

# **THE INDIAN AGRICULTURE : MEASURING SUCCESS IN TALENT MANAGEMENT**

## **INTRODUCTION ;**

Agriculture has been the backbone of the Indian economy and it will continue to remain so for a long time. It has to support almost 17 per cent of world population from 2.3 per cent of world geographical area and 4.2 per cent of world's water resources. The economic reforms, initiated in the country during the early 1990s, have put the economy on a higher growth trajectory. Annual growth rate in GDP has accelerated from below 6 percent during the initial years of reforms to more than 8 percent in recent years. This happened mainly due to rapid growth in non-agriculture sector. The workforce engaged in agriculture between 1980-81 and 2006-07 witnessed a very small decline; from 60.5 percent to 52 percent. The present cropping intensity of 137 per cent has registered an increase of only 26 per cent since 1950-51. The net sown area is 142 Mha. The net irrigated area was 58.87 Mha in 2004-05.

## **OVERVIEW ;**

**Its gross irrigated crop area of 82.6 million hectares (215.6 million acres) is the largest in the world. India is among the top three global producers of many crops, including wheat, rice, pulses, cotton, peanuts, fruits and vegetables**

## **purpose ;**

**Agriculture, with its allied sectors, is unquestionably the largest livelihood provider in India, more so in the vast rural areas. It also contributes a significant figure to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).**

## **EMPATHY MAP ;**

## **PROBLEM DEFINITION ;**

**\*Economic factor**

**\*Institutional factors**

**\*Environmental problems**

## DESIGN THINKING ;

Design Thinking is an introduction to the process of generating creative ideas and concepts. It aims at finding ways and intellect used by the designers in order to initiate the method to finally develop a robust and sustainable product. Agribusiness looks towards innovation to counter the pressures due to drastic variations in climate and population density.

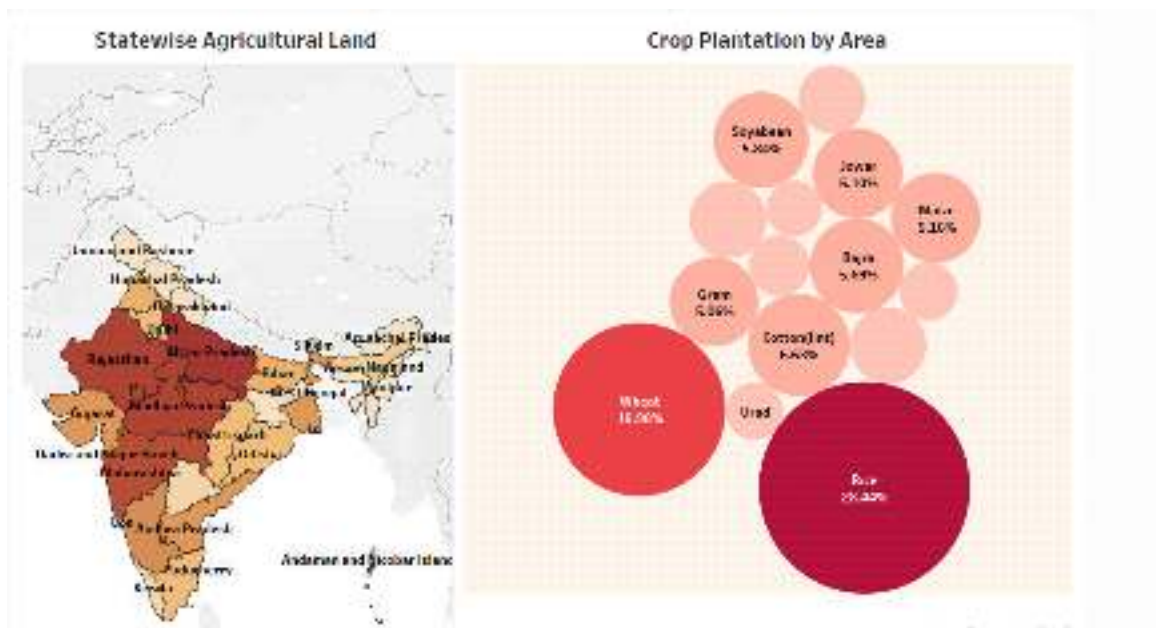


## BRAINSTORMING MAP ;



RESULT ;





## ADVANTAGES ;

India, with its population of more than 1.2 billion is considered to be one of the most emerging economies in the world. India is expected to beat China in terms of total population by 2030 and feeding such a big population would be a big challenge. India is one of the youngest nations in the world with nearly half of the population lying in the working age group, which is a big advantage.

## DISADVANTAGES ;

1. Inequality in Land Distribution
2. Land Tenure System
3. Sub-division and Fragmentation of holdings
4. Cropping Pattern:

## APPLICATIONS ;

To solve different agricultural problems, the Government of India has taken a number of steps like establishment of Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR), agricultural universities, veterinary services and animal breeding centres, horticulture development, research and development in the field of meteorology ...

## CONCLUSION ;

**Conclusion.** The Indian economy is an agro-economy and depends highly on the agricultural sector.

Despite just supporting the Indian Economy, the agricultural sector also supports the industrial sector and international trade in imports and exports.

#### **FUTURE SCOPE ;**

1. Changing demand due to increase in incomes, globalisation and health consciousness is affecting and going to affect more the production in future. Demand for fruits and vegetables, dairy products, fish and meat is going to increase in future.

2. Researches, technology improvements, protected cultivation of high value greens and other vegetables will be more. There will be more demand of processed and affordable quality products.

3. More competition will be there among private companies giving innovative products, better seeds, fertilisers, plant protection chemicals, customised farm machinery and feed for animals etc in cost effective ways at competitive prices giving more returns on investment by farmers. Use of biotechnology and breeding will be very important in developing eco-friendly and disease resistant, climate resilient, more nutritious and tastier crop varieties.

