

Evaluation of the Impact of Significance of Population Dependence on the Agriculture on Indian Economy

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ABSTRACT

This assignment is a discussion about the impacts and significance of dependence on the population on the agricultural sectors and the Indian economy. The review of the literature was done according to the topic and here discussed the methodology of secondary research. The graphs and diagrams are the representation of the impacts on agricultural sectors and discussion of the various scope of the increasing population impact on the agricultural sectors. Agricultural sectors mainly depend on the climatic condition of the country and the irrigation development of the country. Using of high-yielding seeds increases the production of agricultural sectors. Production and profitability from the agricultural sector increase the economic development of the country.

INTRODUCTION

Indian economy is ethically based on the agricultural sectors. Agriculture plays an important role in the upliftment of the Indian economy. Almost seventy per cent of rural households depend on the agricultural sectors. Human beings' basic needs are food, cloth, and shelter. So foods are the very essential thing for agriculture that depends on agriculture. In this assignment, there is a discussion about the impacts of the population dependent on agriculture on the Indian economy; here is a discussion on the literature review, methodology and the further scope of this research section. Agricultural sectors mainly depend on farmers and in this context almost eighty per cent of farmers are still small and marginal, they don't have their own land which is a problem for this sector.

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to the author Bosworth *et al.* (2007), this research paper is a representation of the growth of the Indian economy which is a framework for an empirical study of agriculture.

According to the author Kumar *et al.* (2007), being a developing country Indian economy faced a huge impact on the agricultural system.

According to the author Moench, (2003) here is an implementation of proper management and make conclusions from our findings. To examine many of the major concerns regarding India's growing history and its aspirations and destiny.

According to the author Chatterjee, (2011), this paper is a study of agricultural sections of the Indian economy. Agriculture has a huge impact on the Indian economy.

According to the author Dasgupta *et al.* (2001), the increasing population wants a popper food supply but the Indian agriculture system could not achieve this section which faced a problem for economical development.

According to the author Sovacool, (2012) Proper preservation of food is very much needed but the management could not achieve this section.

According to the author Mamo *et al.* (2007), this study is a representation of the analysis of the economical development of agricultural sections. Economical development has an impact on the GDP of the country.

According to the author Krishna Kumar *et al.* (2004), Increasing GDP shows the development of the economical sectors, but agricultural sectors have a problem with them.

According to the author Eastwood and Lipton, (2022) Government always try to increase the per capita income so the government have to take various initiatives for increasing GDP.

According to the author Adger, (2000), this paper gives current revised progress projections throughout this part, first with the general economy than by massive industry.

According to the author Masters and McMillan, (2001), Most of the research already concerned in the writing about India's industrial prosperity is reflected in terms of the development of the Indian economy.

According to the author Cole, (2009) India is a developing country with a section of development the population also increases day by day, that's the reason why there is a huge impact on the agricultural sectors.

According to the author Alcamo *et al.* (2007), as the population increases then the demand for food also increases but the agricultural places are not increasing in a manner, this is the reason why the increasing population has a huge impact on agricultural sectors.

According to the author Phalan *et al.* (2011), this paper chooses to study regions for the development of it. High-yielding seeds gave better products that are the reason why government starts high-yielding seeds production.

According to the author Guyette *et al.* (2002), the estimation value of the current situation has a huge impact on this section. As per the study difficulties in employment arise day by day, this thing puts a value on the land input sections.

According to the author Rao *et al.* (2016), this study is a representation of employment in the agricultural sectors that develops the section of agriculture. India added extra value to the development of agriculture.

According to the author Aggarwal, (2008) With the increasing population, India has to develop the agricultural sectors for the supply of food to fulfil this condition. Then India focused on the high-yielding seeds.

According to the author Munshi, (2004), agricultural products are the consuming products so consuming products always have waste. As per the study, the government have to arrange cold storage for the storage section.

According to the author Datt and Ravallion, (2002), in the agriculture sector establishing cold storage depends on the distance between the agricultural fields and the market.

According to the author Ahluwalia, (2002), this research is a representation of the policies of agricultural development in the context of economic increment.

According to the author Francis *et al.* (2005), this research paper is a discussion on the wasteland reclamation and socio-economic development of the agricultural sectors.

According to the author Begum *et al.* (2015), this research paper discusses the consumption of energy with population growth and the impacts of this growth in farming.

According to the author Lanjouw and Shariff, (2004), this paper represents the employment of non-farm sections of the Indian agricultural sectors.

