Volume 1 No.2 April 2013 ISSN : 2320-4168

AGRICULTURE PROBLEMS OF INDIA

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Introduction

In Vidarbha district of Maharashtra, the 'Cotton bowl' of India, thousands of farmers committed suicide when the crop failed, their investments in seed and fertilizers not matching the cotton price, which is a monopoly control. The once-prosperous Malabar and Wynad regions saw thousands of farmers committed suicide, and the state could do nothing to stop the Washington- inspired liberalization policies. New Delhi's focus shifted from the primary agriculture sector to the services sector, particularly the IT sector (A.Pandu, 2007). These are few examples of agriculture sector flooded through assorted troubles.

Indian agriculture depends on monsoon rain due to lack of irrigation facilities. Indian agriculture is plagued by natural vagaries, semi- commercialized farming, predominance of small farmers, low level productivity, disguised unemployment, increasing pressure of population, excessive use of fertilizers and pesticides, defunct land reforms, poor techniques of agriculture production, etc. Weakness in the general infrastructure as a major constraint to achieve desirable growth. It is true that in spite of all the threats and challenges before backward economies, they have to integrate themselves with global economy; because of there is no alternative to globalization. So we must strengthen our competencies, find out the weaknesses, eradicate them immediately.

The section- I of the study focuses the factor determination and characteristic of the Indian agriculture problems , section- II highlights the issues of agriculture dilemmas' in India, the section III of the study analysis the Government initiative and implication to bring some changes for agriculture problems.

Pre- independence phase

Significant studies of the facts reveal that Indian farmers died in thousands of because of shortage of food, but because, first, much of what was produced in the country was taken to meet the war efforts of the Imperial masters. And second, the failure to deliver food on time when it was most needed, due to inefficient transport system. On the pre-text that India was surplus in food, while in reality millions of Indians were starving. (A. Pandu, 2007).

Post- Independence Phase

After the Independence, Indian agriculture modernized by various new technologies i.e., Green Revolution. The main feature of this industrial agriculture was high-input technology, primarily chemical fertilizers and pesticides coupled with copious irrigation water. Modern agricultural practices require heavy investment in seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, electricity, water and mechanical support. Lack of adequate long term

institutional credit at low interest rates is forcing farmers to depend upon moneylenders, leading to the vicious circle of debts in such a situation crop failures have forced farmers to commit suicide.

At present there is inequity in the sharing of water resources, support structures for the poor and marginal farmers are non- existent, and the farmer is exposed to the volatility of global prices. (Ratan Lall et al, 2007).

Objectives

- To examine the various factor and characteristic of agriculture in India.
- To identify the variety of agriculture problems of India
- To evaluate the recent union budget (2011-2012), the special concern only about the agriculture in India.
- To suggest the solutions against agricultural problems in India.

Methodology

The study is based on secondary data derived from various published sources. The required data has been collected from CMIE report June 2010, statistical department Chennai, journals and textbooks. The period of study is carried out from 2000-01 to 2007-08. The collected data is compiled and the simple growth rate is calculated for the purpose to prove the different problems of agriculture in India.

$$\text{Growth rate} = \frac{CY - PY}{PY} \times 100$$

Where, CY= Current Year, PY= Previous Year

Review of literature

Several education studies, impact studies, case studies, have been carried out on agriculture problems in India by the individual researchers and in the follov ing section some important studies are reviewed.

