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ANALYSIS OF AGRICULTURAL IN INDIA (1997 - 2021)

INDIA has a rich agricultural heritage and is one of the world's major agricultural producers. The sector plays a crucial recommendation of the world's major agricultural producers. The sector plays a crucial recommendation of the world's major agricultural producers. The sector plays a crucial recommendation of the world's major agricultural producers.

1997-2000:

India faced challenges related to food security, crop diversification, and sustainable practices.

The Green Revolution continued to impact crop yields.

2000-2010:

Technological advancements led to increased productivity. Horticulture gained prominence alongside traditional crop 2010-2021:

Climate change became a critical concern, affecting monsoons and crop patterns. Government initiatives focused on information dissemination and market linkages. Crop diversification expanded to include pulses, oilseeds, and fruits. Su Key Statistics:

India has the world's largest:

Cattle herd (buffaloes)

Area planted for wheat, rice, and cotton

Production of milk, pulses, and spices

It is the second-largest producer of:

Fruits, vegetables, tea, farmed fish, sugarcane, wheat, rice, cotton, and sugar.

Challenges Faced:

Small landholdings: Most farmers have small plots, limiting economies of scale. **Water scarcity:** Erratic monsoons and depleting groundwater pose challenges.

Market access: Farmers need better access to markets and fair prices. **Climate resilience**: Adapting to changing weather patterns is crucial.

Future Prospects:

Technology adoption: Continued use of technology for precision farming.

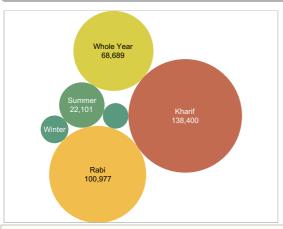
Sustainable practices: Promoting organic farming and soil health.

Market reforms: Strengthening supply chains and reducing intermediaries.

Climate-smart agriculture: Resilience to climate change.

Remember, Indian agriculture is a dynamic field, and these trends provide a snapshot of its journey over the years.

Overview of Agriculture Seson based Cultivation Dashboard on Agriculture



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Growing Seasons in India:

India's diverse climate and topography allow for various growing seasons.

Kharif Season (Monsoon Season):

Runs from June to October.

Crops like **rice**, **maize**, **cotton**, **soybeans**, and **groundnuts** thrive during this period.

Warm and wet weather is favorable.

Rabi Season (Winter Season):

Occurs from October to March.

Crops like wheat, barley, gram, mustard, and peas are cultivated.

Cooler temperatures support these crops.

Zaid Season (Between Rabi and Kharif):

Short-duration crops grown during summer.

Examples include watermelon, muskmelon, and cucumber.

Vegetable Growing Calendar for India:

Here's a handy vegetable seeds calendar for both North India and South India:

Some examples:

Apple Gourd: Sow in Feb-Mar (North) or Jun-Jul (South). Beetroot: Plant in Oct-Nov (North) or Aug-Nov (South). Bitter Gourd: Sow in Feb-Mar (North) or Jun-Jul (South).

Broccoli: Transplant in **Aug-Sept** (both regions).

Cabbage: Transplant in Sept-Oct (North) or Jun-Jul (South).
Capsicum: Transplant in Nov-Jan (North) or May-Jun (South).
Carrot: Sow in Aug-Sept-Oct (North) or Aug-Nov (South).
Cucumber: Direct sow in Feb-Mar (North) or Jun-Jul (South).

Beans: Sow in Feb-Mar (both regions).

Autumn Season:..

AGRICULTURE ANALYSIS (1997 - 2021)

