

## Agriculture policy in India a study of the living conditions of rural villager's due to the green revolution

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### Abstract:

This paper examines the challenges and challenges of small holding farming in India. Small Holders Agriculture, Holders and Challenges, including the role of small holders, differential systems, institutional support and information requirements for improving employment opportunities, agricultural growth, cultivation practices, small holders, agriculture, small holders, productivity performance, small value chains, valuable chains, food security, Future options. It offers lessons from India experience on small holding farming to other countries. The current research paper seeks to establish a link between structural, technical and institutional policy reforms, which are responsible for sustainable agricultural development. Although India has recently achieved considerable growth rates, it still faces agricultural plight. Therefore, this paper is currently attempting to expose agricultural productivity and its future prospects. Some secondary information has been collected to analyze agriculture's realistic scenario and various policy programs by the government. With the analysis of secondary information and extensive literary reviews, I gave some suggestions for the growth and productivity of this sector.

**Keywords:** Small and marginal farmers, food security, livelihoods, value chains, institutions

### Introduction

In recent years, India's agricultural sector is in a dynamic phase. It provides 65% employment opportunities for India's working population. After the post-independence period, the Indian government launched its policy plan for construction, technology and institutional changes for agriculture. Special address of the Department of Agriculture to deal with the food crisis during the first five-year plan (1951-56). There has been a continuous decline in the composition of GDP from agriculture and allied activities. With agrarian crisis and lower productivity concerns, the 11th Five Year Plan (from 2007-08 to 2011-12) has become a target of reducing agricultural growth and productivity. In the 12th Five Year Plan, the Center is the fastest and most affordable

growth of agriculture. The global economy gained a slow growth rate since 2008-09, which has slowly evolved in all sectors of the Indian economy. Some improvements have been invented due to some development activities, although agricultural productivity is lower compared to other developed countries.

In 1960, the Green Revolution was initiated to address the nutritional problem in the developing world. Green energy technology joins the seeds of bio fertilizers, combining heavy irrigation to increase chemical fertilizers and crop yields. Many in India have announced this technology and some have achieved great success. However, there are many farmers who do not have the necessary inputs to participate in the Green

Revolution, the gaps between the social classes are rich for wealthy farmers, and the poor farmers are back. The paper discusses how the green people have influenced small farmers and how this victory was not even distributed. However, there are exemptions in the country. In other words, there is no true development for the development shared by all sections of the population. We have problems with poverty, unemployment, health, education and irregularities in agriculture. One of the fields excluded during the reform period was agriculture, which had little growth and experienced farmer suicides. There are serious concerns about the performance of agriculture in the country. Served for further reform development. Compared to the 1980s, reform sector growth (agriculture industry) is not over the post-reform period. Between the mid-1990s and the mid-2000s, agriculture was a particular concern, showing less than 2% per year. There are also concerns about food security and livelihood.

### **Importance of Agriculture in Indian Economy**

India is primarily agricultural country. Agriculture is a very important profession for Indian families. Agricultural sector in India contributes 10% (10%) of sixteen percent (16%) and total exports. More than 60% of the land in India is made up of irrigated land, making it the second largest country. Rice, wheat, potato, tomato, onions, mango, sugar cane, beans, cotton etc.

**Economic Growth:** Agriculture is the spine of the Indian economy. Though other sectors have grown, the share of agriculture in the country's

GDP has declined. Nevertheless, agriculture continues to play a dominant role in the overall economic scenario of India.

**The source of food for home use:** food life is essential. We rely on agricultural products for our food needs. Large quantities of food grains produce mullet, cereals and pulses. The main component of food in the country is consumed in the country. Our farmers are doing their work day and night to feed our population of 1.21 billion people.

Agriculture is a widespread source of food for the farmers' family, not agriculture with a commercial bias. Traditionally, agriculture is a simple way to get food for the family. Agriculture in India is a 'life policy', then 'policy of business'.

**Export:** Exports large amounts of food and agricultural products. India's export trade is largely agricultural products, jute, tea, tobacco, coffee, spices and sugar. This helps to raise foreign currency fluctuation. India ranks seventh in agricultural exports. In 2013, India exported agricultural products worth \$ 39 billion

**Millions of primary occupations:** Agriculture is the major occupation of major workers in India. A large number of rural women are also engaged in agriculture. According to the 2001 census, 56.6% of the major workers in India participated in agricultural and allied activities.

