed production in the state was 19.29 lakh quintal which was raised to 43.95 lakh quintal in 2013. As of now, Madhya Pradesh is the top seed producer in the country.
- + Madhya Pradesh was identified as the 'Best Agriculture State' in the country by Government of India in 2011-12. Total agriculture production in Madhya Pradesh was 302.13 lakh metric tonnes in 2011-12 which help it the State "Krishi Karman" award for the highest agricultural production in the country.
- + Gross Cropped area in the state has increased from 191.47 lakh ha in 2000-01 to 232.32 lakh ha in 2012-13, which is around 73% of the total geographical area of the state. It was made possible by bringing fallow land under cultivation which has resulted in a steady increase in Rabi and Kharif area

Challenges faced in agriculture by Madhya Pradesh

Along with these strong achievements in the agriculture sector, the state is also facing some critical challenges. Let us discuss some of these challenges that need to be addressed on high priority to maintain sustainability of agriculture sector in the long run

- + In congruence with the line of development discourse at the national level, share of agriculture and allied sector in state GDP has declined over the years and stood at 24.4% in 2012-13 at 2004-05 constant prices, although it has shown outstanding performance in recent the past. But the general low income generation from the sector affects the income levels of depending farmers and thus impacts rural economy to a great extent where incidence of rural poverty is comparatively high.
- + Overall population dependent on agriculture was 71.5% in 2001 which has reduced slightly to

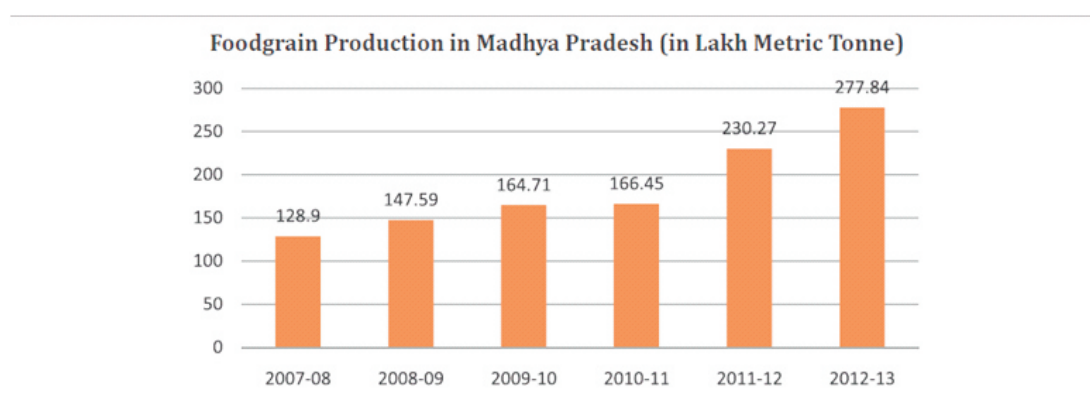
69.8% in 2011. However, the proportion of rural population depending on agriculture has remained unchanged at 85.5%. Thus, from the livelihood perspective, the situation in Madhya Pradesh differs greatly from that of national level due to high dependency of its population on agriculture and allied sector as the prime source of income and employment generation. Surprisingly, the situation has not changed much in even a decade.

- + Due to the rising population pressure and urbanization, average size holding is reducing very fast from 2.2 ha in 2000-01 to 1.78 ha in 2010-11 turning it to be uneconomic for cultivation.
- + Fragmentation of land holdings into smaller units is another cause of concern, resulting in increase in number of small and marginal farmers from 65% in 2000-01 to 71.5% in 2010-11.
- + It was also observed that although the production and productivity of major crops in the state has increased over the years, the state is still lagging behind compared to the national average and major leading states in the country.
- + There is improvement in irrigation facilities in the state in the recent past. At present, the Gross Irrigated Area in Madhya Pradesh has increased from 44.94 lakh ha in 2002-03 to 89.66 lakh ha in 2012-13.

