



AGRICULTURE IN INDIA: INFORMATION ABOUT INDIAN AGRICULTURE & IT'S IMPORTANCE OF CASHEW

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ABSTRACT

Since agribusiness has been developed for a while, it has been well known worldwide that domesticated and wild animals and plants are used as food. Olives, veggies, and natural goods are all important sources of nutrition for people. Soybeans, field corn, and sorghum are grains used in animal feed. Non-food harvests like elastic, fibre plants, tobacco, and oil seeds used in synthetic drug blends, as well as crops produced for pelts, are also a source of income for rural areas. The goal of the investigation is to better understand the state of the Indian agricultural sector, the various forms of agribusiness, and the importance of horticulture in India. It also aims to learn about various government initiatives, business ventures, and plans for advancing agriculture and its role in the Indian economy.

Keywords: Agribusiness, Government Activities, Indian Food, Ecological Deprivation, Healthiness, Biodiversity, cashew cultivation.

I. INTRODUCTION

For almost 58% of India's population, agriculture is the primary source of employment. In FY19, agricultural, forestry, and fishery contributed almost Rs 18.55 lakh crore (US\$ 265.51 billion) (PE). The application of robots to agriculture is quickly attracting a dynamic high-tech sector, notable narrative professionals, distinctive businesses, and innovative investors. (G. Nedumara et al (2021). The Indian food industry is well-balanced for significant expansion, increasing its annual contribution to the global food trade as a result of its enormous potential for value addition, primarily in the food processing manufacturing. With trade accounting for 70% of sales, the Indian food and grocery market is the sixth largest in the world. India's food distribution industry, one of the largest in the world, makes up 32% of the nation's overall food market. Industries in India are placed fifth in terms of accepted growth, export, usage, and production. It makes for roughly 8.80 and 8.39 percent of the Gross Value Added (GVA) in industrialised and agricultural

sectors, respectively. It also accounts for 13% of India's exports and 6% of all manufacturing speculation. One of the oldest forms of investment in our country is farming.

Different districts use different development strategies. Without a doubt, agriculture and its related industries are the largest source of employment in India, especially in the vast rural areas. Additionally, it provides a crucial foundation for the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Practical farming is essential for overall rural progress in terms of food safety, rural economy, and environmentally friendly developments like soil preservation, reasonable regular asset management, and biodiversity assurance. A white uprising, a yellow upset, a blue uprising, and a green insurgency have all been observed in Indian farmer and related activities. This section provides information on agricultural products, hardware, research, and other topics. An additional resource is detailed information on management methods, plans, agribusiness advancements, showcase costs, creature farming, fisheries, cultivation, advances and credit, sericulture, and so on. India is experiencing a variety of ecological problems as a result of its rapidly expanding population and economy, including the abandoned expansion of urbanisation and industrialisation, development and enormous intensification of agriculture, and the destruction of forests. Major environmental problems include the degradation of forests and agricultural lands, the reduction of natural resources reserves (such as water, minerals, forests, sand, and rocks), ecological deprivation, community well-being, the loss of biodiversity, the loss of ecosystem elasticity, and the safety of the poor.

Because it is a tropical crop, cashew can withstand greater temperatures, but it is extremely vulnerable to cold. 20 to 30 C is the ideal temperature range for effective growing. The optimal yearly precipitation for cashew is between 1000 and 2000 mm. The occurrence of pests and illnesses is influenced by the timing of flowering and high rainfall or excessive humidity. The yield performance is greater in well-drained, fertile soils. Particularly exacting in its soil requirements and come up well even in poor soils. Crops should not be grown on clayey soils with poor drainage or soils with a pH of more than 8. The optimum soil types for cashew production are red sandy loam lateritic soils with a pH range from slightly acidic to neutral.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In his essay for the International Journal of Agriculture and Food Science Technology titled "Indian Agriculture- Status, Importance and Role in Indian Economy," Kekane Maruti Arjun (2013) noted that agribusiness fills a crucial role in the Indian economy. More than 70% of rural family units are dependent on agribusiness. Currently, rancher control in India is at a level of 58. Generally speaking, the effects of development are gradually fading. The government is moving to take further measures to encourage agricultural growth in India.

