

# AGRICULTURAL SCENARIO OF INDIA FROM PAST TO FUTURE

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<b>Abstract</b>	<i>Punjab is one of the smallest states of India with 5.03 million hectare of land. Out of this, 4.2 million hectare land is the net cultivation area, leaving less than 17% area under habitation, roads, canals, wastelands etc. Highest proportion of India's natural resource is land. Largest number of its habitat is also engaged in agriculture. Therefore, in any scheme of economic development of the country agriculture holds a position of basic importance rather utmost important. Land is the only natural resource that Punjab had for its future generation, so needs to be conserved and should be developed sustainable. The agriculture lands and agriculture are facing serious challenges. In due course of time, the increased agricultural production in other states will dampen the demand for Punjab cereals. So, we have to act fast because this is a very contemplative issue for Punjab agricultural production. This paper outlines the structure, origin and operators of agriculture products and its growth from past to present.</i>
<b>Keywords</b>	<i>Budget, Agriculture, Forestry, Land Lease, Self Retailer, Intensification, Diversification, Growth and Development, Farm Management.</i>

## INTRODUCTION

Punjab is to be considered as Bread Basket of India or Granary of India. Farmers are the soul of the nation. For Punjab, Agriculture is the vital pillar and cornerstone of the economy. Agribusiness is the main at risk fortune of a country in light of the fact that there lays the seeds of life. No matter how rich Indian economy is, but if the agriculture sector will chaos ultimately the economy will collapse. Punjab play an important role in driving India out of the clutches of a potential food crisis and helped the country become self sufficient for the food grain production.

The high yield and productivity have led to high incomes for agricultural households in the state. National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) all India rural financial inclusions survey has highlights that among all the states in the country, agricultural households in Punjab have the highest average monthly income. 26% of the Punjab's workforce is employed in agriculture.

Further, it employed more than one-fourth of the state's workforce according to the Periodic Labor Force Survey (PLFS) of 2017-18. Punjab uses over 65 billion cubic meters of water annually, the major portion of which is used for producing paddy. To boost diversification efforts, the state should come up with some innovative techniques to encourage farmers and to grow alternative crops especially maize. Punjab contributed more than 25% to central pool in 2018-19 in rice and 35% in wheat.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In our study, we used secondary data from different publishes sources of Indian government and Punjab government. We have analyzed different indexes published in Economic survey of 2018-19. The journey of agriculture described in our set is from past to future. The present year budget is also taken into consideration. The critical examination of Periodic Labor Force Survey is also contemplated. The facts related to agriculture are also evaluated. The national bank of agriculture and rural development (NABARD) is also reviewed. Further, we had provided some alternative drives for the growth of agriculture.

## HISTORY

The historical backdrop of farming records, the taming of plants and animals, and the turn of events and dispersal of strategies for raising them gainfully. Farming started autonomously in various pieces of globe and incorporated a various scope of Taxa. At any rate, eleven separate districts of the old and new world were included as free focuses of inception.

By 8000 BC, cultivating was dug in on the banks of Nile with reference to the history of agribusiness from Wikipedia. About this time, agribusiness was grown autonomously in the Far east, likely in china, with rice instead of wheat as the essential harvest.

**Stein, Burton(1998)** in his examination talked about that Indian agribusiness started by 9000 BC because of development of plants. Twofold storm drives two collects in a year. The Grow More Food Campaign (1940s) and the Integrated Production Program (1950s) Kanishk102 in his PowerPoint introduction named as Indian horticulture talked about concentrating on food and money crops flexibly individually. In 1960s, Green Revolution occurred. Agribusiness creation rose. Fare expanded at 10% in 1990s.

