

UNDERSTANDING THE IDEA, TRENDS AND FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR LOW
PRODUCTIVITY OF AGRICULTURE

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ABSTRACT

Agriculture-related growth has additionally been uneven crosswise over regions. Huge contrasts in regional productivity reflect auxiliary contrasts in land accessibility, population growth, and off Farm work openings, just as uneven access to present day technology. Expanding the productivity of the agricultural sector suggests both raising the productivity of staple crops, which is basic to feed a developing population, and broadening agricultural production to higher value items (for example dairy and poultry items, foods grown from the ground vegetables). Indian farmers have begun to expand production what's more, have received new innovations, for example, improved seed assortments. By and by, staple crops still record for an expansive share of output as they profit by ensured prices. The main objective of this paper is to study the agricultural productivity, idea, trends and enhancement of productivity and also the factors responsible for low productivity in agriculture.

1. INTRODUCTION

Agricultural advancement is a multi-variable, complex, broadened and dynamic idea in economy of the most creating nations on the planet. In these nations, the ideal use of agricultural assets for supportable financial improvement is key to all dialogs of issues and policies of farming since agribusiness frames the essence of their local/national economy. In such manner, the substantial nation like India has no special case, where 66% of labouring population gets their occupation from agricultural movement. Subsequently, agribusiness is the foundation of Indian economy and is the main wellspring of nation's wage contributing around 30 percent of the Nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Be that as it may, the huge trademark highlight of Indian horticulture is its puzzling decent variety of practices, items and association.

It is huge that Agriculture keeps on involving pivotal position in the Indian economy in as much as it keeps on being pillar of life for majority of Indian population. It contributes

around 23% of the GDP and utilizes 65% of the labour force in the nation. It is similarly reassuring to take note of that huge steps have been made in agricultural production amid the most recent 55 years of independence and the nation is currently moving from shortages to surpluses which give bulwark against basic circumstances emerging from natural calamities like drought and so on. The structural change that has occurred in Agriculture has definitely prompted forward and backward linkages. The rural interest for fabricated products and enterprises, which is critical for an economy experiencing progress, likewise depends on the growth of agricultural sector

It is said that we can end up agricultural super intensity of the world gave we can advance growth in utilization in both remote and residential markets by offering lift to agro processing on present day lines with greater accentuation on quality. Income and labour in the farming sector will come about just if the predominant crisscross among production and post-harvest technology, value expansion

processing of agro productions and the entire scope of agri-business is set directly through modernization of agricultural promoting by selection of changes in this sector.

2. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY AND ENHANCEMENT

Without a doubt, trim cultivating is the most overwhelming part of agribusiness in the nation and thus customarily, the harvest efficiency is typically likened in synonymous with agricultural profitability. Henceforth, agricultural efficiency is one of the imperative

measurements of agricultural improvement. It is axiom that agricultural improvement is a multi-dimensional and substantially more far reaching idea, of which, the agricultural efficiency is one of the vital contributing elements.

Agricultural productivity is estimated as the proportion of agricultural outputs to agricultural inputs. While singular items are normally estimated by weight, their varying densities make estimating by and large agricultural output troublesome.

Table 1 State-Wise Agricultural Productivity

State	Average Productivity Per worker (Rs.)
Punjab	3,195
Haryana	2,922
West Bengal	1,819
Kerala	2,072
U.P.	1,236
J & K.	1,393
Assam	1,707
Karnataka	1,321
All India Average	1,213

The above table shows that the labour productivity is only Rs. 1213 per worker on the average for India as a whole. It is Rs. 3195 in Punjab, Rs. 1236 in U.P., Rs. 2922 in Haryana, Rs. 2072 in Kerala, Rs. 1707 in Assam and Rs. 1819 per worker in Kerala.

Agricultural advancement signifies the nature of an agricultural framelabour regarding efficiency; expansion and commercialization affirming to a condition of agrarian connection and ecological adjust. Agricultural improvement is in this manner an all encompassing idea which perceives the complexity and interestedness' of various factors impacting the effectiveness of horticulture in a zone It passes on more thorough and more extensive importance which incorporates changed framelabours, practices, creations and exhibitions of farming. While the term agricultural efficiency is more observational and indicates the genuine

execution of land as far as quantum of return of harvest creation per unit of land. Agricultural profitability is the exhaustive and composite record of the total execution of different crops in a zone in connection to their yield per hectare. It indicates the greatest normal physical or fiscal yield per hectare in connection to include under the predominant environmental, financial, innovative and authoritative milieu. Be that as it may, more often than not. Such a more extensive and wide importance of agricultural advancement is limited and to the extent to compare it with the level of agricultural efficiency. It is likewise seen that in the vast majority of the investigations, the criteria chose for the estimating' of agricultural advancement design is neither characterized legitimately nor they depend on any solid reasonable system.

Agriculture productivity enhancement program was taken up at a bigger scale. This

program accomplishes enhanced agriculture productivity, agriculture diversification, and escalation through appropriate bundle of practices (PoPs) and network based associations (CBOs). Concentrate on

escalation and scaling up of agricultural exercises for the most part through CBOs has demonstrated to have enduring effect on agricultural productivity in the undertaking area.



