



Yield

What have we heard them say?
What can we imagine them saying?

- le
- Talk
- Read
- Edit
- View history

Tools

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

In agriculture, the **yield** is a measurement of the amount of a crop grown, or product such as wool, meat or milk produced, per unit area of land. The **seed ratio** is another way of calculating yields. Innovations, such as the use of fertilizer, the creation of better farming tools, new methods of farming and improved crop varieties, have improved yields. The higher the yield and more intensive use of the farmland, the higher the productivity and profitability of a farm; this increases the well-being of farming families. Surplus crops beyond the needs of subsistence agriculture can be sold or bartered. The more grain or fodder a farmer can produce, the more draft animals such as horses and oxen could be supported and harnessed for labour and production of manure. Increased crop yields also means fewer hands are needed on farm, freeing them for industry and commerce. This, in turn, led to the formation and growth of cities, which then translated into an increased demand for foodstuffs or other agricultural products.



Exports

What are their wants, needs, hopes, and dreams?
What other thoughts might influence their behavior?

DUCTION

The agriculture sector is the largest source of livelihood in India. The country is one of the largest producers of agriculture and food products in the world. In 2022-23, India's agriculture sector growth rate was estimated to be at 3.5% and it was 3.0% in 2021-22. The country produces many crops and food grains such as rice, wheat, pulses, oilseeds, coffee, jute, sugarcane, tea, tobacco, groundnuts, dairy products, fruits, etc. During 2021-22, India's tea production stood at 1,344.40 million kg. Coffee production during the same period was 3,420 lakh tonnes, a 2.39% YoY increase. During 2021-22, oilseeds production of India crossed the estimated 37.15 million tonnes while other products such as rice, wheat, maize, pulses, mustard, and sugarcane reached a record high production. The top crops producing states in India are West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh. Most of the wheat produced in the country comes from Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, and Gujarat. Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of sugarcane in India contributing about 48%, followed by Maharashtra and Karnataka at 23% and 9% of the total production respectively.

India's Agricultural
Crop Production
Analysis (1997-2021)

Around one-quarter of the world’s labor force work in agriculture. In many low-to-middle-income countries, the majority work in farming and rely on it as their primary source of income. A few centuries ago, this was the reality in rich countries too. As countries get richer, the share of the population working in agriculture tends to decline as people move towards employment in industry and services. Even among farmers, there are very large differences in incomes and productivity levels. The value added per worker can vary as much as ten-fold between countries. On this page, you find our data and visualizations on employment in agriculture.

Agricultural land is typically land *devoted to* agriculture.[1] the systematic and controlled use of other forms of life—particularly the rearing of livestock and production of crops—to produce food for humans.[2][3] It is generally synonymous with both **farmland** or **cropland**, as well as pasture or rangeland. The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and others following its definitions, however, also use *agricultural land* or *agricultural area* as a term of art, where it means the collection of:[4][5]

- arable land (also known as *cropland*); here redefined to refer to land producing crops requiring annual replanting or fallowland or pasture used for such crops within any five-year period
- permanent cropland: land producing crops which do not require annual replanting
- *permanent* pastures: natural or artificial grasslands and shrublands able to be used for grazing livestock

This sense of "agricultural land" thus includes a great deal of land not devoted to agricultural use. The land actually under annually-replanted crops in any given year is instead said to constitute sown land or cropped land. "Permanent cropland" includes forested plantations used to harvest coffee, rubber, or fruit but not tree farms or proper forests used for wood or timber. Land able to be used for farming is called **cultivable land**. Farmland, meanwhile, is used variously in reference to all agricultural land, to all cultivable land, or just to the newly restricted[clarification needed] sense of "arable land". Depending upon its use of artificial irrigation, the FAO's "agricultural land" may be divided into irrigated and non-irrigated land. In the context of zoning, *agricultural land* or *agriculturally-zoned land* refers to plots that are permitted to be used for agricultural activities, without regard to its present use or even suitability. In some areas, agricultural land is protected so that it can be farmed without any threat of development. The Agricultural Land Reserve in British Columbia in Canada, for instance, requires approval from its Agricultural Land Commission before its lands can be removed or subdivided.[6]



Workforce

What behavior have we observed?
What can we imagine them doing?



Land

What are their fears, frustrations, and anxieties?
What other feelings might influence their behavior?