

clinical trials are uncertain, which may hinder the clinical research environment in India and have an impact on the availability of new treatments and vaccines to Indian patients. The ethical concern in the Indian pharmaceutical industry is not seen up to the mark. Many international agencies believe more improvement is needed in the ethical scenario of the Indian pharmaceutical sector, especially in the field of clinical trials and marketing practices.

FDI Policy

- ❑ 100% FDI has been allowed through the automatic route for Greenfield pharmaceutical projects.
- ❑ For Brownfield pharmaceutical projects, FDI has been allowed up to 74% through the automatic route and beyond that through government approval.

MSME Sector

- ❑ The share of the MSME Sector in the country’s Gross Value Added (GVA) is approximately 32%. MSMEs in India play a crucial role in providing large scale employment opportunities at comparatively lower capital cost than large industries and also in the industrialization of rural backward areas.
- ❑ As per the National Sample Survey (NSS) 73rd round, for the period 2015-16, there are 633.8 lakh unincorporated non-agricultural MSMEs in the country engaged in different economic activities providing employment to 11.10 crore workers.
- ❑ Moreover, the MSME sector has tremendous potential of creating gainful employment for a large workforce.

Definition and Budgetary Allocation

On February 18, 2018, the Cabinet approved a proposal for an Amendment to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 to change the criteria of classification of MSME sector.

Definition of MSMEs in India		
Manufacturing Enterprises	Investment limit in Plant and Machinery	Annual Turnover
	Existing	Proposed
Micro Enterprises	Up to `25 lakh	Up to `5 Cr
Small Enterprises	Above `25 Lakh and up to `5 Crore	More than `5 Cr but does not exceed `75 Cr
Medium Enterprises	Above `5 Cr and up to `10 Cr	More than `75 Cr but does not exceed `250 Cr

Service Enterprises	Investment limit in Equipment	Annual Turnover
	Existing	Proposed
Micro Enterprises	Up to `10 lakh	Up to `5 Cr
Small Enterprises	Above `10 lakh and up to `2 Crore	More than `5 Cr but does not exceed `75 Cr
Medium Enterprises	Above `2 Cr and up to `5 Cr	More than `75 Cr but does not exceed `250 Cr

Cabinet has approved the changes on 7th Feb 2018

Challenges Before the MSME Sector

- ❑ The MSME sector despite its importance, has been struggling of late, mainly because of the following reasons:
 - **Credit Availability:**
 - ❖ The MSME sector faces a major problem in terms of getting adequate credit for expansion of business activities. The latest data on credit disbursed by banks shows that out of a total outstanding credit of `26041 billion as in November 2017, 82.6% of the amount was lent to large enterprises. The MSME received only 17.4% of the total credit outstanding. The growth of credit to Micro and Small enterprises increased by 4.6%, while credit to Medium enterprises decreased by 8.3%. This is primarily because the banks are apprehensive about the profitability of MSMEs. Further, the loan providing process of the banks is very long and formalistic.
 - **Competition from Large Corporations:**
 - ❖ With the number of items in the reserved list for MSMEs being reduced, the MSMEs have been to a certain extent getting exposed to the competition posed by the large corporations, who are using the modern technology and economies of scale to produce the same items at much lower costs. In the wake of such competition, several MSMEs are facing a severe crisis of existence and some have even succumbed to closure, in the absence of sufficient support from the government and other institutions.
 - **Infrastructural and Technological Constraints:**
 - ❖ With increase in demand, there has not been a corresponding increase in the infrastructural

Agriculture

- Agriculture is the practice of farming, including cultivation of the soil for the growing of crops and the rearing of animals to provide food, wool, and other products.
- It is the primary sector of Indian economy.
- **Agromony:** It is the scientific study of soil management and crop production, including irrigation and the use of pesticides and fertilizers.
- **Horticulture:** It can be defined as the science and technique of production, processing and merchandising of fruits, vegetables, flowers, spices, plantation crops, medicinal and aromatic crops.
- **Animal Husbandry:** It deals with the study of various breeds of domesticated animals and their management for obtaining better products and services from them.
- **Fishery Science:** It deals with fish processing, aquaculture and fishery resource management, fishing technology, fisheries extension, etc
 - **Pisciculture:** It is the process of breeding, rearing and transplantation of fish by artificial means.
- **Forestry:** It is the practice of creation, conservation and scientific management of forests and the utilization of their resources.
 - **Silviculture:** It is one of the branches of forestry which deals with the practices of rising forests crops and the management composition and quality of forests.
- **Agricultural Engineering:** It is the application of engineering in agriculture such as machineries, technologies, process management, etc, to enhance agricultural productivity.

Role of Agriculture in Indian Economy

- **Employment:** Agriculture employs more than 50% of the total workforce in India.
- **Share in GDP:** Agriculture contributes around 17-18% to the country's GDP.

Share in World Production

- India is the world's largest producer of milk, pulses and jute, and ranks as the second largest producer of rice, wheat, sugarcane, groundnut, vegetables, fruit and cotton.
- India is the largest producer (25% of global production), consumer (27% of world consumption) and importer (14%) of pulses in the world.
- According to 3rd Advance Estimates, the estimated production of major crops during 2018-19, food grains production is estimated at 283.37 Million tonnes (MT) with record production of Rice (115.63 MT) and Wheat (101.20 MT).

Share in exports

- Export and import of agricultural products depend on several factors such as international and domestic demand & supply situation, prices, quality and food security concerns.
- As of 2018-19, The share of the agriculture sector in the country's total exports stood at 11.76%.

- **Provide raw material to industries:** Agro based industries like Textile, Leather, Tea, etc. are dependent upon the agricultural sector.

Cropping Patterns in India

- It refers to the proportion of land area under cultivation of different crops at different points of time.
- Multiplicity of cropping system has been one of the main features of Indian agriculture as it is attributed to rainfed agriculture and prevailing socio-economic situation of the farming community.
- The crop statistics published by the government is used to signify the cropping patterns in India.
- In India, the cropping pattern is determined by rainfall, climate, temperature, soil type and technology.