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Emerging Agriculture Trends In India

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Abstract:

The Green revolution has been the major success story of free India. Agriculture has been a source of livelihood for more than two thirds of our population. Unlike developed nation, agriculture still remains the backbone of our country. Indian agriculture is undergoing rapid transformation since the introduction of green revolution technology. The recent policy of liberalization and globalization has opened up new avenues for agriculture modernization. In view of the increasing prosperity in the rural areas demands are being raised for agricultural taxation.

Keywords: Green revolution, Globalization, Sustainability.

Introduction: Agriculture is a country's most significant sector. As well as, agriculture has a vital role in India. The agriculture sector is a central pillar of the Indian economy, employing 60% of the nation's workforce and contributing to about 17% of its GDP. With only 4% of the world's water resources and 2.4% of the world's land, India supports 17.8% of the world's population and 15% of the livestock population. Therefore, Indian agriculture and Indian farmers both are essential in every manner. For the same, the Indian government and Indian peoples take many steps to help them and the sector's growth. As a result, today agriculture has become an emerging sector with the latest trends. Emerging agriculture trends imply new technology and tactics that get more complex with time. The agriculture industry has seen significant changes over several decades, and new technologies have also developed in this area. Due to all these things, the sector is growing. The recent development in agriculture makes agriculture activities more suitable and comfortable for farmers. These changes or trends help not only in agriculture growth but also increases farmers efficiency and produce more crops.



Source- www.indiafacts.org.in

Emerging Trends in Agriculture:

- 1) **Raising the Production of Food Grain:** Due to the “Green Revolution” in India, the production of food has significantly increased. An annual growth rate of 2.08% was recorded during the 1970 s. Annual growth rate of 3.5% in food grains in 1980 s is the hallmark of the Green revolution that enabled India to become self-sufficient in food grains and even a marginal exporter. As per latest estimate it is found that by 2010, the demand for food grains is likely to rise at the rate of 2.6 %. If the country can maintain 4 % growth rate in agriculture production then after meeting its domestic demand, the country can export the surplus amount of food grains to the foreign countries in which it has favourable position.
- 2) **Diversification of Agriculture:** The diversification in agriculture was a much –needed Change to improve soil fertility and quality while there was a rush for crop production. Diversification of agriculture usually consists of the growth of horticultural crops, Vegetables, oils, nitrogen fixation plants etc. This is one of the latest trends in agriculture In India. This is a much needed change as this latest technology trend also needs a label.
- 3) **Horticulture and its output at the present scenarios:** This latest trend in agriculture in India is growing with the flow. Therefore constituting a large part of India`s GDP. According to reports, India is considered the largest producer of fruits and second largest producer of vegetable. The diversity of geographical, climate and soil features enable to grow a large variety of horticulture crops, including fruits, vegetables, spices, cashew, coconut, cocoa, root and tuber crops, medicinal and aromatic plants etc.



Source: www.britannica.com

- 4) **Floriculture and its increasing effects on the Indian economy:** Floriculture is one of the latest trends in agriculture in India, with a contribution of INR 266 Billion. As the technology relating to agriculture is improving day by day, flower production, a.k.a., floriculture, is improving day by day. Presently about 31000 hectares of land spread over Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Andhra pradesh and West Bengal are under flower production. Since the inception of liberalization, commercial farming of floricultural activities has been increased gradually. The demand for India cut flower is increasing continuously in the international market.
- 5) **Free Trade:** Liberalisation has removed all restrictions on the movement of agricultural produce within the country. This has facilitated expansion of trade in agricultural products, especially of food grains.
- 6) **Agricultural Exports:** India is the biggest exporter of agricultural products. It is one the important emerging trends in agricultural marketing under liberalisation. India is in a favourable position in terms of agricultural exports as the agricultural sector is subjected to low import material, low cost of labour, good climate conditions and low unit cost of inputs. Agricultural exports are playing an important role in expanding the activities of agricultural sector along with generating increasing number of employment opportunities and also in diversifying agricultural operations. The Export Import Policy (Exim) 1992 -97 has provided ample opportunities for increasing the volume of agricultural exports. The policy has permitted exports of agricultural goods like oil seeds, edible oil, sugarcane, pulses, coconut etc, which are prohibited earlier.
- 7) **Developing New Biological Techniques:** During the period of green revolution, increasing application of chemical fertilizers and pesticides were encouraged extensively in order to meet the growing demand for food required to feed the rising population. Rising population, ever increasing demand for food and unlimited exploitation, of natural resources have created a grave threat to the environment as well as to the agricultural sector. In order to save and protect the environment as well as the agricultural sector from any further damage, increasing use of biological technology for agricultural operation has been emphasized and more emphasis is being given to develop new biological technology. These are recent trends in agriculture that increase agricultural production and improve the condition of the sector. Also, these trends help to improve employment as well as farmer`s condition. In addition, they make future agriculture in India brighter and more successful.



Source: www.thrstatesman.com

Recent Developments In Agriculture:

- a) **Artificial Intelligence:** Artificial Intelligence consists of Remote sensors, satellites which monitor plant health, soil condition, temperature, humidity etc.
- b) **Water management initiatives:** Water management initiatives include watershed management, drip irrigation and water user association to strengthen the agricultural sector.
- c) **Modern Greenhouse:** Greenhouse is the best way to grow crops, fruits, vegetables, etc. Modern greenhouse make this way more reliable and easy for farmers.
- d) **GIS based agriculture:** Through GIS based technology, farmers can map current and future changes in precipitation, temperature, crop yields, plant health and so on.
- e) **Data from the Sky – Drones:** Drone help to define crop biomass, the presence of weeds. Plant height and water saturation on certain field areas with high precision.
- f) **Blockchain:** The ability Blockchain to track ownership records and temper – resistance can be used to address urgent issues such as food fraud, security recalls, supply chaiciencies and food traceability in the current food system.



Source: www.azolofesciences.com

Conclusion: Agriculture continues to be the most crucial sector of Indian economy. Despite a steady decline in its share in gross value added, it continues to remain the largest employment providing sector and a major source of foreign exchange earnings. The food grain production in the country has gone up at a higher rate as compared to total population during the last seven decades. India has made a remarkable progress in the production of horticulture and live-stock products also.

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