

The Investigation of the Agriculture Growth in the India

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ABSTRACT: Agriculture involves the preparation for human consumption and transportation to markets of animal and plant products. Wool, leather and cotton are all farm products which provide much of the world's manufacturing and foods. Agriculture is also supplied with wood for building paper and goods. These commodities might change from area to region, together with the agricultural practices used. The research examines a variety of statistics, including patterns in food consumption spending per capita in India and an annual average per capita growth rate between 1983 and 1988. Better institutionally-supported states such as Haryana, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab, and Maharashtra, water supply and investment and non-farm employment have a greater average size, whereas Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra have a smaller average size. For planners and other stakeholders, the future of agriculture is a vital issue. Government and other organizations, such as small farmers, prime and secondary processes and supply chains are striving to address the major challenges faced by India's agriculture, as well as infrastructure for promoting an effective use of resources and marketing. Cost-efficient alternatives that protect the environment and conserve our natural resources must be explored.

KEYWORDS: Agriculture, Demand, Economic, India, State.

INTRODUCTION

In emerging nations, such as India, agricultural production plays a significant role in economic growth. In addition to supplying food for the nation, agriculture absorbs labour, provides savings and contributes to industrial demand and gains from foreign exchanges[1]. Agriculture has been a major source of national profits and jobs since India's independence[2].

However, agriculture still has an essential role to play in the economic prosperity of India. Agriculture provides the industrial region with raw materials and creates jobs in the fast growing service area . The trends of food grain per capita in India are shown in Table 1. The average number of persons working in a family as farmers or farm workers in India is 264 million and the average hectare. The average population is 1.16 hectares[3].

Table 1: Per Capita expenditure Patterns of the Food Grain in the India (Kg per Annum)

Food Item	Yearly Per Capita expenditure					
	1983	1987-1988	1993-1994	1999-2000	2004-2005	2009-2012
Rice	68.2	73.2	67.4	67	73	70
Wheat	48	49.2	43.9	45.8	52.8	53

Cereals	140.5	138.8	123.2	120.8	138.3	131.4
Pulses	10.2	10.4	8.2	10.7	8.6	8.4
Oil	4.2	4.8	4.8	8.8	6.46	8.36
Sugar	9.8	10.2	9	12.2	9.5	9.48

Figure 1 displays a bar chart showing the pattern of food grain per capita consumption in India. According to the 2011 study, women constitute slightly more than one third of rural workers[4].

