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A study of agriculture transformation and development in India

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Abstract

India is an Agricultural country and Agriculture is the main occupation of the Indian since ancient times. But now the use of traditional methods of farming has been reduced and replaced by modern technology based farming for the first time in post independent India, emphasis was laid on Agricultural development for this central Government and made special provision in Indian economic planning. But today Agriculture has changed and India has become self-sufficient various modern technologies, fertilizers, implements, seeds have played an important role in this.

Keywords: agriculture, transformation, green, revolution, technology, economic growth

Introduction

India is a country about 1.21 billion people. About 68% of India's population lives in rural where the main occupation is agriculture. Indian agriculture is characterized by small farm holding. The average farm size is only 1.57 hectares (U.S. Library congress-2007). Around 93% of farmers have land holding smaller than four vector and they cultivate nearly 55% of the arable land.

Development of agriculture is important for economy of any country because it is a primary sector of the economy which provides basic ingredients necessary for the existence of mankind. Agricultural transformation and its development are multidimensional in nature. It includes a variety of a states like agricultural land utilization, intensity of cropping crop productivity, crop concentration, crop diversification, crop combination, commercialization of agriculture nature of relationship and maintenance of ecological balance and so on (Singh Jasbir & Dhillon.S.S-2004) [2].

Role of Agriculture

Agriculture plays an essential role in the process of economic development of less developed countries like India. Agricultural development is an integral part of overall economic development. In India agriculture is the main source of national income and occupation agriculture and allied activities have contributed nearly 50% to the India's national income. Around 60% of the total working population was engaged in agriculture and related activities (Agarwal.S.N-1973) [3].

Agricultural sector in India has moved from a traditional agriculture in the 1950 to the modern technological dynamic high capital intensive agriculture in which along with food and non food crops horticulture and other allied activities have also expanded. A study of the economic from were within which traditionally low productivity agriculture is transform into high productivity modern agriculture policy- formulation and planning for growth.

Role of Green Revolution for Transformation

The role of the green revolution in 1965-66 is very important in the transformation of Indian agriculture for this, the pioneer of green revolution Shri. Swaminathan's work on this is very remarkable. Green revolution, great increase in production of food grains especially wheat and rice that resulted in the large part from the introduction into developing countries of new, high yielding varieties beginning in the mid 20th century (Hussian, Majid-2004) [4]. The green revolution in India was first introduced in Punjab in the late 1960 as part of a development program issued by international donor agencies and government of India.

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Transformation in agriculture

India though the green Revolution process in the 1960 and followed by white yellow and blue Revolutions had witnessed Unprecedented grains in agricultural and food production registering record production, of nearly 290 million tons of food grains over 310 million tons of fruits and vegetables over 176 million tons of milk and 12 million tons of fish rendering India the second largest agrarian economy of the world (Hussain, Majid-2011)^[5]. Importantly the rainbow Revolution had more than half the incidences of poverty and hunger in the country and transform the nation from the state of ship- to- mouth to the state of Right to food based on home grown food and the country became in exporter of several agricultural commodities valued at 33.87 billion US\$ during 2016 -17.

Other Supporting Components

India traditional strain in agriculture has increased manifold on account of the efforts of our farmers and improvements in technology. We need continue to improve and move from your food security to a focus on a mix of mixture of agricultural production as well as actual return that farmers get from their produce. The experience of the evolution of the agricultural sector over centuries tells us that which sector has evolved from being a basic food gathering activity to an intensive production system due to population growth increase in income organisation technological revolution and liberalization of international trade

Change that occurs along with this transformation is that the demand of agricultural products both food and non-food also changes the food demand sheets from basic serial to high value products such as dairy products fruits and vegetables and meat and meat products and process products due to income growth urbanization and trade liberalization NABARD is mandated to faster the development of both agriculture and rural India his second main objective of the n c e r t paper for Weber NABARD is to examine whether the transformation of Indian agriculture in recent years also fundamentally changed the relationship between rural India and agriculture

challenges before agriculture the Indian agriculture is controlled by the small and marginal farmers most of them do not have capacity to adopt high cost conventional farming so there is an urgent need alternative low cost farming system that increases productivity and other another view we can see there are increasingly pressure from climate change soil erosion and biodiversity loss and from consumers changing fast food and concerns about how it is produced increasing population and related food demand always remain the most important challenges for the developing world Indian agriculture is black by several problem and challenges some of them are natural and some others are manmade water scarcity soil erosion agricultural marketing seeds small and fragmented land holdings

Conclusion

for all the future prospect of Indian agriculture maybe we'll various factors contributed to the transformation of agriculture in India many changes have taken place in the field of agriculture in the last 70 years due to the research of new technologies so if the policy maker able to provide the proper incentive to farmers will meet the further demand as they had responded with in the past when government policies were supportive the sustainable agriculture

practices are derived from the amalgamation of traditionally adopted health practices with modern development of agricultural 16

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