Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry (TOJQI)
Volume 12, Issue 7, July 2021: 14378-14384

Changing Pattern in Agriculture Pricing in India

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Abstract
India is considered as a land of agriculture that engages 64% of the rural workplace and it has a major role in improving the condition of the rural areas. It is important to analyze the changing pattern of agriculture pricing to sustain the interests of the farming community. In this article, the changing pattern in agriculture pricing in India has been examined. Crop cultivation in the last 25 years has been considered as a source of cost escalation that affects the various agricultural factors. Significant changes have been found in the agricultural pricing in India due to changes in the method of agriculture practices. Bullock labor, human labor, manure, and traditional methods are the input that has affected agriculture pricing whereas changes in the irrigation method such as including modern technologies and using large-scale use of tube well have affected the agriculture pricing for maximizing the profits of the farmers.
Keywords: Agriculture practicing, India, farmers, rural areas, a farming community

1. Introduction

Agriculture pricing policy is developed for securing remunerative prices so that farmers get the chance to invest more in their production. In this concern, the Government introduced (MSP) minimum support prices for enhancing the pricing flexibility in Indian agriculture. Controlling, determining pricing have been maintained under the agriculture price policy. In 2020 a new bill has been launched for pricing security that is “one agriculture market”; it enhances the pricing stability for long-term business. According to Aryal et al. (2020), 58% of the population of India has survived by making agriculture their earning source. The total food market of India accounts for 32% and holds the fifth position in the aspect of production, consumption, and export-import. In 2020-21 India reached the position of producing 331.05 million metric tons of horticulture crops. At present total export amount from India is US$38.54 (Sapkota et al. 2019). Observing this growing percentage it has been predicted that within 2025 the agriculture sector will expand to US$24billion.

2. Significance/ Purpose of Study

Current research has been developed to analyze the change in pricing patterns in Indian agriculture. Analysis for this context will reveal the year-wise growth and fall percentage and the chances of future prediction will be developed. Pricing policy is the most vital step that develops

the scope of pricing control and determination. Over years the change will be obvious then need wise change has been made in India. Current pattern change and previous ways of pricing can be analyzed under this research progression.

3. Objective of the study

The article is based on the fulfillment of the following objectives:

- To analyze the current change in the pricing pattern of Indian agriculture.
- To analyze the security of agriculture from this change in pricing pattern and future sustainability.
- To analyze the potential benefits and farmers' profits from this pricing pattern change in Indian agriculture.
- To analyze the future position of Indian agriculture from this pattern change of pricing.

5. Methodology

As per Lal et al. (2018), current research has been developed to analyze the current pricing pattern change in Indian agriculture. Descriptive research design has been used for the current research because it provides the analysis scope for the phenomenon of a population. Developing a suitable research methodology enhances the chances of making data collection and analysis more relevant. Positivism research philosophy has been used so that the chance of objective-oriented data can be collected. A deductive research approach has been used so that unnecessary information did not affect the quality of research work. Using a suitable method enhances the reliable research conclusion formation that makes the future scope of the research.

6. Sampling design

Making the data collection a more useful sampling method has been used. The latest articles, reports, and the thesis have been used in the current research. To avoid biases in this collection process, a simple random sampling method has been used. The Last five years' papers have been selected so that information remains useful and relevant in the current scenario (Sahana et al. 2018). Qualitative data analysis has been used to collect data for the research. Maintaining ethical consideration credited has been given for the used papers in the current research.

7. Data collection Techniques

The quality and reliability of the paper depend on the validity of implemented data. Information is collated through different sources depending on the type of data collected. The modification in the price pattern in Indian agriculture could be analyzed in the present article with the collection of secondary data. The techniques required for the collection of secondary data is the information provided in public records, trade journals, documents of a business, published article, etc. Green et al. (2018) stated that the validity of information increases while using secondary data for describing the change in price patterns in Indian agriculture. Data analysis is a critical task as it

removes the irrelevant data from the group of collected data. The experience and knowledge of the researchers are used in analyzing the secondary pieces of information.

