

# AGRICULTURE

- ◆ Agriculture is the mainstay of the Indian economy despite concerted industrialisation in the last six decades.

## **Contribution of Agriculture in Indian Economy —**

1. **Contribution in GDP** - on the eve of planning, agriculture generated as much as 50% of the country's national income.
2. **Largest employment providing sector** - Agriculture in India, is the most important source of employment. In 1991 nearly 60% of the country's working population was employed in agricultural sector.
3. **Basis for Industrial development** - Agriculture offers raw material including for industries like textiles, sugar & oil-processing, etc. Besides, it also offer market for expanding industrial sector of the economy.
4. **Development of Tertiary sector** - Tertiary sector provides helpful services to the industries & agriculture like banking, warehousing etc. internal trade is mostly done in agricultural produce eg - various means of transport get bulk of their business by the movement of agricultural goods.
5. **Contribution in foreign trade** - Agriculture plays an important role in the international trade, Jute, tea, coffee & spices are the country's well known conventional exports. Presently agriculture and allied sector contributes nearly 9.08% (2011-12) to the total export trade of the country, against 6.9% during 2010-11.
6. **International Importance** - India is largest producer of coconuts, mangoes, bananas, milk & dairy products, cashew nuts, pulses, ginger, turmeric & black pepper. It is also the second largest producer of rice, wheat, sugar, cotton fruit & vegetables.

## **Green Revolution**

- ◆ The introduction of high-yielding varieties of seeds after 1965 & the increased use of fertilizers & irrigation are known collectively as the green Revolution, which provided the increase in production needed to make India self-sufficient in foodgrains.
- ◆ It was launched in the year 1966 & was the brainchild of Norman Borlaug.
- ◆ In India it was made successful by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan.
- ◆ The term green revolution was coined by Dr. William Gade.

- ◆ A national commission on farmers was appointed in 2004 under the chairmanship of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan which inter - alia suggested an agricultural Renewal Action Plan (ARAP).
- ◆ ARAP comprised of soil health enhancement, irrigation water supply augmentation & demand management credit & insurance, technological reforms & assured & remunerative marketing.

## **Achievement of Green Revolution :**

1. Increase in production.
2. Prosperity of farmers
3. Reduction in import of food grains.
4. Development of industries.
5. Overall growth of the economy.
6. Food security.

## **Weakness of Green Revolution -**

1. Growth in capitalistic farming.
2. Side tracked land reforms.
3. Widened income.
4. Regional disparities.
5. Environmental degradation.

- ◆ **Commercial crops** are those crops which are produced for trade purpose & not for self consumption by farmers. It include - oilseeds crops, sugar crops, Fiber crop, Narcotic crops, Beverage crops.

## **Second Green Revolution -**

- ◆ The call for second green revolution was given by P.M. "Dr. Manmohan Singh" at the 93rd science conference in 2006".
- ◆ It seeks to build up on the achievements of 1st green revolution & bridge the regional & crop imbalance which were not addressed by first green revolution.
- ◆ It seeks to cover dryland farming & concentrate on the small & marginal farmers.
- ◆ It seeks to raise the food grains production to 400 million tonnes by 2020.

## **Evergreen Revolution -**

- ◆ Concept given by renowned agricultural scientist Dr. M.S. swaminathan.
- ◆ The concept emphasises on "organic agriculture" & "green agriculture" with the help of integrated nutrient supply & integrated natural resource nutrient supply & integrated natural resource management.

To encourage the agricultural products, the govt. announces to minimum support price on behalf of the government.

- ♦ The cause of the evergreen revolution is "Sustainability".

### Major Agricultural Revolutions

Revolution	Production
♦ Black Revolution	Petroleum Production
♦ Blue Revolution	Fish production
♦ Brown Revolution	Leather/non-conventional
♦ Golden fibre Revolution	Jute production
♦ Golden Revolution	Food grain production
♦ Grey Revolution	Fertilizer Revolution
♦ Pink Revolution	Onion production
♦ Rainbow Revolution	Holistic development of agriculture sector
♦ Red Revolution	Meat & Tomato production
♦ Round Revolution	Potato Revolution
♦ Silver Fiber Revolution	Cotton Revolution
♦ Silver Revolution	Egg/poultry production
♦ White Revolution	Milk
♦ Yellow Revolution	Oil seeds production
♦ Evergreen Revolution	Increase in productivity & prosperity without ecological harm.

### Major Producing States

1. Foodgrains - U.P., Punjab, M.P. and west Bengal.
2. Wheat - U.P., Punjab haryana & M.P.
3. Rice - West Bengal, U.P., Punjab & M.P.
4. Coarse cereals - Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan & U.P.
5. Pulses - M.P., U.P., Maharastra & Rajasthan.

### Crop Production :

- ♦ Assam is the biggest tea producer in the country.
- ♦ India Ranks 6th in the world coffee production & contributes only 4% of world coffee production.
- ♦ Cuba is known as the sugar bowl of the world. Sugar is made of beetroot.

