

check

ISSN 0976-905

SRT

INDIAN JOURNAL OF MANAGEMENT REVIEW

SPECIAL ISSUE

AUGUST- 2013



**SOCIETY OF TRAINING AND RESEARCH MANAGEMENT
AURANGABAD (M.S.)**

CONTENTS

Sr No	Title of the Paper	Author	Page No
1.	Challenges of Indian Economy in Service led Sector.	Dr. Girishkumar N. R.	1
2.	Rural Indebtedness : A Great Challenge Before Indian Economy.	Dr. Mrs. Tejaswini B. Mudekar	4
3.	A Study of Marketing of Grapes In Western Maharashtra	Dr. S. K. Dhage	6
4.	Agricultural Development And Its Challenges	Prof. Dr. R. N. Wakchaure	10
5.	Marketi Ng of Tomato In Pune District In Maharashtra	M. B. Bhujbal S. K. Dhage	12
6.	Challenges faced by Agricultural sector in India	Dr. R. G. Rasal Prof. Archana G. Antre	14
7.	Agriculture Productivity of India and Problems of Agriculture Markrting in India.	Prof. Ravindra A. Jadhav Mr. Pund U. S	16
8.	Challenges before Indian agriculture	Dr. Balasaheb D. Awaghade .	18
9.	Sustainable Growth and Transformation on Water Resource Management and Energy for Faster and Inclusive Growth of Rural Development in India	Dr. Gautam Bhong	21
10.	Agricultural Productivity	Mr. S. R. Pagare,	24
11.	Exim policy and agriculture sector in India	Dr. R. K. Datir Prof. Jadhav Kailas Dilip	26
12.	Aoa and Indian Agriculture : Issues and Challenges	Prof. Dr. Bhausaheb. Y. D.	28
13.	Challenges before Indian Industries	Dr. T. G. Gite,	30
14.	The Role of Indian Industrialisation In Economic Development	Mousmi S. Dudhedia Dr. D. B. More	32
15.	Challenges Before Indian Agriculture	Prof. M. R. Kshirsagar Dr. R. K. Datir	34
16.	Productivity of Sugarcane : An Overview	Dr. Barhate G. H.	37
17.	Challenges Before Indian Agriculture	Dr. Archana Hase	41
18.	Indian Floriculture Industry - The Way Forward	Dr. R. K. Datir	44
19.	Impact of Changes in General Agriculture Productivity in India	Dr. Adik B. R. Prof. Mrs. Gujar P. S.	47
20.	Distribution, MarketingCentres and Price System of Mangoes in India.	Dr. Sawant Vitthal Kundalika	49
21.	Agricultural Productivity in Maharashtra, India:	Prof. Wagh Santosh S.	51
22.	Agriculture Productivity In India	Prof. Lande V. B.	53
23.	A Study of Role of A P M C's in Marketing of livestock in Satara District	Dr. T. D. Mahanwar.	55
24.	Challenges Faced By The Indian Agriculture Sector	Dr. Bhosale J. P.	56
25.	Analysis the Trends of Production and productivity of Agricultural Sector in Maharashtra.	Dr. A. T. Tawar,	59
26.	Agricultural Productivity and Backwardness of Indian Agriculture	Jawale Shantilal Ramdas	62
27.	Challenges before Service Sector in India	Dr. Pratap Jagannath Phalphale	64
28.	Infrastructure Development in India: Growth & Problems	Dr. D. R. Bachhav	66

Agricultural Productivity and Backwardness of Indian Agriculture

Jawale Shantilal Ramdas

Associate Professor C. D. Jain College of commerce, Shirampur (University of Pune)

Abstract:

Recognizing the critical role of agricultural sector in the overall growth as well as development performance, this study reviews the changing trends in agricultural productivity of some major crops in India, especially in the last decades. This study compares the productivity of some major crops with China and neighboring countries. In order to achieve higher productivity in agriculture; it is essential to undertake certain technical and policy measures.

Keywords : Agricultural productivity, GDP growth, food security, H.Y.V.

Introduction :

Agriculture is a critical sector of the Indian economy. The recent Indian growth has been service led. Services sector has completely replaced agriculture, which was traditionally the largest contributor to Indian's GDP. However, the fact that agriculture has the smallest share in GDP of only about 14 per cent today from a high more than 50 per cent; does not belittle its importance for the Indian economy. This is because first, agriculture remains the largest employer with a share of around 60 per cent. Agriculture yet forms the backbone of development, it holds the key to creation of demand in other sectors and remains by far an important indirect contributor to India's GDP growth. The agriculture sector needs to grow at least by 4 per cent for the economy to grow at 9 per cent. Thus, though having a small share, fluctuations in agricultural production can have large and significant impact on overall GDP growth. Food is an important component in basket of commodities used for measuring consumer price indices. It is necessary that food prices are maintained at reasonable levels to ensure food security especially for the deprived section of our society. In fact food security is emerging as an important policy concern, and the role of agriculture in ensuring equitable access to food has added new perspective for policy makers. At the same time 'growth with inclusiveness' can be achieved only when agricultural growth accelerates and is also widely shared amongst people and regions of the country.

Objectives and Methodology :

Objectives of the Study :

1. To study changing trends in agricultural productivity in India.
2. To study the comparison of agricultural productivity in India with neighboring countries.

Methodology :

The study is based on secondary sources of data. The main source of data are various economic surveys of India, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of agriculture, Online data based on Indian Economy, Journals, Articles and News papers.