8. Results of the data table

8.1 Trends in return cost and input cost for the cultivation of crops in India

Serial Number	Year	Real Cost	Ratio for the cost-output
1.	1995-96	10000	14000
2.	1997-98	9000	12000
3.	1999-2000	11000	13500
4.	2001-02	11500	14500
5.	2003-04	12000	13500
6.	2005-06	12500	14500
7.	2007-08	13000	14800
8.	2009-10	13800	15950
9.	2011-12	14600	16200
10.	2013-14	12800	16500
11.	2015-16	16000	17500
12.	2017-18	16500	18000

Table 1: Comparison between the cost output and invested price in crop cultivation (Source:Meunier et al. 2020, P. No. 1200)

8.2 Trends in return cost, real investment, and real return through agriculture

Serial Number	Year	Real Cost	Net return of total cost	Net return for the real investment
1.	1995-96	10000	9500	8500
2.	1997-98	11000	10000	10500

3.	1999-2000	11200	9800	11000
4.	2001-02	11600	8600	9800
5.	2003-04	12500	9900	11500
6.	2005-06	13000	7850	9800
7.	2007-08	13600	8500	12400
8.	2009-10	14200	8950	12800
9.	2011-12	13500	7890	11800
10.	2013-14	14800	6900	10000
11.	2015-16	13600	7800	12500
12.	2017-18	14850	6500	8500

Table 2: Comparison among the return cost, real investment, and real return in agriculture (Source:Malhi et al. 2021, P.No. 1318)

9. Graphical Representation

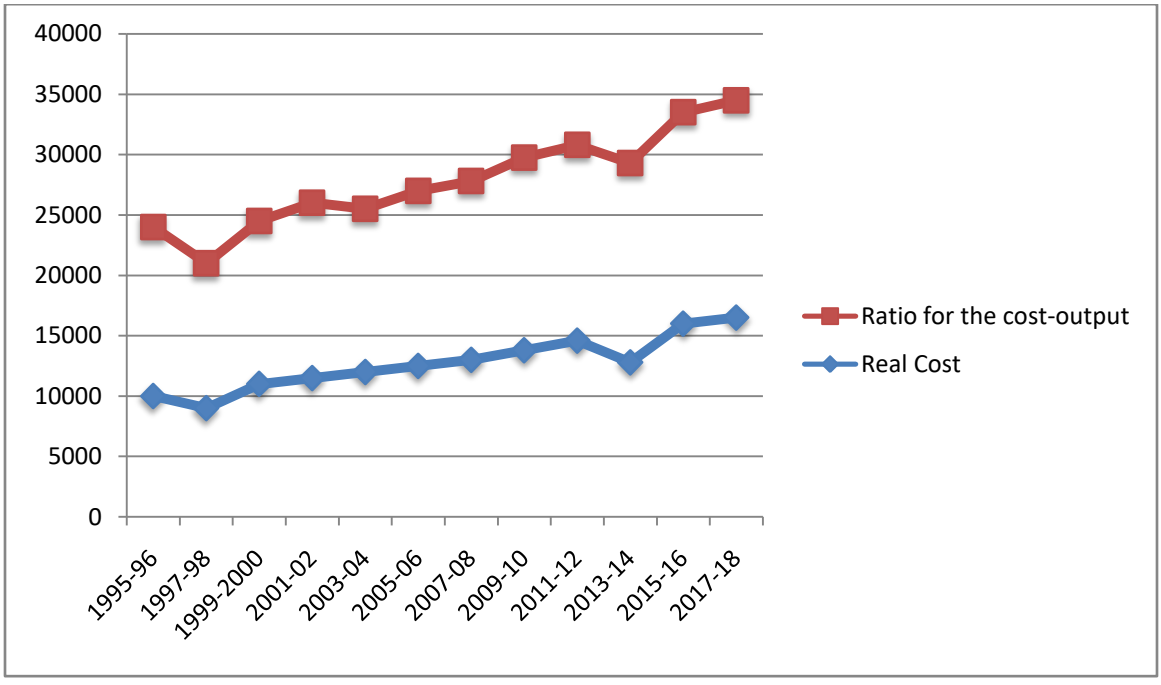

Figure 1: Graphical representation of cost output and invested price in crop cultivation (Source: Created by Author)

