ISSN : 2350-0743

www.ijramr.com

International Journal of Recent Advances in Multidisciplinary Research
Vol. 05, Issue 09, pp.4117-4119, September, 2018

RESEARCH ARTICLE

A STUDY OF PRESENT SCENARIO OF AGRICULTURE SECTORS OF INDIA

***Dr. Ashok B. Trivedi**

Department of Economics, Shri B. K. Patel Arts and Smt. L. M. Patel Commerce College, Savli, India

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:
Received 20th June, 2018
Received in revised form
17th July, 2018
Accepted 12th August, 2018
Published online 30th September, 2018

Keywords:

Agriculture, Agriculture Exports,
GVA, Horticulture Product.

ABSTRACT

During 1st five year plan (1951-56), the special address was for the agriculture sector to deal with the food crisis. Since then there is found continuous decline in the composition of GDP from the agriculture and allied activities. The world economy has been witnessing the slow growth rate since 2008-09 which has resulted in sluggish growth in all the sectors of India. Although the farm productivity is low as compared to other developed countries, some improvements have been found due to certain developmental activities. These include, technological advancement, adoption of HYVs (High yielding Varieties) of seeds, usage of improved quality of fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, new cropping pattern, new irrigation facilities, farm research and management practices.

INTRODUCTION

The agriculture sector of India is passing through a dynamic phase in the recent era of development. Since more than half of workforce is still engaged in agriculture for their livelihoods and employment, agriculture continues to be a predominant sector of Indian economy, even though its share in national Gross Domestic Product has declined in recent years. Rapid growth of the non-agriculture sectors, particularly services, in post-reforms period has failed to accelerate agricultural growth or poverty reduction. During the last two decades Indian agriculture has been facing major challenges like deceleration in growth rate, degradation of natural resources, inter-sectorial, inter-regional equity, declining input efficiency, etc. India has the 10th- largest arable land resources in the world. With 20 Agri-climatic regions, all 15 major climates in the world exist in India. The country also possesses 46 of the 60 soil types in the world. India is the largest producer of spices, pulses, milk, tea, cashew and jute; and the second largest producer of wheat, rice, fruits and vegetables, sugarcane, cotton and oilseeds. Further, India is second in global production of fruits and vegetables, and is the largest producer of mango and banana. During 2017-18 crop year, food grain production is estimated at 279.51 million tons, as per third advance estimates while rice and wheat production in the country is estimated at 111.52 MT and 98.61 MT, respectively in the same period. Milk production was estimated at 165.4 million tons during F.Y.16-17, while meat production was 7.4 million tons. Production of horticulture crops is estimated at record 307.16 million tons (MT) in 2017-18 as per second advance estimates.

Corresponding author:* **Dr. Ashok B. Trivedi,
Department of Economics, Shri B. K. Patel Arts and Smt. L. M. Patel Commerce College, Savli, India.

India is among the 15 leading exporters of agricultural products in the world. Agricultural exports from India reached US$ 38.21 billion in FY18 and US$ 6.43 billion in April- May 2018. Exports of ready to eat items from India reached US$ 689.80 million in F.Y.17-18. The Government of India is aiming to achieve US$ 60 billion in agricultural exports by 2022.

Private Sector Interference

In recent years the priority has been given for public private partnership (PPP) for the infrastructure development and other growth related services. About I lakh common services centers have been established with the sustainable, commercial and socio- projects with the private sector interference. It in turn has given sufficient scope for sectorial disparities.

Scope for Modern Agriculture Technologies in India

Modern Agricultural Technology is all about to reduce human efforts. Those are widely using in the foreign countries. By applying these practices the farmers are gaining more profit and at the same time, they are able to increase their productivity of yield. Here, we are going to describe the types of technology.

- IT in Agriculture
- GPS Technology
- Nanotechnology
- Breeding
- Techniques of Tissue Cultures
- Genetically Modified Organisms
- Irrigation System

SWOT Analysis of Indian Agriculture

STRENGTH	WEAKNESSES
❖ Approx. 14% of GDP	❖ Low Yields
❖ More than 52% of employment in Agriculture Sector	❖ Low Value addition and food processing
❖ More than 70% of Indian Rural force in Agriculture Sector	❖ Low Processing Levels
❖ Second Largest Area under cultivation	❖ Post-Harvest Losses
OPPORTUNITIES	**THREATS**
❖ Rain Fed Agriculture	❖ Low size of agriculture land holding
❖ Diversification	❖ Land degradation
❖ Organic Farming	❖ Crop losses due to weeds, insects and diseases
❖ Sleeping Giants	❖ Low seed replacement ratio
❖ Food Processing Sector	❖ Climate Changes
❖ Agri-Clinic and Agri-Business Scheme	❖ Declining Interest in Agriculture

