

Volume 7, Issue 1 (II)
January – March 2020

ISSN 2394 - 7780

International Journal of
Advance and Innovative Research
(Conference Special)



Indian Academicians and Researchers Association
www.iaraedu.com



National Conference
on
New Insight for Suitable Development of
Commercial Agriculture in Rural India

Organized by
Marathwada Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's
R. B. Attal Art's, Science & Commerce College
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on
10th January 2020

Publication Partner



Indian Academicians and Researcher's Association



Scientific Journal Impact Factor

CERTIFICATE OF INDEXING (SJIF 2018)

This certificate is awarded to

International Journal of Advance & Innovative Research
(ISSN: 2394-7780)

The Journal has been positively evaluated in the SJIF Journals Master List evaluation process
SJIF 2018 = 7.363

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A STUDY OF COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURE: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES BEFORE ANCESTOR AGRICULTURE IN INDIA**Sandip Bhausahab Vanjari**

Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce and Management Science, R. B. Attal College, Georai, Beed

ABSTRACT

Agriculture is the oldest economical activity for the society. It has been started from thousands year ago whole over world. Indian agriculture has more than 2500 year history with different type of agriculture methods for many crops. India is known as second largest country of agriculture production in the world. Due to the geographical variation, all type of seasons and suitable climate for agriculture different farming methods like primitive subsistence farming, intensive subsistence farming, commercial farming are prevalent and that affects almost 8% share of agriculture product in India's GDP. Generally in India is famous the agriculture products like rice, wheat, maize, millets, cottons, jute, tea, coffee etc. More than 50% Indian families are depended on agriculture sector to get their income. This is one of the most important source of income earning and employment generating source of Indian society. Day by day agriculture sector become transfer from primitive method to commercial method. If employment concern more population is associated with agriculture sector its need to up-gradation and more systematic. From last 15 to 20 years we can seen that many different brands are came in to exist in the market with many agriculture product and they are introduced different agriculture product commercially such as Amway, Aayush, Dabar, Amul, Ashirwad, Patanjali, Himalaya etc. Even now a day's peoples are more reliable on original agriculture products and they are demanding product in the market due to that commercial agriculture is coming in to existence. Commercial agriculture is one of the emerging sector to establish new employment, entrepreneurship, production, innovation and research sector for Indian economy. Government of India is taking continuous efforts to improve commercial agriculture in the society with different schemes, established many corporations and provides facilities to farmer families for improved agriculture production, marketing, corporation, budget, credit, horticulture, technology, management etc. This research paper wants to throughout the light on current status and expected future progress of the commercial farming in India which will help to sort out different issues of commercial farming in India.

Keywords: Agriculture, Commercial Farming,

OBJECTIVE OF THE PAPER

This paper is highlighting on different issues and challenges before commercial farming in India. Following are the important objectives framed to write this paper.

To take an overview and status of the commercial farming in India.

To make awareness about various issues and challenges before commercial farming.

To know the government efforts to encourage commercial agriculture in India.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For the preparation of this research paper secondary data are used which are collected from various sources includes different articles, Journals, Magazines, Periodicals, Research Works, News Papers, web sites of government of India for online market and all the research related Web sites.

INTRODUCTION AND MEANING OF COMMERCIAL FARMING

India is country of agriculture. There are different methods and techniques are using to agriculture in different regions of India. Commercial farming is emerging agriculture farming method of India which contributes to Indian economy with good volume of output. This is a method which is crops grows commercially and sell it whole over the world. This is a systematic agriculture farming method through which farmers uses big farm, proper fertilizers, pesticides and advance technology to cultivation as per the respective environment and as per requirement of different regions of the country. In India most of the commercial farming is using for wheat, pulses, millets, maize, grains, vegetables and fruits. Commercial farming is well established in different states of India like Punjab, West Bengal, Haryana etc.

CHALLENGES AND ISSUES OF COMMERCIAL FARMING IN INDIA

India is having second largest irrigated land in the world even they are facing different type of challenges. Government of India is taking continuous effort to solve this issues properly but it even it not hundred percent resolved. Following are the important challenges before commercial farming in India.

Small land holding: As per Indian inheritance law, the land ownership of father is equally distributed among the sons. From independence the land holding and ownership of land is becoming reduce whole over the India. The average land holding land is 0.5 hector in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, west Bengal and it becomes maximum 7 to 19 hector in Maharshttra, Hariyana, Panjab and Gujrat. These land holding is very less and not able to suitable for commercial agriculture.

Quality, Quantity and Price of the Seeds: Quality seeds with required quantity are not available to small farmers. Quality seeds are more expensive that cannot afford by small farmers. Government of india has established different type of organization to meet this requirement of quality seeds to farmers like NSC (National Seed Corporation) SFCI (State Farmers Corporation of India), SSC (State Seed Corporation) etc. but as per the requirement supply is very poor.

Use of Fertilizers: Indian land has been using continuously for farming purpose from many years due to that land is exhausted at maximum level that affect on the production is getting low. This low productivity problem can be solving if proper fertilizers use. As per the farm experience up to 70% agriculture production can be increased. Cow dugs provide best measure to the soil but due to kitchen fuel purpose it is not sufficient for agriculture and other source of fertilizer is more expensive which not able to bear by small farmers.

Irrigation of land: India is second largest country in the world which has big irrigation area after china but actually only one third of the land is irrigated. Panjab, Hariyana and some part of Utter Pradesh has a good irrigation but rest of the Indian agriculture land still not get proper irrigated.

Use of Technology: Small area of agriculture land is the one of problem of Indian farmer and generally farming operations is carried by human hands and simple tools like wooden plough, sickle etc. small farmers cannot bear advance technology in farming operation, it is expensive for them but it directly affect on the agriculture production.

Agriculture Market and Marketing: From last some years, it is seen that peoples suffering from different health issues due to use and consumption of unhealthy food, junk food, imported products, and chemical used products. Today customers are turning to the original product and they demanding original and genuine products. Proper market with affordable price and proper marketing place at different places are required to establish for growth of agriculture product.

Storage Facility: Agriculture products are perishable in nature they do not have long life, these product required a proper storage facility. FCI(Food Corporation of India), CWC(Central Warehousing Corporation) and state warehousing corporation are working to provide storage facility to agriculture products but still it is inadequate. Government provides different schemes to for establishment of storage facility.

Transport Facility: The transport facility in India is very poor, there are more than laks of villages not connected to the market place with good roads. Still many villages have bullock kart roads and in rainy season it becomes useless. Government required huge funds to establish transport facility at everywhere in India.

Inadequate capital facility: Agriculture production is like other manufacturing concern they require all type of capital. Central cooperative banks, State cooperative banks, commercial banks, cooperative credit societies and government agencies are extending different type of loans to the farmers to meet their different requirements. But small farmers still not available such type of loan facility as they require.

CONCLUSION

Commercial agriculture is one of the profits making activity to Indian farmers. Farmers would get good return from commercial farming because it is well organized, systematic and planned establishment of farmers but as per above different challenges small land holding, storage facility, transport facility, availability of capital, improved seed, irrigation, use of advance technology before agriculture sector they couldn't get optimum return. Commercial agriculture is more beneficial to the small farmers because they can successfully face to such type of issues of agriculture in India. This research paper would like to suggest that commercial farming would be the best solution to get maximum profit from their farm operations. In India commercial farming would achieve bright future, for this purpose combine efforts shall be required like government, farmers association, cooperative sectors, self help groups and individual farmers also. I also like to suggest that the this is a area which need to have a more highlighting by research scholars in India.

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