

The Impact of Economic Reform on the Growth of Agriculture Production and Productivity in India since Liberalisation

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Abstract

The present study discusses the trends in growth of agricultural production and productivity in India since liberalisation. Data on important variables like, area under cultivation, agricultural production, yield and agricultural exports were compiled from the period 1990-91 to 2011-12. For analysis, statistical tools like Simple Linear Regression Model, Semi- log model and annual growth rates have been used in this study. The major objectives of the study are to evaluate the performance of agricultural production in Indian economic growth, to analyse the trend of agricultural production, area under cultivation and productivity of food grains production and major commercial crops in India from 1990-91 to 2011-12 and to analyse the compound growth rate of agricultural production, cultivation and yield of food grains in India from 1990-91 to 2011-12. The major findings of the study were the average production of food grains has been increases 2.62 million per year during the periods 1990-91 to 2011-12. In 1990-91 to 2011-12, the average production of rice and wheat has been increased 1.162 million and 1.38 million tonnes per year respectively. The rate of increase on the average has been 2.62 million per year during the periods 1990-91 to 2009-10. Yield per hectare of food grain was a declining trend from the period 1990-91 to 2011-12. The share of agriculture and allied sector in the gross domestic product has registered a steady decline from 36.4 percent in 1982-83 to 14.1 percent in 2011-12. Notwithstanding the declining trend in agriculture's share in the GDP in India. So the Government of India has to give more importance to the agricultural sector to promote the economic growth.