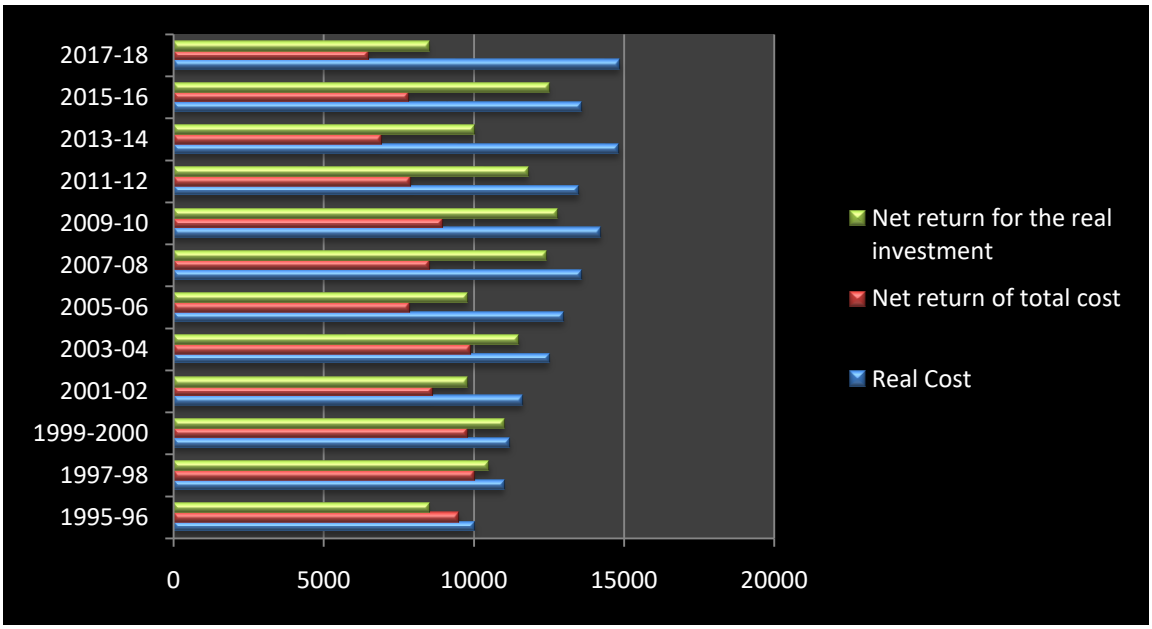

Figure 2: Graphical representation of return cost, real investment, and real return in agriculture (Source: Created by Author)

10. Analysis of the data

Analysis of Table 1 provides a comparative analysis for the real cost and ratio for the cost output. The change in the agricultural pricing pattern of India shows data from 1995 to 2018 while the ratio for the output cost ranges from 14000 to 18000 (Pattnaik et al. 2018). The real cost for the cultivation of crops in India increases with the year and so does the cost output. Table 2 shows a comparative analysis among return cost, real investment, and real return for Indian agriculture. Table 2 provides statistical data for the value of real cost, the net return of cost, and return for the investment for year 1995 to 2018. Trends in returns and cost of investment could be analyzed through data of the last 20 years and an annual growth rate of 2.15 %.

11. Findings of the study and Results

Analyzing the implemented data provides results for comparative analysis for the cost of return and real investment. The agricultural and food commodity of India could be analyzed through the provided result of the article. The domestic price policy is effective in influencing the demand of domestic and supply. The value of the market changes with time and that could be investigated through the fluctuation in the value of real cost and a real return of investment. Cultivation pattern changes with time and the selection of different crops including maize, barley, rice, wheat, etc. More than 64% of the rural people are involved in the rural workplace and the methods of agricultural practices. According to Mukherjee et al. (2019), 32% of Indian accounts held more than the fifth position in the trade market like import-export, consumption, and production.

12. Discussion

The present article provides a discussion over the pricing policy of agricultural practices with the change in the cultivation methods. The statistical data for the years 1995 to 2018 for the real cost 10000 to 16500 and ratio for the output cost from 14000 to 18000 (McPherson and Stoll 2018). The present amount of export in India is near about US$38.54. 58% of the Indian populations are involved in the earning sources through agricultural practices. The growing percentage from the agricultural practices with the agricultural sector could be expanded up to US$24 billion in 2025.

13. Conclusion

The current article provides a conclusion that changes in the policy of agricultural pricing could be analyzed through real investment in production. More than half of the Indian populations, 58% were involved in agricultural practices. The cost of real investment could result in providing maximum output for different amounts and types of crops. The selection of positivism research helps provide reliability and a brief description of the current changes in the pricing pattern. The article concluded the future position of Indian agriculture with the change in pricing pattern.

14. Recommendations/ Suggestions

The development of current article and the fulfillment of present knowledge gap with the implement of provided suggestion. The recommendations required for the development of this paper are as follow:

- The current article is effective for the scholars and researchers in development of further study for analyzing the future aspects of changing pattern
- Indian farmers are required for analyzing the profitability with the selection of crops and real cost of investment on it
- Different job opportunities could be achieved with involvement of agricultural students or educated persons
- Awareness program are required to be done for improvement in modern tools, fertilizers, pesticides, and techniques

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