1. Farmer's Suicides, an Analysis, a study by Ratan Lail and Pratap singh. is quite relevant because it attempts to evaluate, the various reasons for agricultural problems, and its result of farmer's suicides. The precise findings of the study revealed that farmer's suicide is a result of agro-economic problems and the other attributes to the failure of the state and political economic policy. The reasons are: mounting debt, crops failure, rising cost of inputs and falling price of their product are driving farmers of the region to commit suicide. In addition, lack of adequate long term intuitional credit at low interest rates in forcing farmers to depend upon money lenders, leading to the vicious circle of debts. In such a situation crop failures have forced formers to commit suicide.
2. Dr. Agya Ram Shakya's study, Farmers Suicides In India (2008), was an attempt to the alarming rate of suicides among the farming community in India is attributed to the factors like borrowing habits of the farmers , decreasing subsidy , and

governments apathy, population growth, fragmentation of land, declined ground water, pollution and adverse climate due to abandoned industrial development etc. have negatively affected from year to year and turned towards indebt ness, which pushes them towards such inhuman self-killing practice. This study emphasis that industrialists, business men and politicians do not commit suicide even after having heavy loans and proclaimed as insolvent. They do not repay and do not feel any kinds of shame. Because of the government policies measures like subsidy, concessions are much helpful than farmers.

3. S.Sundararajan's Dimensions of Indian Agricultural Developments (2007, indicated that the weakness in the general infrastructure as a major constraint to achieve desirable growth. In addition it suggests that our Indian government should take necessary steps for interlinking rivers. Then only our Agricultural goal will be achieved.
4. Indian Agriculture at 60 in Deep Dilemma a study by A.Pandu (2007), the study revealed that India had a vast market, and it had no fertilizer plants of its own. New Delhi's focus shifted from the primary Agriculture sectors to the services sector, primarily the IT sector. This is because of cheap farm credit was unavailable, small and marginal farmers got panic. Extension services were in disaster.
5. Manklal Adhikary and Sravanti maity in their comparative study on Agricultural Labour Force: An Overview of Livelihood Security. (2008), assert that small farmers are those who hold 1-2 acre of land. Size of the land makes the cultivation of cash crop economically non-viable. Their existence is already economically fragile as they are often deeply in debt, owing to continued borrowing for purchasing seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. In years of lack or over rain, when their crops fail the consequences are more disastrous. They are incur fresh loan, with idea that good harvest one can enable them to repay all past debts frequently even after a good harvest, small farmers fail to benefit , as unstable market conditions or glut in the market results in insufficient returns for their product ,when theses exceed all limits, migration, or even suicide become the only option. Finally it found that surplus agricultural labour must be brought into manufacture, information technology etc. and the study required that urgent need to motivate the farmers to stay back in their village even while attempting to build skills for other profession into the younger generations in rural areas.

SECTION -I

Factor Determinations of Agriculture in India

Indian agricultural sector based on number of factors can be classified into the broad categories of natural, historical, social, political and economic.

Characteristics of Indian Agriculture

Indian agriculture possessing the following characteristics:

1. Feudal relations of production

At the time of independence, three types of land tenure system were prevalent on the country - Zamindari, Mahalwari and Ryotwari. All these systems were a hindrance to agricultural development. After independence, the state government enacted laws abolish the intermediaries; however, these were entirely inadequate to have any severe impact on the agrarian structure.

