

TO STUDY SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE CHANGING IN SCENARIO IN INDIA

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
Article History: Received: 17th Sep 2025 Accepted: 01st Oct 2025 Published: 15th Oct 2025 Keywords: Sustainable agriculture, FDI, Export, Import etc.	At present the India agriculture sector plays an important role the growth of the Indian economy. It is a way of life and important for the livelihood masses of people. In the India agriculture sector provides a livelihood to 65% to 70% of the total population. At Present, this sector provides employment to 46% of country's workforce in agriculture and allied activities. At present, in India agriculture sector growth is 3.8%; industry grew by 6.2% and the service sector at 7.2%. Progress of agriculture has declined as compared to industry and service sector. Major findings of the study has been share of agriculture and allied sectors in the total GVA of the country at current prices are an important in national economy as well as rural development of the country, FDI inflows in the agriculture sector in India during the period of 2012-13 to 2020-21 is very good. Finally concludes that Sustainable agriculture has playing major role in an import and export of agri-allied sector and FDI inflows in India.

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Introduction:

At present the India agriculture sector plays an important role the growth of the Indian economy. It is a way of life and important for the livelihood masses of people. In the India agriculture sector provides a livelihood to 65% to 70% of the total population. At present, this sector provides employment to 46% of country's workforce in agriculture and allied activities. The policy of agriculture sector has to be self-sufficiency and self- reliance in production of food grains. In this context it rose from 52 million tonnes in 1951-52 to 264.77 million tonnes in 2013-14, but in 2015-16 it declined to 252.22. At present, in India, agriculture sector growth is 3.8%, industry grew by 6.2%, and the service sectors extended at 7.2%. Progress of agriculture has declined as compared to the industry and service sector. Three-quarters of the families depend on rural income, and 70% of people are poor in rural areas. Rural development mainly depends on agricultural activities. Such development is based on two objectives: the first is to increase the productivity and profitability of the agriculture sector, and the second is to reduce inequalities and exploitative relationships in the agriculture sector. These objectives inspired the process of rural development in India. In order for sustainable agriculture to be involved and it must maintain and enhance environmental quality and conserve the natural the resources that management of the resources need to satisfy changing human needs.

Objectives of the Study:

- 1) To study the concept of sustainable agriculture.
- 2) To study the share of agriculture and allied sectors in total GVA.
- 3) To examine FDI inflows in the Agriculture Sector in India.
- 4) To study the export and import of the agri-allied sector.
- 5) Major findings and suggestions of the study.
- 6) Concluding remark.

Research Methodology:

The present study is descriptive and based on secondary data. Secondary data has been collected from published and unpublished materials like Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare, Sustainable Agriculture: An Introduction, books, journals, and the internet. In this study the researcher has used some basic statistical tools and techniques like percentage and compound growth rate.

I) Sustainable Agriculture:

Sustainability expressed the principles that the needs of the present should be met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It is essential to understand sustainability in the individual farm and local ecosystem, and people are affected by their farming system. It has emphasized the system of farming and the consequences of farming practices on both people and the environment. It explains there are interconnections between farming and the environment.

Sustainable agriculture is not easy for farmers. In the development process, increased farming systems research, incorporating social sciences beside natural sciences in the exploration of technology with farmers; FAO has played a holistic approach against the World Bank. Reducing subsidies on agrochemical devices and foreign exchange and a changed interest in low external input systems amongst farmers by government and donor agencies. The public sector has accepted new approaches. In the west, environmental and health concerns have led to a rapid development of 'alternative agriculture.' focused on the need to reduce reliance on or eliminate chemical from farming systems and thus, at least partly, from the food that people buy and from farm wastes. Here the standard-bearer is the 'organic farming' movement, which has gained ground in Europe, North America, and Japan during the last decade. There are increasingly links between the European organic movement and related NGO efforts in developing countries. The use of chemicals in developing country agriculture and awareness of damaging effects are less advanced but growing rapidly. This may not always be the most pressing issue in the search for sustainability in agriculture, but a serious health and environmental issue it is now known to be, at least in Green Revolution areas where a large number of farmers and farmworkers die each year from exposure to agrochemicals. In wider concerns are illustrations of the recognition that growth must be evaluated qualitatively and quantitatively. Concern with the social, health, and environmental impact of agriculture is reflected in other sectors.

Result and Discussion:

I) Share of agriculture and allied sectors in total GVA of the country at current prices:

Table 1: Share of agriculture and allied sectors in total GVA of the country at current prices
(In Percentage)

Sr.No.	Year	Share of agriculture and allied sectors in total GVA of the country at current prices
1.	2015-16	17.7
2.	2016-17	18.0
3.	2017-18	18.0
4.	2018-19	17.1
5.	2019-20	17.8
6.	2020-21	20.4
7.	2021-22	18.9
8.	2022-23	18.2
9.	2023-24	17.7

(Source: Annual Report of Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers' Welfare 2015-16 to 2023-24)

Table no.1 shows the share of agriculture and allied sectors in the total GVA of the country at current prices. In this table the share of agriculture and allied sectors in the total GVA of the country at current prices is low i.e., 17.7 % in 2023-24, and in previous years it was increased to 18.0% in 2016-17 and 2017-18. Therefore, this table clearly explains that the share of agriculture and allied sectors in the total GVA of the country at current prices is important in the national economy, and they are essential for the rural development of the country.

