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## **Economical and social Vital Issues**

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## Index

Sr. No.	Name	Title Name	Page No.
1	Avhad Baban Arjun	A study of Deforestation in Nasik District its Causes and Consequences: A Geographical view	3
2	Dr.Pandhare.S.M. Karan Sunil Jain	An Overview On Sports Sector Affected During The Covid-19 Pandemic	7
3	Smt.Shewale Bharati Vasantrao	Global Warming And Environmental Imbalance	10
4	Prof. Dr. Satish Dandge Mr. Vandana Bhise	Domestic Violence and Its Effect on Women	13
5	Yennawar Shilpa Laxmikant	Rural Development And Five-Year Plan- An Economical Approach	18
6	Dr.Thorwe.R.H.	Libraries And Research In Higher Education	22
7	Deepali Ravindra Chandramore	An Overview On Agriculture Policy In India	24
8	Dr.Khetmalad P.N.	Crop Management In Beed District	27
9	प्रा.महादेव क्षीरसागर	महाराष्ट्रातील साखर उद्योग आणि उत्पादन वाढ- एक अभ्यास	30
10	प्रा. डॉ. चंद्रशेखर बापुराव कणसे	महाराष्ट्राची लोककला 'गोंधळ' : एक अभ्यास	33
11	डॉ. आशा पाटील	भारतातील आरोग्यसेवा व वास्तव : एक दृष्टीक्षेप	37
12	डॉ.सदाफुले दादासाहेब लक्ष्मण	मराठवाडा मुक्तीसंग्राम आणि महाराष्ट्र परिषदेचे योगदान	42
13	प्रा.श्रीमती वंदना कृष्णाजी बच्छाव	ग्रंथालय आधुनिकीकरण आणि महाविद्यालयीन ग्रंथालयातून होणारा माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर-एक अभ्यास	45
14	डॉ.विनोदचंद्र राजेंद्र पवार	व्यक्तित्व विकास और योग क्रिया	48
15	प्रा.डॉ.जगन्नी मन्नासाराम देवरे.	महाराष्ट्रातील गेलरी प्रवासी या व्यक्तिविक अन्वय	50
16	प्रा. धप्पाधुळे रामेश्वर शंकरराव	लातूर जिल्हा परिषद व पंचायत समितीचे ग्रामीण विकास विषयक	55
17	प्रा. डॉ. विजया पाटील	श्रीवादी साहित्यदुर्गेश्वर विनायक रामाश्रय पाटील 'अपारजित' च	58
18	प्रा. डॉ. विजया पाटील	श्रीवादी साहित्यदुर्गेश्वर विनायक रामाश्रय पाटील 'अपारजित' च	60
19	प्रा. डॉ. विजया पाटील	श्रीवादी साहित्यदुर्गेश्वर विनायक रामाश्रय पाटील 'अपारजित' च	62

## AN OVERVIEW ON AGRICULTURE POLICY IN INDIA

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### Introduction

1990s, India has undergone substantial policy reform and economic process. Although reforms in agricultural policy have lagged those in different sectors, they need withal created a somewhat additional open economic orientation. then the primary ever National Agriculture Policy was proclaimed in July, 2000. The Policy seeks to actualise the huge untapped potential of Indian agriculture and aims at achieving a rate in more than four per cent once a year within the agriculture sector. It conjointly seeks to realize growth with equity, i.e., growth that is widespread across regions and farmers. In India, the most objectives of agricultural policy area unit to get rid of the main issues of agricultural sector associated with improper and inefficient uses of natural resources, predominance of low-value agriculture, poor cost-benefit quantitative relation of the sectoral activities and insignificant progress of co-operative farming and different assistance establishments.

### Objectives of research

- 1) To overview on Agriculture Development.
- 2) To study of Agriculture Policy in India.

### Research Methodology:

For the purpose of this study used Social science research methodology to study the research topic Used scientifically analysis. In this method used secondary data tools. In this secondary data tool used reference books. Research articles, newspapers, journals, published and unpublished materials and also taken help of internet facilities.