According to the author Vincent, (2007), the adaptive importance and capacity of agricultural sectors are the main key points for development.

According to the author Revi, (2008), this paper tells about the climatic change and mitigation agendas of agricultural sectors.

According to the author Krausmann *et al.* (2008), this research paper talks about the new technologies that helped in the high production in agricultural sectors.

According to the author Beg *et al.* (2002), this research paper contained the sustainable development and climatic change in agriculture sectors.

According to the author Kunz *et al.* (2011), this paper is a representation of the agricultural ecosystem to the policies of development of agriculture.

According to the author Wang *et al.* (2003), this paper tells about the conservation opportunities of the agricultural section which develops the agricultural sectors.

According to the author Shah *et al.* (2003), this research paper explains the topic of new agricultural opportunities for the development of agriculture in India.

MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

The way the entire research regarding this study is done is discussed in the methodology section. For performing this research the different techniques that are used it is discussed in the methodology section. For this research, the secondary analysis method is used. The secondary data are collected through the use of the internet and the internet sources that are gathered for this research are online articles, websites and journals. Through the use of the online articles, the past results of this research are discussed depending on the present implications that are made for this research. Through the use of various websites, the current data regarding this research that is available is analysed. Through the use of journal articles, the point of view of various authors regarding this research is discussed. Various authors have various points of view regarding this research. That is the reason the past data that are available regarding this research in journals also differs. According to that the evaluation of this research is discussed.

DISCUSSION OF THE TOPIC

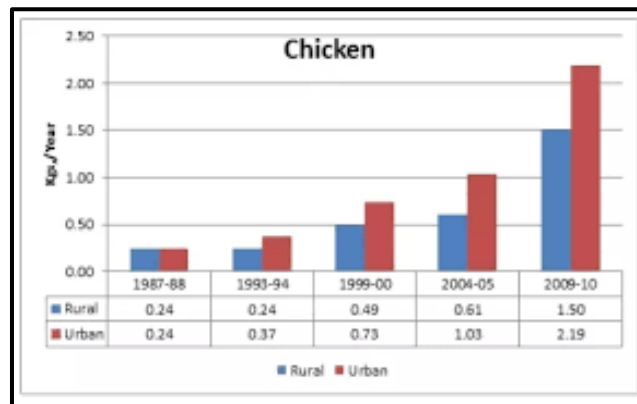


Figure: Indian population (Source: <https://www.quora.net>)

According to the Agriculture Census of India, the Indian population of around 1300 million which is around 61.5% is present in rural areas and agriculture is dependent majorly. 159.6 million Farming households are present in India (Bloom *et al.* 2010). Less than 1 ha of the farm the percentage of marginal household is present that from 62.9% in 2000 to 2001 to 22.5%. The year in this regard is 2010 to 2011. The land is sold by the marginal farmers majorly in Indian agriculture.

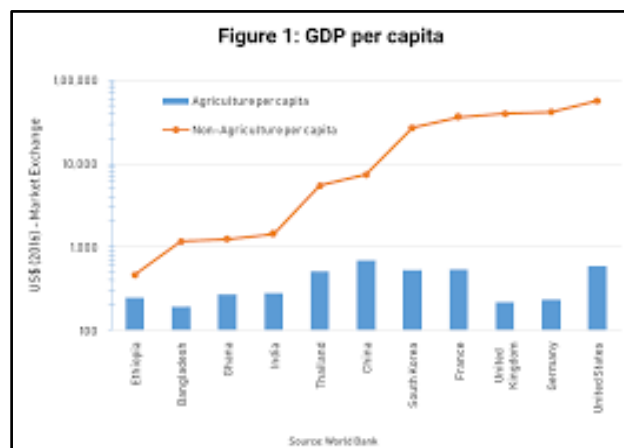


Figure: The future of farming (Source: <https://www.theindiaforum.net>)

In form of agriculture country, India is present. In the total GDP of India, only 16% of GDP is gathered by the Agriculture but in the employment sector, it is the largest. The few million numbers are the number of farmers officially, but on the farm, the members of the farmer’s family help them occasionally (Urdal, 2005). In this regards the wage laborers are also included. To half a billion people the number works in the farm is present in this regards. For 2 billion people the growth of food is sufficient with less than 2% of its population in the US but for animal’s maximum of this food is fed.