H.R. Bhoomika* and N. Sudha Rani (2018) the cashew (*Anacardium occidentale* L.), a native of Brazil, has adapted well to the environment of India and is well-known for its flavorful and nutrient-rich kernels. It has come a long way since its introduction by Portuguese sailor to the Malabar coast in the 16th century to become "a Dollar earning crop" from a mere "Crop of waste lands." It is stated that small farmers are under a lot of pressure to manage their production with the use of more and more inputs in this era of intensive

agriculture and or horticulture. Cashews, for example, are a gift to farmers since they can thrive with little maintenance and care while producing larger yields.

Jemal Tola* • Yalew Mazengia (2019) The crop can thrive in warm climates with annual rainfall ranging from 1000 to 3000 mm, is well adapted to tropical conditions that alternate between wet and dry seasons, and produces a respectable yield on well-drained, light textured soils with few inputs. The promotion of cashew production in Ethiopia is greatly facilitated by the availability of large tracts of land, the compatibility of the agro ecological environment, inexpensive labour, and well-organized organisations focused on agriculture. Therefore, organisations working toward sustainability should put forth a significant collective effort.

Kalee Prasanna Pattanayak (2020) the cashew market in the globe is dominated by India. Although Vietnam is the leading producer and exporter of cashew kernels with a total production of 12.21 tonnes (kernels) from 2.81 1 hectare area, India is the world's top producer of raw cashew nuts (RCN). India prospered in this business because there were enough labourers willing to work at cheaper pay. Many job opportunities, especially for women, are provided by the cashew processing business for those living in rural areas. The situation necessitates coordinated efforts on the parts of the production, processing, and marketing sectors. Additionally, policy changes are required to stop merchants' and commission agents' hoarding and exploitation activities, which significantly increase the cost of nut procurement for processors.

Rama Rani & Dr. Rashi Mittal (2021) it is a tactic for achieving self-sufficiency in the global economy. All of these suggest that the agriculture sector in the industry needs to receive a lot more attention. Import substitution is primarily a tactic used to stop the importation of foreign goods and increase demand for home production. In order to help Indian farmers grow in terms of production, cultivation, finance, distribution, and marketing, a number of programmes have been introduced. However, we also need to consider the other side of the coin, which is that we can't entirely rely on people's goodwill toward the purchase of local goods given that the alternative goods are much less expensive. We as citizens must understand that we are also accountable. Here, the consumers must both depend on and understand the effects of their purchases on the local economy as well as learn the true value of the goods that are readily available locally, which justifies that import substitution can significantly provide domestic produce with a path towards self-reliance and financial success.

Monica Singh, Sandeep Deshmukh and HRC Prabhu (2022) Animals and people can contract disease from a group of viruses known as corona viruses. The novel corona virus strain that causes severe acute respiratory syndrome is known as SARS-CoV-2. The virus causes corona virus disease (COVID-19). The new corona virus has been rapidly spreading throughout many parts of the world. On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) designated COVID-19 to be a pandemic. In an effort to combat COVID 19, the Indian government has declared a shutdown from March 25 to May 3, 2020. But the government is putting lockdown into place gradually, with some exceptions. The Covid-19 pandemic epidemic has caused an unprecedented shock to the Indian economy. India's agriculture industry is probably going to suffer the most. The impoverished and the most vulnerable people are suffering the most as the world fights this pandemic and as economies and ways of life are disrupted. In addition, the distressing reversal of labour force migration to their home countries presented policymakers with even another difficulty. Given these difficulties, the current investigation was carried out with the aim of determining how the COVID 19 pandemic lockdown affected Goa's agricultural and related industries.

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study on Agriculture in India
2. To determine the Types of Agriculture in India.

3. To highlight the Importance of Agriculture in Cashew Indian Economy

IV. METHODOLOGY

This research is mostly descriptive in nature. Secondary sources of data have been used for this. Secondary data has been collected from different published sources like books, journals, newspapers and magazines, and web sites.