## FACTS OF PUNJAB AGRICULTURE

- Punjab won Jaivik Indian Award 2019.
- Punjab ranks 7<sup>th</sup> as gross producer of wheat in the world.
- Largest user of chemical fertilizers in the country. It has increased to 237 kgs per Hectare in 2017-18.
- Adopted drip irrigation system for Majha and Doaba.
- Net Area Sown is 4125000 Hectare.99.9% of net sown area is irrigated.
- Total cropped Area is 7825000 Hectare.
- Many National and International Agri Expo Fairs are organized in Punjab.
- Cropping intensity which depicts the % of gross area sown to net area sown is 189%.
- Brought up E- Pashupat portal for livestock farming.
- Most affected state by Green Revolution.
- Punjab status in contribution to central pool is first among all states in respect of Wheat (37.97%) and Rice (30.98%).

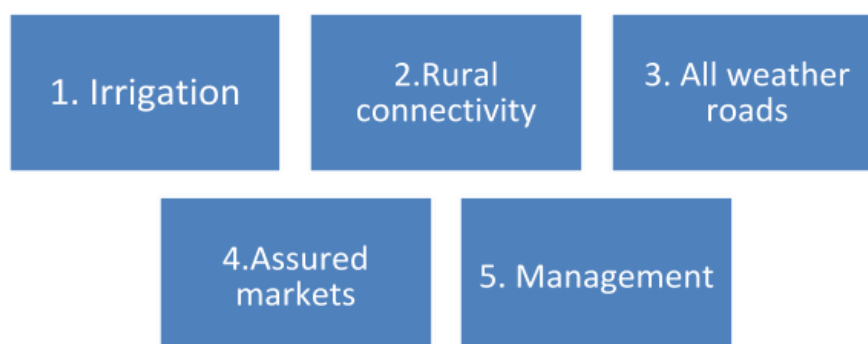


Figure 1: Factors affecting agriculture

## REQUIREMENTS

This study makes the recommendations to stimulate agriculture growth in Punjab, viz.,

1. Empowering expansion from basic rice in the kharif season by proceeding onward the Maize for poultry feed, silage and starch businesses, elevating foods grown from the

ground to in any event 10% of GCA including their secured development through trickles and so forth, with an eye on send out business sectors of the Gulf nations.

2. Empowering handling enterprises by changing area rent markets creating contract cultivating justifying charge structure on Raw items particularly wheat and rice and returning to burden rates endorsed by GST board for prepared food under new GST system.
3. Advancing maintainable agribusiness by moving to DBT regarding force and manure endowment so wasteful aspects in the utilization of intensity and composts can be limited as additionally spreading miniaturized scale water system methods and empowering the sunlight based force for fueling water system siphons and producing sun based force as the third harvest.

### THREATS TO AGRICULTURE

1. Over depletion of water
2. Bread winner of all India so overconsumption
3. Overutilization of land
4. Extensive use of pesticide
5. Poor distribution system
6. Less warehousing facilities
7. Farsightedness
8. Less funded projects (No UGC Grant)
9. Less expenditure on R&D but this year Punjab budget is quite appreciable
10. Lack of awareness

The state has designated 12.8% of its complete financial plan towards farming and associated exercises. This is the higher than the allotment of different states (6.4%) which is actually a considerable exertion of Punjab government this year. ₹ 3000 ₹ crore has been allotted ₹ for the arrangement of harvest credit waivers. 8969 crore allotted for giving free capacity to the farming area.

### CONCLUSION

Though Punjab is a Star performer state in respect of Agriculture but pondering upon the reality that Punjab has no mineral resources whereas Land is the only main source of income here. Over depletion of this can make us resourceless so we have to take care with due awareness by changing the mindset from what we have to grow to how we have to grow. The main focus should be on the pattern that is to be adopted while growing. Secondly, the yield we get from production should be properly warehoused e.g. Mysilos in Malwa. More processing industries should be initialized. Fertilizer and Pesticides are to be consumed in proportionate to their land holding. Agroforestry should be initiated. Government should cam up with the funds for R&D in agriculture as same as they did in this year budget. With due regard to Agriculture the budget of 2020-21 is quite appreciable.

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