

CHAPTER- INDIAN AGRICULTURE : MAIN FEATURES ,PROBLEMS AND POLICIES

		CTSE	Self Evaluation Grades			
Sr.No.	Topic	Sub-Topic [®]	Date			
1	Indian Agriculture: Main Features, Problems And Policies	(i) Introduction				
2	What is Agriculture?	(i) Define				
3	Importance of Agriculture in Indian Economy	(i) Share in Gross Domestic Product				
		(ii) Large Source of Employment				
		(iii) Agriculture-Industry Linkages				
		(iv) Contribution in foreign Trade				
		(v) Agriculture and Capital Formation				
		(vi) Basis of Economic Growth				
		(vii) Source of Income				
		(viii) Social and Political Significance				
		(ix) Rural Development				
4	Features of Indian Agriculture	(i) Feudal Character				
		(ii) Heavy Dependence on Usurious Credit/ credit on high rates				
		(iii) Indebtedness				
		(iv) Low Wage Rate in Agriculture Labour Market				
		(v) Disguised Unemployment				
		(vi) Volatility in Agricultural Output				
		(vii) Productivity				
		(viii) Outdated Agricultural Techniques				
		(ix) Decline in Public Investment				
		(x) Efforts of Second Green Revolution and Evergreen Revolution				
5	Problems and Causes of Indian Agriculture	(A) Technical Problems				
		-Lack of Assured Irrigation Facilities				
		-Obsolete Techniques of Production				
		-Lack of Modern Inputs				
		-Marketing Problem				
		-Lack of Credit Facilities				
		-Indebtedness				
		-Low Productivity				
		-Decline in Public Investment				
		-Problems created				
		(B) Institutional Problems				
		-Failure of Land Reforms				
		-Small Size of Holding				
		-Challenges Created by WTO				
		(C) Human Problems				
		-Pressure of Population on Land				
		-Regressive Social Environment				

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6	Policy and Solution to the problems of the Indian Agriculture	(i) Initiative				
		(ii) Development of Assured Irrigation				
		(iii) Use of Good Quality Modern Inputs				
		(iv) Adoption of Scientific Techniques				
		(v) Improvement in Agricultural Marketing				
		(vi) Cheap Credit Facilities				
		(vii) Control over Population				
		(viii) Enhancing Agricultural R&D				
		(ix) Increase in public investment				
		(x) Spread of Education				
		(xi) Proper Implementation of Land Reforms				
		(xii) Crop Insurance Scheme				
		(xiii) Climate Change				
		(xiv) Plant Protection				
		(xv) Proper Long Term Planning				
		(xvi) Support to Agro-Allied Activities				
7	Green Revolution	(i) Introduction and Define				
8	Achievements of Green Revolution	(i) Increase in Production				
		(ii) Increase in Productivity				
		(iii) Self Sufficiency				
		(iv) Commercialisation of Agriculture				
		(v) Improvement in living standard				
		(vi) Change in Attitude of Farmers				
9	Failure in Green Revolution	(i) Limited in few Crops				
		(ii) Regional Disparities				
		(iii) Benefits to large Farmers				
		(iv) Economic Inequalities				
		(v) Social Problems				
		(vi) Environmental Pollution				
10	Need and Suggestions to make Green Revolution more successful in India	(i) Define				
		(ii) Helping Small Farmers				
		(iii) Increasing Crop intensity				
		(iv) Covering Wide Area				
		(v) Public Investment				
		(vi) Credit Facilities				
		Signature of Student				
		Signature of Mentor/Teacher				
Key To Grades			This self Evaluation sheet has four date columns. Student shall fill grades to all topics in one date column in a sitting. By the fourth attempts, all grades should be 'A' for getting best marks in exams.			
Write 'A' if you know the concept fully (when you know 100%)						
Write 'B' if you need revision once (when you know between 75%-100%)						
Write 'C' if you know the concept partially (when you know about 50%)						
Write 'D' if you know the concept very little (when you know about 25%)						
Write 'E' if you don't know the concept at all (when you know 0%)						