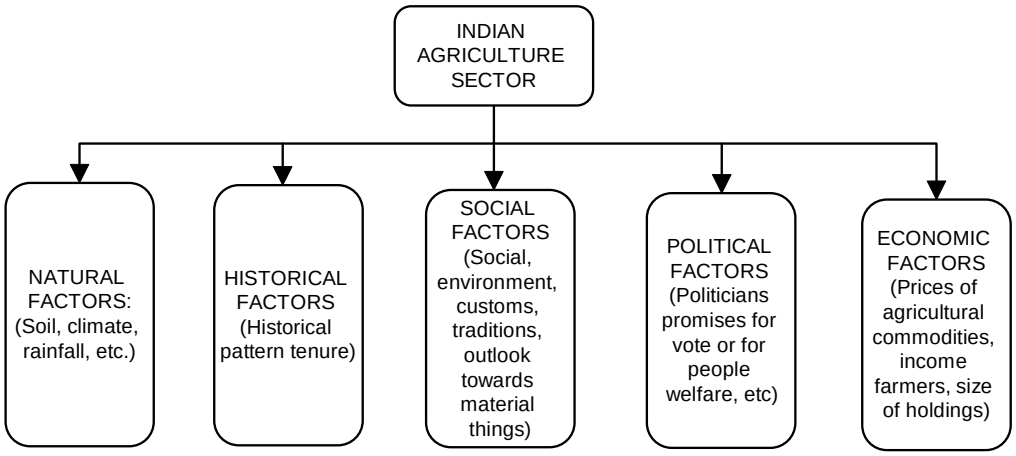

Figure-1 Factor determinations of Indian agriculture

2. Lack of credit availabilities

During the pre- independence period, money lender and Mahajans ruled the roost as there was no other credit agency worth the name, taking advantage of their position; these people exploited the farmers in a number of ways. After independence, the government has initiated a host of steps to control their activities, the most important policy measures being the development of co- operative credit institution and increasing the participation of banks in providing rural credit. However, the small and marginal farmers depend on money lenders for fulfilling their credit requirements to a large extent and thus become victims of exploitation by the later.

3. Outmoded farming techniques

Most of the Indian farmers continue to use outmoded farming techniques. The traditional agriculture depends on the biological sources of energy, rains and dung manure. Large areas of the country continue to use outmoded agricultural techniques; a sort of technological dualism has emerged in the country.

4. Fluctuations and instability in crop output

According to C.H. Hanumantha Rao, the increase in instability is not due to new technology but arises from the adverse agro climatic conditions in which the technology is used. Even now approximately 56 percent of gross cropped area continues to depend on rainfall. Therefore, nature continues to play a major role in determining the level of agricultural production.

5. Low provision of GDP

Agriculture contributes nearly 20 percent to the Gross Domestic Product and 55 percent of the workforce in the country still depends on agriculture in GDP which has declined over the years

6. Mass Population dependence

High population pressure with limited land holdings leads to continuous cultivation on the same piece of land or extension of cultivation on fragile ecosystems such as steep slopes and river banks. These in turn bring about biological, chemical and physical land degradation.

Difficulties of Indian Agriculture

S.Sundararajan (2007) classified various Indian agriculture problems, they are as follows:

- Poor availability of quality seeds and planting materials.
- Lack of modern cultural and cultivation practices.
- Delay and limited application of irrigation and technologies.
- Scattered use of crop protection techniques.
- Slow development of harvest and post- harvest technologies.
- Lack of adequate facilities like logistics transport and road network.
- Over-crowding in agriculture discouraging rural atmosphere.
- Inadequate non-farm services (finance, management, storage).
- Dependence on monsoon.
- Size of land holding.
- Pattern of land tenure.
- Poor techniques of production.
- Inadequate irrigation facilities.

SECTION -II

Issues in the dilemma of agriculture in India

The various issues pertaining to Indian agriculture poor performance, if these problems are overhauled rapidly, the return of agriculture will be very pleasant.

1. Risk and uncertainty in farming

Farm enterprises are among those where such disturbances are frequent. Risk and uncertainties are more pronounced in agriculture as the laws of nature have an upper hand in these years on account of erratic variations in monsoons and damages due to insects, diseases, storms and other such things. These risks and uncertainties are permanent phenomena in agriculture and a farmer is always faced, with the problem of taking suitable action against these. To the extent the farmer succeeds in minimizing risk and uncertainty, he succeeds in maximizing his returns.

Risk is a probabilistic phenomenon where outcome are unknown and can be predicted only in a probability sense. The farmer can solve his choice problems by using prior knowledge approach or statistical approach to a probability situation or by the application of game theory. On the other hand, uncertainty, we mean any decision or outcome which cannot be predicted precisely. In contrast to risk, the probability of an outcome cannot be established in an empirical or quantitative sense for a situation of uncertainty. In simple, Risk is insurable in an accurate sense; uncertainty is not.

A farmer is faced with questions like: will monsoon be even this year? Will sufficient labour be available? Will prices rise or fall? All these are risk situations for the farmer.

