

Course- Indian Economy Econ(H)221

Lecture 22: Agriculture in India



Topics to be Discussed

- Agriculture in India
 - Features



Agriculture in India

- Biggest unorganized sector accounting for more than 90% share in the total unorganized labour-force
- Science or practice of farming, including cultivation on the soil for growing of crops and the rearing of animals
- One of the most important sectors in Indian economy.
- More than 50% of the population depending on Agriculture.
- Around 14% of the GDP is coming from agriculture whereas, this contribution was around 56% in 1950-51
- Share of agriculture in national income has been continuously falling as compared to industry and service sectors
- Major agricultural products include rice, wheat, oilseed, cotton, jute, tea.

Agriculture in India...continues

- India has emerged as a significant exporter in a few crops like cotton, rice, meat, pepper and sugar etc.
- Double monsoon leads two harvest in a year.
- In 1960s, Green revolution took place and agriculture production increased drastically and export increased at 10% in 1990s.
- Sustains more than 60% of the population helping alleviate poverty
- Source of raw material to industries
- Largest producer in the world of pulses , tea , and milk
- Second Largest producer of fruits, vegetables, wheat , rice, groundnut and sugarcane.

India's Agricultural Export Potentials

- Marine Products
- Rice
- Wheat
- Condiments and Spices
- Cashew nuts
- Tea
- Coffee
- Castor
- Jute
- Fruits and Vegetables- Onions, Mango, Grapes, Banana, Tomato , Potato , Litchi ,etc.

Indian Agriculture Scenario

STRENGTHS

- Rich Bio-diversity
- Arable land
- Climate
- Strong and well dispersed research and extension system

OPPORTUNITIES

- Bridgeable yield crops
- Exports
- Agro-based Industry
- Horticulture
- Untapped potential in the N.E.

WEAKNESS

- Fragmentation of land
- Low Technology Inputs
- Unsustainable Water Management
- Poor Infrastructure
- Low value addition

THREATS

- Unsustainable Resource Use
- Unsustainable Regional Development
- Imports

Concerns

- Pressure of the Population on Land
- Skewed distribution of operational holdings
- Land Degradation
- Water Balance
- Low level of mechanization
- Low Fertilizer Consumption

Indian Agriculture Scenario

STRENGTHS

- Indian agriculture is famous for its rich bio-diversity
- Almost 60% of Indian land comprises of agricultural land
- Climate is suitable for agriculture
- Strong and well dispersed research and extension system

Indian Agriculture Scenario

WEAKNESS

- Average yield in India is just 30% to 50% of the highest average yield in the world
- Agriculture in India is not technically developed
- Irrigation facilities are inadequate, which results in farmers still being dependent on rainfall
- Illiteracy and socio-economic backwardness results in low productivity in India
- Share of agriculture has declined over the last few years

OPPORTUNITIES

- Expand operations to include planting and harvesting
- Expanding international level markets
- Partner with firm that only plants and harvests crops
- Technological development in agriculture
- Agro-based Industry
- Agricultural education

THREATS

- Unsustainable Resource Use
- Unsustainable Regional Development
- Change in the government policies
- Production of inferior quality of crops
- Repetitive cultivation of two staple crops
- Low productivity

Agricultural Development in India



- Green Revolution (1968)
- Ever-Green Revolution (1996)
- Blue Revolution (water, fish)
- White Revolution (Milk)
- Yellow Revolution (flower, edible)
- Bio-Technology Revolution
- ICT Revolution

Thank you

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