

FAQ's

Q.1) What are the implications of poor performance of agriculture?

Ans: The poor performance of agriculture against the background of an impressive growth of the overall economy is having serious implications.

- wide disparities between income in agriculture and non-agriculture.
- the population dependent on agriculture is increasing.
- high per cent of the workforce and about same proportion of the total population of the country depends on agriculture for income and livelihood, slow growth in agriculture is putting them in distress.

Q.2) What are the two components of Agriculture production?

Ans: Agriculture production has two components-

- Food grains
- Non-food grains

Q.3) Three categories under which low productivity in Indian agriculture can be divided?

Ans: The causes of low productivity in Indian agriculture can be divided into the following three categories:

- 1) General
- 2) Institutional
- 3) Technical

Q.4) Explain in brief the slowdown of Indian agriculture post reforms.

Ans: The situation for agriculture turned adverse with beginning of 1997-98 and this covered all the sub-sectors of agriculture. The growth rates in output of fruits and vegetables decelerated from 5.92 per cent to 3.28 per cent, while fisheries witnessed a decline from 7.41 per cent to 4.30 per cent. The deceleration is also seen in the livestock sector. Output of non-horticulture crops and cereal groups experienced nil growth after 1996-97. There has been a decline in the trend growth rate of production as well as productivity for almost all crops from the mid-nineties. Further, the value of output from agriculture has also been declining.

Q.5) What constitutes Non-food grains?

Ans: Non-food grain category is oilseeds, sugarcane and cotton.

Q.6) State three General Causes Causes of low productivity in Indian agriculture.

Ans: The three general causes of low productivity in Indian agriculture are:

1. Social environment
2. Pressure of population on land
3. Land degradation

Q.7) Write short notes on:

- Land degradation
- Pressure of population on land

Ans: Land degradation: Government of India has recently estimated that nearly half of the country's 329 million hectares of soil could be categorised as degraded. Almost 43 per cent of the land suffers from high degradation resulting in 33-67 per cent yield loss while 5 per cent is so damaged that it has become unusable. The human induced water erosion led to irreversible soil productivity losses of 20 per cent or more in some of India. A glance reveals that soil degradation is a major factor accounting for low agricultural productivity in many regions of the country.

Pressure of population on land: There is heavy pressure of population on land. In fact, since the non-agricultural sectors of the economy have not been able to expand at a sufficiently rapid pace over the period of last six decades, this pressure has continuously increased. In 2011 about 263 million workers, or three-quarters of the rural working population was employed in the agricultural sector. Increasing pressure of population on land is partly responsible for the subdivision and fragmentation of holdings. Productivity on small uneconomic holdings is low.

Q.8) What are the Institutional Causes for low productivity in Indian agriculture?

Ans: The Institutional Causes for of low productivity in Indian agriculture are:

1. Land tenure system:
2. Lack of credit and marketing facilities
3. Uneconomic holdings:

Q.9) State the two major components of Food grains?

Ans: The two major components of Food grains are wheat and rice. Food grains contributes two-third of total agriculture production.

Q.10) What are the Technical Causes for low productivity in Indian agriculture?

Ans: The Technical Causes for of low productivity in Indian agriculture are:

1. Outmoded agricultural techniques:
2. Inadequate irrigation facilities: