Agricultural Productivity and Green Revolution

Agricultural Productivity in India

- **It refers to the capacity of land to produce it.**

- **Agricultural productivity** is measured as the ratio of agricultural outputs to agricultural inputs

- While individual products are usually measured by weight, their varying densities make measuring overall **agricultural** output difficult.

Aspects of Agricultural Productivity

- Land productivity- It means yield per hectare
  - It can be increased by bringing more land under cultivation or by introducing better inputs and techniques of production

- Labour productivity- it means yield per worker engaged in agriculture.
  - it can be increased by having more capital-intensive techniques.

Productivity trends in agriculture

- Factors affecting yield are
  - Variety and quality of seeds
  - Soil quality
  - Irrigation
  - Fertilizers
  - Pesticides
  - Labour
  - Extension services

Causes of low agricultural productivity

- GENERAL CAUSES
  - Social environment
  - Huge population
  - Land degradation
  - Crop losses
  - Subsistence farming

Causes of low agricultural productivity (contd.)

- Institutional causes
  - Defective tenancy reforms- A major part of land is owned by big landlords, the farmers don’t have the willingness to increase the production.
  - Lack of credit and marketing facilities
  - Size of holding- stats show that per capita cultivable land is just .26 hectare.

Causes of low agricultural productivity (contd.)

- Technical causes
  - Obsolete techniques
  - Lack of irrigation facilities
  - Cropping patterns
  - Lack of agricultural research programme

Measures to increase Agricultural productivity

- Incentive reforms
- Institutional reforms
- Mechanisation and technology
- Better irrigation facilities
- Good quality seeds

Measures to increase Agricultural productivity (contd.)

- Soil nutrient management
- Plant protection through use of pesticides
- Agri R &D forms
- Subsidies reforms
- Crop insurance

Thank You