International Research Journal of Marketing & Economics
ISSN (2349-0314) Impact Factor: 6.618
Vol. 9, Issue 3, March 2022

Website-www.aarf.asia,Email id : editoraarf@gmail.com

Factor Affcting of Agricultural Production in India

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Introduction

Every state aims to improve its agricultural productivity, even if it is considered as an agricultural state. Not known. Definition of Productivity:- The term productivity is always measured as the rate of output per unit input and it is important in any small or large scale agricultural activity. High quality produce is always important for farmers to get good profit margins from their produce. An agricultural product is said to have high productivity if the farmer gets more production than the previous year. Products are received. But if the input effort of the farmer is more than normal and the production is not improved, then efficiency cannot be claimed to be complete. When considering agricultural production, there are many factors affecting agricultural productivity, including various inputs like land, irrigation, fertilizers and high quality seeds in different formats and conditions. Some of the inevitable factors affecting agricultural productivity in economic, social and natural conditions are given below.

Main Agriculture challang in India:

1. To produce food for own needs, increase agricultural production and income of farmers/farm workers.
2. To support horticulture-oriented farming for enhanced employment opportunities and per unit area income.
3. To carry out soil health monitoring and integrated nutrient management and allow sustainable use of natural resources such as water and encourage crop diversification.

4. To increase the production of predetermined agricultural commodities so that raw materials can be prepared for industries.
5. Ensuring convenience and validity of agricultural infrastructure

Community Factors:

Traditionally, there is a lack of social and economic changes in farmer families, an example of which is the farmer's awareness or ownership of soil fertility, which is affected by social changes. It is possible that society's traditional agricultural practices will block the development of innovations that would benefit agriculture. Joint ownership of the land on which plantations will be done may also impact planting rates and product quality. Because of this, farmers are not able to achieve full productivity from the land.

Farming using a traditional approach, often referred to as extensive agriculture, can have a negative impact on the agricultural industry. There are many positive aspects of extensive agriculture. Depending on environmental variables, a farmer who depends solely on rainfall to maintain agriculture may not be able to supply the necessary water to his product. From a social point of view, only traditional agriculture is practiced in the environment; Farming is also done on the basis of some beliefs which As a result, crops become vulnerable to drought because irrigation techniques are not used. Complete neglect of modern agriculture can result in wastage of time and resources in situations like spraying and fertilizing products. And farming becomes unprofitable business

Effort Management:

Modern agriculture has become an economic activity carried out in a closed economy system having the characteristics of a natural economy. As a result, in contemporary agriculture, activities on the farm are organized similar to those in industry and hence resourceful input management can be assumed. Correct information about inputs and when to use them Farmers do not have a proper idea of this, due to which the following inputs include fertilizers, pesticides and other means of production including land and labour. The use of fertilizers is closely linked to the ease of water use and cropping patterns. Fertilizer consumption (NPK) in Rajasthan is one of the lowest in India.

On studying the data of previous years of Rajasthan Agriculture Department, it was found that the requirement of fertilizer has been considered on the basis of expenditure during Rabi and Kharif season. The demand for fertilizers is sent to the Government of India for

approval. The Government of India gives its share to the state month wise, company wise and fertilizer wise. The estimated demand of fertilizers for Kharif 2016 is 16.31 lakh MT and for Rabi 2016-17 is 22.70 lakh MT. The state sometimes faces shortage of fertilizers during the peak season. During the peak season, the demand for fertilizers in the state increases a lot which becomes difficult to meet, for which the government through Rajfed has started necessary efforts regarding advance stocking of fertilizers before the start of sowing period. Advance stock of 3.10 lakh metric tonnes of Urea and 1.00 lakh metric tonnes of DAP is being kept with Rajfed for the year 2016-17. Which is about 12 percent of the total demand for these fertilizers. The State Department is promoting the use of Single Super Phosphate in place of DAP through demonstrations organized by the Department and is also providing training to farmers to popularize it. An important initiative of the state government is also promoting the use of Neem Covered Urea among the farmers to boost nitrogen use efficiency in the state.

Assurance of Crop:

Crop Protection Insurance Scheme is applicable to all the farmers of the state. It is implementing Climate Based Crop Protection Scheme (WBCIS) in 20 districts and Adapted National Agricultural Indemnity Scheme (MNAIS) in 13 districts. Crop Compensation Scheme is mandatory for all loanee farmers whereas for non-loanee farmers this is not mandatory for loanee farmers. This scheme is being implemented in the state through indemnity companies listed by the Government of India. All essential Kharif and Rabi crops are notified under this scheme. But it has been seen that companies are reluctant to compensate when crops are destroyed.

Organic Farming:

An assistance of 50% of the cost or Rs 2500 per expression is provided. A total of 1720 demonstrations and 344 FFS with Rs 50 lakh are proposed in 16 districts during 2015-16. To popularize organic farming among the farmers, an incentive of Rs 8000 per hectare is given to the farmer. It is a cluster based program in which assistance is given for 0.5-2 hectare area. During 2015-16 the program was implemented over an area of 1630 hectares and at a cost of Rs.185.00. The provision will be implemented in 10 districts. Three farmers who have done excellent work on organic farming will be honored with a cash prize of Rs 1 lakh each at the state level. Organic farming has also been promoted under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) during 2015-16 through cluster approach and adoption of organic village by PGS

certification. PKVY is a detailed component of NMSA (SHM). The scheme envisages support to commercial organic production through qualified organic farming and natural resource recruitment for conventional input production. A provision of Rs 52.28 crore has been made under PKVY during 2015-16. Organic farming is becoming an important need of today's time because continuous use of chemical fertilizers in agriculture is making farming poisonous. Organic Farming State Has been one of the priority areas of the government. Organic agriculture promotion work is done under the state scheme. It is important because it reduces the cost of construction. Organic farming demonstrations are organized to demonstrate the use of organic inputs in the farmers' fields. Along with training camps at successful sites

Horticultural crops

The cultivation of horticulture in Rajasthan is much less as compared to other states, hence the government has developed the horticulture sector to fulfill the basic needs of human beings, keeping in mind the nutritional needs of fruits, vegetables and spices, medicinal needs of medicinal plants and religious needs of flowers. to scale Apart from this, the Horticulture Department has also given satisfaction level to the farmers on the way to earn more money per unit area and generate more employment. The Horticulture Department is playing an important role in the expansion of horticulture sector in the state. The department is promoting the following activities to promote horticulture in the state Endorsement of water saving strategy like drip irrigation and sprinkler irrigation organization to save the

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