**Agricultural-based industries:** Many industries are agricultural based industries, jute, cotton, sugar and tobacco. Raw materials for such industries are supplied from agricultural products.

**The Green Revolution:** Agriculture Green Revolution in India began with the goal of most of the concerns. The Green Revolution, which began in 1960, has significantly increased production of food crops. The productivity of the land has increased tremendously in the country to give a huge boost to the economy.

### **Green Revolution: Impacts, Limitations**

The agricultural industry was able to produce a large amount of food because of green revolution and chemical fertilizers, synthetic herbicides and pesticides, high yield crops, and multiple crops.

The Green Revolution program, which began more than a decade ago, has a great goal - raising global food supply and reducing global appetite. To achieve this, farmers started cultivating land using new agricultural practices. These techniques worked, crop yield increased and fewer people were hungry. However, Green Revolution farming techniques have created some unwanted side effects - some of which are serious.

### **Inside The Green Revolution**

A primary goal of Green Revolution is to improve wheat and rice production - two high-yielding plants. These farmers were required to provide additional nutrients to plants for farmers, use pesticides to kill pests and fertilizers, to take advantage of effective irrigation systems and learn new management techniques. Not only is the food production growth, but statistics show that corn, wheat and rice production doubled between 60 and 90.

### **PESTICIDES: Make It With CARE**

Many pesticides used in the key days of the green revolution (60s to 90) are very toxic to humans and other targeted organisms. Pesticides promoted as "green" are not 100% safe. Many pesticides used in organic farming are safer than common chemicals, and it is important to be careful every day when we contact. Environmental Protection Company companies do not allow pesticide labels to "green" or "toxic".

### **The balance of GREEN REVOLUTION**

Four decades after Indian farmers started producing pesticides and fertilizers, they had second thoughts about change. In 2008, researchers at the Punjab University found 30% of DNA damage in Indian farmers, who were treated with herbicides and pesticide plants. Additional study finds heavy metals and pesticide chemicals in drinking water. These substances can cause harmful and serious health problems. Some of these problems occur because some farmers do not know how to manage and dispose of toxic chemicals. Using most of these products can also cause environmental damage.

### **The loss of genetic division**

In traditional farming, farmers collect various types of crops, which usually have a large supply of specific genes. The use of green revolution farming methods involves crop varieties suitable for producing high yields. Cultivation of this kind causes undue damage in the genetic diversity. You can witness this issue in India, where only 75 percent of their rice has 10 plants. This has significantly reduced compared to 30,000 rice varieties over 50 years ago. Traditional crops have

the highest genetic variation and they are reduced, and the genes disappear. The effects of this genetic diversity can be seen worldwide in areas where Green Revolution has implemented agricultural practices.

### **Activities on Rice Production**

Paddy fields are a key source of food for people around the world. Because these fields often have mineral-rich soil, they are stylized and people cultivate successfully over the centuries. Nevertheless, after the Green Revolution revamped the public, the rice field stability declined despite rice yield rising. Poisoning from the use of pesticides includes biodiversity and fish deaths loss.

### **Other Side Effects**

Because the Green Revolution needed to learn new water management skills, some farmers who lacked these skills did not take full advantage of new irrigation systems. The original goal of Green Revolution was to focus on substantial rainfall or irrigation areas. This means that in dry places, wheat yield profits are often less than 10 percent, while the yield in irrigated areas has reached 40 percent. By the mid-80s, high yielding areas adopted high yielding crop production methods, while low rainfall areas and limited water supply experienced low reception rates.

The number of alternative agricultural suppliers, particularly the seed-based technology, has rapidly expanded over the past two decades. Strong NARS and private-sector research, generation and new genes become the main protagonists. Government agencies and civil society

organizations actively participate in the development of community seed systems. Innovative partnerships in the entire R & D value chain have different skills to improve the growth of small holder productivity.

Public policy plays a key role in promoting sustainable use of natural resources that will benefit smallholders at national level, new approaches. For this role, (i) focus on sustainable resource base by modifying the distortions of (i) increasing the competitiveness of agriculture systems, and (iii) revoking distortions for inefficient use, emphasizing that agriculture is a mechanism for growth and poverty reduction. Infrastructure investments and institutional reforms can create an environment that enables small productivity. Additionally, a positive-business environment with intellectual property protection, reduced trade barriers and transparent biotechnology leads to additional private investment investments in the developing economy.

