AGRICULTURE: A KEY ROLE IN DEVELOPMENT OF JHARKHAND

Dr. Jyotish Kumar Singh
Assistant Professor
Department of Commerce
Singhbhum College Chandil
Kolhan University

ABSTRACT

The great majority of Indians are farmers, and most of them reside in rural regions. Multiple reports and data highlight the importance of agriculture to India's progress. India is a significant global exporter of products. Jharkhand's rice crop contributes significantly to international commerce. This article discusses some of the challenges for future development in the agricultural sector in India and Jharkhand, including land distribution policies, access to credit, water management, and food distribution, as well as the significant gains in productivity and integration with global food markets.

Keywords:- Agriculture, Development, Production, Crops.

INTRODUCTION

The agricultural sector plays a crucial role in the growth of a rising economy like India's. Most people in rural India rely on agriculture as their main source of income. Raw materials for Agro-based Industries and food for both rural and urban populations are provided by an active agricultural sector. However, whereas the industrial sector has expanded by more than 7–8%, the agricultural sector has expanded by just 3-4%. As a result, the Indian planners concluded that improving the agricultural sector was crucial to expanding the country's economy. Approximately 62% of the working population now works in the agricultural industry, either directly or indirectly. The agricultural industry in India has helped the country prosper and create jobs. In 1950–1951, agriculture contributed 56 percent of national GDP; by 2015–2016, that figure had dropped to 13 percent (Angad Singh Maravi, 2015, p. 1125). The importance of Agriculture to India's Economy is discussed in this study.

THE PROBLEMS WITH GLOBALISATION AND MARKET FREEDOM

Although globalisation presents potential for growth and development everywhere, many developing nations, especially LDCs, have not yet accomplished the aims and promises associated to quick liberalisation of trade and finance. The latter group faces growing exclusion from vital sectors like agriculture. In the early to mid-

1990s, they accounted for almost 5% of global agricultural exports. Developing an agricultural sector and realising goals like greater food security and export revenues is difficult for LDCs because of the many challenges they face. Issues within the country are exacerbated by factors such as low productivity, rigid production and trade agreements, a lack of skilled workers, a declining population, declining life expectancy and educational attainment, a deteriorating physical infrastructure, and ineffective government policies and programmes. However, the increased competition in international trade brought about by globalisation and liberalisation has put a strain on national economies. They are nonetheless buffered from falling trade terms and unpredictable demand by a small number of highly variable primary exports. In addition, they hold a significant amount of debt to creditors outside of the country. The growing cost of food imports reflects the instability of their local and global economies. To improve their economic and social circumstances, achieve structural transformation, diversification, and international competitiveness, overcome supply-side limitations, and speed up sustainable development, LDCs need our support, but only if we can find effective ways to aid them.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The potential for the agricultural sector in India and Jharkhand to spur economic growth and development is the primary subject of this research. To fully profit from trade opportunities under the multilateral trading system, India must first establish key components of a plan of action, in particular to better use their agricultural potential by enhancing their competitiveness and supply capabilities. So, researcher evaluate the major obstacles standing in the way of their agricultural progress. India's agricultural growth and improved competitiveness are the primary areas of attention as the data from the last three decades are reviewed for policy implications.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- To analyse the participation of agriculture in Gross State Value Added in Jharkhand.
- To investigate the area of production Kharif crop in Jharkhand.
- To investigate the area of production Rabi crop in Jharkhand.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study relied on secondary resources, and the data came from a government report on the state of Jharkhand's economy. Several indicators of Jharkhand's progress are shown to have been affected by agriculture in the study. Secondary sources included things like additional reports, articles, periodicals, journals, and brief newspaper essays on agriculture.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table 1:- Share of the agricultural sector in GSVA at Constant Prices (2011-2012 series)

	Value of output (in ₹ Crore)			% Share Total GSVA			% Growth over the previous year	
	2016-2017 (P)	2017-2018 (Pr.)	2018-2019 (Pr.)	2016-2017 (P)	2017-2018 (Pr.)	2018-2019 (Pr.)	2017-2018 (Pr.)	2018-2019 (Pr.)
Crop	14275	14839	15425	8.31	8.11	7.91	3.95	3.95
Livestock	5280	5271	5261	3.07	2.88	2.70	-0.17	-0.17
Fishing & Aquaculture	891	937	985	0.52	0.51	0.51	5.10	5.10
Total	20447	21046	21671	11.9	11.5	11.12	2.9	3.0

