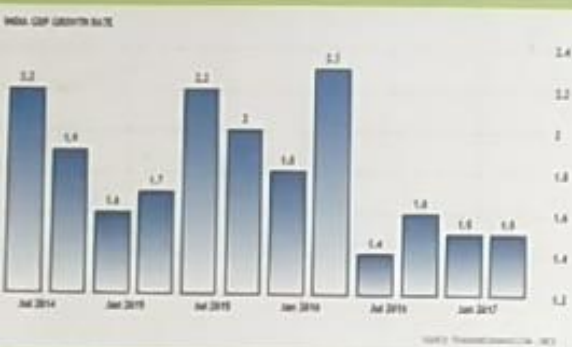


Emerging Issues in India



Editor
Ravinder Singh

Emerging Issues in India

Edited by

Ravinder Singh

The responsibility for the facts stated, opinion expressed or
conclusion reached at is entirely that of the Authors
and not of Editor.



Sapatrishi Publications
Chandigarh

Emerging Issues in India

Edited by

Ravinder Singh

Assistant Professor
Department of Political Science,
Nehru Memorial Govt. College, Mansa
Email : profravindermansa@gmail.com

ISBN

978-93-88977-63-0

Edition 2019

International Publishers & Book Suppliers

Representative Offices

Street 22466 133RD, Avenue South East, City - Kent,
State - Washington, Zip Code 98042 (USA) Ph +12532435688 &

16, Fallowfield Road, LEICESTER- U.K. LES-6LQ

According to fourth amendment 2016 by UGC

Sapatrishi Publications approved by UGC-Panjab University, Chandigarh



Published by

Sapatrishi Publications

Plot no. 24/9, Industrial Area, Phase-2,
Near Tribune Chowk, Chandigarh.

Website : sapatrishipublication.com

E-mail-: sapatrishi94@gmail.com

0172-5002591, 94638-36591

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording or any information storage and retrieval system, without permission in writing from the Publisher.

CONTENTS

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Social Issues | 1-44 |
| • Agricultural Growth Performance of Punjab: Challenges and Way Forward <i>Dr. Jaspal Singh, Dr. Amarjeet Singh, Trisha Singh Tomar, Himani Sachdeva</i> | 2 |
| • Emerging Issues in Agriculture in Context to Depleting Natural Resources and Climate Change <i>Dr. Daljeet Singh, Harpal Singh</i> | 8 |
| • Agriculture Production and Factor Effecting Its Growth in India <i>Richa Sharma</i> | 12 |
| • Problems of Punjab Agriculture <i>Dr. Manita Joshi</i> | 22 |
| • The Problem of Wheat-Paddy Rotation in Punjab's Agriculture: How It Will Solve? <i>Jyoti Bala</i> | 30 |
| • Socio-Economic Crisis: In Farming Sector <i>Dharminder Pal</i> | 36 |
| • Small and Marginal Farmers of Rural Punjab: Issues and Concerns <i>Ripujit Kaur</i> | 40 |
| Economic Issues | 45-98 |
| • Comparative Study of Goods and Services Tax and Existing Indirect Taxation System <i>Rajni Bala</i> | 46 |
| • Indian Rural Credit Market: Multifaceted Market <i>Harpinder Kaur</i> | 51 |
| • Goods and Services Tax: A Changing Scenario <i>Dr. Seema Rani</i> | 58 |
| • Recent State of Punjab Economy <i>Dr. Fulwinder Pal Singh</i> | 64 |
| • Unemployment and MGNREGA <i>Neha Sapra, Poonam Sharma</i> | 69 |
| • Youth and Unemployment in India <i>Ranjeet Kaur, Narinder Kaur</i> | 73 |
| • Unemployment among Youth <i>Dr. Tarlochan Kumar</i> | 78 |

Problems of Punjab Agriculture

Dr. Manita

1. Introduction

Technological changes play catalytic role in the development of an economy. Technological changes bring rise in per capita income and standard of living of the people either by some technological changes refer to change in input output relation of production activities per unit of output or by creating more output by given amount of input. In other words, the importance of agriculture sector in the process of economic development is indispensable and the recognition of this fact, Indian planners have emphasized on the development of agriculture and allied sector right from beginning of the economic planning process in India. In the years, Indian agriculture has significantly contributed in terms of income and employment generation. Even today 24 percent of the total GDP originates from the agriculture sector and 24 percent people find direct and indirect employment in the agriculture sector in India. International evidence is indicative of the fact that agriculture revolution has alarming signs for the future also.

Falling water table and ground water overdraft has become a serious problem in the Punjab. Unplanned and unmeasured ground water extraction can cause considerable damage to the fragile ecologies. Literary reviews on the topic suggest that over doses of pesticides and chemicals created poisoning effects on approximately thirty thousand workers in Punjab. The indiscriminate use of pesticides in agriculture has created health and environmental problems in Punjab. In this the very human existence of mankind is facing extreme danger.

Punjab is toper state in the consumption of chemical fertilizers and pesticides per hectare. Presently in Punjab only 1.67 percent of geographical area is consuming 16 percent of pesticides and more than 9.2 percent of chemical fertilizers in India. The paper is an attempt to analyze ecological fallout of agriculture model followed by the state.

2. Problem of Depleting Ground Water Resources

Unplanned and unmeasured ground water extraction can cause considerable damage to fragile ecologies. Agriculture in Punjab is primarily an artificial irrigation based. Intensive irrigation on wheat, rice has lead to a serious imbalance in use and availability of ground water. To meet ever growing demand of the country, food grain production has been increased by increasing productivity through intensive use of water. The adoption of this strategy raised a serious imbalance in the use and availability of ground water resources. Table (1) is indicative of the fact that only 27.38 percent of the total area is irrigated by surface water or canals and rest of the area than 70 percent area is irrigated by tube-wells and wells. The historical dependence on canals and other sources of surface water has gradually being reduced in favor of groundwater. In Punjab there are only two major sources of irrigation, canals and tube wells.

On the eve of Green Revolution, there was an equal dependence on both the sources of irrigation. The net area irrigated came down to 44.53 in the year 1970-71 to 42.28 percent in 1980-1981. It slightly rose to 42.47 percent in the year 1990-91. It has drastically gone down to 24.92 percent at the end of decade of 2003 and in 2006-07 and 2009-10 it has gone down to 24.92 percent and 27.38 percent respectively. On the other hand, because of easy availability of water or free electricity, the dependence on groundwater has drastically increased especially during

*Assistant Professor, S.U.S. Govt. College, Sunam