Figure 1 Agricultural Productivity

First and foremost, serious and huge exercises were directed, for example, introduction meeting, specialized training, kalajaththa, pioneer training, bunch training, divider painting, IEC material flyer and flex, and so forth. Exercises of seed treatment, crop geometry, plant security and other agronomic practices are being pursued legitimately by the farmers. Consistent endeavors are made to enhance the capacity of the concerned CBOs for implementing and monitoring the above program.

3. IDEA OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

Perplexingly and more intriguingly the idea of agricultural profitability excessively connected with the consideration of numerous geographers, market analysts and organizers in characterizing its significance and estimation. In the event that we look at the significance and meaning of agricultural efficiency, distinctive implications of agricultural profitability can be determined. Prior numerous geographers and financial experts opined that the physical yield or fiscal yield per hectare ought to be considered to show

agricultural profitability. This view was later contradicted in light of the fact that it considered just land which is only one factor of creation while different elements are additionally dependable like labour and capital. Thinking about the all variables of generation, clarified that "efficiency is a physical as opposed to an esteem idea and depicts the changing connection amongst yield and one of the real sources of info like land, labour and capital". Have additionally opined the same and considered that "profitability communicates the differing relationship between agricultural yield and one of the significant sources of info, similar to land or labour or capital, other reciprocal components remaining the same.... "It might be borne at the top of the priority list, that profitability is physical instead of an esteem idea. It is clarified that agricultural profitability is the proportion of the list of aggregate agricultural yield to the list of aggregate information utilized as a part of homestead creation. the same and clarified it in economic sense that profitability is the proportion of yield per unit of info and he additionally recommends that expansion in efficiency is by and large the

aftereffect of a more effective utilization of a few or of the considerable number of components of creation to be specific, land, labour and capital. Characterizes the term efficiency that it is by and large utilized rather extensively to signify the proportion of yield to any or all related contributions, in genuine term.

The level of agricultural profitability, as a concept, implies how much the economic, social, specialized, and authoritative factors (i.e., the man-made edge) can misuse the abiotic assets of the zone for agricultural creation. Characterized agricultural profitability "as the total execution of different crops with respect to their yield per section of land however the commitment of each harvest to the agricultural proficiency would be in respect to its share of the cropland." characterized agricultural efficiency as the "quantum of come back from arable land". He contended that "the amount of deliver indicates its force and the spatial development its spread".

From the former dialog, it is watched that any definition, that is endeavored to characterize agricultural profitability will undoubtedly experience the ill effects of one shortcoming or the other. In any case, a few endeavors on profitability think about in agricultural geology opined that the total yield of the crops per hectare in a segment areal unit might be considered to speak to the agricultural efficiency of that segment areal unit, and that different elements of generation be considered as the conceivable reasons for the variety while contrasting it and the other segment areal units. Be that as it may, in agricultural economics, the efficiency is generally considered as the yield per unit of info. Most importantly, it can be expressed that the agricultural profitability is a relative measure utilized to make similar examinations. It signifies the most extreme total agricultural yield per hectare in connection to alternate

variables of creation under the predominant physico-financial, innovative and authoritative milieu.

Without a doubt, the concept of agricultural efficiency is a complex and dynamic and in addition spatially factor one. It has appropriately expressed that "agricultural efficiency is a multi-dimensional concept, which incorporates mechanical progression, successful administration of accessible assets and authoritative set-up for the agricultural creation. These elements thusly influence the relative creation in any area". The territorial contrasts in agricultural efficiency are unquestionably be the aftereffect of the association of both biotic and a biotic environments. The consolidated impact of these environments shows themselves in per hectare profitability in any given region. Any adjustment in the parts or components of biotic and abiotic environments unquestionably brings out with change in agricultural efficiency of the concerned area. MoonisRaza (1981) [5] opined that "the separation in the huge hinterland of essential creation specialist on the procedure of agricultural advancement in India, is basically an element of differential measurements of mechanical information sources interfacing with environmental requirements of fluctuating seriousness under the repressing impact of institutional elements of various powers. Where all the three, labour together emphatically - i.e., where organizations are less prohibitive, environment more tolerant and mechanical information sources high, it winds up conceivable to release the grasp of acquired being laboured on and a restricted leap forward is accomplished in a local horticulture. Where the three cooperate adversely i.e., where organizations are profoundly inhibitive, environment extreme and mechanical sources of info little local agribusiness can't go past the phase of sub-minor subsistence. Where the three labours in various ways or a similar way with varying degrees of force, local farming

trudges along at an unsuitable pace". As of late, the Green Revolution methodology has brought out revolutionary changes and checked local contrasts in agricultural generation in the nation.

4. TRENDS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY IN INDIA

1. Productivity of Land

Productivity of land in India is low in contrast with that of average productivity of land in different nations.

