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



# Invitation



Pravara Rural Education Society's

**Padmashri Vikhe Patil College of Arts, Science and Commerce,**

Pravaranagar, At./Po. Loni, Tal:Rahata, Dist: Ahmednagar

Re-Accredited by NAAC at 'A' Grade with CGPA 3.61 out of 4  
College with Potential for Excellence

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Solicits your gracious presence at the

**INAUGURAL FUNCTION**

OF

**NATIONAL SEMINAR**

ON

**'CHALLENGES BEFORE INDIAN ECONOMY'**

(Sponsored by University Grants Commission, New Delhi)

On Saturday 17<sup>th</sup> August, 2013 at 10.00 am

**Chief Guest**

**Hon'ble Prof. Sukhadeo Thorat,**

Former Chairman, University Grants Commission, New Delhi  
Chairman, Indian Council of Social Sciences Research, (ICSSR) New Delhi

**President**

**Hon'ble Padmabhushan Shri.Balasaheb Vikhe Patil**

Former Minister for Heavy industries (Govt.of India) and  
Chairman, Pravara Rural Education Society, Pravaranagar

**Guest of Honour**

**Hon'ble Dr.Y.K. Alagh**

Former Minister, Power, Planning, Science and Technology, GOI  
Chancellor, Nagaland University  
Chairman, Institute of Rural Management Anand

**Hon'ble Shri.Radhakrishna Vikhe Patil (MLA)**

Minister for Agriculture and Marketing (Govt. of Maharashtra)  
Trustee, Pravara Rural Education Society, Pravaranagar

**Hon'ble Shri.Rajendra Vikhe Patil**

Secretary General, Pravara Rural Education Society, Pravaranagar  
Senate Member, University of Pune.

**Dr.R.G.Rasal**

Co-ordinator

**Dr.S.R.Walunj**

Principal

• Venue : Seminar Hall, Library Building



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Over the year recently. Due to favourable climatic condition, India can supply fresh flowers. Government of India gives incentives to floriculture. Thus, this business can grow rapidly. India is having a better scope in the future as there is a shift in trend towards tropical and traditional flowers and this can be gainfully exploited by us with high amount of diversity in indigenous flora. Specific attention is to be given to the development of traditional flowers by assisting traditional farmers in terms of bank loans, proper marketing policies, and dissemination of information through training and media support on improved varieties. Hi-tech floriculture industry can be successful only if enough support is provided for procurement of genuine planting material either domestic or global and marketing of production by the government. This would definitely be a very strong and concrete step forward towards our ex-president Dr. Kalam's dream of seeing a blooming floriculture industry but also gradually make India a key player on the global floriculture scene.

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## Impact of Changes in General Agriculture Productivity in India

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#### Abstract:-

India is a country with agro-based economy. Agriculture has been a way of life & continues to be the single most important livelihood of the masses. If taken a book on five year planning programs in India, the policies are focused on self-sufficiency & self reliance. However a matter of great concern is the fact that still agriculture growth in India is dependent on the varying nature of monsoon.

Agriculture in Maharashtra varies across the state with its astonishing combination of weather, water & soil conditions. Farming in Maharashtra is mostly rain-fed type of farming which is entirely dependent on seasonal rains. Thus the productivity keeps on changing & never been fixed income sources for farmers.

#### Objectives:-

- 1) To study the economic survey so 12-13 with the aspect of agriculture productivity
- 2) To compare the changes in agriculture productivity by reviewing the last three decades from 1980 up to the present age.
- 3) To study the impact of changes in productivity on Gross Domestic Production & society.

#### Research Methodology:-

The research paper is based on secondary data. The researcher has connected the information from various books, records of Government issues, researcher journals, and websites.

#### Introduction:-

Agriculture has been a way of life & continues to be the most important livelihood of the masses. Food grains production rose from 52 million tones in 2010-11. The share of agriculture in real GDP has fallen and it affects in the slower growth rate for relative industry & services. India is the first in the world in the production of milks, pulses, jute, jute like fibers. Second in rice, wheat, sugarcane, ground nut, vegetable, fruits & cotton production & is a leading producer of spices & plantation crops as well as live stock fisheries & poultry. During the 10<sup>th</sup> five year plan, agriculture growth is estimated at 3.28% against a target of 4%, where as The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) assessed on average annual growth of 3.6% in G.D.P (Gross Domestic Product) from agriculture allied sector against a target as 4.0% while it may appear that the performance of the agriculture & allied sector has fallen short of the



target, production has improved remarkably, growing twice as fast as population. India agriculture exports are booming at a time, when many other leading produces are experiencing difficulties. The better agriculture performance is a result of:-

- Farmers response to better prices.
- Continued technology gains &
- Appropriate & timely policies coming together.

