



INDIAN AGRICULTURE PRODUCTIVITY : PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

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ABSTRACT:

Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy. In India there 58.4 population is depends upon agricultural system. Indian agriculture have a very great heritage since centuries. It has developed Indian lifestyle, ideology, culture and economy. But at the level of globalization in present 21st century Indian farm and farmer on the secondary position. The basic reason of this position is the lack of execution of agricultural policies in India though as an agricultural couidry. Though, our economy have given tremendous importance to agriculture through food grain supply, industrian raw material and international trade. But our farmer are in difficulty because of our agriculture went under problem at the opening of globalization.

KEYWORDS: Agriculture , Indian farm and farmer.

INTRODUCTION

The agriculture condition of India. Since independence upto 1990s was good. But after 1990s India's agriculture condition is diminished, because low capital, poor systematiation or structuration, restrictions on grains storage, supply and marketing etc. Before to study Indian agriculture we have to study its various periods which will be beneficial.

Agriculture Development Steps : Since 1947 to 2012

Indian agriculture is devided into four parts after the independence of 1947.

1) Post Independence : (1947 to 1965)

Within these 18 years Indian's production of food and grains was low than its requirement to the growing population. This problem relected in the import of food and grains. During this period number of the schemes about importing food and grain were activated. For example P.L. 480 agreement with America is the out come of this condition. Meanwhile, through the act of 1960, ten lakh ton wheat was imported. Because of this condition in India the scientific attitude was put forth for the increasment of production of agriculture. For the sake of increasing production of agriculture the Indian government has emphasized various facilities. This development of

agriculture required the fertilizer industries (because of that number of fertilizer industries were emerged), dams and canals and cooperative institutions were established. Thus, agricultural universities and research centers mostly were emerged there.

2) Period of Green Revolution : (1965 to 1990)

The 1965 to 1990 is the second phase of Indian independence. In the first phase fundamental facilities were created and that became fruitful to this second phase of agriculture development. The facilitier of canals, dams and agriculture research centers were became profitable in this second phase. The mistakes of policies of first are improved in this second phase. e.g. small high and big productivity plants of wheat and rice were searched in this phase. There new cast plants of wheat and rice were using lot of sunlight, water and fertilizers. In the survey of 1960s the agriculture research centers became strong. Because of the spread of agriculture education and establishment of institutions. Meanwhile, the new institutions were emerged to help the farmer to bring their production in market. So the price of that goods of farmers was determined by the government. Therefore, the new trade bank (Nabard) were established with the objectives of agricultural and rural development. Due to these changes the production and productivity of agriculture is increased. The agriculture productions such as wheat, rice were increased at the highest level. All these changes had approached that it was Green Revolution in India and also it was announced in 1968. It has given the confidance to the Indians that they will become self-contained in the production of food and grain. The sixth five year plan was pointed out the benefits from agriculture policies and once again the economic policy of agriculture was recorded.

3) Period of Globalization : (1990 to Present)

The period of globalization since 1990s to 2011 have given importance to the increasment of productions of leguminous, oilseeds, vegetables, fruits and milk. The techniqual changes were used to the production of oilseeds which resulted in the increasment of the production of oil seeds. This is the third phase of agriculture development known as globalization period, studying the rainy agriculture, dry agriculture and the farm under water facility. During this period 'Water Land Development Board' institute was established. Due to all these facilities the production of agriculture was satisfactory. This kind of image was imerging in India at the one hand means increased storages of grains by government and on the other hand the empty stomaches also remained in existence. So 'Grain Heaps and Hungry Crowd' such kind of news paper did the job of popularizing present situation. At that time people had decreased their investment of money in the trade of agriculture and cuncle.

