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“IMPACT OF NEW AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY AND NEW ECONOMIC POLICY ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA”

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Abstract:

The country like India economic development is a most important factor in the economy. In process of Economic development increase in Income and employment are the main indicators. These indicators shows the development of various sectors role in the economic development in economy. There are following three major sectors in Indian economy 1)Agriculture 2)Industry 3)Service sector. In These three sectors Agriculture is the largest sector of economic activity in India.

KEYWORDS:

Agricultural Technol , Economic Policy , Agricultural Development

INTRODUCTION

The development in agriculture is an essential condition for the development of the national economy. Agriculture provides not only food and raw materials but also employment to the large population and generates national Income. Agricultural growth has direct impact on Poverty eradication. But after independence farmers were in heavy debt to the private money lenders. Most of the our agriculture is depend upon rainfall and vagaries of the monsoons .The farmers had neither the money nor the knowledge to buy and use proper equipment, good seeds and fertilizers. Thats why the productivity of land as well as of labour had been declining and was very low level. In spite of the fact that nearly 70% population engaged in cultivation,The country was not self-sufficient in food grains. So that after the 1960s rapid growth of agriculture is essential to achieve the main objective of the Indian planning. As well as to achieve the targets of food security to individual households, equitable distribution of income and wealth, rapid reduction of poverty level, absorbing the growing labour force and promote the agricultural exports to achieve the equilibrium in the balance of payments etc. It is clear that the development in agriculture is an essential condition for the development of the Indian Economy.

Relation between Agriculture and Economic Development:

There are many views of regarding the role of agriculture in economic development. According to economist Nurkse, economic development consists in transferring population from agriculture to industries. But economist Arthur Lewis do not agree with this view ,Lewis says that agricultural development is first necessary for the economic development because the agriculture firstly creates the necessary conditions for industrialization. Agriculture provides food grains for growing population, raw materials for the industries have to come from agriculture. The capital output ratio in agriculture is low hence a small capital investment will bring large output and imports are not very much necessary for agricultural development should be given first priority in Indian economy. No economic

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development successful without a steady growth in agriculture. Agricultural development is an essential precondition for economic development. If agriculture is not developed the industrialization will be slow. So that the Indian Planners thought that without rapid growth of agriculture the development of economy is not successful in India. After the second five year plan the steps are taken for adoption of New technology in agriculture and after 1990s the New Economic policy plays an important role in agriculture development in India.

Objectives:

- 1) To examine the impact of green revolution on agricultural development.
- 2) To examine the impact of New economic policy on Indian agricultural development.
- 3) To examine the impact of new technology and new economic policy on food grains Production and commercial crops.
- 4) To examine the role of agricultural inputs in food grain production, in India after 1960s and 1990s.

Research Methodology :-

This study is dependent upon secondary data. Required data and information collected from various secondary sources like Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, Handbook of Statistics Indian Economy and Indian Economic Survey. The study is limited to 5 decades from 1960 – 1990 and 1990- 2010.

Impact of New Technology and New Economic Policy on Agriculture:-

After 1960s the Government of India has taken action plan for to increase the agricultural production and the productivity of land. The traditional agricultural Practices are gradually being replaced by modern technology and for practices. The changes in cultivation and use of New agricultural technology responsible for the agricultural revolution it's called “ Green Revolution.” The New agricultural technology and strategy consists of

- ❖ Use of new and high yielding varieties of improved seeds.
- ❖ Adoption of multiple cropping pattern.
- ❖ Increase use of fertilizer and pesticides.
- ❖ Extension of irrigation facilities and canals.
- ❖ Using modern machinery and equipment's
- ❖ Increase the provision of storage, marketing and processing facilities.

Use of HYVS:-

The high yielding varieties seeds play an important role in revolution in agriculture in India. In early 1960s the Mexican varieties of Wheat was more than 25 to 100% compared to the old varieties. Firstly wheat and Paddy hybrid seeds developed by the ICAR and various Agricultural Universities. As a result there are several high – yielding variety seeds are developed. Introduction of such high- yielding varieties requires adequate supply of water, fertilizers, Pesticides, Insecticides etc. The Government has taken several steps to increase agricultural Production and remove the bottlenecks in agricultural Progress. The new Agricultural strategy, which has led to revolutionary changes in agriculture, has broken agricultural stagnation in India and resulted in higher productivity that lead to higher production. Thus the Green Revolution is a technological breakthrough in Indian Agriculture.

