

E-Learning Study Material
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Low Productivity of Indian
Agriculture in India :-

“ Agriculture has been the backbone of the Indian Economy and it will continue to remain so far a long time. It has to support 17 per cent world population from 2.3 per cent of world geographical area and 4.2 per cent of world's water resources. In India between 1965-66 and 2010-11, total food grain production was increased by over 230 per cent. During this period, Rice production increased from 30.59 MT to 95.32 MT - a straight line growth of over 211 per cent. Wheat production

performed substantially better, increasing from 10.42 MT to 85.95 MT. - a growth of 726 percent while coarse cereals (increasing from 21.42 MT to 43.68 MT) registered growths of 103 percent in same period.

Productivity of Land is very important factor of agriculture because it is the most permanent and fixed factor among the three categories of input: Land, Labour and Capital (भूमि, श्रम एवं पूंजी).

Agricultural Productivity of Land is explained by production of crops in terms of output or yield per unit of Land. "

— A Study of Indian Agriculture.