



A Study of Issues in Indian Agriculture

Gajhans P. S.

Introduction:

In India, agriculture is the largest sector of economic activity. It provides not only food and raw materials but also employment to a very large proportion of the population. Being the dominant sector, the improvement or changes in the national output depend on the output in agriculture. Besides, population has been increasing at a rapid rate, leading to increase in demand for food and consumer goods, many of which have an agricultural base. Indian agriculture is facing many problems.

Problems of Indian Agriculture:

The most important and common problems of agriculture are as below:

Rainfall & Irrigation:

Rainfall from monsoon is unpredictable. So Indian agriculture suffers a lot. Due to this, most of the medium projects, minor irrigation schemes and irrigation wells become dry in summer season. Since there are inadequate irrigational facilities, farmers are unable to water their crops at the time of need.

Soil Erosion:

Soil erosion is complicated problem and it varies from place to place according to soil characteristics. This type of soil is not fertile. Soil erosion directly affects the crop productivity. In the study region, fertile land has been made unproductive. Soil degradation has become a very serious problem in India.

Fragmented and Tiny Land Holdings :

As a result of fragmentation the holdings of agriculturist do not consist of a single compact block of land but a number of small scattered plots over



different plots of the villages often of a very irregular shape.

Unusal Electricity Supply:

Interrupted and fluctuating supply of electricity is the common thing in the rural part of the India. Due to inadequate supply of electricity horticulture is not flourished in the rural India. Now a days farmers and the villagers are not satisfied with the policy of load shading of electricity.

Processing and Marketing :

In the absence of sound marketing facility the farmers have to depend upon local traders and middlemen for the disposal of their farm produce, which is sold out at throw away price. Unfortunately, the region's farmers do not get the regular marketing facility. Most of the farmers' sale their farm produce in the village.

Low Productivity :

Farmers cultivate small and scattered holding with the help of draught animal and family members. Techniques are primitive and tools are simple. Modern farm implements are particularly absents. Farmers are too poor to purchase fertilizers and HYV seeds, as a result of which the productivity is low. Facilities like electricity, irrigation, and credit are badly lacking.

Inadequate Transport & Storage Facilities :

Most roads in the rural areas are bullock-carts roads and become useless in the rainy season. Under such conditions the farmers are compelled to sell their produce immediately after the harvest at the prevailing market price, which are bound to be low. Such distress sale deprives the farmers of their legitimate income.

Problem regarding MSP:

The interest of the producers of the farmers should be safeguarded through and price support operations when there is a sharp fall in prices. The main demand of the Indian farmer is that the price fixation should take into



account the variation in the price inputs.

Labour Problem:

A person who derives his main earning by doing some agricultural work is called an agricultural labour. Most of the agricultural labour comes from the socially and economically backward sections of the society.

Poor Farmers and Banking Facility:

Farmers' indebtedness in rural area has long been one of the burning problems. Farmers have been under heavy indebtedness of the village moneylenders and Savkars. Nationalize and other banks are not willing to provide the loan and credit facilities to the farmers. Hence the farmers obtained the loan from village moneylenders on heavy interest. It leads farmers towards indebtedness. .

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