Source: DES, the Government of Jharkhand

The agricultural sector has played a significant role in the growth of Jharkhand's economy. In spite of the fact that agriculture accounts for just around 11% of the state's GSVA, it is still crucial in terms of job creation, tax revenue, and food safety. Although they only account for 5.1% of the total growth rate directly, they indirectly contribute to the expansion of all other industries by increasing both demand for and supply of non-agricultural goods and services.

Table 2:- Area, Production, and Yield of Kharif Crops 2015-16 to 2017-18

(Area in 000 hectare, Production-000 MT, Yield -Kg/hec)

Crop	2015-2016			2016-2017			2017-2018		
	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
Paddy	1589	2569	1617	1707	4848	2840	1735	5109	2944
Maize	284	376	1324	286	573	2002	284	567	1993
Arhar	197	178	903	235	236	1002	194	261	1348
Urad	197	178	903	152	139	918	148	132	892
Moong	25	16	648	30	24	797	30	25	828
Groundnut	25	21	830	27	28	1049	29	34	1151

Source: The Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Jharkhand

There has been significant rise in the harvest of most Kharif crops during the last three years, from 2015–16 to 2017–18. Paddy, in this period, has grown at an annual rate of about 41 per cent, maize by about 23 per cent, arhar by 21 per cent, moong by 25 per cent and groundnut by 27 per cent. Both the amount of land used to

grow these crops and the average yield per acre have grown in recent years. There has been a yearly growth of 4.5 percent in the amount of land used to grow rice, 9.5 percent in the area used to grow moong, and 7.7 percent in the area used to grow groundnuts. However, the amount of land used for growing maize has stayed nearly the same, while the acreage devoted to growing Arhar and Urad has decreased by 0.8% and 13.3% per year, respectively. In the previous three years, yield rates have grown for all main crops except urad. There has been a rise of almost 35% in the yield rate of rice, around 22% in the yield rate of maize and arhar, and around 13% and 18% in the yield rate of moong and groundnut, respectively.

Table 3:- Area, Production, and Yield of Rabi Crops 2015-2016 to 2017-2018

(Area in 000 hec, Production-000 MT, Yield -Kg/hec)

Crop	2015-2016			2016-2017			2017-2018		
	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
Wheat	157	287	1835	221	470	2126	221	470	2126
Maize	5	9	1794	10	18	1796	10	21	2063
Bengal Gram	164	163	995	211	285	1351	233	293	1258
Masoor	42	32	766	62	54	864	69	60	868
Peas	31	35	1141	53	64	1217	59	73	1242
Linseed	26	14	534	39	24	612	52	30	571

Source: The Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Jharkhand

Most Rabi crop yields have increased dramatically over the last three years, from 2015–16 to 2017–18. Growth in crop output occurred at rates of around 28% for wheat, 53% for maize, 34% for bengal gram, 37% for masoor, 44% for peas, and 46% for linseed.

Both the amount of land used for farming and the average yield per acre have grown, leading to a larger harvest. Annual increases in planted area were about 19% for wheat, 41% for maize, 41% for bengal gram, 41% for masoor, 41% for peas, and 41% for linseed. Wheat, corn, bengal gram, masoor, peas, and linseed all saw increases in their yields of about 8%, 7%, 12%, 6%, 4%, and 3%, respectively.

CONCLUSION

Since a thriving agricultural sector is essential to the growth of a rural economy. The state must do all it can to encourage the growth of the sector, since it is crucial to the state's economy. Both the amount and quality of Jharkhand's Kharif and Rabi crops have increased dramatically in recent years. However, increasing industrial production is one way the state may make better use of its abundant resources. The state's potential for irrigation, storage space, and access to capital have all grown in recent decades. The government has launched

a variety of programs—including the Jharkhand Rajya Fasal Rahat Yojana and the Jharkhand Krishi Rin Maafi Yojana—to foster agricultural development.

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