II) Growth in the GVA of Agriculture and Allied Sectors (2011-12 at base prices)

Table 2: Growth in the GVA of Agriculture and Allied Sectors (2011-12 at base prices)
(In Percentage)

Sr.No.	Year	Growth in the GVA of Agriculture and Allied sectors (2011-12 at Base Prices)
1.	2015-16	0.6
2.	2016-17	6.8
3.	2017-18	5.9
4.	2018-19	2.4
5.	2019-20	6.2
6.	2020-21	4.0
7.	2021-22	4.6
8.	2022-23	4.7
9.	2023-24	1.4

(Source: Annual Report of Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers' Welfare 2015-16 to 2024-25)

Table No.2 indicates the Growth in the GVA of agriculture and the allied sectors (2011-12 at base prices) during the period of 2015-16 to 2023-24. It has been clearly shown that growth in the GVA of agriculture and allied sectors (2011-12 at base prices) has not been constant during the period of 2015-16 to 2023-24. Growth in the GVA of agriculture and allied sectors (2011-12 at base prices) during the period of 2015-16 to 2023-24 is not good.

III) Gross Capital Formation (GCF) in Agriculture and Allied Sectors relative to Gross Value Added (GVA) at 2011-12 base prices:

Table 3: Gross Capital Formation in Agriculture and Allied Sectors relative to Gross Value Added (GVA) at 2011-12 base price

Sr.No.	Year	Gross Capital Formation (GCF) in Agriculture and Allied Sectors relative to Gross Value Added (GVA) at 2011-12 Base Price
1.	2013-14	17.7
2.	2014-15	17.0
3.	2015-16	14.7
4.	2016-17	15.5
5.	2017-18	15.5
6.	2018-19	16.4

(Source: Annual Report of Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers' Welfare 2020-21)

Table No.3 An attempt has been made regarding Gross Capital Formation in Agriculture and Allied Sectors relative to Gross Value Added (GVA) at 2011-12 base prices in India. It shows the contribution of Gross Capital Formation (GCF) in Agriculture and Allied Sectors relative to Gross Value Added (GVA) in 2013-14 was high i.e., 17.7% as compared to 2018-19 i.e., 16.4%.

IV) FDI Inflows in the Agriculture Sector in IndiaTable 4: FDI Inflows in the Agriculture Sector in India
(In Crore)

Sr.No.	Year	Amount of FDI Inflows
1.	2012-13	1392
2.	2013-14	845
3.	2014-15	796
4.	2015-16	673
5.	2016-17	618
6.	2017-18	821.3
7.	2018-19	664.7
8.	2019-20	1040.64
9.	2020-21	1502.72

(Source: Annual Report of Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers' Welfare 2020-21)

Table No.4 shows the FDI Inflows in the Agriculture Sector in India during the period of 2012-13 to 2020-21. It has been clearly shown FDI inflows in the agriculture sector have increased during the period of 2012-13 to 2020-21. FDI inflows in the agriculture sector in India during the period of 2012-13 to 2020-21 are very good. Government policy allowed 100% FDI on horticulture, floriculture, cultivation of vegetables and mushrooms, animal husbandry, aquaculture, and the agro and allied service sector.

V) Import and Export of Agri-allied sector:

Table 5: Total Export and Import of Agri-allied sector

(In Crores)

Sr.No.	Year	Import of Agri-Allied Sector	Export of Agri-Allied Sector
1	2019-20	152134.6	252400.96
2	2020-21	158863.4	310130.85
3	2021-22	239189.5	374611.64
4	2022-23	282892.1	426756.56
5	2023-24	269127.5	404172.59
6	2024-25	214216.17	272547.9
7	C.G.R.	4.38	1.64

(Source: Annual Report of Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers' Welfare 2024-25)

Above table no. 5 indicate that the import and export of agri-allied sector during the last 6 years. It shows the import and export of agri-allied sector during 2019-20 was low i.e 152134.6 and 252400.96, as compared to 2024-25 i.e., 214216.17 and 272547.9. Compound growth rate of import and export agri-allied sector are 4.38 and 1.64. It means it indicates imports are growing at a faster rate than exports.

Findings of the Study:

1. Share of agriculture and allied sectors in the total GVA of the country at current prices is low i.e. 17.7 % in 2023-24 and in previous year it was increased on 18.0% in 2016-17 and 2017-18.
2. Growth in the GVA of agriculture and allied sectors (2011-12 at base prices) has not a constant during the period of 2015-16 to 2023-24.

3. Gross Capital Formation (GCF) in Agriculture and Allied Sectors relative to Gross Value Added (GVA) in 2013-14 was high i.e.17.7% as compare to 2018-19 i.e. 16.4%.
4. FDI Inflows in the Agriculture Sector in India during the period of 2012-13 to 2020-21 is very good.
5. Import and Export of Agri-allied sector during in 2016-17 was high i.e 164680.6 and 226651.9 as compare to 2020-21 i.e.97267.7 and 187874.4.

Suggestions:

1. Industry is facing many challenges, it needing targeted interventions and policy changes to ensure sustainable development.
2. To improve stability, strategies should focus on sustainable development, advance marketing infrastructure, improve the quality inputs, and increase technological advancements to boost productivity and income of the farmers.
3. To increase investment in agricultural infrastructure facilities, modern technology, and innovation to improve long-term growth and sustainability in agriculture and industry.
4. The potential for higher farm incomes, improved food security system, and more efficient use of value chains, and also need for inclusive policies.
5. To focus on increasing the agricultural processing and value addition of agricultural products to gain more from exports. Either increasing domestic demand for allied products

Concluding Remark:

Finally concludes that Sustainable agriculture is playing an important role in the import and export of agri-allied sector, the share of agriculture and the allied sectors in total GVA, FDI inflows in the agriculture sector in India, etc. Rural development mainly depends on agricultural activities. Agriculture is the single largest private sector for increasing rural income. Concern with the social, health, and environmental impact of agriculture is reflected in other sectors.

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