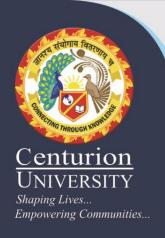


Agricultural Economics

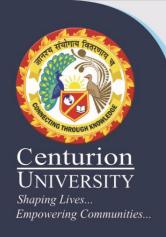
Mr. Kalee Prasanna Pattanayak



Economics

he branch of knowledge concerned with the production, consumption, and transfer of wealth.

Economics is the science of analysing the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services. In other words, what choices people make and how and why they make them when making purchases.



Agriculture

The science, art, or practice of cultivating the soil, producing crops, and raising livestock and in varying degrees the preparation and marketing of the resulting products

The science or occupation of farming

The cultivating of the soil, producing of crops, and raising of livestock

Centurion UNIVERSITY Shaping Lives... Empowering Communities...

Importance of Agriculture

A first major lesson of postwar experience was that there is a close connection between the rate of growth in the output of the agricultural sector and the general rate of economic development.

Agricultural development is important because it raises the incomes of the mass of the people in the countryside



Agriculture and Economics

The Agricultural economics which is made up of two words i.e "agriculture" and "economics"

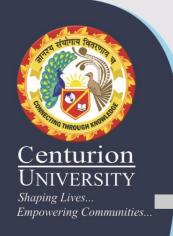
- Agriculture is associated with food production known as farming, production, processing, marketing, distribution etc..
- Economics is always known about the nature and causes of the wealth of the nations





Agricultural Economics

Tith Seyla, Master in Economics, France seyla.tith@gmail.com Agriculturaleconomicsoragronomics is an applied field ofeconomicsconcerned with theapplication ofeconomic theoryin optimizing the production anddistribution of food and fibre — adiscipline known as agronomics.Agronomicswas a branch ofeconomicsthat specificallydealt with land usage.



Agricultural economics is the social science that deals with the allocation of scarce resources among competing alternative uses found in the production, processing, distribution, and consumption of food and fiber.

Agricultural economics "as a study of relationship arising from the wealth getting and wealth using activity of man in Agriculture" -Hibbard



Division of Economics

Production

Creation of utility

Consumption

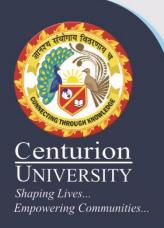
Use of wealth to satisfy innumerable wants

Exchange

Transfer of goods from one person to another

Distribution

Sharing of wealth produced by the community among the agents of production

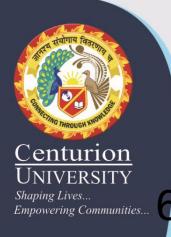


Characteristics of Indian Agriculture

The all around progress of agriculture based country like as depends on the development of agriculture is the main livelihood of native Indians.

The Farming System Depends on the Characteristics of Indian Agriculture as Follows

- 1. Uneven distribution of land.
- 2. Fragmentation of holding.
- 3. Existence of small and marginal farmers.
- 4. Regional variation.
- 5. Dependence of seasonal rainfall.



Contd...

Shaping Lives... Empowering Communities... 6. Production of different kind of crops.

7. Low productivity of land.

8. Increasing of disguised unemployment.

9. Disorder in marketing of Agricultural products.

10. Weak land reformation.



8 Salient Features of Indian Agriculture

Subsistence agriculture: ... Pressure of population on agriculture: ... Importance of animals: ... Dependent upon Monsoon: ... Variety of crops: ... Predominance of food crops: ... Insignificant place to given fodder crops: ... Seasonal pattern:



Agriculture & Economic Development

Agricultural sector plays a strategic role in the process of **economic development** of a country. ... "Increase in **agricultural** production and the rise in the per-capita income of the rural community, together with the industrialisation and urbanisation, lead to an increased demand in industrial production" -Dr. Bright Singh.



