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PURANA

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आत्मा पुराणं वेदानाम्



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CHANGING NATURE OF SECTORS IN THE INDIAN ECONOMY

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Abstract

In the primary state of development Agriculture and allied sector playing vital role in GDP, Employment, Import-export, food supply but in the next stage of development role of agriculture is decreasing and that place taken by Industrial sector. In the year of 2011-12 share of agriculture, Industry and Service was 18.5%, 32.5% and 49.0% respectively. After the one decade (2020-21) the nature of sector wise share in GDP is changed it was 20.19%, 25.92%, & 53.89% respectively agriculture, Industry and Service sectors. Same condition observed in employment, contribution of agriculture in employment has been reducing and contribution of other sectors in employment is increasing. This is impact of government's policies and the circumstances.

Keywords: self-reliance in Agricultural, GDP, Agricultural sector, Industrial Sector, Service sector, Employment, Export-Import.

Introduction:

Every economy should self-reliance in Agricultural for the food security, According to Economists in the primary stage of development Agricultural sector is plays vital role in the economy but in the next stage of development share of agriculture is shifted towards Industrial and Service sector, in this process Share of GDP, contribution in Employment, Import- Export these indicators also shifted towards others sectors. These all tings depend upon the Education, Technology and government's policies as well as location determinants factors. Like in the first fiver plan emphases on the development of Agriculture for the self-reliance in Agricultural production. In the next five-year plan priority was changed in given importance to Industrial durably Share of Industrial and service is increasing. In the decade of 1960-70 government given the preference to the Agricultural development through the green revolution due to this state, agricultural production increased. If Share of Agriculture in GDP decreasing and share in GDP of other sectors increasing it is indicator of development.

Objectives:

1. To study sector wise nature of shifting share in GDP, Employment.

Data collection:

For the research paper writing, took the help of secondary data. Like; Economic survey, Reports, Five-year plan etc.

1. **Shifting share in G.D.P. Agricultural sector towards other sectors:** there are some indicators of the development out of them share of Agriculture sector is one of the important indicator it indicated the stage of development. In the primary stage of development Agriculture

sector plays vital role in Economy like; Share in GDP, role in Employment generation, food grain supply etc.

When economy runs on the path of development naturally share of agriculture decreases and that's place taken by Industrial and service sector.

Shifting share in G.D.P.

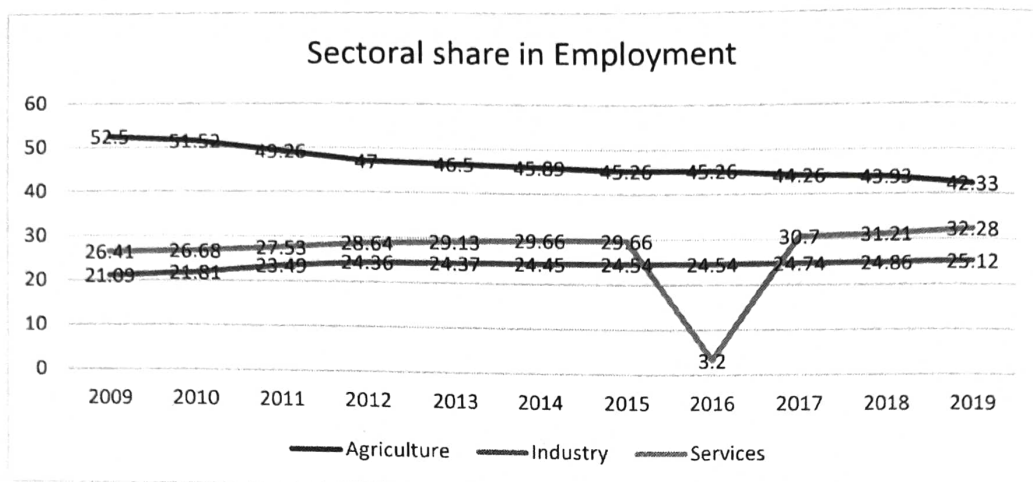
Year	Agriculture, forestry & fishing (%)	Industry (%)	Services (%)
2011-12	18.5	32.5	49.0
2012-13	18.2	31.8	50.0
2013-14	18.6	30.8	50.6
2014-15	18.2	30.0	51.8
2015-16	17.7	30.0	52.3
2016-17	18.0	29.2	52.8
2017-18	18.0	29.1	52.9
2018-19	17.1	28.9	54.0
2019-20	17.6	27.4	55.0
2020-21	20.19	25.92	53.89

Source: Economic Survey 2021-22, Govt. Of India

In the above table sector wise share in the GDP is mentioned. Agriculture, forestry & fishing, Industry and Services sectors share in changing. Share of service sectors share in GDP is increasing scenic 2011-12 to 2020-21 it reach 49.00% to 53.89% excluding the year 2020-21 remaining years Share of agriculture is decreasing. In the year 2011-12 it was 18.5 percent and in the year 2019-20 it was 17.6%. according to the well-known economist lewis in the process of development Agriculture sector shifted to other sectors.