2. Agriculture policy

Agriculture policy deals with the system of tenancy and land ownership, scientific methods of cultivation, investment in agriculture, agricultural output and productivity, pricing of agricultural products , minimum support prices, storage and warehousing, agriculture financing, marketing arrangements, crop insurance, agriculture research, institutional changes education and training to farmers and management of agricultural input.

Objectives of the policy

- To increase production and productivity in agriculture sectors.
- To create employment opportunities to reduce unemployment and under - employment in rural areas

To encourage scientific techniques of agriculture production

- To improve the standard of living of farmers
- To ensure continuous supply of industrial raw materials To attain balanced development of agriculture.
- To produce exportable surplus of agricultural commodity.
- To facilitate the availability of agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides.

The policy document described, "Capital inadequacy, lack of infrastructure support and demand side constraints such as controls on movement, storage and sale of agricultural products, etc., have continued to affect the economic viability of agriculture sector." Some assessment of the agriculture policy.

The agricultural policy overlapped these goals, while this policy has some negative assessment. These are as follows:

The new policy envisaged 4 percent growth rate during the next two decades but has not specified in quantitative terms the targets. The new policies under economic reforms have neglected agriculture completely.

The new agricultural policy does talk of growth with equity, but it has failed to identify the states which have lagged behind in the utilization of their agricultural potential. There is no doubt that private investment in the form of tube wells , agricultural implements, human resource development, etc., does help big farms in raising productivity and production. But small farmers have been ignored by such type of investment as they constitute the bulk of Indian farming community. They have to depend more and more on public investment which has been declining over the years. 3. Poor infrastructure

It is infrastructure, which is treated as engine of growth and provides a basic framework for economic and social progress. Physical infrastructure like roads, railways, ports, airports, power and telecommunication strengthens the economy, boosts investment, attracts prospective entrepreneurs and helps in alleviation of poverty and unemployment through numerous positive backward and forward linkage effects on primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy. Similarly, social infrastructure like drinking water supply, sanitation. Education, health etc. helps in improving quality of millions of rural inhabitants.

- Irrigation: A large number of irrigation related projects are facing financial constraints and the investment already made in these projects are now treated as "sunk investments"
- Rural roads: Quality road infrastructure improves the accessibili8ty of rural people to markets and facilitates better delivery of services.
- Housing and water supply: Important indictors of the quality of life of the people. Ownership of a house provides social and economic security and ensures dignity to a citizen in a society.
- Communication: The communication revolution may tremendously help the rural folk in improving their quality of life. In 2007 as many as 66, 822 villages are without telephone connection.
- Electrification: Power accessibility has been a matter of concern in India as capacity addition in this sector has been falling short of its target. For example, it is estimated that the total capacity addition during the Tenth Plan will be only 34,000MW against a target of 1,110MW. (K.K.Tripathy 2006).

4. Lack of Research and Development

There are so many institutions doing many specialized research or related agri diversification jobs. First the agri universities, 32 of them and the hundreds of agri research field stations viz., ICRISAT. These are the second set of institutions. There is the third category of many new institutions i.e., APEDA, NHB. Even though, all the agri universities,

after 50 years of so much research have no solid achievements to their credit. A damming condemnation. The so-called much talked about post - harvest technologies could hold up much potential when the time is coming up to export perishable products, mangoes from Lucknow, Vijayawada and Kolkata. Flowers from our airports need so many facilities. Vegetables and other horticulture products had so much export potential.

Rural innovation, market linkages and education are drivers of agricultural change and scientists can support this transformation process by working with farmers and extension advisors to test and adopt new plants, animals, technologies and information.

5. Loan or credit problems

More than one - third of Indian farmers rely on non-institutional sources, like fellow farmers, moneylenders and input traders, etc. though the non-institutional loans are costly certain advantages like easy and hassle - free availability, familiarity, unlimited amount, timely availability and lack of other avenues attract farmers towards them. The various studies reveal that young age, large operational holding, higher education and absence of off-farm income are the cheering factors for accessing institutional loan.

