

An Analytical Study on Indian Agriculture: With Suggestion

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Sustainable agriculture development to meaningful and resourceful growth of former society and ecological sustainability, water resources, biodiversity, health and pollution, pattern of use of land, economics sustainability social sustainability etc basic component of sustainable agriculture. In above study Farmer in India are infected by the combination of complex domestic market regulations and by import and export trade restrictions which together often lead to producer price, that are below comparable international market level. Despite large subsidy to fertilizer powder power and irrigation which of set some wheat so what the price depressing effect of the market intervention. And study slow growth of agriculture production in India can be attributed to an inefficient ruler transfer system lack of awareness about the treatment of crops limited access to modern farming technology and shrinking agriculture land due to urbanization. And irregular monsoon and the fact that 63 percentage of agriculture land is depend on rainfall for their increase the difficulties Indian farmer face.

Main Word- Ability of Food, Agriculture Techniques,

Study Focused on Ability of Food

In 2011, India had a large and diverse agricultural sector, accounting, on average, for about 16% of GDP and 10% of export earnings. India's arable land area of 159.7 million hectares (394.6 million acres) is the second largest in the world, after the United States. But 190 million people go hunger every day in India and world level report show that every 9th person goes to bad for sleep hunger every day, then to be necessary implemented policy for sustainable agriculture.

Sustainable agriculture techniques enable higher resource efficiency the help lose greater agricultural output while using laser lesser loser land water and energy and sure profitably for the farmer. These essentially include method determining other things protect and enhance the crop and the soil improve waste absorption and use efficient seed treatments. while Indian farmers have traditionally followed these principles new

technology now make them more effective like as soil enhancement rectified bio degradable much films are now available so much films is a liar of protective material applied to soil to conserve moisture and satellite most much films used in agriculture today are made of polythylene.

Other perpetual challenge for Indians forms is the available of water many food crops like rice and sugarcane have a high water requirement in country like India where measurity of the agriculture land is rain fed low rainfall year can week a hawk for crops and case slow of other problem is sugar in crop price and a reduced in access to assess internal food items again India Indians farmers have long experience in water conservation that can now be enhanced through technology.

Seed can now with enhancement that help them improve their root system these leads to more effective water absorption. In addition to soil and water management the third biggest factor

better seed treatment can also significantly improve crop health and boost productivity. These solutions include application of fungicides and insecticides that protect the seed from unwanted fungi and parasites that can damage the crop, leading to hunger, growth, and increased productivity. Sustainable agriculture must involve measures for soil conservation, water conservation, irrigation, and mitigation of the adverse effects of climate change. Large-scale afforestation, encompassing commercial forestry, farm forestry, social forestry, and captive plantation, as well as the adoption of community-based forest management practices, are needed. India's agro-food sector is at a critical juncture, facing multiple challenges and multiple opportunities. The policy direction embarked upon now and in the next few years will play a huge role in determining how successful India is in creating food security for its vast population. Improving the quality of life of its millions of small farmers, overcoming several resource and climate pressures, while generating sustainable productivity growth and creating a modern, efficient, and resilient agro-food system, which can contribute to inclusive growth and job economy-wide. First and foremost, the fate of the agro-food sector will rely on supportive, productively microeconomic, and structural policy setting, and not exclusively on sector-specific interventions. Quality infrastructure, education, and skills, well-functioning financial markets, strong market institutions, rule of law, excellence in innovation systems, and integration in the global market will be needed to create the sustained growth that will grow labour out of the sector and create the conditions for development of the sector itself. Particular need to focus on rural areas, which lag behind urban areas according to many indicators of development and well-being. Agriculture and food policy setting also need re-alignment to reflect the changing nature of the sector's role in a fast-growing economy with a significant and growing middle class and India's expanding role and influence regionally and globally.

