

India's performance in Agriculture orientation Index necessitates the need to attain a higher agricultural growth. Discuss

### Indian Agriculture:

According to the Survey by Ministry of Agriculture & Farmer's welfare 86% of the Indian farmers were small & marginal i.e.,  $< 1.2$  ha of land holding with 60% of the agricultural land used under agricultural dry land

### AGRICULTURAL ORIENTATION INDEX (AOI)

$$\text{Agricultural Orientation Index} = \frac{\text{Amount of Govt. spending in Agriculture}}{\text{Yield from agriculture contributed to GPP.}}$$

### Why (AOI) is a matter of concern?

\* Productivity: Though India is a leading producer of cereals & millets,

Productivity

Eg: China (per capita land) - 0.6 ha 6296 kg/ha  
India (per capita land) - 1.2 ha 3282 kg/ha

\* Reduced spending to increase the productivity than low income countries

Eg: Malawi > Mali > Bhutan > India  
18% 12.4% 18% 7.3%

### Impacts Faced:

\* It marches towards the (Zero Hunger) of 2030 Agenda for SDG; As

most of the farmers income in the rural household are not more than ₹ 9,000/month (MDAFW report) 2019

\* Lack of Resource management skills:

Government should encourage the precision farming with optimal use of 4:2:1 fertilizers and promote the sustainable use of water resource.

Eg: China vs India

1kg of Rice

30,000lit

1kg of Rice - >30,000

lit of water

\* Reduced MSP for farmers and Market Infrastructure Schemes i.e., less than 62% of previous Budget.

\* Reduced enrollments in PM Fasal Bhima Yojana (2017-18) from 34.8 (2016-17)

\* Under utilized funds of P.M. Gramin Nidhi

\* Discouraging the MSP for cash crops leads to farmer's suicide in Maharashtra Debt by the recent 2020-21 Survey.

Way forward:

\* Low performance of India with rank of 38 having agrarian background is quite unsuccessful. functioning and overlapping of government schemes and policies should be deregulated.

\* Farmer friendly logistic support is needed for diversification of crop and rural infrastructure must be strengthened.