Nonetheless, there are no uncontrolled challenges in international coordination areas, such as public good research, R & D and encouraging demands for developing countries and prompting for immediate results in low income. Climate change also emphasized agricultural systems in poorer countries, as well as the ability of people with good R & D distributors. Over time, if you want to succeed in a steady change, you must implement GR 2.0 with all these challenges and hierarchical innovations.

### **Small farms in agriculture**

Small Holding Agriculture is the centre of this paper to promote agricultural growth, food security and livelihood in India. Indian agriculture is home to small and marginal farmers (80%). Hence, the future of sustainable agriculture development and food security in India will depend on small and small farmers' performance. Agricultural Census data indicates that there is an estimated 121 million agricultural land in India in 2000-01. About 99 million small and small farmers. The average size decreased from 2.3 hectares. From 1970-71 to 1.37 hectares. 2000-01. Small and marginal farmers are over 80% of all farm fields. However, their share of the maintenance area is 44%. Hence, there are important land gaps in India.

The role of small farms in development and poverty reduction is well recognized (Lipton, 2006). Growth and poverty reduction Increases agricultural growth across the globe GDP growth (WDR, 2008) outside agriculture is at least twice as likely to reduce poverty. Plays a small role in reducing agriculture and poverty. Investigate the small role and challenges of agriculture, food security and agriculture in India. Market-based reforms are not enough to achieve the above targets and require government intervention and other support. Smaller farmers face many challenges to inputs and marketing. They require larger fields by accessing land, water, input, credit, technology, and markets.

Small holders also include value chains, simplification and globalization effects, market fluctuations, and other losses and climate change

2011. Increased Ratios of Input and Output: Institutional Development, Technology Progress, Important items such as supermarkets This World Methodology. A growing country faces challenges for agriculture: the demands of food variation meet as a result of rapidly rising revenue; Gaining technology in rapidly developing management; Despite the new challenges of climate change estimates, food subsidies are rising alongside their traditional innovations in the backward areas of hunger, poverty, especially sub-Saharan Africa, and emerging economies.

Scientific knowledge and technology are crucial to restoring agricultural innovation and manufacturing systems to meet today's difficult challenges. New world public goods are required to increase yield, increase resistance and increase competitiveness and stability.

### **Conclusion:**

A substantial part of the population lives in rural areas and earns its livelihood through agricultural production, and some developing countries are still in Turkey. In accordance with their financial needs, rural residents use their resources (farm fields, forests, grasses, water resources etc.). This use is based on the existence and extent of available resources, effective and efficient. Resources are available in less and fewer basins. The inhabitants of these allocation units are fortunate. These resources can continue with their lifestyle. On the other hand, residents of the residents have forgotten. Flee for people living in harsh conditions. These people believe that there is only one solution to the problem of lack of



resources: going to cities. Rural residents have been transported to cities due to internal migration. Unemployment groups emerged around the suburbs of cities. These people still suffer from unhealthy nutrition and food security issues. The villagers are interacting with the villagers from their rural areas, helping the villagers with the help of cattle supplied from dried vegetables, canned food, and rural areas to reduce their malnutrition.

People in the rural areas affected by globalization live in Anatolia. The number of people benefiting from these effects is too high to ignore. In particular, Leland villages can access data access because of globalization. For example, rural communities can find any information on the Internet about the types of newly developed and enhanced agricultural products. In addition, villagers can buy plants and seeds from European countries as well as from other developed countries. Soils can run modern agricultural practices for plants and seedlings. These villages, in the case of the Serene Village, are included in the national economy and the global economy.

Those communities that live in the upper regions of rural areas that have not benefited from globalization. People living in these settlements do not have significant importance through globalization, but their struggle with hunger and poverty due to their everyday living conditions and lack of resources. Farmlands are not enough and there is no water for irrigation. These people

need primarily enough food, and they are already able to make information and villagers around the world. Duplex construction involving urban climate and low-country villages disappeared in Turkey. Nevertheless, the dual shape of urban climatic and elite villages remains. Therefore, as a country is negotiating with the European Union, Turkey must forget its rural development plans and remember its forgetful citizen's migration to cities.

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