These fobishness of agriculture policies have seen on the account of agriculture production. Though the agriculture technology was developed but the production was not increased. According to the president Manmohan Singh, "the contribution of agriculture income in the total national income is dedining, in 1950 the growth rate of agriculture income was 55%. But today it is below the 20%" Further, the president of agriculture commission S. M. Subramanyam said that "Agriculture is diseased kind of industry and it is difficult to get out from it". Also according to Manmohan Singh, "Green Revolution is totally collapsed". It is clear like sunrays that producer of grains means farmer are doing suicides. And 40% farmers are in the state of abandonment of agriculture. To record this condition there is no need to form any commission.

In brief, it was said that the most of the economic plans failed continuously during 1947 to 2010 to achieve agriculture target. Therefore we failed to attain the preservation and conservation

of agriculture life style and our national objective. Behind these false the only miss execution is at the root of agriculture policies that why the questions of farmers are yet remained unsolved. And this condition has created the questions and challenger in front of farmer. So all the agriculture business now is in state of distruction.

Looking at today's condition of agriculture productivity we can see that the agriculture rate in India is 17.2% and export rate is 10%. But in 1951 the agriculture productivity rate was 56.5%. It become clear that the place of income of agriculture production in national income is decreasing day by day. But on the other hand the five year plans inspiring to planned development of agriculture production. Though, it was planned development but has neglected their target of development i.e. farm and farmers. This condition is effectively resulted in the form of big question in front of not only farmers but also the whole nation. Such as farmes into debt, their poverty, low prices of agriculture goods etc. this adverse condition forced the farmers to do suicides. Therefore, the big problem aroused in front of Indias that is the low productivity of agriculture. Though Indian government spending crores of rupees through five year plans to the agriculture developments. But our agriculture rate is continuously dedining from 56.5 to 17.2%. Though number of rupees paid on agriculture of Indian agriculture through five year plans and its place in national income must be studied widely.

Progress of Indian Agriculture under Five Year Plan :

Five Year Plans have kept broad objectives in view while developing agriculture sector.

- 1) To increase agriculture production as the main target and to bring more land under cultivation, and raise the per hectare yield through intensive application of agriculture inputs. Such as irrigation, improved seeds, fertilizers etc. and increase agriculture productivity as per the hectar.
- 2) To provide the debt to small farmers with low interest rate for the sake of growth of production.

With the help of above objectives the development of agriculture was planned. Through this plan the expenditure on agriculture from first five year plan upto twelve five year plan as pointed in following chart.

Table No. 1

India's Five Year Plan and Expenditure of Indian Agriculture

Sr. No.	Span of Five Year Plan	Expenditure of Agriculture Sector
1.	1951-1956	31%
2.	1956-1961	20%
3.	1961-1966	21%
4.	1966-1969	--
5.	1960-1974	23%
6.	1974-1978	22%
7.	1980-1985	24%
8.	1985-1990	22%
9.	1992-1997	22%
10.	1997-2002	22%
11.	2002-2007	19.4%
12.	2007-2012	17.2%

The above mentioned chart reflect that from first five year plan to twelve five year plans, the expenditure on agriculture sector is declined year by year, and that is the cause of low income of agriculture out of total national income i.e. included in the next chart.

Table No. 2
Agreculture income in National Income

Sr.No.	Duration	Agriculture income
1.	1950-1951	56.5%
2.	1960-1961	52.1%
3.	1970-1971	45.7%
4.	1980-1981	39.6%
5.	1990-1991	33.0%
6.	2000-2001	24.3%
7.	2010-2011	17.2%

The above mentioned chart reflects that the expenditure on Indian agriculture through five year plan and part of agriculture in national income is continuously decreasing. From 56.5 to 17.2%. But meanwhile our population is consistently increased but our income is not increased as per the population. To solve all the problems we have to go at the depth of problem not only forming the temporary surface level schemes. Therefore we have to understand what is agriculture productivity and its various reasons.