Trends in Agricultural Productivity :

The year 1968 marked the beginning of a turning point of Indian agriculture. The country was dependent on agricultural imports for almost two decades after independence. Production of rice and wheat grew at 28 per cent and 23.6 per cent respectively during 1967-68 while their yields during the same year grew at 19.6 per cent and 24.1 per cent, respectively. This was the first time that such high growth in production and yield of both rice and wheat was witnessed in country. These levels of growth remain one of the highest achieved so far. The development of high yielding variety (HYV) of seeds in mid 1960 and the subsequent use of fertilizer, pesticides, irrigation package, improved seeds, improved irrigation and education of farmers led to quantum jumps in productivity. Consequently, production of wheat, rice and food grains grew at an average rate of 21.9 per cent, 10.3 per cent and 10.9 per cent, respectively during the subsequent years 1967-70. This may be attributed to significant rise in yield of wheat, rice and food grains which grew at an average rate of 11.2 per cent, 7.9 per cent and 8.1 per cent respectively, during the same years. These growth rates have also been unprecedented. High growth in production and yield continued during the subsequent decades 1970s and 1980s. Productions of wheat, rice and food grains during 1970s-1980s grew at an average rate of 10.3 per cent, 4.0 per cent and 3.3 per cent, respectively. The yields of wheat, rice and food grains grew at an average rate of 3.1 per cent for wheat and rice, and 2.9 per cent for food grains, respectively, during the same period. These rapid growth in production and yield were much higher than the average annual rate of growth of population 2.2 per cent during the same period. This enables the country to achieve self-sufficiency in terms of wheat and rice.

Table 1: Growth of Yields and Productions in India- major Crops (per cent)

Periods	Yield Growth					Population Growth
	Rice	Wheat	Pulses	Food grains	Oilseeds	
1970s-80s	3.1	3.1	0.7	2.9	2.7	2.2
1990s-2010s	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.6	2.6	1.9
1968-70	7.9	11.2	13.9	8.1	7.8	2.2
2006-11	1.3	2.3	3.0	2.4	3.8	1.7

3. Farmers should adopt modern technology.
4. Central Government should fixed SMP by considering inflated prices related with agricultural sector.
5. Long term finance should provide to farmers for long term agricultural development.

References:

1. Agrawal, Amar Nath, Indian Economy: Problems of Development and Planning. Vikas Publishing Ho 2012.
2. Datt Rudder and Sundharam K.P.M. Indian economy. S. Chand Limited, New Delhi 2012.
3. Dhar, P. K. Indian Economy Its Growing Dimensions PB. Kalyani Publ., 2003
4. Alston, Julian M., Jason M. Beddow, and Philip G. Pardey. "Agricultural research, productivity, and f prices in the long run", Science 325.5954(2009): 1209-1210
5. Irz, Xavier, et al. "Agricultural productivity growth and poverty alleviation", Development Policy rev 19.4(2001): 449-466.
6. McMillan, John, John Whalley and Lijing Zhu. "The impact of China's economic reforms on agricultu productivity growth"; The Journal of Political Economy (1989): 781-807.

Challenges before Service Sector in India

Dr. Pratap Jagannath Phalphale

S.N.Arts, D.J.Malpani Commerce & B.N.Sarada Science College, Sangamner Dist – Ahmednagar
Email – pjphalphale@gmail

Abstract:

Service sector constitutes more than 70 percent of the GDP in many developed economies. According to the 19 Statistical Yearbook (United Nations, 1999) service sector employment is more than 80% in United States and more than 70 percent in Canada, Japan, France, Israel, and Australia. There is no such thing as a service industry. There are only industries whose service components are greater or less than those of other industries. Everybody is in service. Many of the jobs in manufacturing are actually disguised as service jobs. The largest component of internal lead-time for a manufacturer is often in a service department.

Introduction:

The service sector, also called the tertiary sector, is one of the three parts of the economy in the Three-sector hypothesis. This hypothesis breaks the economy into three main areas so it can be better understood. The other two are the primary sector, which covers areas such as farming, mining and fishing; and the secondary sector which covers manufacturing and making things. The service sector provides a service, not an actual product that could be held in your hand. Activities in the service sector include retail, banks, hotels, real estate, education, health, social work, transport, computer services, recreation, media, communications, electricity, gas and water supply.

The service sector is an important part of the economy. For example, in Australia in 2007, 85% of all businesses were in the service sector. In 2009 there were more than nine million people employed in the service sector in Australia which was 86% of all jobs. In India, there has been a huge growth in service sector businesses which made up 55% of India's GDP in 2006—2007. Computer software businesses in India are increasing at a rate of 35% per year.

Increasingly service sector businesses need to focus on what is now being called the "knowledge economy". They need to keep ahead of other businesses by understanding what it is their customers want and be in a position to give it to them quickly and at low cost. One good example of this are banks which have gone through enormous changes in recent years. Using information and communication technology, banks have vastly reduced the number of people they need to employ, and lowered the cost of providing bank service. For example, an automated teller machine is able to provide basic banking services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, in many different places. Before this, banking services were only available from the bank when it was open. Many banks and building societies have joined together to form much lower cost businesses that can make more money from a wider customer base. The key to this process is gaining information about their customers and constantly coming up with new services for them. An example of a company trying to come up with a new service for customers is iCard, which is looking at ways to link mobile phones to computers and social networking.

India's Challenges:

This partly explains why Tokyo's Shinkansen (bullet train), London's underground, and America's Greyhound bus service have grown beyond being mere services to reach the status of global cult icons while New Delhi still struggles with an ageing fleet of public transport buses, three wheelers and the venerable Ambassador car. Another challenge for delivering world-class services in India is the wide gap between lifestyle of the actual frontlin