V. TYPES OF AGRICULTURE IN INDIA

- 1. Moving agribusiness:** Ancestral groups generally use this method of cultivation to grow tuber and root crops. A forested area is cleared, and crops are then planted there to create land. When the land is no longer fertile, another area of land is cleared, and the yields are transferred there.
- 2. Subsistence cultivates:** India as a whole has been working on this nurturing method. The rancher and his family also produce grains that they either use themselves or sell at the local market.
- 3. Concentrated horticulture:** In India's densely populated areas, this cultivation technique is evident. It is an effort to increase the yield of the land by making every effort imaginable. Although it takes a significant amount of capital and labour, it is possible to raise more than one yield annually.
- 4. Broad agribusiness:** This cutting-edge kind of farming is practised throughout the developed world and in some regions of India. It increases one yield per year and heavily relies on machinery rather than human labour.
- 5. Trade farming:** The goal of conducting business and farming is to generate a high return so that produce can be exported to other countries or regions for economic gain. Among the commercial crops grown in states like Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, and Maharashtra are wheat, cotton, sugarcane, and corn.
- 6. Estate horticulture:** This design is usually used for crops like elastic, tea, coconut, coffee, cocoa, cashew tastes, and organic goods that demand a lot of space and a long development period. Manors are only suitable for producing a single crop. Kerala, Assam, Karnataka, and Maharashtra have refined ranch agribusiness.
- 7. Arid Soil cultivating:** As the name implies, arid soil is used for drilling in the more arid-like and bone-dry regions of the country, including northwest and central India. Harvests like gramjowar, bajra, and peas have reduced water requirements and can therefore grow in these circumstances.
- 8. Drenched mud cultivating:** Flooding is a common result of heavy rainfall downpours that affect many parts of India. Rice, jute, cashew, and sugarcane can all be grown in areas with a lot of water, as those in upper east India and the Western Ghats.

VI. Importance of Agriculture in Cashew Indian Economy

Even though industry has played a big role in the Indian economy, farming's contribution to the country's economic growth cannot be discounted.

This can be estimated and checked by the accompanying raw numbers:

- 1. Agricultural influence on national income:** Between 48 and 60% of the gross domestic output during the first two decades came from agriculture. This contribution only decreased to roughly 26% in 2001-2002.
- 2. Agriculture plays vital role in generating employment:** At least two-thirds of India's working population makes their living from agriculture. In India, other industries have had difficulty producing enough jobs to accommodate the growing working population.
- 3. Agriculture makes provision for food for the ever increasing population:** Due to the excessive pressure of population labour surplus economies like India and rapid increase in the demand for food production increases at a fast rate. The existing level of food consumption in these countries are very low and with a little increase in the capita income, the demand for food rise steeply (in other words it can be stated that the income elasticity of demand for food is very high in developing countries).

Therefore, unless agriculture is able to continuously increase its marketed surplus of food grains, a crisis is like to emerge. Many developing countries are passing through this phase and in a bid to meet the increasing food requirements agriculture has been developed.

- 4. Contribution to capital formation:** There is general agreement on the necessity of capital formation. Since agriculture happens to be the largest industry in developing country like in India, it can and must play an important role in pushing up the rate of capital formation. If it fails to do so, the whole process of economic development will suffer a setback.
- 5. Supply of raw material to agro-based industries:** Agriculture supplies raw materials to various agro-based industries like sugar, jute, cotton textile and vanaspati industries. Food processing industries are similarly dependent on agriculture. Therefore, the development of these industries entirely is dependent on agriculture.
- 6. Market for industrial products:** Increase in rural purchasing power is very necessary for industrial development as two-thirds of Indian population live in villages. After green revolution the purchasing power of the large farmers increased to their enhanced income and negligible tax burden.

VII. CONCLUSION:

These natural agricultural processes have an impact on different environments, but plant breeders work to boost output and yield growth and try to bring about the required modifications. The new genotype forms the foundation for subsequent breeding and selection. The Indian growers currently use a variety of production techniques and have a very difficult time growing the diverse trees. Although agricultural expertise has increased, the majority of growers still do not understand the current state of the industry. The environment does not dictate every circumstance in agriculture. The management of seeds, irrigation, pest and weed control, harvesting, marketing, and product demand were all significantly impacted by this processing period.

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