Yet India is at a juncture where farmer reform are urgently required to achieve greater efficiency & productivity in agriculture for sustaining growth. Agriculture including allied activities accounted for only 14.1% of the G.D.P. at constant (2004-05) prices in 2011-12. In short it covers the most biggest share in total employment according to the 2001 census, continuing to be as high as 58.2%. The declining share of the agriculture & allied sector in the country GDP is consistent with normal development trajectory of any economy, but fast agriculture growth remains vital for jobs, income & the food security. The growth target for agriculture in the Twelfth Five Year plan remains at 4% as in the Eleventh Five Year plan.

### CROP Production:-

For five consecutive years, from 2004-05 to 2008-09, food grains production recorded on increasing trend. However, it declined to 218.11 million tones in 2009-10 due to severe drought condition in various parts of the country normal monsoon in the subsequent year, 2010-11, helped the country reach a significantly higher level of 244.78 millions tones of food grains production. As per the second coverage estimates, production of food grains during 2011-12 is estimated at an all time record level or 250.42 millions tones which is a significant achievement mainly due to increasing in the production of rice & wheat.

Table no.1 : Agricultural Production (kharif) (millions tones)

Crops	2010-11	2011-12		% increases
		2 <sup>nd</sup> advance estimated		
Rice	95.98	102.75		7.1
Coarse cereals	43.68	42.08		-3.7
Oil seeds	32.48	30.53		-6.0
Sugar can	342.38	347.87		1.6
Cotton (million bales of kgs each 170)	33.00	34.09		3.3
Jute& mesta (million bales of 180 kgs each)	10.60	11.61		9.3
Pulses	18.24	17.28		5.3

Source :- Department Of Agriculture & Corporation.

### Rice & Wheat :-

During the 1980s growth in area under rice was marginal at 0.4%, however, growth in production & yield was above 3%. During 2000-01 to 2011-12 the situation changed, whereas growth in production & yield at 1.72% and 1.68% respectively. In wheat also, during 1980s growth in area was marginal at 0.46% but growth in production & yield was above 3%. During 2000-01 to 2011-12, all though growth in production & yield was 2.37% & 1.14% respectively this clearly reflects that in these two crops the growth rate in yield levels are planning & there is need for renewed research efforts to boost production & productivity. Both public & private sector investment in research and development (R&D) in these crops needs to be encouraged.

During 2011-12, total food grains production reached all-time high of 259.32 millions tones. However the production of 2012-13 kharif crops is likely to be adversely affected by deficiency in the south-west monsoon & results in the acreage losses. The overall area coverage at 665.0 lakh ha under food grains during kharif 2012-13 shows a decline 55.8 lakh ha compared to 720.86 lakh ha during kharif 2011-12. output is expected to decline in all major crops. Overall, the 1980-90 provide witnessed relatively higher growth in production & yield in major crops compared to 1990-2000 period except for the marginal increase in growth of yield coarse cereals & the some levels of growth in production of wheat & sugar cane. Further a lower growth (coarse, cereals, pulses, sugarcane) & marginally higher growth (rice, oil seeds) was observed in the area under these major crops during the 1990-2000 period vis-avis 1980-1990 except in wheat & cotton where growth rate was 1.72% & 2.71% respectively.

By & large the growth rate achieved the 1980-90 period could not be sustained during the 1990-2000 period. In cereals yield increases were able to was an increase in yield levels has significantly moderated in latter periods. The level significantly improved for cotton, pulses & coarse cereals during 2000-2012. Cotton & pulses have become star performance, cotton & pulses intensification programme being important reasons, oil seeds such as ground nuts to are responding reasonably well to better prices, as is the case in sugarcane.

### Addition in Outlook & Challenges:-

Though India is one of the leading producers in the world of many major crops like paddy, wheat, pulses, spices & plantation crops, the comparison in terms of yield levels is not creditable with its achieving a much higher yield in many of these crops. Further studies indicate that there are wild yield gaps among various crops across the country. Agriculture production can be substantially increases if Indian Government yield gap by adopting technical