

## **Industrialization of Agriculture: Boon for Indian Economy**

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### **Introduction**

Industrialization of agriculture should be a state where Govt. should take over possession of properties without transferring the ownership of land viz. ownership of the properties will remain with the land lord. Agricultural activities are done through the people of India without making distinction of land ownership because it is the possession of government. By using enriched scientific tools HYV seeds, fertilizers, manure, harvesting, cutting and irrigating machines. Production per capita would be much more than existing production. By this way we would have buffer stocks of gains which may be sold in to the international market for generating foreign reserve, As a result India's GDP would be more than the double of existing rate of growth.

India is vast country its area is 3.287 million Km<sup>2</sup> out of which more than 40% of area is under cultivation. It is more area under cultivation than China which is nearly three times in area of India. Per capita productivity in China, in European nations, USA and other developed nations have many fold as that of India. Even though they are utilizing more scientific tools and innovative methods for producing different crops. India has vast scope of utilizing its resources as we know we are rich in resources in comparison to China, European nations, South and North American nations. India is having large human resource manpower. It is the duty of Govt. to utilize these resources by enriching them by proper training and orientation program.

Farming is in the midst of a major transformation- not only in technology and production practices, but also in size of business, resource (land) control and operation, business model and linkages, with buyers and suppliers. Illustrations of the kinds of innovation farming operations that are developing in agriculture, not the typical farms but those who appear to be

leading and shaping the new agriculture. Finally, farm policy implications of the transformation to an industrial manufacturing model are discussed.

### **The Industrialization of Agriculture: Implication for future Policy**

Farming is in the midst of a major transformation not only in technology and production practices, but also in size of business, resource (land) control and operation, business model and linkages with buyers and suppliers. The forces driving this transformation are many widespread including increased quality, safety and process control technologies and business practices that exploit economies of size; increased use of leasing and other outsourcing strategies to foster growth and cooperative business models to facilitate more efficient vertical coordination in the production/ distribution value chain (Boehlje, et. Al. (2006))

### **Financial/ Economic Forces**

Economic/financial forces shape the size and other structural characteristics of the firm. These include economies of size/scope and learning, risk and risk mitigation strategies, rental and outsourcing opportunities and cost, financial and capital structure decisions and costs and ownership and operation of the land resource. In addition to new technology and new Operating procedures to relax the timeliness constraints, farmers are also using management strategies and new business models to more fully utilize their machinery and equipment. One of those strategies is multi-site production. Growers are increasingly producing in more than one locale, and in many cases are choosing those locales based on weather patterns, access to water, and transportation/logistics capacity and systems. They then move equipment from site to site, in essence allowing them to not just increase the utilization and lower the cost of machinery operations, but to again relax the timeliness constraint on size of operation investing in additional machinery or equipment.

### **Roles of Information in the economy**

To understand today's differentiation and market segmentation opportunities, we need to appreciate the cost and benefits of the information systems necessary to execute those tactics. Agricultural economists long have studied the role of price and quantity information as the "invisible guiding" hand of the market economy. In an administratively coordinated food supply chain, however, the role of information extends beyond price coordination. This section

first reviews a conceptual approach that focuses on information's role as an economic good that is related to the quality of decision making. This is followed by a discussion of the processes by which information systems fundamentally redefine industries. Both perspectives would be central to marked change in agricultural systems, if that change were to be driven by differentiation and market segmentation tactics.

### **The economy as an information system**

Casson (1997) offers a particularly intriguing framework of the economy as an information system. This framework conceives of economic institutions as mechanisms for allocating decision-making responsibilities and for structuring information flow. Information is noted as having two roles in the economy, coordinating activities from the decision theory perspective, Casson specifies that the quality of decision-making is a function of information.

### **Opportunity of Employment**

There is unemployment in our country. Mass population of our country is hand to mouth. More than 25% of our population are below poverty line. If there would be industrialization of agriculture, they will get their jobs in agriculture and some other allied activities and standard of living would be high. They would spend more money in the market, by this way there will be more flow of cash which will increase our GDP growth and employment.

### **Problems of Implementing the Law**

India is high densely Populated country of world. It is second largest country of world in terms of population. There are more than 1600 political parties in India. They have different opinion of land acquisition and consolidations of holding. They are not the real well wishers of the nation who placed themselves as a rational and intellectual citizen but in my opinion, they are hurdles for the nation who think about status of themselves. They are involved in number of crimes, bribes, praising to those who are involved in terrorism, so they can't think about the nation's welfare and for becoming rational citizen of India. If Indian citizen would be intelligent enough to understand the aims and objectives of these politicians and so-called social workers link with Anna Hazare and some other activist, India would not be empowered in future.

They are those who work for their own name and fame, they are not nationalist in real sense. They Make hindrance in development of the nation by lobbying the people of the nation by differentiating religion, caste and creed, while India is sovereign country or powers lies in the center. States are made for providing better development and administrations.

Once, I've read an article in The Hindu newspaper, in which our former Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh has explained that, to keep GDP up and to eradicate poverty among farmers, we should focus on industrialization and leave agriculture. This may sound good for shorter basis, if we look at the future or say other countries who moved towards industrialization, we should get an idea that, it's mostly about monetary and still would keep poor out in the dark. Let's just take an example here, countries like India are only good as long as crops are cultivated, and we are great at it. Just see how much we are exporting to the other nations. We have surplus resources mainly in agriculture industry, as they used to say we feed the world's second largest country and still able to export stuffs to other countries, that's how vast our resources are. Just say countries like us planned to move ahead for sake of money, as currently it is the one which governs all other commodity.

I don't want to say to kill all the cultivable land for sake of industries. By 2020 is imagination that half or quarter of our population of the world would starve. There won't be any cultivable area and when money is prioritized our food/water/and other basic amenities, we would end the world which has no resource but only man-made money.

So, it is required to take step to do agriculture in scientific way so that per capita production can be increased manifold and we would prove ourselves super power of the world in production of agriculture products. By this way, we would make money in future by employing our human power in agriculture and overcome unemployment too.

## References

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