



**PERFECTION
IAS**

50 DAYS PLAN

Mains Answer Writing Program
for **BPSC 67**

INDIAN POLITY

14. Examine the factors effecting the production and productivity of agricultural land in India? Suggest some innovative measures to tackle this menace?
14. भारत में कृषि भूमि के उत्पादन और उत्पादकता को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों की जांच करें? इस खतरे से निपटने के लिए कुछ अभिनव उपाय सुझाएं?

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14. Examine the factors effecting the production and productivity of agricultural land in India? Suggest some innovative measures to tackle this menace?

Approach: Discuss briefly the production and productivity of agriculture land in India

Body

- Explain various factors related to production
- Explain various factors related to productivity

Conclusion : Conclude by suggesting measures to tackle menace and Way Forward

Introduction: Agriculture's share in India's economy has progressively declined to less than 15% due to the high growth rates of the industrial and services sectors; the sector's importance in India's economic and social fabric goes well beyond this indicator.

Factors Affecting Production & Productivity in India are as follows:

➤ **Physical Factors:**

- The physical factors which affect the agriculture of any region are terrain, topography, climate, and soil which have varying influences on the agricultural productivity of a region.
- For example, while paddy cultivation requires leveled fields in order to have standing water, the tea plantations perform well in the undulating topography in which water does not remain standing, standing water damages tea plantations.

➤ **Climatic Factor:**

- The climate is one of the most significant determinants of agricultural land use and cropping patterns. All forms of agriculture are controlled largely by temperature.
- Areas deficient in heat are deficient in agriculture. For that is one element of climate that man has not been able to create at economic costs on a large scale.
- The crops to be grown, their patterns and combinations are closely controlled by the prevailing temperature and precipitation conditions.
- The agricultural scientists have proved that each crop has a specific zero temperature below which it cannot be grown.
- All crops need moisture. They take water and moisture from the soil. This moisture may be available from the rains or from the irrigation system. Within wide temperature limits, moisture becomes more important than any other climatic factors in crop production.
- The excess of water in the soil, therefore, leads to stunted growth of plants. The problem of inadequate oxygen in the soil can be solved by drainage practices in an ill-drained tract.

Factors Affecting Productivity of agricultural land are as follows:-

➤ **Qualities of Land:**

- The productivity of land depends on its natural qualities. If the land is flat and leveled, it will be more productive than an undulating land. Similarly land in a hilly area is more productive than a land in the desert. Its productivity also depends on the soil and climatic conditions.

➤ **Means of Irrigation:**

- The means of irrigation also affect the productivity of land. Lands which depend on the means of irrigation like canals, tube-wells, tanks, etc. are more productive than those which depend on rainfall.

➤ **Situation of Land:**

- The productivity of land is determined by its situation. A land situated near the market is more productive than a land located in a remote area. This is because it requires less time and money to transport the product to the market.

➤ **Proper Use of Land:**

- The productivity of land depends directly on its proper utilization. Black soil is fit for the cultivation of cotton. But if it is used for the production of rice, its productivity will be low.

Schemes related to production and productivity implemented by government

- **National Mission For Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA):** National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) has been formulated for enhancing agricultural productivity especially in rainfed areas focusing on integrated farming, water use efficiency, soil health management and synergizing resource conservation.
- **Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)** Under the “Prime Minister Krishi Sinchayee Yojana Har Khet ko Pani” Government of India is committed to accord high priority to water conservation and its management.
- **Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY):** According to the scheme, farmers will be encouraged to form groups or clusters and prefer organic farming methods over large areas in the country. The aim is to form 10,000 clusters over the next three years and bring about five lakh acres of agricultural area under organic farming.
- **Soil Health Card scheme:** It aims to assist State Governments to issue soil health cards to all farmers in the country. Soil health cards provide farmers information on the nutrient status of their soil along with recommendations on appropriate dosage of nutrients to be used for their soil conditions.

Facts related to production and productivity in India

- As per 1st advance estimates of National Income FY22, the percentage share of GVA of Agriculture and Allied Sectors (at current prices) is 18.8% of the total GVA.
- In the financial year 2021, India produced over 308 million metric tons of food grains. The fourth advance estimate for financial year 2022 indicated a fall in production.
- At the end of fiscal year 2021, the yield of food grains produced in India was estimated to be around 2,386 kilograms per hectare.

Facts related to production and productivity in Bihar

- The total foodgrain production in Bihar in 2020-21 was 179.52 lakh metric tonnes.
- Productivity was 28.12 quintals per hectare and the area of cultivation 63.84 lakh hectares.

Conclusion: India's production and productivity, are facing multiple challenges and multiple opportunities. The required reforms if implemented, would help India improve food security for its vast population, advance the quality of life of its millions of smallholders, overcome severe resource and climate pressures, while generating sustainable productivity growth and creating a modern, efficient and resilient agro-food system that can contribute to inclusive growth and jobs throughout the economy.