After 1990's the New Economic Policy implemented in India and this New Policy helpful to the agriculture sector in India and there is a dramatic change in Indian agricultural productivity. After 1960's the changes in agricultural sector arises through the New Agricultural Technology and the agricultural Productivity was increased. It has been observed that the growth of productivity in agriculture means that more capital must be invested in it. The credit is an important input in the development of the agriculture. Credit plays a role of acceleration in the agricultural development, it is adequate in quantity cheap and development oriented. Financial Sector reforms formed an integral part of the overall structural reforms initiated in 1991 and included various measures in the area of agricultural credit. These financial sector reforms most useful to the agriculture sector and that results increase a Institutional credit for agriculture sector. As well as New Economic Policy open the door of world market for agriculture product and the result comes out that the agricultural production increases also in 1990 onwards in India.

Progress in food grains Production :-

After 1960s due to green Revolution and 1990’s due to New economic Policy and Banking sector reforms the Production of agriculture increase in rapidly. Since the beginning of the green revolution in the mid 1960’s the country has quite impressive growth in food grain production. The country achieve the self – sufficiency in food grains and occasional marginal surpluses by the 1980’s and 1990’s and after 1990’s India’s food grain production has also been increasing rapidly over the period of time. It is shown in the table no. 1 below.

Food grain production in India-1960-61 , 2008-09

Sr. No.	Year	Production (Million Tonnes)
1	1960-61	82.02
2	65-66	72.35
3	70-71	108.42
4	1980-81	129.59
5	1990-91	176.39
6	2000-2001	199.54
7	2008-09	231.00

The table show that Indian food grain production in the early phase of green revolution has decreased. From 82.02 million tonne in 1960-61 to 72.35 M.T in 1965-66 and then increased rapidly 108.42 M.T in 1970-71 129.59 in 1980-81, 176.39 M.T. in 1990-91 and 199.54 M.T in 2000-2001 and 231 M.T in 2008-2009. It is clear that after 1960’s the food grains production increased in India. This is impact or adoption of New Technology in agriculture and implementation of New economic policy and financial reforms in Indian economy in 1991 on words.

Growth in Production or Commercial Crops:-

The green revolution helpfull to increase in the production of cash crops or commercial crops. The production of commercial crops increased many time for exa. i) The production of Sugar cane was 110 million Tonns in 1960-61 it is increased to 295.96 Million Tonnes in 2000-2001. ii) Production of cotton was 5.60 million bales in 1960-61 and 9.52 million bales in 2000-2001. iii) The Production of jute it was 5.26 million bales 1960-61 has grown 10.56 million bales in 2000-2001. iv) the production oil seeds was 6.98 million tonnes in 1960-61 and 18.44 million tonnes in 2000-2001.

The government of India has taken several measures to increase agricultural production and productivity. These measures are responsible for the agricultural revolution. After 1960s % of irrigation increased 18.51% (1960-61) to 39.21% in 1999-2000, Use of fertilizer in 1960-61 1.91 Kg per hector it is increased to 88.85 % in 2000. These factors cause for improving the agriculture sector. The other aspects are short duration crops, multiple cropping, farm machanisation, price Support, Processing, Storage and marketing facilities, improvement in credit facilities. Institutional changes after 1991 etc. Thus the new agricultural strategy and New economic policy led to revolutionary changes in agriculture.

Conclusions:-

- i) It is clear that after 1960s the production of food grains and other commercial crops increased rapidly.
- ii) The use of agricultural inputs- as like high yielding varieties seeds, fertilizers, irrigation facilities, mechanism in agriculture increased and the result comes out by increasing production and productivity of agriculture .
- iii) The Indian agriculture sector provides sufficient food grains for the Indian Population after the green Revelation.
- iv) It is clear that agriculture is a major sector in Indian economy and continuous to be the life line for the Indian economy. Rapid growth of agriculture is essential to achieve the multi- pronged objectives of the Indian planning System, for eradication of poverty and the unemployment.

Suggestions: - 1) New agricultural technology are almost confined to food grains it must be extended to other agricultural crops also.

2) There must be need of revolutionary changes in the methods of cultivation of small farmers.

3) extinctions of news strategies to dry farming are as must be taken up.



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