Major crop produce of Madhya Pradesh

Ser.no.	Crop Groups	Crops
1	Cereals	Wheat, Rice, Jowar, Bajra, Maize
2	Pulses	Gram, Tur, Urad, Moong, Masur
3	Oilseeds	Soyabean, Niger, Mustard, Groundnut, Sesamum, Linseed
4	Vegetables	Green Peas, Cauliflower, Okra, Tomato, Potato, Brinjal, Onion, Gourds
5	Fruits	Mango, Guava, Orange, Papaya, Banana
6	Spices	Garlic, Coriander, Ginger, Turmeric, Chillies
7	Flower	Tube Rose, Rose, Marigold, Gillardia

Foodgrain production in Madhya Pradesh



Animal Husbandry and Dairy

Cattle is the most important economic asset in the rural agrarian sector of the state where 76% people live in villages and majority of them are involved in livestock activities either as producers or as hired labourers. For upliftment of socio-economic status of the tribals and the weaker sections of the society, including small and marginal farmers, animal husbandry has played a significant role. Most of the rural poor and landless population is engaged in non-crop farming activities. Livestock rearing has

helped the rural people through remunerative self employment. The livestock rearing provides gainful employment through subsidiary occupations at the locality itself and makes better utilization of essentially utilizable family labour comprising older people, women and children. Madhya Pradesh has a very large cattle population which is also the main source of draught power in agricultural operation and rural transportation in the state. According to the latest Livestock Census, 2007, the state has 4.16 crore livestock (approximately 8 % of India) and 73.84 lakh poultry birds (approximately 1.3% of India) and ducks. The state has well known indigenous breeds of cattle, namely, Malvi, Nimari and Kenkatha.

Number of livestock in Madhya Pradesh (in '000)

Particulars	1997	2003	2007	% increase between 1997-2007	CAGR
Cattle	19497	18913	21915	12.4	1.2
Buffaloes	6648	7575	9129	37.3	3.2
Horses & Pony	75	32	27	-64.1	-9.7
Donkeys	64	39	26	-58.6	-8.4
Sheep	788	546	390	-50.5	-6.8
Goat	6472	8141	9014	39.3	3.4
Camel	16	8	4	-75.7	-13.2
Pig	487	358	193	-60.3	-8.8
Mules	7	4	1	-90.9	-21.3
Total	34054	35616	40700	19.5	1.8

