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Is the Next Agricultural Revolution in India Already Underway?

(*Navneet Prabhakar Sukla and Radheshyam Kumawat)

College of Post-Graduate Studies in Agricultural Sciences (CAU-IMPHAL), Umiam,
Meghalaya

*Corresponding Author's email: navneetprabhakarsukla@gmail.com

Every day, some revolutions occur in many industries. It might be robotics, AI, or digitalization. However, the topic of conversation among the enormous population is the agricultural revolution. As health, ecosystems, the environment, and hunger are issues that affect us all. India, the developing country with the fastest economic growth, has begun to race, rather than merely crawl, towards the agrarian revolution.

The transition from hunting and gathering to settled agriculture in prehistoric times around 10,000 BC; the Arab agricultural revolutions, which saw the introduction of new crops into the Muslim world; the British agricultural revolutions, which saw an unprecedented rise in agriculture production in Great Britain; the Scottish agricultural revolutions; and finally, the "green revolutions," often known as the third agricultural revolution. An increase in agricultural output, particularly in developing nations, and the "green revolution" have both helped to address the issue of hunger, but there is concern about the "hidden hunger" second generation issue of declining factor productivity, declining soil health, and losing agro-diversity. In addition to the negative effects of climate change by 2030, we also need to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

India's population growth scenarios: With China's population surpassing India's by a margin of 15 million people per year, we will need to produce an additional 5 million tonnes of food annually.

Growth trends: The sugarcane plant, with its luscious sweet sap and abundance of food, fibre, fodder, fuel, and chemicals, is a good place to start when discussing growth trends. Sugar cane, one of India's most important commercial crops, earns a sizable amount of foreign currency and employs a sizable number of people. The world's largest producer and exporter of sugar is now India. India is the world leader in a number of other high-quality agricultural products, such as pulses, spices, and jute, thus its agricultural success is not just confined to sugarcane. Thank you for the splendour that increasing agricultural finance has contributed to farming methods. India's agricultural industry has expanded significantly since the 1960s green revolution. The irrigated area has increased from 28 million hectares in the 1960s to 102 million hectares today, resulting in an overall increase in productivity along with the dual filling varieties.

Due to increased funding and irrigation infrastructure, the government has also recently made large investments in agriculture infrastructure and allied industries. Storage facilities for cold items India's agriculture industry has been generating more export momentum recently. The agricultural industry has expanded significantly over the past few years. When compared to the same period in the previous fiscal year, the export of agricultural and processed food items increased by 16% to 17.43 billion US dollars from April to November 2022. The government is providing financial support to agri-tech

enterprises and promoting artificial intelligence to transform farming practises in order to promote technology-driven farming. The Reserve Bank of India, the country's central bank, has invested in a bank to start funding the purchase of Kisan drones, which are used for crop evaluation, the digitization of land records, and the application of nutrients and insecticides. A variety of farmer welfare programmes have also been launched by the government to offer debt financing options for investments in agri-infrastructure.

Success with culinary products Environmental sustainability-related challenges have been raised as a result of the green revolution and the usage of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and high-yielding seed varieties. These issues call for a more comprehensive strategy to address them. In order to improve crop soil, protect human health, and lower greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural activities, India is expanding nature-positive farming. India is implementing climate-smart technologies gradually. In India, for instance, farmers have already started utilising irrigation powered by solar energy and other renewable energy sources. Youth with education have invested time and money in starting up farms. Over the next ten years, it is anticipated that their efforts would be united in India's technology industry. The central sector scheme for formation and promotion of 10,000 FPOs will combine marginal small farmers to transform small-scale farming to large-scale farming, lowering factor cost and maximising profit. This will propel the industry to a new height.