Indian government's good effort by Pradhanmantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana programs improve and cover irrigation and water use

efficiency and micro irrigation focus by more crop per drop. The term irrigation found has the potential to bring an additional 76 lakh hectare area under irrigation. RKVY (Rashtriya Kisan Vikas Yojana) initiatives state to draw plans for their agriculture sector more comprehensively, taking a group climate condition, natural resources, issues, and technology into account. The Pradhanmantri Fasal Bima Yojana is a comprehensive insurance scheme that covers the demand caused by natural calamities. Schemes like dairy processing and infrastructure development funds reduce the dependence of farmers on agriculture. The rural infrastructure development fund has challenged 2.8 lakh crore under various tranches since 1990-96. India's infrastructure required pool till date. According to analysis for a growing country like India, South Africa, Brazil, etc., the practices of sustainable agriculture are quite important as they accelerate productivity, efficiency, employment, and provide guidance to reduce the practices which affect the quality of soil, water resources, and degradation of other natural resources. Initially, goals at accepting specialisation and use environment-ecological friendly instruments to perfect and preserve the environment, as well as to enhance the level of crop production without harming the environment.

Further, in the face of competing demand for groundwater due to population growth and industrialization, the share of agriculture in available water resources is expected to fall from 83% to 68% by 2050. And climate change also risks sustainability, leading to a drop in yield and lower quality, reduce and increase the incidence of attacks by pests and insects. According to ICAR (Indian Council for Agriculture Research), a network program on climate change, agricultural yield is expected to be reduced in the medium terms and other terms reduced in 2050, which is an effective growth of India's GDP.

Suggestion

Sustainable agriculture in India needs both technical and institutional support. A strong network for sustainable agriculture training system and low cost and free certification need to be put in place even group certification can

be encouraged through cooperative and self help group. Well developed domestic market circuit contracts information pricing should be set up.

Agricultural policies in India are designed and implemented by complex system of institution state have constitutional responsibilities for many aspects of agriculture but the central government play an important role by developing national approach to policy and providing the necessary fund for implementation at the state level. Nevertheless no sufficient strong mechanism exist to bring state and Central level policymaker together to discuss problem design solution and measure performance.

- Public investment in irrigation infrastructure development road electricity research and extension and efficient use of water and plant nutrients are dominant source of total factor productivity growth.
- Literacy had a positive and significant efficient relationship with crop production and a strong link exist between literacy and farm modernization
- To be necessary an integrated water use policy is formulated and judiciously implemented
- To be constituted a commission for agriculture development with respect to sustainable agriculture.
- To be work together education institution agriculture institution administration and non government organisation for sustainable agriculture.
- Improve environmentally-friendly friendly crop production.
- Improve participation of women farmer and defined certain these income.
- Improve basic requirement facility as like primary education healthcare clean drinking water save sanitation adequate nutrient.
- Improve organic farming, today in India need to be organic farming because very heavily fertilizer chemical are used in crop production so to be necessary remove to organic farming.
- Continue to provide a food security receive to be available in case of a food security crisis of incident.

- Allow the private sector to play a role in constitution and management of stocks.

And will be improve crop diversification with respect to geographical condition of various state. Therefore Government of India should be take immediate step to encourage crop diversification in other part of country by investing more and more development provision of sufficient support service and institution for marketing processing and packaging of farm produce. Government to be encourage for sustainable agriculture farming by extension education on related to agriculture and crop patterns improve practically farming and irrigation management should be provide to farmers and improve local communication with respect to agriculture education awareness program with local people, local government body (Panchayati Raj System), non government organisation, local higher education institution and agriculture institution. Indian council of agricultural research or the national project on organic farming should be play a dynamic role in promoting sustainable agriculture and organic farming. And government setup system at financial level between farmers government agricultural markets and national agriculture company and international agriculture company or government clearly announcement policy for contract farming and cost of crop production (MSP), and encourage to foreign direct investment and foreign portfolio investment in agriculture with respect to sustainable agriculture.

Therefore government has constituted a task force to develop a business model which will be focused on inflammation of pilot project to demonstrate the doubling of farmer income. The initiative will be promoted ten pilot project in different agro climatic region of India, through the social entrepreneurs .The key principles driving the initiative are market driven approach, encouraging application of science and technology in agriculture production minimise farmers ricse and use of model business practices for value addition in agriculture sector.

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