REVIEW OF RESEARCH

INDIAN AGRICULTURE – ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

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ABSTRACT:

Agriculture has been a way of existence and continues to be the sole most important livelihood for humanity. Agriculture sectoralong with its challenging history, has shaped a landmark for long decades for Indian economy and it will continue to remain so for a long moment. It has to support almost seventeen per cent of world population from apporx. two per cent of world geographical area and four per cent of world's water resources.

KEYWORDS:
Agriculture, Indian Economy, GDP.

INTRODUCTION:

Indian horticulture is portrayed by agro-environmental decent varieties in soil, precipitation, temperature, and editing framework. Other than good sunlight based vitality, the country gets around 3 trillion m3 of water, 14 noteworthy, 44 medium and 55 minor streams share around 83 percent of the seepage bowl. Around 210 billion m3 water is evaluated to be accessible as ground water. Water system water is turning into a rare item. Consequently appropriate reaping and efficient use of water is of extraordinary significance.

Requesting development because of presentation of high yielding assortments in the mid 1960's required higher vitality data sources and better administration rehearses. Land readiness, reaping, sifting and water system are the activities, which use a large portion of the vitality utilized in agribusiness. The offer of enliven control in farming diminished from 92 percent in 1950-51 to 20 percent in 2000-01. For wanted trimming power with practicality in field tasks, enliven vitality sources alone were never again satisfactory. Ranchers picked mechanical power sources to enhance vivify control. Normal size of ranch property step by step diminished from 2.58 ha to 1.57 ha.

Little and minimal ranchers have constrained assets particularly in downpour bolstered districts where just vivify control is utilized bringing about low profitability. In spite of the fact that rural generation is high, the per hectare profitability is much lower than world normal. There is a critical need to build efficiency. Littler the homestead, more prominent is the requirement for attractive overflow, with the goal that little ranchers can have a sensible pay. Accomplishing this objective will be conceivable just in the event that we create and spread eco-advancements established in the standards of environment, financial aspects, sexual orientation value and business age. This is the pathway to an "ever-green upheaval" in agribusiness.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

1. Farmers be given title deeds which they can use as collateral
2. The land use plan of should be prepared in such a manner to avoid conflicts
3. Promotion of group farming societies is also suggested as a further means of facilitating the supply and supervision of credit in agriculture. Provision of credit

to construct storage facilities and agro-processing industries.

4. To adopt green agriculture practices whereby financial institutions and other agricultural funders should extend creditor support to agricultural activities with farming practices and technologies that promote green agriculture.

Implementation of the suggested recommendations will depend on commitment by government towards green agriculture in terms of applying pro green growth measures which include training of farmers, policy measures, encouraging farmers to invest in green agriculture, eliminating barriers to trade in technologies and services needed for a transition to green agriculture.

CONCLUSION:

It is clear that the sector of agriculture is crucial in the economy of India and it has high potential for a faster and sustainable growth and development. However, its development is constrained by many varying factors, the main being lack of finance capital, insufficient infrastructure and property rights.

Accessing credit services provided by financial institutions has been a major concerned of stakeholders in the agriculture sector, and mainly by smallholder farmers who have no property to use as collateral. Financial institutions have rejected alternatives to traditionally known properties to use as collateral. Consequently, they cannot make medium and large investments.Formal financial institutions hastate to extend credit to agricultural productive activities because they claim that these activities arerisky ventures. From above analysis it is clear that both conventional and traditional agriculture generate substantial pressure on the environment, albeit in different ways.

In other words, risk associated with agricultural activities are mostly man made and can be reduced substantially by promoting moreenvironmentally sustainable agriculture.

Lack of land use plan has also some risk attached to it because banks fear to extend credit to agricultural activities which lateron can be affected by change in use of the land occupied.

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