

AGRARIAN CRISIS IN INDIA: CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES

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The evolution and dynamics of agricultural development since independence has precipitated into an agrarian crisis. The different dimensions of agrarian crisis viz. rising cost of cultivation, plummeting public investment, indebtedness, decreasing size of holdings, landlessness etc, had made Indian agriculture unprofitable and unviable. A protracted distress of Indian agrarian community has left tell-tale signs of dismay, frustration and disgust which are taking a heavy toll of the rural life and psyche. The agrarian debacle has manifested itself in the various consequences for the rural life in India. Due to the multidimensional character of the contemporary agrarian crisis, it needs to be propitiated in a holistic interest and manner. The present paper is an attempt to analyse the causes and consequences of agrarian crisis. The results of the regression analysis showed the slowly rising MSPs and low share of public investment are the major factors behind the agrarian crisis in India.

Keywords: Agrarian Crisis, Indebtedness, Input Cost, Gini Coefficient.