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Challenges of modern and profitable agriculture in India: A general review

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Abstract

India is an agrarian state where large numbers of people are engagements in agriculture. The people are living in rural areas and a earning their livelihood from the agriculture. Indian agriculture is making a tremendous progress with our scale application of modern agriculture practices and smart inputs in such as pesticides, insecticides, better quality seeds and provision of credit marketing facilities. The history of Indian agriculture lies in traditional way to the growing of crops, intensive use of family labour, marketing facilities for farmers in villages. The Indian agriculture has experienced so many ups and down in terms of productivity, storage facilities that are primarily controlled and provided by administration but in recent years so many private players have also shown interest in purchase and marketing of the agriculture products. The comprehensive chain of marketing and distribution of food grains is under the control of government agencies through APMC. The government is so much committed in bringing out the improvement in the overall agriculture scenario and a large scale investment has been attracted not only from the government but also from private stakeholders. The provision to provide Life cover to the crops of the farmers if there is any crop failure due to natural disasters have really influenced the economic well-being of the farmers. The farmers are also provided credit cards and low interest loans in order to upgrade the infrastructure related to agriculture Sector is an important aspect in the Indian agriculture. The Indian agriculture has immense potential to provide and generate the employment opportunities to the people in rural areas. In the same way, the seasonal worker in agriculture also attracted as an additional labour force from the different part of the country to perform the agriculture works in states such as Haryana and Punjab. In India, the agriculture remains an important sector that has potential to fight with the unprecedented crisis as it was experienced in the covid-19 pandemic. The modern agriculture has so many issues such as enhancement of productivity, quality food grains, uninterrupted supply of food product, maintaining the fertility and quality of soils, sustainable agriculture, protection from soil and water pollution and conservation of biodiversity. The Indian public distribution system, there is a sound supply chain of food grains and this mechanism control the prices of food products as agriculture sector has registered a growth of 3.6 per cent during 2020-21. The Indian agriculture sector has about sizeable labour force 18.8 per cent in 2021- 22. The Indian agriculture is not only associated with the growing of crops it has also been supported by the economic activities like animal husbandry, darning, fisheries, forestry, horticulture and other allied works. During the Pandemic period, the agriculture performance was so better that has provided employment opportunities large number of peoples in rural areas.

Keywords: Infrastructure, enhancement, pandemic, unprecedented, protection

Introduction

The Indian agriculture has immense potential to provide a large scale employment to the people. The employment opportunities in agriculture have been transformed that they lies in agro processing, agro- forestry, organic farming, packaging, marketing, storage and value addition advertising and to provide a platform to the stakeholders in the provision of the forward trading. It is an important point to the mention here that the Covid-19 pandemic has influenced the society economically and socially very much that employment opportunities have been diminished to great extent. So many people have lost their jobs and could not find alternative jobs due to complete lockdown. The Indian agriculture has received praise that its performance in employment generation and food grain production resulted in sustained the labour force in agriculture during lockdown. In the post pandemic period, the Indian agriculture has a sign of recovery which has also been stated in the union budget 2022-23. In the general budget, the government has provided a major boost to agriculture sector to make it more profitable, sustainable and modern agriculture. The primary objectives of this initiative that provide more budgetary support that the welfare of the farmers was remain on the priority.

The Government of India has started to improve the Indian agriculture in adopting the modern techniques and practices very efficiently and make Indian agriculture more profitable and ecofriendly. To achieve the objective of efficient and profitable agriculture, a new approach has been adopted termed as 'inclusive development'. In order to achieve the inclusive development, it has been opined that emphasis to be laid down upon the research and development activities, application of alternative fertilizers such as Nano urea and maximum use of organic fertilizers to maintain the ecological balance and restore the biological diversity. In the same way, the focus also be upon the application of modern technology like drones and artificial intelligence in the decision making process and if possible, some startup for innovations of modern agriculture techniques maybe a game changer in the holistic and profitable agriculture.

There are so many schemes started by the government of India such as Rashtriya krishi Vikas Yojana, krishi unnati Yojana, PM- Fasal Bima Yojana, PM Kisan scheme etc. are the schemes that are started to the welfare of the farmers and Indian agriculture.