2. Productivity per Labourer

Agricultural productivity per specialist is low when contrasted and the productivity per laborer in mechanical and different sectors. As indicated by a gauge, productivity per specialist in the field of agriculture is one and only third when contrasted and that of expansive businesses and one-half when contrasted and that of little enterprises. In such manner, in agriculture the part played naturally could easily compare to the part played by man. Besides, venture of capital per specialist in agriculture is significantly less than that of in industry.

5. FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR LOW PRODUCTIVITY OF AGRICULTURE

An increment in agricultural production can result from an increment in area under development (even extension) and/or from an expansion in the productivity (vertical extension). Productivity has two perspectives to it, viz., land productivity and labour productivity.

India with its sizable agricultural sector needs to confront various issues. Low production and low productivity are at the center of agricultural issue In India. The productivity of

agriculture is generally low in India contrasted with different nations with comparable regular habitat. There have been a few upgrades lately. Be that as it may, conditions in agriculture have not changed much. It will be valuable to break down the variables in charge of the backwardness of our agriculture. The elements are characterized into;

1. Demographic factors

The most imperative demographic factor in charge of low yield in agriculture is the expanding pressure of population on land. With population growth rates being what they are, an expanding expansion to the labour force could be relied upon to be caught up in the mechanical sector of the economy. However, the rate of growth in the modern sector has been a long way from sufficient. Therefore, the expanding population has fallen back on land for its livelihood, with the outcome that the population pressure has made various issues like fracture and subdivision of holdings; the supply of improved practices and administrations has constantly missed the mark regarding prerequisites. It has made states of unemployment and masked unemployment. Every one of these disasters, taken together has been in charge of low productivity in agriculture.

2. General Factors

a) Excess or surplus labor in Agriculture

The primary driver for the low agricultural labour productivity is the congestion in agriculture. There are numerous individuals who depend on agriculture. As population expands, the pressure on land likewise increments, since common increment isn't consumed by the industrial sector.

b) Discouraging Rural climate

The farmers of Rajasthan by and large are poor, insensible, superstitious, moderate, and illiterate and bound by outdated traditions and foundations, for example, the rank framelabour and the joint family framelabour. Superstition and confidence in actuality are the condemnations, which keep the farmers completely happy with their crude arrangement of development. Aside from a little group of farmers, who received rapidly present-day strategies of production, immense majority of farmers are not inspired by considerations of economic advancement.

c) Inadequate non-farmservices

Agriculture of Rajasthan has endured due to the insufficiency of non-farm administrations, for example, arrangement of fund, marketing and so forth. Every one of these facilities are insufficient in Rajasthan. Marketing framelabour is defective and exorbitant. Current warehousing is lacking and indigenious. Putting away techniques are defective and exorbitant. Present day credit facilities are still ineffectively developed for the farmers. Farmers still depend on moneylenders for their everyday necessities.

3. Institutional factors

a) Size of holdings

The average size of holdings in Rajasthan is extremely low. Around 80 percent of the land holdings are under 2 sections of land. Agriculture holdings are little as well as they are divided as well. In specific pieces of the state, plots of land have turned out to be small to the point that it is impossible to move even ordinary furrow. Since the average agricultural holdings are excessively little, no logical development with improved actualizes, seeds and so on are possible. Little size of holdings prompts great exercise in futility, labour and cattle power, trouble in appropriate usage of irrigation facilities, quarrels and subsequent suit among farmers, wastage of

crops without fencing and so forth.

b) Defective land tenure structure

The land residency framelabour in India has been discouraging and disincentive ridden. It has laboured in features to support stagnation. The principle features have been the nearness of intermediaries; exploitative owner-tenant relationship; little and divided holdings; and the substantial and consistently expanding pressure of population on land.

4. Technological factors

a) Poor inputs and techniques

The land residency system in India has been debilitating and disincentive ridden. It has laboured in features to support stagnation. The guideline features have been the proximity of intermediaries; exploitative owner-tenant relationship; little and divided holdings; and the significant and reliably growing pressure of population on land.

b) Inadequate irrigation facilities

One of the fundamental reasons for the weakness of Indian agriculture has been that a large portion of the farmers all through the nation need to depend upon rainfall and not many of them can benefit the facilities of fake irrigation.

c) Indebtedness of the farmers

It is said that the farmers in Rajasthan are conceived in debt, live in debt, pass on in debt and hand down debt. The reasons for their indebtedness are numerous, for example, genetic debt, case, need of supplementary incomes and inefficient social expenditure.

d) Inadequate Research

Advantage of innovative labour has not achieved every one of the farmers. Augmentation is limited to a couple of people

and the advanced pattern of farming is yet to take establishes in the rural part.

5. CONCLUSION

Agriculture is the sine qua non of an economy especially in a developing economy as majority of the population depends legitimately or by implication on it. Developing agriculture and diminishing gaps between regions with respect to the proficiency of the agricultural framelabour can just accomplish regional development in a mind-boggling agricultural circumstance. Notwithstanding amid the present ways and methods for current financial viewpoints and policies of urbanization and industrialization of the nation, the agribusiness still keeps on being the backbone and important monetary movement of more than 66% of India's labouring population. Today all the formative endeavors, changes and policies in the agrarian area have been stressing endless supply of farming and agricultural efficiency.

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