



IMPACT OF CEREAL PRODUCTION ON ECONOMY IN INDIA

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²Research Guide

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Abstract

This article discusses the key development in the agriculture sector in productivity gain and integration with domestic and global food and pulses production improvement before discuss in some of the challenges for future agriculture development which include land distribution policies water management using Technology practice and adopt it in Indian agriculture and food Distribution.

Keywords : Impact, Production, Cereal, Productivity, Pulses.

Introduction:-

Agriculture is largest source of livelihood for the Indian people. The share of agriculture sector in capital formation of the country's economy has increased from 17.7 percent in 1950 51 to 15.5 percent in 2016-17. Agriculture is the largest free private sector in India. Agribusiness is the only major business which is not subject to Income Tax.

Background:-

India has a particularly large agriculture sector while the sector's share of GDP has halved in the past 30 years to around 15%, it still employs around half of India's workforce and account for much of the volatility in Indian GDP. India has the second largest area of arable land in the world and is a major producer of a number of Agricultural Products around the turn of the century India over the United State as the world's largest producer of milk and is also major producer of pulses such as chickpea and lentils which are major sources of protein in vegetarian diet.

Importance of agriculture sector in Indian economy:-

India's economy is Agrarian and dependent on per Independence agriculture has declined. However the development of the agricultural sector is important for the entry of the country's economy as whole. The development of the agricultural sector

contributes to the development of the country's industry and service sector.

1. The share of agriculture in the national income:-

At the time of independence the share of agriculture and allied sector in the GDP was more than 50% and then it declined. The GDP of Agricultural sector represent a positive structural change. In developed Nations the share of Agricultural sector is less taper 3 or 4 percent.

2. Jobcreation:-

Most of the people in India are engage in agribusiness. At the time of independence more than 70% of the people in India where directly and indirectly dependent on agriculture and allied sector. According to the 2001 census agriculture and allied sector accounted for 58.2 % of employment in the country.

3. Contribution to foreign trade:-

Since agriculture is the main occupation of the people of India, many types of Agricultural Products are exported. India is one of the top 15 exports of Agricultural commodities in the world.

4. Supply of raw materials:-

The raw materials required for various industries in the Indian agriculture are supplied through the agriculture sector. In this, products like sugar can, Cotton,

oilseed, rubber are supplied by the agricultural sector to the industrial sector.

5. Food supply:-

Agriculture in India the tasks of supplying food to the growing population of India is carried out by the agricultural sector. The Government of India's Agricultural Development policy has been pursued mainly to achieve self sufficiency in food production.

Development of Indian agriculture:-

Considering the historical background of Indian agriculture traditional and technological practice are adopted in Indian agriculture. since the focus was mainly on food production, agriculture was not viewed from a commercial point of view. Since Independence the government has made effective efforts to develop the agricultural sector through economic planning

1. Increased agricultural production and productivity.

2. Increase in employment opportunities.

3. Reducing income inequality.

4. Business approach.

• Increase in food grain production in India :-

Cereal production includes production cereal and pulse. The period of Agricultural crop year in India is considered to be between June to July 1950 51 the food grain area in India was only 97.32 million hectares. Production was 5.2 kg/ hectare. According to 2013-14 estimate 264.4 million tons of foot gains where producer.

• Appropriate policy should be formulated to increase Cereal Production:-

Demand for pulses is increasing due to the growing population, as a result India has been importing large quantities of pulses for some year now to meet this demand. Last year the production of pulses in the country was 1.9 million tons, but this year it has declined by 1.84 million tons, which is 14 million tons. The country products 1.80 to 1.9 billion tons of pulses annually. Domestic demand for pulses is around 2.40 to 2.50 lakh tons in general impact of pulses means increase supply and increase in supply means that the price should go down, but this is not the case because when supply exceed

demand then price goes down, But in this case pigeon peas, gram and all other grains, supply is not growing as fast as demand. Therefore the price of pulses have been steadily rising, prices of pulses effort have to be made to increase the domestic production of pulses.

• Efforts need to be made to increase cereal production:-

Pulses are grown mainly in arrived areas and on light soil. The main reason for low productivity of pulses is that the irrigated area is diverted to high yielding crops like sugar cen and wheat. Outbreaks of disease and pets have lead to a sharp decline in cereal production. Research is underway at Indian agricultural Research institutes and agricultural universities on varieties of high yielding that are resistant to water stress disease resistant short-lived varieties.

In most parts of the state, it is possible to increase production by 50 to 60% by using the irrigation created by the water shed development program for pigeon Peas and gram crops. With the availability of improved varieties of pulses under the seed village The Seed village scheme by the agricultural Universities and the state government, productivity is accepted to increase significantly in the near future.

The drip and Sprinkle system used for cereal crop is increasing their productivity and is future if the using of valence irrigation system for pigeon Peas production is increased, it will help in increasing production and save water.

• Large demand for domestic cereal in the domestic market:-

Considering the demand and production of cereal in the country, it can be seen the annual combined growth rate of cereal production is much lower than the combined rate of population growth. The population growth rate is 1.91 % and the annual growth rate cereal production is only 0.51 percent.

Considering the per capita daily requirement of cereal and the rate of population growth. Indias cereal demand will reach about 22 million tonns by 2020. At present the total production will increase by 15 to 16 lakh tonns depending on the domestic cereal sector and the rate

of productivity growth. This means important 6 to 7 lakh pulses to meet the country's demand for pulses. Pulses import have lead to an increase in foreign exchange expenditure, which has raised from rs. 481 crore in 1992 91 and rs.2738 crore in 2012-13.

Lentils account for 62 % of India's cereal export. Pulses export wear around rupees 553 crore in 2004-5 and in increased to rs 1279 crore in 2012-13. Increase in productivity by adopting improved Technology can lead to higher economic benefits than other Cash crop in the future.

• **Conclusion:-**

Adverse and favourable issues are important issues facing the Indian agriculture sector. The agriculture sector is spread across the country, the impact on the agricultural sector is affecting the entire economy. It is not possible to remove the adversity facing the Indian agricultural sector, but it is necessary to

remove search adversity with effort. It is important for the government to provide all kind of assistance to the farmers. It is also important for the farmers to adopt a commercial approach and strength by developing it.

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