2. Shifting Employment Agricultural sector towards other sectors:

Agricultural sector is playing vital role in employment generation in developing countries. In the perspective of India Seme situation is applying.

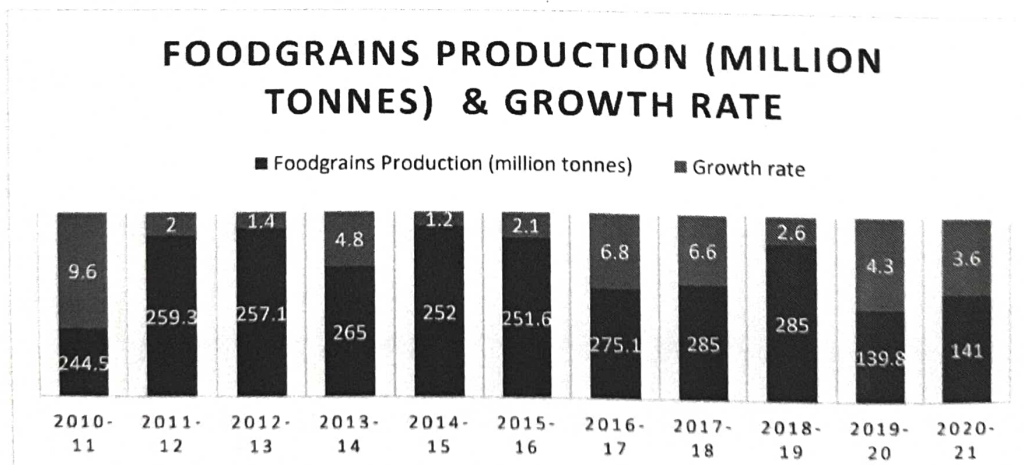


Source: Economic Survey 2021-22, Govt. Of India

According to Economic Survey, sector wise contribution in employment also changing respective to changing contribution in GDP of different sectors. Contribution of agriculture in employment is declining but till date it is more than Industrial sector and service sector.

In the year of 2009 Agriculture, Industry and Service sectors contributed 52.5, 26.41 and 21.09 percent respectively. In the year of 2019 this situation was changed it was 42.33, 32.28 and 25.12 percent, contributed respectively by Agriculture, Industry and Service sectors. It means Employment is Shifting from Agricultural sector to other sectors.

3. Food grains Production & Growth rate: Food grains Production is very important for self-reliance of every country. In this perspective India's performance is well. For the self-reliance in food grain production India implemented Agricultural policies like; Green revolution, HYV, adopted the new technology etc. due to increasing Food grain production supply of food grain is possible.



Source: Economic Survey 2021-22, Govt. Of India

In the above graph production and its growth rate is indicated. According to this graph India's food grain production is increasing Year by Year. In the exceptional year it was reduced. But before the to years it was reached at 285 million tonnes and growth rate was also positive during the last decade. It was highest in 2010 (9.6%).

4. **Shifting in Foreign Trade of Agricultural:** due to the well performance of agricultural export is possible.

Foreign Trade (Rs. crore)		
Exports	Exports	Imports
2010-11	1136964	1683467
2011-12	1465959	2345463
2012-13	1634318	2669162
2013-14	1905011	2715421
2014-15	1896348	2736677
2015-16	1716384	2490304
2016-17	1849434	2577671
2017-18	1956515	3001029
2018-19	2307726	3594674

Source: Economic Survey 2021-22, Govt. Of India

Regarding to above table India's Export was increased from Rs. 1136964 crores (2010-11) to Rs. 2307726 in the year of 2018-19. It means performance of agriculture is satisfied but another side of trade Import was also increased it was increase from Rs. 1683467 crores in 2010-11 to Rs. 3594674 crores in 2018-19. It means India has the scope to increase the food grain production. Rules and regulations of WTO are accepted by India it is also affected to India's Trade.

Conclusions:

1. share of Agricultural sector in G.D.P. is shifting towards other sectors
2. Agricultural Employment is Shifting towards other sectors.
3. Food grain production reached at 285 million tonnes and growth rate was also positive during the last decade. It was highest in 2010 (9.6%).
4. Export and import is increasing.
5. India becoming self-reliance in Agricultural production.

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