Farmers have to invest more than half of the total investment in the initial period, i.e., during planting time. Hence, for effective utilization, the credit should be made available at the right time. More over insufficient amount again discourages farmers going for institutional credit. Keeping in view the increasing cost of inputs, the loan amount should be sufficient to purchase the inputs in optimum quantities.

6. Impact of Economic Reforms on Agriculture

Dr. Devendra Sharma (2006) apprises that defective economic liberalization, decreasing subsidy on the farmers' needed things, more dependence on monsoon, and market are the determining factors for their poor conditions.

Various studies made on reforms after independence reveal that agriculture sector has been adversely affected by the reforms. World Bank directed the Indian government to adopt following elements in their policies: liberalizing fertilizer imports and deregulating domestic manufacturing and distribution of fertilizers, removing land ceiling , subsidies on irrigation, electricity and credit, creating conditions to facilitate the trading of canal, irrigation, water rights, deregulating wheat, rice, sugarcane, cotton and edible oil and oil-seed industries, dismantling the food security system and removing controls on market, traders and processors and subsidies to co-operatives.

The crisis in the agricultural sector is on outcome of the new economic policy and multilateral agreement like World Trade Organization (WTO). Privatization of agriculture are pushed the mechanization of agriculture and left a great many wage earners unemployed. Liberalization has forced small farmers to compete in a global market where commodity processes have plummeted while the reduction of the government subsidies has made farming more expensive. The globalization has provided the developing countries like

India, an access to the world market but at the same time they are being restricted through various trade and non- trade barriers by the developed countries.

7. Gender Inequality

On a global scale, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO, 1995), women make up 51% of the total agricultural labour force, with particularly high levels in the worlds poorest countries. (Rachel Bezner kerr, 2008). Indian rural women have a much heavier workload than men in terms of household work, including food preparation, child care, and the collection of fuel wood and water.

Women are often treated as unequal partners within their households and, as a general rule, hold much less and lower quality land than men (FAO, 1995). Women's representation in decision making positions within Ministries of Agriculture and other government bodies dealing with rural development is similarly low. Women have access and control over land is a fundamental inequity facing women farmers. While women do have legal rights of access in many freehold land sectors, they generally lack the economic resources to acquire such land.

8. Farmer's suicide

Each year hundreds of the farmers end their lives there. The reasons behind these are borrowing habits of the farmers, decreasing subsidy in agriculture, loss due to natural calamities, and government's apathy etc., which pushes them towards such inhuman self-killing practice. But it is a fact that industrialists, businessmen and politicians do not commit suicide even after having heavy loans and proclaimed as insolvent.

According to the official sources, between 2001 and 2006 , as many as 5,910 farmers committing suicide in Karnataka, 1835 in Andhra Pradesh, 981 in Maharashtra and 201 in Kerala. Countrywide between 1995 and 2003, 926 farmers are reported to have committed suicide according to statistics put out by the home ministry. Suicides continue unabated even now.

According to the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai, state is Suicide Mortality Rate (SMR), i.e., suicides per 100,000 populations, has troubled from 17 in 1995 to 53 in 2004. Several farmer families have committed suicide in the recent past owning to failure to clear debts and subsequent oppression by money lenders or nationalized bank. No doubt, an injustice price of crops has cut their crop yields and lead to indebtedness and going to suicides. The corrupt system is also a cause of rising cost agriculture inputs and failure of the economic policies. (Ratan Lall et al, 2007).

9. Others

'Product more 'was the slogan of ancient times, now how to protect the product in plenty is the question, we are required safe godowns to store the harvest. Farm scientist are unconcerned with farm problems- offering alternative crop pattern for delta areas, dry land forming in the southern districts , misguiding to Bt- cotton forming the farmers to suicidal knots but not tacking farmers problems.(k.k. lakshmanan, 2007)

During the recent years, agriculture has filed to generate deficient employment opportunities for the rural poor. Most of the agriculture labourers are illiterate, unskilled and hail from depressed communities. They are landless and depend up on wages. Due to seasonality of agricultural operations and recurrence of failure of monsoon, agricultural labourers are the worst affected lot. (Chandrasekhar et al. 2011).