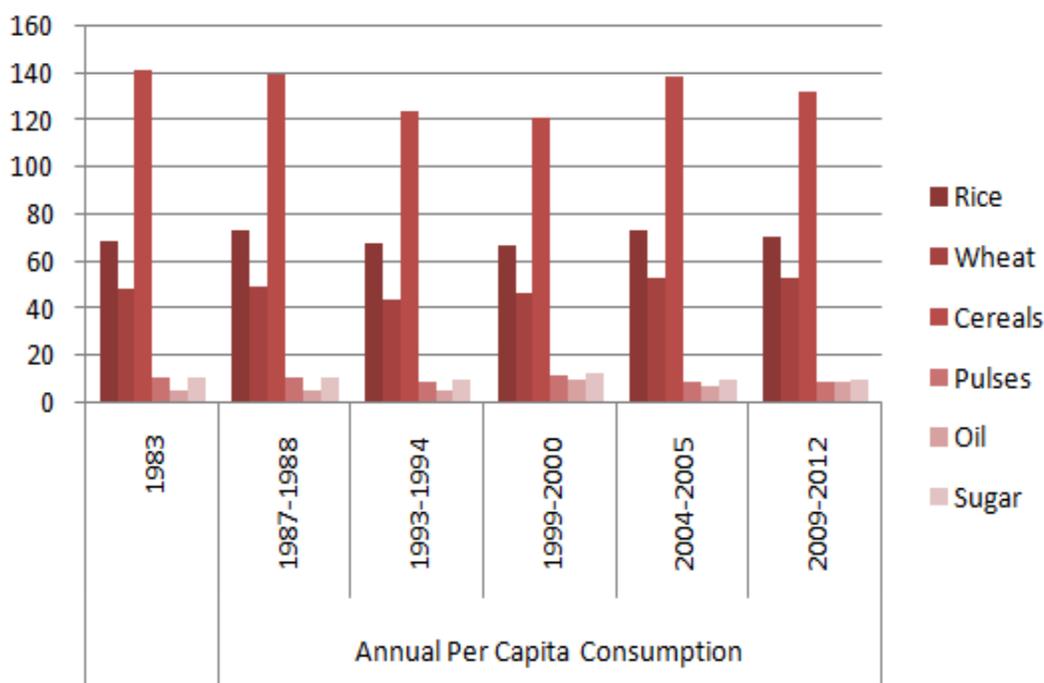


Figure 1: Bar Chart of Per Capita Consumption Pattern of Food Grains in India.

The average annual per capita growth rate from 1983 to 1988, from 1988 to 1994, from 1994 to 2000, from 2000 to 2005 and from 2005 to 2010 is illustrated in Table 2[5]. The 3 rounds indicate a negative growth rate for overall cereal consumption, but a positive increase between 2000 and 2005, followed by a negative shift between 2009 and 2010[6].

Table 2: Yearly Average development Rates of the Per Capital Utilization.

Food Item	yearly Per Capitalutilization				
	1983-1988	1988-1994	1994-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010
Wheat	0.6	-2.18	0.84	3.12	
Rice	1.48	-1.6	-0.16	1.85	-0.82

Pulses	0.42	-4.29	6.18	-3.98	-0.27
Cereals	-0.25	-2.28	-0.38	2.92	-1
Sugar	0.64	-2.22	7.19	-4.34	-0.08
Oil	2.95	0.01	17.05	-5.18	5.9

Figure 2 Annual average development charts per capital investment. Figure 2 Bar charts From 2.95 per capita (1983–1988) to 17.05 (1994–2000) annually, the annual use of edible oil grew from 2.95 (1983–1988), while growth from the 1988 to 1994 was approx. 0, the following cycle was negative, the annual growth being 5.90% between 2005 and 2010[5]. Between 1994 and 2000, sugar consumption rose quicker per capita. Then, the use of pulses accompanied by the use of rice is rising considerably[6].

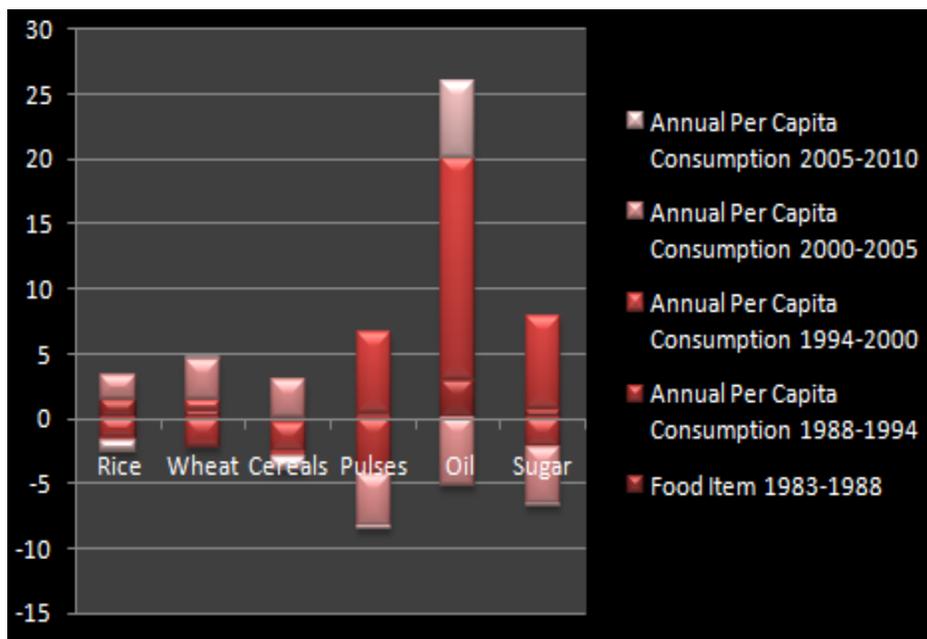


Figure 2: Bar Chart of Yearly Average development Rates of the Per Capital expenditure.