### Production of food grains

Many developing countries don't grow enough food to feed their own populations. These nations should purchase from different countries. Lower costs and free food save the lives of numerous starving folks, despite the call food sales of the native farmers. A developing nation might use new improved farming strategies to grow additional food, the food grains production of 212.02 million tonnes throughout the year 2001-02 was associate all time record. This was created doable by numerous factors, as well as steps taken to make sure the supply of important inputs to farmers.

### Macro-Management in Agriculture coming up with

This represents a significant shift from the programmatic to the Macro Management mode of designing and implementation to operationalise regionally differentiated ways and make sure that restricted money allocations notice timely and effective application within the supposed areas. State-wise work plans area unit developed in associate interactive mode.

### 'On Farm Water Management'

With its lush water resources and favourable soil structure, japanese Asian country has the potential to considerably increase the productivity of various crops. However, full potential wasn't being accomplished because of lack of any major theme for utilising the bottom water during this region. a brand new theme "On Farm Water Management, for Increasing Crop

Production in Japanese India", has been launched in 171 districts of state, Bihar, Jharkhand, province, Assam, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Manipur, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh.

### **Technology Missions**

The Technology Mission on cotton was launched in 2000. It's separate Mini-Missions on production technology, production programmes, market intervention and improvement of ginning and pressing units. The aim is to satisfy the growing demand of cotton for domestic and export functions. A Technology Mission for Integrated Development of gardening within the North Japanese States as well as geographical area was launched throughout 2001-02 with associate outlay of Rs.239 crore. The theme seeks to handle all problems concerning the event of gardening within the region covering analysis, development and promoting. The mission has been extended to Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Jammu and Cashmere.

### **Grameen Bhandaran Yojana**

A theme of construction, renovation and growth of rural godowns, referred to as Grameen Bhandaran Yojana, was launched throughout 2001-02. The theme can vastly profit farmers, particularly the tiny and marginal ones and improve the promoting infrastructure in rural areas.

### **National Policy on Co-operatives**

The policy, proclaimed in March, 2002, seeks to facilitate all spherical development of co-operatives within the country. Under it, cooperatives would be provided necessary support, encouragement and help to change them to figure as autonomous, independent and democratically managed establishments.

### **Law on Multi-State Co-operative Societies**

The Central Government has enacted a brand new Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 to supply full purposeful autonomy and democratic management to co-operative societies. It removes the restrictive provisions of the sooner version, enacted in 1984.

### **Programme for Agri-Infrastructural Facilities**

The Government has proclaimed a Rs fifty,000 large integer programme for mitigating the difficulties, being visaged by the agricultural sector. The programme, to be cover 3 years, can address problems like agri-infrastructural facilities, wild development, minor irrigation, functioning and viability of cooperatives, grading, certification, storage of agro-products, their process, cold chains and fashionable abattoirs. beneath the programme, to be operated by the NABARD, loans are going to be created out there to borrowers at low competitive rates.

### **Insurance for Agri**

A trial of the Farm financial gain Insurance Programme has been lunched throughout the 2003-04 Rabi season. It covers the 2 important parts of the farmer's financial gain, particularly yield and worth through one policy instrument. The Seed Crop Insurance theme was introduced with impact from the Rabi season 1999-2000 and is presently being enforced in province, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, geographic area, state, Uttaranchal and Gujarat.

### **National Seeds Policy**

The main options of the National Seeds Policy, 2002 embrace development of latest and improved types of plants, timely convenience of quality seeds, mandatory registration of seeds, creation of infrastructure facilities, quality assurance, promotion of seed trade, abolishment of licensing for seed dealers, facility for import of very best quality seeds, encouragement for

export of seeds and creation of Seed Banks and National Seed Grid. The initiatives can encourage investment in analysis and development.

### **Conclusion**

The three new reforms would permit farmers to flee the plight of restrictive mercantilism practises and trust operations, inserting their welfare at the guts of the event agenda. These 3 agri reform bills The Farmers 'Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation), the Farmers' (Empowerment and Protection) worth Assurance and Farm Services Agreement and therefore the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act were introduced by the govt. as a step to boost farmers' incomes within the coming back years. Agricultural policies use preset goals, objectives and pathways set by a personal or government for the aim of achieving a specific outcome, for the advantage of the individual, society and therefore the nations' economy at giant.

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