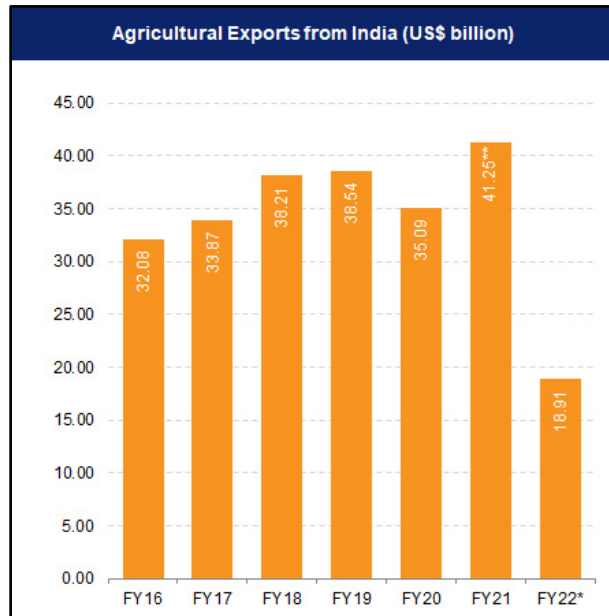


Figure: Agriculture in India (Source: <https://www.ibef.net>)

The robust demand and attractive opportunities for agriculture in India are discussed. In the robust demand rising rural income and urban income and a large population is driving the demand. In the agriculture sector, export is driven by external demand (Irz *et al.* 2001). The attractive opportunities for Indian agriculture are agriculture inputs demand and these are fertilizers and hybrid seeds and allied services. An example regarding it is an increase in cold storage and warehouse in India in a very quick way.

FUTURE SCOPE OF THIS TOPIC

In the agriculture of the Indian economy, the population is dependent majorly. For the majority of the population in form of livelihood in India, the agriculture sector is present and this will never be underestimated. In the gross domestic product, the contribution has been reduced to less than 20%. At a faster rate than the other sectors, the contribution increased regarding agriculture production. In India, the production of total food grain is estimated at around 291.95 million tones. For 2019 to 2020 the second advance is estimated according to that.

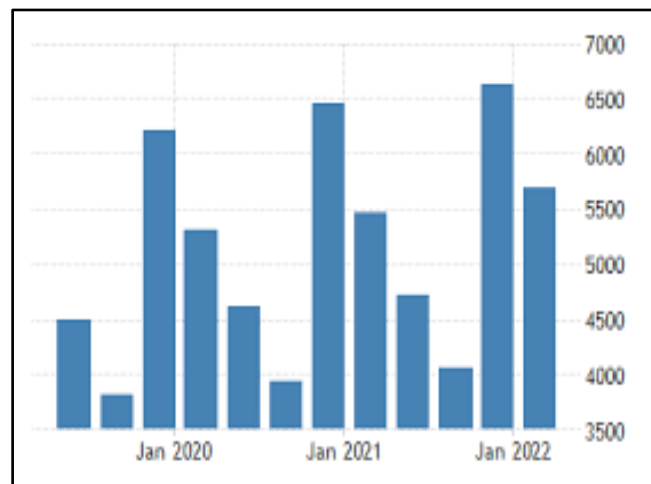


Figure: India's GDP in terms of Agriculture (Source: <https://tradingeconomics.net>, 2022)

The estimation that is made by the Indian Council for Agriculture Research that is also known by the name ICAR by 2030 to 345 million tones the increase in demand for food grain has increased. Regarding increased demand for quality, quantity, variety of food and quality and nutritious the globalization, increasing average income and increasing population effects in India.

To produce more variety, quantity and quality of food the pressure on decreasing available cultivate land is noticed that keep on increasing nowadays and will get increased also in future. With 15 agro-climatic zones with large arable land, India is blessed and this is stated by ICAR. The many corps' average productivity is very much low in spite of all these facts. In the world in the next decade, the population of this country is expected to become the largest and with a major issue to them, the food is provided.

After happening all of these respectable earnings are not provided to the farmers yet. From the independence after the planning of seven decades the problem is still faced by a huge number of farmers in terms of poor return and poor production. That is the reason in form of a very important question regarding agriculture's future the future scope of population dependence on the economy of India is present for other stakeholders and for the planners.

CONCLUSION

The farming industry serves as the moral foundation of the Indian economy. The improvement of the Indian economy is significantly influenced by farming. Agribusiness is the primary source of income for about seventy-five per cent of farming dwellers. Nutrition, clothing, and safety are the three basic requirements of humans. Meals are therefore the most crucial element for agriculture, which lives in rural areas. This assignment discusses the effects of the agricultural aspects of the population just on the Indian economy. It also discusses the methods, resource evaluation, and future directions of this study area.

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