There has been deterioration in soil health due to removal of crop residues and indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers, aided by distorted prices. To address these issues, the Government proposes to promote organic farming methods, combining modern technology with traditional farming practices like green manuring, biological pest control and weed management. These systems are slightest affected the farming activity in agriculture sector. SECTION -III Government initiatives:

The government will encourage application of biotechnology, remote sensing technologies, pre and post harvest technologies, energy saving technologies and technology for environmental protection,

The government will take measures to empower women and build their capabilities and improve their access to inputs, technology and other farming resources.

The removal of quantitative restrictions on inputs as per WTO agreement on agriculture, in order to protect the interest of farmers; continuous monitoring of international prices will be undertaken and appropriate tariff protection will be provided.

The ministry of agriculture has made it clear that government will keep agriculture outside the preview of taxes and the present regime of agricultural subsides will be continued. The Government proposes to promote organic farming methods, combining modern technology with traditional farming practices like green manuring, biological pest control and weed management

Budget 2011-2012 - A special view on Agriculture sector

In the Budget for 2010-11, government delineated a four-pronged strategy covering agricultural production, reduction in wastage of produce, credit support to farmers and a thrust to the food processing sector. (Pranab Mukherjee Minister of Finance February 28, 2011) Agriculture Credit

- To raising the target of credit flow to the farmers from "3,75,000 crore this year to '4,75,000 crore in 2011-12
- To step up direct lending for agriculture and credit to small and marginal farmers through banks.
- The existing interest subvention scheme of providing short term crop loans to farmers at 7 per cent interest will be continued during 2011-12
- To enhance the additional subvention to 3 per cent in 2011-12.
- The effective rate of interest for such farmers will be 4 per cent per annum.

- To suggest a contribution of '10,000 crore to NABARD's Short-term Rural Credit Fund for 2011-12 from the shortfall in priority sector lending by Scheduled Commercial Banks.

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund

1. To raise the corpus of The Rural Infrastructure Development Fund RIDF XVII to '18,000 crore in 2011-12 from '16,000 crore in the current year.
2. The additional allocation would be dedicated to creation of warehousing facilities. Agriculture and tax

   De-oiled rice bran cake to be fully exempted from basic Custom Duty. Export duty of 10 percent to be levied on its export.

   Basic custom duty reduced for specified agricultural machinery from 5 % to 2.5 %.

   Reduce the basic customs duty on micro-irrigation equipment from 7.5 % to 5 %. Agriculture problems in India

The following illustration proved the agriculture problems in India. The table and its discussion strengthen this paper.

Table 1 Agriculture production in India

Year	Area ('000 ha)	Growth rate in percentage	Production ('000 tns)	Growth rate in percentage	Yield (kg/ha)	Growth rate In percentage
1998-99	44,802.3	-	86,076.7	-	1,921	-
1999-00	45,161.7	0.8	89,682.9	4.18	1,986	3.38
2000-01	44,712.0	(-) 0.99	84,976.6	(-) 5.24	1,901	(-) 4.27
2001-02	44,904.0	0.42	93,340.0	9.84	2,079	9.36
2002-03	41,176.1	(-) 8.3	71,820.2	(-) 23.05	1,744	(-) 16.11
2003-04	42,592.5	3.43	88,526.0	23.26	2,078	19.15
2004-05	41,906.7	(-) 1.63	83,131.7	(-) 6.09	1,984	(-) 4.52
2005-06	43,659.8	4.18	91,793.4	10.41	2,103	5.99
2006-07	43,813.6	0.35	93,355.3	1.7	2,131	1.33
2007-08	43,914.4	0.23	96,692.9	3.57	2,202	3.33