12th Agriculture Planning Strategies



ACCELERATING INCLUSIVE AGRICULTURAL GROWTH

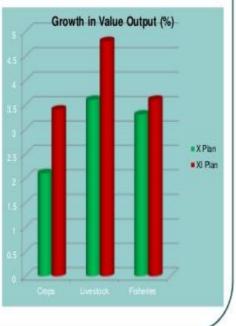
Strategies for 12th Five Year Plan and Beyond



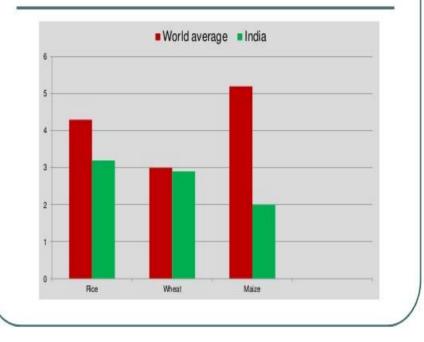
Status & Productivity

PRESENT STATUS

- Contribution to GDP 14%
- Acceleration in growth rate from 2.4% in X Plan to 3.6% in XI Plan
 - Growth in 15 States over 4%
 - Low irrigation States performed better
- Gross Capital formation improved from 14.9% in 2006-07 to 20% of Agri-GDP
- Highest employer in rural area 57%
- Record production of food grains ~259 m tons; fruits and vegetable
 - Higher growth in productivity of all crops



INDIA'S PRODUCTIVITY





Beyond the boundaries

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Natural Resources

- Shrinking land base
- Dwindling water resources
- Extreme weather events

Farm Operations

- Shortages of farm labour
- Youths' participation in agriculture declining
- Inadequate mechanization

Cost and Prices

- Increasing costs of inputs
- Price volatility
- Subsidies vs public investment

PROGRAMMES

FLAGSHIP SCHEME:

Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana

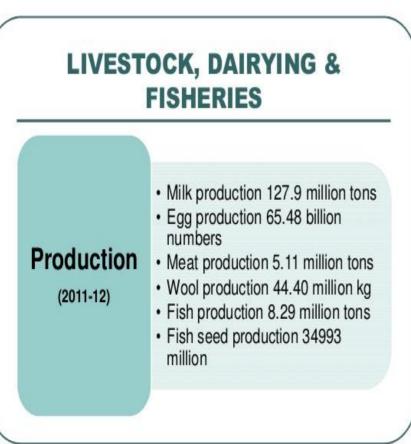
FIVE MISSIONS

- National Food Security Mission
- National Horticulture Mission
- National Mission on Oilseeds & Oil palm
- National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology
- National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture

FOUR CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES

- Integrated scheme on agricultural marketing
- Integrating scheme on agricultural cooperation
- Integrated scheme for farmers' income security
- Integrated scheme on Agri. Census & Statistics





MAJOR PROGRAMMES-DAHDF

- National Livestock Mission
- National Programme for Bovine Breeding & Dairy
- Livestock Health & Disease Control
- National Dairy Plan
- Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Programme
- National Fisheries Development Board



Planners should...



- Understand how agriculture is defined
- Know that farms are working landscapes not open space. As a result they
 make a significant economic contribution to a local economy
- Factor agricultural land preservation into their planning and support efforts to protect farmland
- Recognize that new residential development in proximity to farms can create tensions
- Support the economic development of agriculture
 - Engage farmers directly in the planning process
 - Establish an Agricultural Commission
 - Implement Right to Farm By Laws
 - Create awareness of and promote farms in the community

Agriculture Planning & Development

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

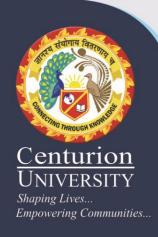
 Agricultural development refers to efforts made to increase farm production inorder to meet the growing demand of increasing population.

 This can be achieved in many ways such as increasing cropped area, the number of crops grown, increasing the irrigation facilities, use of fertilizers, and high yielding variety of seeds.

 Mechanisation of agriculture is also another aspect of agricultural development.

The ultimate aim of agricultural development is to increase food security.





THANK YOU