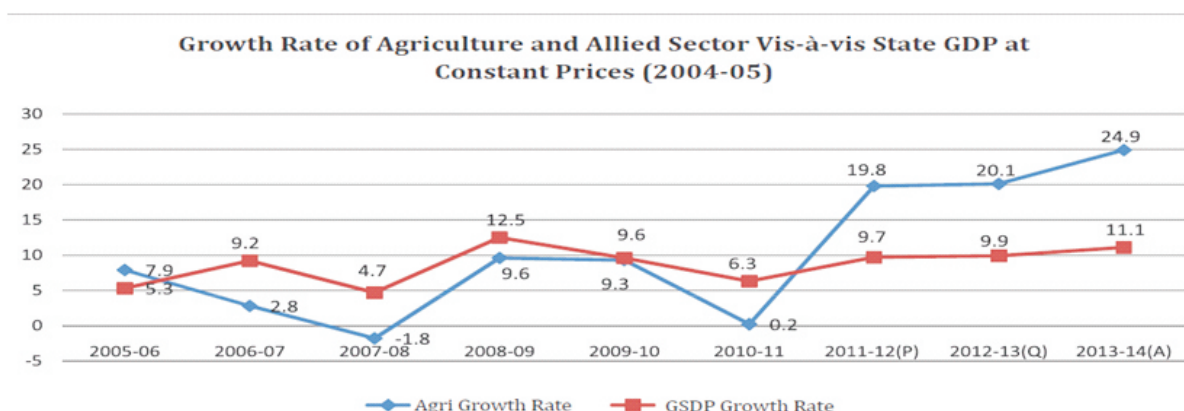
The highest livestock population is found in Sidhi district with 4.25 lakhs of livestock comprising 4.47 percent in the state share. The other districts with a fair share of livestock population are Shivpuri, Jhabua, Satna, Rewa, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh, Chhindwara, Rajgarh and Sagar. If one goes by the different livestock found in the districts, it was found that the highest proportion of cattle was found in Sidhi, Satna, Rewa, Sagar and Chhindwara. It is in the same districts that the proportion of indigenous cattle is also high. Whereas, cross-breed cattle is largely found in Indore (11.0%), Sehore (8.7%), Mandsaur (6.5%), Betul (5.7%), Ujjain (5.1%) and Bhopal (4.5%). Buffaloes are mostly found in the districts of Rajgarh (6.1%), Morena (4.9%) and Shivpuri (4.1%). Similarly, the other important livestock in the state are sheep and goat. Shivpuri and Tikamgarh are the districts with the highest sheep population with respective share of 16.6 and 14.3 percent in the state's population. Goat population is common in the districts of Jhabua, Sidhi, Chhatarpur, Dhar, Tikamgarh and Shivpuri. Compared to other districts, higher numbers of poultry birds are found in Jhabua and Alirajpur (together 12.9%), Bhopal (10.4%) and Barwani (8.2%). Between 3-8 percent of the population of poultry birds of the state total are found in Dhar, Indore, Chhindwara, West Nimar, Sidhi, Balaghat, Betul and Jabalpur. Chhindwara, Jhabua and Alirajpur are the key districts with significant number of both livestock and number of poultry birds in the state.

Agriculture Growth Rate in Madhya Pradesh

Growth rates of agriculture and allied sector including animal husbandry and fisheries in Madhya Pradesh is exhibiting a mixed trend with characteristic booms and dips. There was a sharp decline from 2005-06 onwards and reported ever lower growth rate of -1.8% in 2007-08. The years

2008-09 and 2009-10 saw little stabilization with growth rate of around 9.5 % and again a sharp dip in 2010-11. The very obvious reason for fluctuating growth of agriculture sector is mainly due to incidence of natural calamities like drought, hailstorm and heavy rainfall occurring almost every alternate year and adversely impacting the agriculture production in the state. It may be noted here that the high and positive agriculture growth in 2008-09 and 2009-10 have come despite the occurrence of natural vagaries like drought, frost and hailstorm. Similarly, in the year 2010-11 agriculture and allied sector in the state suffered from dual natural calamities- deficient rainfall, where 37 districts faced drought situations and hailstorm and frost in the month of January causing significant damage to crops like Tur, Gram and Seesamum. The production levels of these crops reduced significantly by 36%, 16% and 20% respectively.

Growth Rate of Agriculture and Allied Sector Vis-à-vis State GDP at Constant Prices



CONCLUSION

As far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned, the role of agriculture and allied sector including animal husbandry and fisheries is much wider and significant due to agrarian nature of the state economy. It is one of the prime constituents of the state economy and its importance assumes greater significance. Madhya Pradesh is on the rising growth trajectory as far as agriculture and allied sector is concerned. Agriculture sector growth outperformed that national average on one hand and also showed most consistent performance in 11 FYP. This also bagged the state number of prestigious awards and recognition as one of the agriculturally leading state. The multiplier effect of positive and consistent growth of agriculture and allied sector may be seen in terms of positive influence on overall state economy, rising income levels and reduction in poverty levels. It is also true that the state government has accorded top priority to the agriculture sector and has gone ahead in undertaking various policy measures and programmatic interventions in past few years that has started bearing fruit. In order to continue on the same path, investing more into agriculture and allied sector and developing necessary infrastructure would be inevitable. Better irrigation facilities, research and sound knowledge of farmers about technology and scientific uses in agriculture can improve and sustain higher growth rate in the years to come. It also has a great potential in influencing state as well as national economy in environmentally sustaining ways.

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