The distribution of holding size is seen in Table 3. The holding size is 3 (marginal, small, big and medium) and the value of the share size distribution is indicated in Table 3[7].

Table 3: Sharing of the Holding Size (marginal, small, large and medium)

Distribution of Holding Size	Value in Percentage
Small	15
Marginal	25

Medium	20
Semi-medium	30
Large	10

Table 4 shows the State selected operative land holdings, showing the higher average country size in the States of Haryana, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Punjab and Maharashtra with better institutional support, including water, investments and non-farm employment opportunities, and the Himachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Table 4[8].

Table 4: Chosen State-Wise Averages Operational Lands Holdings.

State	1995-1996	2005-2006	2010-2011
Gujarat	2.63	2.22	2.12
Bihar	0.76	0.45	0.4
Kerala	0.28	0.25	0.24
Andhra Pradesh	1.38	1.22	1.1
Jammu and Kashmir	0.78	0.68	0.63
Karnataka	1.97	1.65	1.57
Punjab	3.8	3.96	3.78
Himachal Pradesh	1.18	1.05	1
Maharashtra	1.88	1.48	1.46
Odisha	1.32	1.17	1.05
West Bengal	0.86	0.8	0.78
Madhya Pradesh	2.3	2.05	0.8
Tamil Nadu	0.92	0.85	0.82
Rajasthan	3.95	3.4	0.08
India	1.45	1.25	1.16
Uttar Pradesh	0.88	0.81	0.76

The use of fertilisers in the selected state during 1966-2012 is shown in Table 5. India supports the demand for local meals through the use of PGRP chemicals (Plant Growth Promoting Rhizobacteria). Chemical fertiliser is playing an essential part in the growth of Indian agriculture

because of the rising demands on land to build new businesses, infrastructure and homes in a net region accessible for cultivation[9].

Table 5: Fertilizers Utilization in the Selected State during the Year 1966-2012.

State	1966-1997	1966-1990	1991-2012
Bihar	40	45	120
Andhra Pradesh	42	59	179
Haryana	57	66	174
Gujarat	27	34	110
Jammu and Kashmir	30	45	72
Himachal Pradesh	46	52	122
Kerala	23	30	95
Karnataka	10	17	64
Maharashtra	111	137	207
Madhya Pradesh	0.6	10	44
Punjab	55	81	165
Odisha	8	10	43
Tamil Nadu	54	76	141
Rajasthan	46	56	137
India	35	55	126
Uttar Pradesh	23	80	185
West Bengal	11	66	170

The trend on the use of fertiliser in the specified state in 1966-2012 is shown in Figure 3. [8]. A second important objective in the Green Revolution was the use of chemical fertiliser products (hybrid crop, better irrigation, and use of chemical fertilizers). In addition to the high yields of wheat and rice, up to 20 Tons of biomass in one hectare have been generated every one year since the late 1960s[10].