Problem of the study

The present research work has focused upon the problem that the Indian agriculture has been in the process of transformation and intensive application of innovative techniques that essentially may be a part of inclusive growth to achieve the long terms goals and objectives of sustainable Indian agriculture. The inclusive growth includes the problems of Indian farmers, climate change, population growth, and continuous growing demand for food grains and sustainable growth of biodiversity phenomena.

Objective of the study

The major objectives of the present study work are as under-

1. There should be a rational and sustainable transformation in the Indian agriculture.
2. The major focus of the Indian agriculture must be on the improvement of allied economic activities such as animal husbandry and fisheries.
3. The size of the land holding is a major problem of the Indian agriculture and innovative techniques to be developed in the perspective of size of the land holdings.
4. The crop productivity and diversification of agriculture to be a point of discussion among planners in protection and conservation of agriculture resources and environment friendly agriculture practices.
5. The selection of crops to be done following the agro-climatic data and resource base Atlas.
6. Intensive growth of crops must be focus area that contains high value and least water consuming.
7. The food grain production to be chemical free and natural farming be focus area and large scale application of drone technology in detecting and aerial separate of pesticides in the crop management.

Data and methodology

The present research work, the data and literature derived from the published research work, magazines, newspapers and the public view point which influence the plan and policies. The efforts are made to present and compares the different reports and view points with the specific problem

that is under consideration and discussed in the present research work.

Discussion of the problem

There are so many welfare schemes that has been launched by the government of India to enhance the income of the farmers such as Rashtriya Gokul mission and National program dairy development in order to promote the productivity of indigenous animal population and quality milk production. The primary objective of these schemes stated that the farmers may be able to get some sort of employment opportunities from agriculture sector and enhance their income level and economic prosperity. In the schemes, there has been provision that the animal growth and their quality control must be maintained and strict focus to be remained on the livestock health and disease control. The another area of focus is food processing sector that is a sector of priority to the government and private sector investment that farmers income may be increased and income sustainability to be rationalized. The government machinery is stressing upon the provision of comprehensive packages of different fruits and vegetables in order to obtain the better prices and application of efficient production and storage techniques in it. It is the priority area of the government that they have drafted a National food processing policy with the objective of large scale investment in this sector and create a healthy competition so that better prices may be received by the farmers. It is pointed out that Indian agriculture to be focused upon the application of high tech revolutions in promoting the technology in farming system. They have focused on the application of UAV unmanned aerial vehicle and it has been called as Kisan drones they will be very helpful to the farmers in the up gradation of their agriculture practices. They can act as a crop assessment, digitization of land record, spraying of insecticides and nutrients, and to conduct studies of the agriculture works and geo statistics data. The Intensive application of drone technology is very much beneficial to get higher Production yield and government has started digital sky platform to the better application of drone technology in agriculture with easy getting permission through single window through online system. The Indian council of agriculture research has started functioning in the direction of drone technology that public private partnership and provision of subsidy have been created in the easy purchase and installation of drone related infrastructure in agriculture development. The important initiative in Indian agriculture are mentioned that the ongoing startup development programmes implemented with the collaboration of different ministries such as agriculture, dairying and Science and technology. The Government of India is highly motivated to adopt the drone technology so that a competent and efficient work force maybe developed in order to meet the need of the technology based agriculture practices. In order to meet the objective of the drone technology, an Agriculture council of India is intensively coordinated with the different department. The Indian agriculture has so many flaws in regards to growing of crops and proper analysis and assessment growing of crops and production and the respective demand of different crops in the country such as food grains and vegetable oils. There should be proper assessment in order to avoid the scarcity and unprecedented rising prices of the different agriculture commodities. It has

been celebrating the international year of millets 2023 in which popularity of millets primarily of food grains be disseminated. Then nutrient value of these millets must be reached to the people, so that they may start to use these millets in their diets and it would naturally protect our environment and climate. The millets crops to be started to grown with proper assessment of agro climatic data of respective crops and geographical region.

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