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CURRENT STATUS AND ISSUES OF INDIAN AGRICULTURE

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Introduction:

Indian agriculture has significant history. Today, India has ranks 1st in rice, wheat and fruits output. Agriculture contribute 13.3 percent share in national income it is decreased compare 1950-51 initial of planning era. The ministry of agriculture, the planning commission of India body and the ministry of rural infrastructure define the future role of agriculture in India.

Objectives of the study

1. To study current status of Indian agriculture.
2. To study various issues about Indian agricultural.
3. To suggest the better direction for efficient development in agriculture.

Research methodology:

The present paper is based on secondary data. The main sources of references are such as books, journals, periodicals and various websites.

Agriculture share in GDP

Following table No. 1 shows current status of agriculture share of percentage in total gross domestic product.

Table No. 1 Agriculture sector in total Gross Domestic Product

Year	Agriculture in percentage
1950-51	56.5
1970-71	45.9
1990-91	34.0
2010-11 (QE)	14.5
2011-12	13.9
2012-13	13.6

Note- Agriculture include agriculture, forestry and fishing.

Sources:1. Economics survey 2007-08, statistical abstract of India 2008, (so, National Accounts statistics, 2010 (2004-05 prices) 2. Data & sundram (2014): India Economy 69th Edition, S. Chand, new Delhi, Page No. 522

According to table no. 1 shows that.

1. Agriculture percentage shares contributed in G.D.P. was more than 50% in 1950-51.
2. The share of agriculture in G.D.P. has been decreasing continuously to the 13.6 percentage in 2012-13.

Agriculture share in employment

In India very high perception working population engaged in agriculture for living purpose.

Table No.2. Population & Agriculture Workers in Million

Sr.No.	Particular	1951	2010
1	Total population of India	361	1210
2	Total working population	140 (100%)	427.9 (100%)
3	Population employed on land land of which	98 (70%)	234.1 (57.7%)
4	Cultivators	70(50%)	127.3 (29.7%)
5	Agriculture laborers	28 (20%)	106.8 (25.0%)

Sources – 1. Agriculture statistics at Glance (2012) 2.2011 various round of Nsso survey.

Above table shows that

1. Agriculture sector provide employment 54.7% of India's workforce.
2. The term of percentage decrease in cultivator's by 30.3% but in Agriculture laborer the term of percentage is increase by 5% in 2010.

Share in international trade

Agriculture product tea, sugar, oilseeds tobacco spices etc. are main item of export of India.

Table no.3. Agricultural exports as a percentage of total exports. Rs. in crores

Year	Agriculture export	Total Export	Percentage (%)
1990-91	6013	32527	18.5
2001-01	28657	201356	14.2
2010-11	111393	1142922	9.7
2011-12	180279	1465954	12.3

Sources- Agriculture statistics at a Glance (2010) Economics survey 2012-13

Above table No. 3 shows.

1. India's agriculture export shares in total export are less than 20% from the era of globalization
2. Agriculture export shares fastely decreasing in 2010-11 to the 9.7 percentages but next year it also rose by 2.6 percentages.

Various issues of Indian agriculture

1. **Seed:** Production of crop dependant on seeds quality up to 20 to 25 percentages so need of Agriculture research has released new varieties of seed which are suitable for Indian changeable climate low water supply & increases in production.
2. **Fertilizers:** Usage of fertilizer boosts the productivity of agriculture. But pricing of fertilizer is main factor effected the use of fertilizer thus the decline the growth of land productivity.
3. **Irrigation:** Indian agriculture depends on monsoon for water supply. Water is the most critical input for agriculture. Thus the need of irrigation is necessary. Currently 63 million hector or 45 percentage of net cropped area is irrigated. But it is inadequate for India.
4. **Methods of India agriculture:** Indian agriculture is based on lot of traditional basis & some of modern's techniques. Adoption of traditional techniques causes increases in cost of capital, low productivity, effected to farmers income. Adoption of modern agriculture is inadequate.
5. **Cropping pattern:** Multi cropping pattern is a characteristic of Indian agriculture. Indian farms are not poor performing for every crop. So use of cropping patterns can produce with high yields at lowest cost.

Suggestions:

1. There is need of special training programmed & workshop arranges & development of new technology in lot of quantity.
2. To encourage rural population to create new employment on the basis of new agriculture development.
3. To promote water supply facility and manage new technology for cropping pattern.
4. Use of special varieties of seeds.

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