

TRANSFORMATION OF AGRICULTURE

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Abstract : Agriculture plays a vital role in micro and macro economics, as it is a supplier of resources. The growth of most of the small and large scale industries is directly and indirectly dependent on agriculture. Agriculture have been a way of life and continues to be the single most important livelihood of the masses. Agriculture has got a prime role in Indian economy. Though the share of agriculture in national income has come down since the inception of planning era in the economy but still it has a substantial share in GDP. In the early stages the process involve in agriculture were the primitive methods mainly through cattles and the natural resources (rain, wind flow, and climate). But with the lapse of time and innovations of new technology the agricultural economy was molded to apply the newly developed technologies in their process of farming.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The journal is based on the secondary sources of data which shall be collected from the following sources.

- From agriculture ministry website.
- Economic survey of the government of India.
- From articles and journals related to agricultural development topics.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the light of above discussions we arrive at the performa that old methods adopted in farming was day in and day out and chipped of the old block and before the transformation of agriculture we knew that about fifty percent of world population lives in rural areas and it involved sixty percent of the labor force in Asia and Africa but it only accounts for not more than thirty percent of world's GDP. Major reason for poor agricultural performance in developing countries is the neglect of agriculture coupled with a biased towards urban Industrial economy. Asian countries including India suffers from fertile land and fragmentation of land holdings. Traditional agrarian structure in the village the community owns the land and peasants provided its whole structure to the tribe. The money lenders and Sahooakar's phenomenon has led to many peasants to lose their land and were forced to pay high rents and got trapped in poverty. Traditional two factors neo classical model is not sufficient. Price uncertainty and limited access towards credit and insurance causes risk aversion. Risk averse subsistence farmers prefer technologies that combine low mean per hectre with low variance to ultenerative high yielding technologies.

Effort to minimize risk and remove commercial and institutional obstacle to the farmers innovations are need of the hour. Thus the Govt. of every country should adopt policies and programs to "transform agriculture " on the base of modern scientific wheels so as to overcome the juggernauts of old agricultural systems of farming.

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