

EVOLUTION OF INDIAN ECONOMY

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India got independence from foreign rule on 15th august 1947, but economic profile of India was in complete distress at time of independence. During first half of 20th century when world was flourishing, Indian wealth was drained by Britishers. Development of country hampered as there was no infrastructure. Per capita growth from 1870 to 1947 was 0.2% and per capita income was rupees 18. No one should forget the famines that took millions of lives. Once India got independence, a major problem was to structure the economy and this so by limited resources and infrastructure that we had.

Most of the people are not aware that there are two priming force for development, agriculture and industry. The obvious choice for India would have been agriculture sector as country was having fertile land and human capital but we opt for industry just because Indian agriculture was traditional and machines were also obsolete. If foreign investment were there, we still had to depend on other country. Science and technology was also lacking. Second World War proved for supremacy of defence power and for it we require industries. Need for social change was must for country. Agriculture was regarded as symbol of backwardness but China proved to world that it is not mere a sign of backwardness and it generate both internal and external strength to develop as industrial economy.

Consensus between experts and policy makers in year 2002 let India to opt for agriculture as a prime moving force for economy as its employment share being 48.7%. We may take it as a failure on part of government (as to realize which sector will take economy to higher growth) but due to hheavy dependency on agriculture for livelihood, the government could not go for right kind of agriculture reforms at time of independence. The industry sector needed expansion to lessen the dependency on the agriculture sector.

We have achieved food security by increase in agriculture production and also challenges to poverty alleviation are solved to great extent and employment issues solved up to some level. What's next--
[have we reached our potential or need reforms?](#)

Taking example of Punjab which majorly benefitted from green revolution, has degraded its land by using fertilizers and pesticides and increase cases of cancer in this state cannot let us move blind folded in this direction.

Reforms are needed and this time we need mix of both agriculture and industry that is more food processing industries units are required such that our product should match international standard and we able to increase income of farmers that are real indicator of country progress.

Of all the point mentioned above, we always forget the potential of animal husbandry. what is benefit of having large livestock resource if we cannot use them properly. Number of stray cows on roads is increasing day by day and we are doing nothing and just to show, we are making

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gaushalas. With no slaughter policy by government (as it is sacramental animal and increasing veterinarian to farmer ratio) we are deteriorating situation. With number of schemes for agriculture alone and neglect of livestock sector, cooperative model is only alternative to tackle this problem. Animal rearing is seen for most of the year as supplementary sector to agriculture but it has power and potential to take farmer out of there distress condition provided better infrastructure and more government intervention is needed in this sector and thus how we can double our farmer income. Our future goals of \$5 trillion economy depend upon how well we use our available resource and increase R&D in this direction.