Growth of Agriculture and Allied Sector in India

Table Growth of Agriculture and Allied Sector in India

Year	Gross Irrigated Area (Million hectares)	GVA USD (Billion)	Horticulture Production (in '000MT)	Production of Wheat (million tons)	Production of Rice (million tons)	Agriculture Exports USD (Billion)
2011-12	61.065	233.04	257.3	94.9	105.3	24.70
2012-13	61.432	236.51	268.8	93.5	105.2	29.20
2013-14	61.482	249.68	277.3	93.5	105.2	42.86
2014-15	61.612	249.21	280.5	95.9	106.3	38.70
2015-16	61.612	250.62	283.4	88.9	104.8	32.08
2016-17*	61.632	266.37	300.6	98.4	110.2	33.87
2017-18**	68.400	274.23	307.2	98.6	111.5	38.21
CAGR (%)		**2.75**	**3.82**			**16.45**

Gross Irrigated Area

Gross irrigated area under food grains is estimated to have grown to 68.4 million hectares in F.Y.18. Of the wide variety of crops in India, rice and wheat are the most irrigated. With growing investments in irrigation, the dependence on monsoons has declined considerably over the years. As per Union Budget 2018-19, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) will be implemented in 96 irrigation deprived districts in the country for which Rs 2,600 crore (US$ 401.6 million) has been allocated. Around 285 new irrigation projects will be undertaken in 2018 to provide irrigation for 18.8 million hectares of land.

Gross value added (GVA)

Gross value added (GVA) is defined as the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption. It is used to measure the output or contribution of a particular sector. When such GVAs from all sectors (∑ GVA) are added together and adding taxes (product) and reducing subsidies (product), it can get the GDP (at market price). From the above table it is found that GVA is constantly increasing throughout the research period with 2.75 percentage CAGR.

Horticulture Production

Horticulture is the science and art of growing plants (fruits, vegetables, flowers, and any other cultivar). It also includes plant conservation, landscape restoration, soil management, landscape and garden design, construction, and maintenance, and arboriculture. In contrast to agriculture, horticulture does not include large-scale crop production or animal husbandry. From the above table it is found that Horticulture production is constantly increasing with 3.82 percentage CAGAR during research period.

Wheat and Rice Production

Wheat are Rice are the core crops for Indian livelihood and both core crops are maintaining flat level with minor fluctuation during research period. For the year 2015-16 it shows least production in metric tons.

Agriculture Exports

India is among the 15 leading exporters of agricultural products in the world. Total agricultural exports from India grew at a CAGR of 16.45 percent over FY12-18 to reach US$ 38.21 billion in FY18. In April-May 2018 agriculture exports were US$ 6.43 billion. As per the draft agriculture export policy, the Government of India is aiming to achieve US$ 60 billion in exports by 2022. Highest export founded in the year 2013-14 with US$ 42.86 billion. Marine Products, Buffalo Meat and rice are largest agricultural export items in terms of value. Other major export items are spices, cotton, oil products, tea and coffee. Marine product exports reached US$ 7.39 billion in FY18, followed by Basmati rice at US$ 4.16 billion and buffalo meat at US$ 4.03 million. Tea exports from India reached a 36 year high of 240.68 million Kg. in 2017 while coffee exports reached record 395,000 tons in 2017-18. There is a surge in demand for fruits and vegetables as a result of a shift in consumption. Accordingly, Indian farmers are also shifting production towards horticulture crops to cash in on the growing demand Fresh fruit exports from India reached US$ 736.1 million in FY18 while fresh vegetable exports reached US$ 775.5 million. Coca Cola is aiming to improve its sourcing of fruits for aerated drinks and juice beverages categories. As of May 2017, the company sources 200,000 tons fruits, and is planning to further increase it by sourcing through its 'fruit circular economy' initiative. In 2017, agriculture sector in India witnessed 18 M&A deals worth US$ 251 million.

Conclusion

From the above study it is found that Indian economy is slightly diversified towards agriculture Industry and future of agriculture is comparative strong but it is recommended to train the farmers for modern technology based agriculture.

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