Definition of Agriculture Productivity :

‘Productivity’ means ‘producing or able to produce large quantity of goods or croper’ or ‘the efficiency with which things are produced’. This agriculture productivity is counted by two ways. The first is the per hectar and second one is by pre labourer/worker. The productivity of per hectar is achieved through work, capital, seeds and chemical fertilizers. So it is called per hectar productivity of land, to account this productivity we use this method.

$$\text{Per Hectar Productivity of land} = \frac{\text{Annual Income of Crops}}{\text{Are under Cultivation Croper}}$$

So nowadays per worker/labourer productivity is as important as per hectar productivity. The per labour productivity of land means the quality of labourer is equal to total production of land means land per labourer productivity.

The Reasons of Low Productivity of Agriculture :

Indian agriculture is mostly depended upon the manson rain. India have a maximum land of cultivation as compaired with the other countries of the world. But 40% land of India out of total cultivative land is under water sparking. Because of that India is the lowest country of world in agriculture productions. In fact, there are number of reason for this low productivity. They are as follows –

- 1) The major reasons of low productivity of Indian agriculture are low facilities of irrigation. Though five year plans have been funding continuously but yeat we are not controlling or

covering 60% cultivative land under irrigation. Because of that we can not use chemical fertilizers, improved seeds and pesticides. Due to these reasons India's agriculture productivity is low.

- 2) Indian agriculture is under the responsibility of growing population. Because of that the agriculture is divided year by year and ultimately its impact on productivity.
- 3) Indian farmers are looking toward their farm as only means of support or for livelihood. They are not using modern technology, chemical fertilizers, mechanical tools and improved seeds etc. That is the root of low productivity.
- 4) Farmer have not possible capital by buy various chemical fertilizers, mechineries, seeds etc. impactly the productivity is lowing. On the other hand farmers are not getting proper guidance about soil's productivity and its suitability with cropper for proper plantation and crop management and its preservation in time.
- 5) The recent research on growing productivity of agriculture is not reaching toward farmers.
- 6) The prices of agriculture materials are low rather than its expenditure. These things impacting on the rate of productivity.
- 7) The agriculture production is not growing because of low financial support, irrigation, electricity and agricultural material marketing.
- 8) In India, very few agriculture policies are created for the sake of agriculture development and for growing productivity. And these policies are benifial only to big farmers and to small ones.

Therefore, because of various reasons India agricultural productivity is low and their low productivity severly impacting on other things, majority foodgrains productions are included. That why the problems of foodgrains strongly standing in front of India. Infact, food security means all people can get sufficient food as per their need and with affordable price. It means that we can solve this problem by growing the food grains productivity. There is disparity between population and grain production since 1951 to present. (except the period of Green Revolution because it has made some differences in the production of agriculture and meanwhile of this revolution the growth rate of foodgrains was increased upto 136%)

From the above record it is clear that except the period of Green Revolution the population growth rate always increased rather than food grains. This growing population creating a problem of security of food grains in India. So to face this problem we have to increase the per hectar productivity. So growing this production or productivity can solve the problem. But it will be beneficial to the indias if they will grow the permanent productivity of agriculture.

Solution : To Grow Agriculture Productivity :

- 1) To execute systematically Indian land development laws, main laws and incorporating of cultivating land.
- 2) To execute systametically water and electricity supply.
- 3) To provide maximum seeds of high productivity through biotechnology to the farmers.
- 4) To provide effordable funding to agriculture by cooperative banks, regional rural banks.
- 5) To provide new research of agriculture to farm and farmers.
- 6) The agriculture material must be priced with productivity expenditure.
- 7) The development in the marketing of agriculture material.
- 8) Oowing seeds, cultivation, warm control and controlling crop diseases in time.
- 9) To grow fertility of land and control the heat of land.
- 10) Changing the cropper.

Thus, to grow agriculture productivity we have to use apt improved seeds, fertilizers in well quantity, water and good management. For land cultivation, so by controlling the heat of agriculture and preserving the fertility of land, we can come out from the above problems. Therefore to grow productivity by using new research in agriculture and to save excessive expenditure will be possible. That why it said that if farmer is happy then country will be happy and if country is happy than ultimately the future of country will be splendid.

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