Source: Department Of Statistics, Madras

Table 2 Land not available for cultivation, Net irrigated Area, Fertilizer consumption and credit availability in India

Year	Land not available for cultivation		Net irrigated Area		Fertilizer Consumption		Credit to Agriculture: scheduled commercial banks
	('000 hectares)	In percentage	('000 hectares)	In percentage	('000 tones)	per acre	(Rs. In crores)
2000-01	41,479	13.59	55,133	39.00	16,631	95.91	
2001-02	41,573	13.63	56,922	40.45	17,360	89.73	67,008.55
2002-03	42,065	13.78	53,871	40.67	16,094	92.20	75,935.2.2
2003-04	42,227	13.82	56,959	40.47	16,798	91.66	96,245.04
2004-05	42,469	13.90	59,206	41.94	18,398	88.37	1,24,384.87
2005-06	42,569	13.94	60,411	42.70	20,340	96.05	1,72,684.07
2006-07	42,960	14.06	61,707	44.09	21,654	105.36	2,30,191.08
2007-08	43,218 '	14.14	62,286	44.22	22,570	112.06	2,74,141.12

Source: CMIE report June 2010

Result and Discussion

Table 1 shows the detail of the agriculture land area, production and yield condition of India. Among the 10 years, cultivation land area growth rate 2002-03 has the lowest rate of -8.3 % and 2005-06 had highest growth rate 4.18 %. In overall growth rate of land shows that increasing area for cultivation gradually. While the production and yield growth rate revealed that highly instability between the years 1998-99 to 2007-08. This fluctuation is mainly due to the monsoon failure, low irrigation facility and low fertilizer, pesticides, and credit availability.

At present most of the land lards and large farmers are utilizing their waste land to cultivation land for the purpose of getting new loans or receive the crop insurance from the government, as result the land area will be increase in rapidly but the production rate not increased as much as increasing area.

Table 2 clearly indicate that problems of Indian agriculture, the land not availability for cultivation varied increased rapidly, in 2000-01 it shows that 41,479 thousand hectares (13.59 %), which increased 14.14 percentage in 2007-08. Net irrigated area increased among the eight years 5.22 percentages only. It confirmed that government plans not fulfill irrigation facility sufficiently on those days. Fertilizer consumption also increased as like other variable, it shows that per acre fertilizer consumption increased very low percentage. Credit to agriculture: scheduled commercial banks increased quickly, it illustrate that credit to agriculture increased more than four times, even though, the credit is inadequate because of the farmers need to more credit to accomplish their repayment of old loans and re-cultivation activities. It shows that agriculture farmer only

depend agriculture and agro- industrial activities. It does not satisfy their all needs. As a result, formers are pushed to buy new loans or to commit suicide. Limitation of the study

1. The study based on only the secondary data.
2. The study used only few variables to analysis the agriculture problems. It mainly excluded the agriculture labour, technological innovation, research and development. (R&D)
3. The study based on the recent phenomena, and it evaluate narrow time from 2000-01 to 2007-08, we can't ensure entire and relevant solution for the research problems.

Conclusion

Indian agriculture depends on monsoon rain due to lack of irrigation facilities. Indian agriculture is plagued by natural vagaries, semi- commercialized farming, predominance of small farmers, low level productivity, disguised unemployment, increasing pressure of population, excessive use of fertilizer and pesticides, defunct land reforms, poor techniques of agriculture production etc.

Today food inflation is increasing very high rate, is due to the agri- production level shortage and low storage facility of perishable foods like, vegetables, fruits, etc. although production area decline by the real estate business and unforeseen price fluctuations of agriculture products which affect highly the small and medium formers. So government should give new policy to alleviate farmer's problems, and this policy must hold the following:

a) Redistribution of ceiling surplus land and wastelands among the landless farmers and unemployment youths;
b) Rural innovation market linkages
c) Increase minimum support price ; and
d) Encouragement of farmers through support transformation process by working with scientist and extension advisors to test and adopt new plants, animals, technologies, and information.

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