- ♦ India holds first position in the world in the production of sugar - cane & sugar.
- ♦ India is the third largest producer of fish.
- ♦ India is 4th largest producer of natural rubber with a share of 8.2% in world production.
- ♦ India is second largest consumer of natural rubber in world consumer.

### Food Security in India -

Green Revolution did not cover barley, ragi & minor - millets.

- ♦ The need for food self-sufficiency was borne out on account of the experience agained from the PL - 480 programme of the USA in the year 1966. The American president Lndon Johnson restricted food aid to force India not to condemn the vietnam war.
- ♦ Food security implies access by all people at all times to sufficient quantities of food to lead an active & healthy life it involves.
  1. Quantitative dimension in terms of food self-sufficiency.
  2. Quantitative dimension in form of nutritional requirement.
  3. Purchasing power dimension so as to ensure access to all through employment generation programmes.

### Public Distribution System (PDS) -

- ♦ PDS was envisaged in 1967 to act as a price support programme for the consumer during the periods of food shortage of the 1960's
- ♦ The basic aim was to provide essent commodities such as rice, wheat, sugar, edible oil, soft coke & kerosene at subsidised prices.
- ♦ PDS is the largest distribution network of its kinds in the world.

### Targeted public distribution system (TPDS) -

- ♦ Following the criticism of PDS, the government in June 1997 replaced the PDS with TPDS. The system envisaged issuing special cards to BPL families & selling foodgrains to them at subsidised prices with effect from July 2001.

### Kisan Credit Card scheme (KCCS) -

- ♦ KCCS was started by the govt. of India, RBI & NABARD in Aug. 1998, to help the farmers access timely & adequate credit.
- ♦ The scheme includes reasonable component of consumption credit & investment credit within a' the overal credit limit sanctioned to the brrowers, to provide adequate & timely credit support to the farmers for their cultivation needs.

### ***Agricultural price policy (APP) -***

- ◆ APP of the government seeks to ensure remunerative prices to the producers so as to encourage higher interest & production on the onehand, on the other it safeguards the consumers interest by making food available at reasonable prices.
- ◆ To achieve this govt. announces minimum support prices (MSPs) for 25 agricultural crops taking into accounts the recommendation of the commission for agricultural cost & price (CACP). MSP is that price at which govt. is ready to purchase the crop from the farmers directly, if crop price falls below the MSP.
- ◆ Commission for Agricultural costs & price (CACPs) was set up in 1965 with the name agricultural price commission & was renamed as CACP in 1985.
- ◆ Market intervention scheme (MIS) is implemented for horticultural & agricultural commodities, generally perishable in nature & not covered under the price support scheme (PSS).
- ◆ Economic cost is composed of three components - viz, MSP procurement incidental & cost of distributing foodgrains.

### ***National Food Security Mission -***

- ◆ It was launched in rabi 2007 with a view to enhance the production of rice, wheat & pulses by 10 million tonnes (MT), 8 MT & 2 MT respectively by the end of the eleventh plan -
- 1. The mission aims to increase production through area expansion & productivity ; create employment opportunities & enhance the farm - level economy to restore confidence of farmers.
- 2. The NFSM is being implemented in 476 districts of 17 states.
- 3. To intensify the pulses production programme, since 2010-11, two additional programmes have been adopted under NFSM these are -
  - (i) Merging of the pulse component of the integrated scheme of oilseeds, pulses, oil palm & Maize with NFSM.

- (ii) Accelerated pulse productions programme (APPP) was initiated to boost the production of pulses by active promotion of technologies in 1000 clusters of 100 hectare each.

### ***Land Reforms -***

- ◆ Land reforms programmes in India include
  - ❑ Elimination of intermediaries.
  - ❑ Tenancy Reforms.
  - ❑ Determination of ceiling of holdings per family.
  - ❑ Distribution of surplus land among landless peoples.
  - ❑ Consolidation of holdings (Chakbandi)
- ◆ The following measures were made effective for the betterment of farmers.
  - (i) Regulation of tax.
  - (ii) Security for the rights of farmers.
  - (iii) Right of land ownership for the farmers.
- ◆ For the organisation of Agriculture land holding mainly two measures were taken -
  - 1. Land celing.
  - 2. Chakbandi.
- ◆ The land within area less than 1 hectare is called marginal land holding, 1 to 4 hectare area is called small land holding & the land within are more than 4 hectare is called large land holding.
- ◆ Chakbandi was implemented first time in India in the year 1920 in baroda.
- ◆ Co-operative credit organisation started first time in 1904.
- ◆ Primary co-operative committees provide credit for short period.
- ◆ State co-operative Agriculture & Rural development banks provide credit for long period.
- ◆ Land development bank provides long-term loans.
- ◆ Land development bank was established in the year 1919 in the form of land Mortgage Bank.

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