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AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CHALLENGES IN INDIA PRACTICES IN SYLHET CITY BANGLADESH.

Research by

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Editor-In-Chief **T. N. SHINDE**

ABSTRACT:-

The present paper highlights the agricultural development and challenges in India, which is the backbone of Indian financial system. Regarding 65% of Indian people depends openly on farming and it accounts for about 22% of GDP.

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AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CHALLENGES IN INDIA

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Abstract:-The present paper highlights the agricultural development and challenges in India, which is the backbone of Indian financial system. Regarding 65% of Indian people depends openly on farming and it accounts for about 22% of GDP. It also derives its significance from the verity that it has imperative provide and demand links with the industrialized segment. Throughout, the earlier period, farming sector has observed impressive advances in the manufacture as well as efficiency of food grains, oilseeds, money-making crops, fruits, vegetables, food grains, poultry as well as dairy. India has come forward as the next major manufacturer of fruits as well as vegetables in the globe in adding to being the major overseas exporter of cashews as well as spices. Supplementary, India is the uppermost manufacturer of milk in the globe.

Keywords: India, Agriculture, Financial System.

INTRODUCTION

The present paper highlights the farming progress and challenges in India, which is the backbone of Indian financial system. The post-Independence the past of Indian farming may be generally grouping into periods. Before describing them, the researcher should mention that all through the majestic period famines are recurrent as well as food crisis commissions are plentiful. The growth rate in foodstuff invention through the 1900-1947 periods is hardly 0.1%. Most of the imperative institutional developments in farming originated from the suggestion of food deficiency commissions. In the 1942-43, the huge Bengal Famine gives the background to India's autonomy.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The present research work deals with the following objectives:

1. To encompass a well-versed review of the potential challenges as well as opportunities before Indian cultivation with plan their explicit implications on small possessor farming society.
2. To deed as well as recognize flourishing models and strategies in India and overseas for facing the up-and-coming challenges as well as harnessing innovative opportunities.
3. To develop device for up-scaling as well as out-scaling of flourishing models in order to attain a superior, sustainable and wide-ranging development in farming.
4. To classify suitable strategies, institutional arrangements and technical desires for upcoming.

SOME ISSUES IN AGRICULTURE IN INDIA:

Although, there are a number of issues accountable for the current state of farming in India, the following issues merit concentration on main concern:

1. Turn Down in Money Structure: in the 1990s, a stable recession in asset rates is experienced by the undeveloped division, mostly in public asset. The share of community sector money formation in farming to Gross Public Sector



CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CHALLENGES IN INDIA

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Capital Formation declined from 17.7% in 1980-81 to only 4.1% in 2000-01. While, the confidential zone money formation in farming has been on the increase in the past decade, it has not been able to meet the deficit on clarification of the corresponding refuse in community asset. The inadequacy of innovative capital arrangement has slowed the pace and pattern of technological alter in farming with unfavorable effects on efficiency. To revitalize farming increase, the waning tendency in public asset needs to be corrected.

2. Inadequate Credit Delivery: even though the ratio of farming credit to rural GDP has increased from 5.4% in 1970s to 8.7% in 2001-02, it may be noted that farming credit as a quantity to total credit has declined from 20.5% to 10.5% in the same stage indicating inferior operation of credit in agriculture. Moreover, the degree of prairie deployed from out of deposits mobilized in rural areas has fallen rapidly as reflected in the Credit-Deposit ratio which refused from 65% in mid-1980s to about 42% at the present.

3. Refuse in prairie to little borrowers: Besides the in general refuse in farming prairie, what is even extra troublesome is the refuse in the numeral of small loans. These are essentially familiar sector loans which slipped from a peak of 62.55 million in March 1992 to 37.22 million in March 2002. Their split in total bank credit also declined from 25% to only 6% through the same stage. Therefore, it seems that force of credit compress in agriculture is being faced by small farmers.

4. Sub-Optimal Use of Inputs and embracing of equipment: The very important of stabilizing as well as augmenting agricultural yields is also obvious from the fact that there is less range for growing area under cultivation of diverse crops. Supplementary, apart from the refuse in land-holding extent, there is rising cost of manufacture and reduction of ground water. To amplify in undeveloped production would therefore have to emanate from improvements in efficiency from the existing cultivated area through use of location-specific high springy varieties, balanced fertilizer doses, effective transfer of technology and timely supply of all inputs. There is also a vital need to increase the accessibility of farm electricity authority to increase efficiency.

5. Insufficient Increase of Innovative Equipment: One of the major reasons for the low levels of yield in Indian farming has been the unsatisfactory spread of innovative technical practices, including the espousal of High Yielding Varieties of seeds and usage of fertilizers, insufficient increase of farm organization techniques and other practices such as soil conservation and crop rotation.

6. Distortionary Cost as well as Funding: The least Support Price mechanism is put in place to supply guaranteed incomes to producers. On the other hand, during the 1990s, considerable increases in MSPs of rice and wheat have considerably undecided the incentives provided to these crops at the charge of other crops. At the same time, power funding supply for irrigation has more tilted the incentives against rain dependent crops like pulses and oilseeds.

INDIAN AGRICULTURAL STATUS:

In 2007-08, India achieved a record food grain production of 227 million tones, posting a growth of 10 to 12 million tones in excess of the previous fiscal. With an added two to three million tones during the Rabi season, it would touch 230 million tones a landmark in food grain production. The agri-biotech sector in India is growing at a whopping 30% since the last five years, and it is likely to sustain the growth in the future as well. The food processing sector, which contributes 9% to the GDP, is presently growing at 13.5% against 6.5% in 2003-04, and is going to be an important driver of the Indian economy.

India is the largest producer of coconuts, mangoes, bananas, milk and dairy products, cashew nuts, pulses, ginger, turmeric and black pepper. It is also the second largest producer of rice, wheat, sugar, cotton, fruits and vegetables. Agricultural production is likely to increase significantly during fiscal year 2009. Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy has projected a growth of 3.2% during fiscal year 2009, for the GDP of agriculture and allied sectors. The allied sectors comprising livestock, forestry and logging, and fishing are likely to see a growth of 4.8% during fiscal year 2009. India's exports of agricultural and processed food products posted a 38% increase in the 2007-08 fiscal, bolstered by an increase in shipments of coarse cereals like maize, jowar and barley.

CONCLUDING REMARK:

Farming or Agricultural makes the uppermost input in GDP, India. It also gives nearly regarding 18% to India's GDP, which has observed with the most recent few years that the effort of the cultivation division has been moribund. However, it is silent the major supplier. It also occupies a well-known location in Indian policy-making. This is because of its input to GDP; this is because of the huge quantity of the people that is reliant on the division for its income. The development in people as well as prosperity has encouraged require to the amount that familial construction has not constantly been able to keep up. There is growing theory that the Indian financial system may be overheating important to price rises. The disadvantage of the enlarged import insists and the recent produce grumble is that India's fare import bill will increase penetratingly. On the other hand, it is obvious that India's emergent sector has finished gigantic strides in increasing its probable. The green uprising particularly amplified the invention of imperative fare grains as well as introduced technological innovations into agriculture. This growth is visible in India's net trade situation. Where formerly India has to depend on introduce to nourish its citizens, since 1990, it is a

net exporter of agri-food foodstuffs. Its agriculture is large and diverse and its sheer size means that even slight changes in its trade have noteworthy effects on globe farming bazaars.

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