The agricultural productivity in India is very low, although 50% of the workforce is engage on it. The lack of research and technological implementation is one of the cause.

Need for research and development

Overpopulation : To meet the increasing need for the large number of people large number of seeds production is needed.

Climate change : To protect the crops from environmental impact and various pest investment in Biotechnology is required.

Water efficiency : To reduce the dependency on monsoon and preventing the depletion of ground water smart irrigation technique can be improved.

Malnutrition : Development in technologies will help people the production of crops with high nutritious content & tackle malnutrition problem.

Way forward :-

Increase investment :- The investment in R&D in agriculture must be increased from 0.6 - 0.7 % of GDP to 2 % of GDP.

Private investment must be encouraged for better benefits

Genetic cropping and Biofortification of crops must be given importance to increase pest resistance & nutritive content.

Regional research centre must be set up to get recommend crops that suits the region and the climate.

Conclusion

There is a need for green or evergreen revolution to attain food security and increase farmers income by 2022.