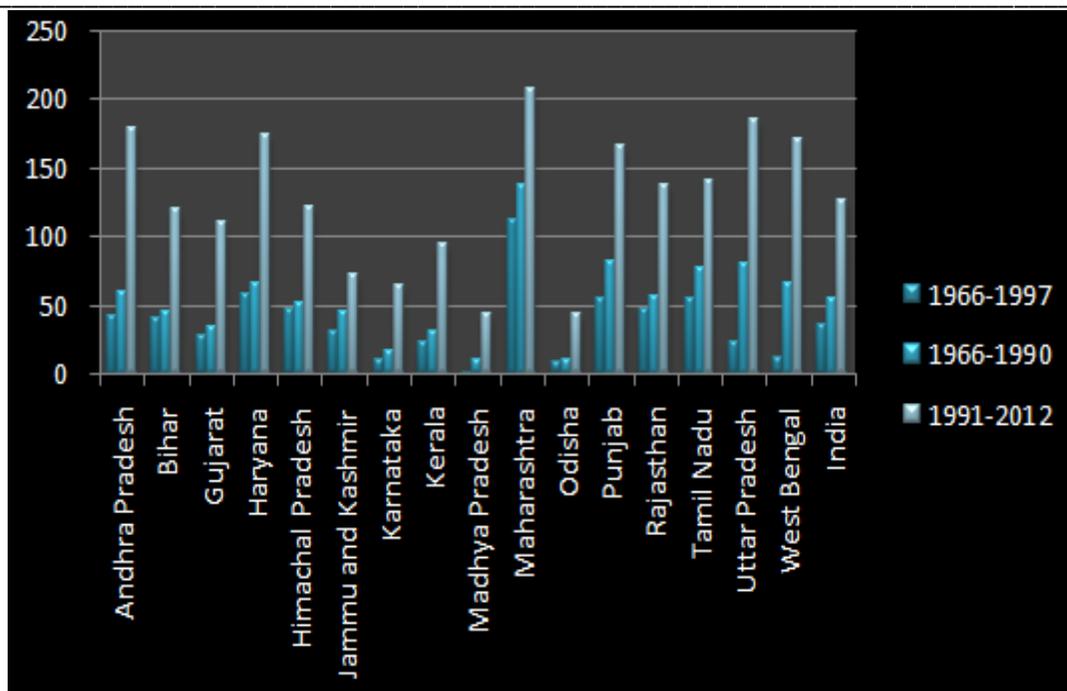


Figure 3: Bar Graph of Fertilizers consumption in selected states during 1966 to 2012.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Various researchers and their investigation are available for an examination of the development of agriculture in India and its countries:

Surendra Singh is looking towards agriculture as the scene of development countries like India's economic progress. In addition to supplying for the country's food, agriculture absorbs labour, generates savings, contributes to industrial product demand and gains from foreign exchanges. The goal of this study was to look at how Indian agriculture worked both during and after the Green Revolution.

Studies of KekaneMaruti Arjun Agriculture is a key component of the Indian economy, which now has approximately 53% of the workforce in this field and provides over 19% of the country's GDP, among the worldwide top two agricultural producers. Agriculture is their only source of income for approximately two thirds of the working people in India. Pushpa etal studies reveal farmers and organisations that assist them to respond and adapt to socio-economic and environmental issues by using technical innovations. Innovation is a process that enables society to adapt to changing donations of resources and to be fostered by cultural and social value.

Studies of AfrozAlam and al. The economy of emerging nations has a critical component in agriculture. Once again farmers have accepted many traditional agricultural techniques to produce crop returns in recent years that satisfy their food demands. In the current world of

agriculture, however, traditional approaches are insufficient, as abiotic and biotic factors pose new agricultural difficulties.

DISCUSSION

This report covers the study of the growth of agriculture in India and its states and reports on the development of agriculture every day as agriculture supplies pulses, fruit vegetables, wheat, oil sugar etc. from plants and animals. This analysis also analyses different statistics, for example, per head grain spending in India (which reveal that in rural India farming employs 264 million people, working as farmers or farmers, averaging 1.16 hectare per household) and the average yearly per capita growth rate from 1983 to 1988. Countries that are better institutional, such as water resources, investments and nonfarm employment opportunities, have larger average land sizes in the states of Haryana, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Punjab and Maharashtra, while the average land size is smaller for Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Maharashtra.

CONCLUSION

Following analysis and research of agricultural development issues in India and its countries, women account for a little more than one-third of rural workers, and the consumption of sugar per capita rose more quickly according to 2011 in 1994 and 2000. Then, the use of pulses accompanied by the use of rice is rising considerably. We find, too. Those countries like as Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Odisha, have witnessed considerable reductions over the 3 agricultural census periods, with a marginalised declines in the average land size of Haryana, Punjab, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. From 1991 to 2012, the usage of chemical fertilisers per acre increased four times, compared to 1965-66. It was 37 kilogramme per hectare between 1965 and 1966 and it increased by 128 kg per hectare between 1991 and 2012. For planners and other stakeholders, the future of agriculture is a vital problem. Both the governments and other organisations, such as small-scale farming, primary and secondary farms, supply chains, infrastructure supporting effective resource use and marketing, are trying to tackle the key issues of agriculture in India and to reduce intermediate markets. It is necessary to research cost-effective environmental protection methods and the conservation of our natural resources.

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