

SAYS

➡The history of agriculture in india dates back to the Neolithic period. India ranks second worldwide in farm outputs.
➡As per the Indian economic survey 2018,agriculture employed more than 50% of the Indian workforce and contributed 17-18% of agricultural produce items, including many cash crops such as coffee and cotton in 2010.

➡ In agriculture there are few crops which are grown for profit are called 'cash crops or commercial crops'. cash crop is a backbone of agriculture economy of India, It sets a strong base for Indian economy where country's trade and commerce flourish domestically and intentionally.
➡ Food grain's production estimated at 192.4 million tonnes in 1997-98 was quite a let down from the preceding year's record output of 199.4 million tonnes.

COMMERCIAL CROP PRODUCTION (1997-1998)		
CROP	TARGET	LIKELY
Groundnut	8.9	7.5
Expanded mustard	6.7	6.2
Soya Bean	5.9	6.5
Other oilseeds	4.0	3.5
Total oilseeds	25.5	23.7
Cotton*	14.8	14.4
Jute and Mesta**	9.8	9.8
Sugarcane	280.0	280.2

COMMERCIAL CROP PRODUCTION.do...



Agricultural Science

4,300 / 31,372

💡Agriculture plays an important key role in the economy to feed a growing population. Agriculture provides a important role in improving the economy power to agricultural industries.
💡 It provides food for human as well as fodder for animals. We cannot even imagine life without agriculture. It fulfills our need for food agriculture also acts as a source of raw material to many industries.

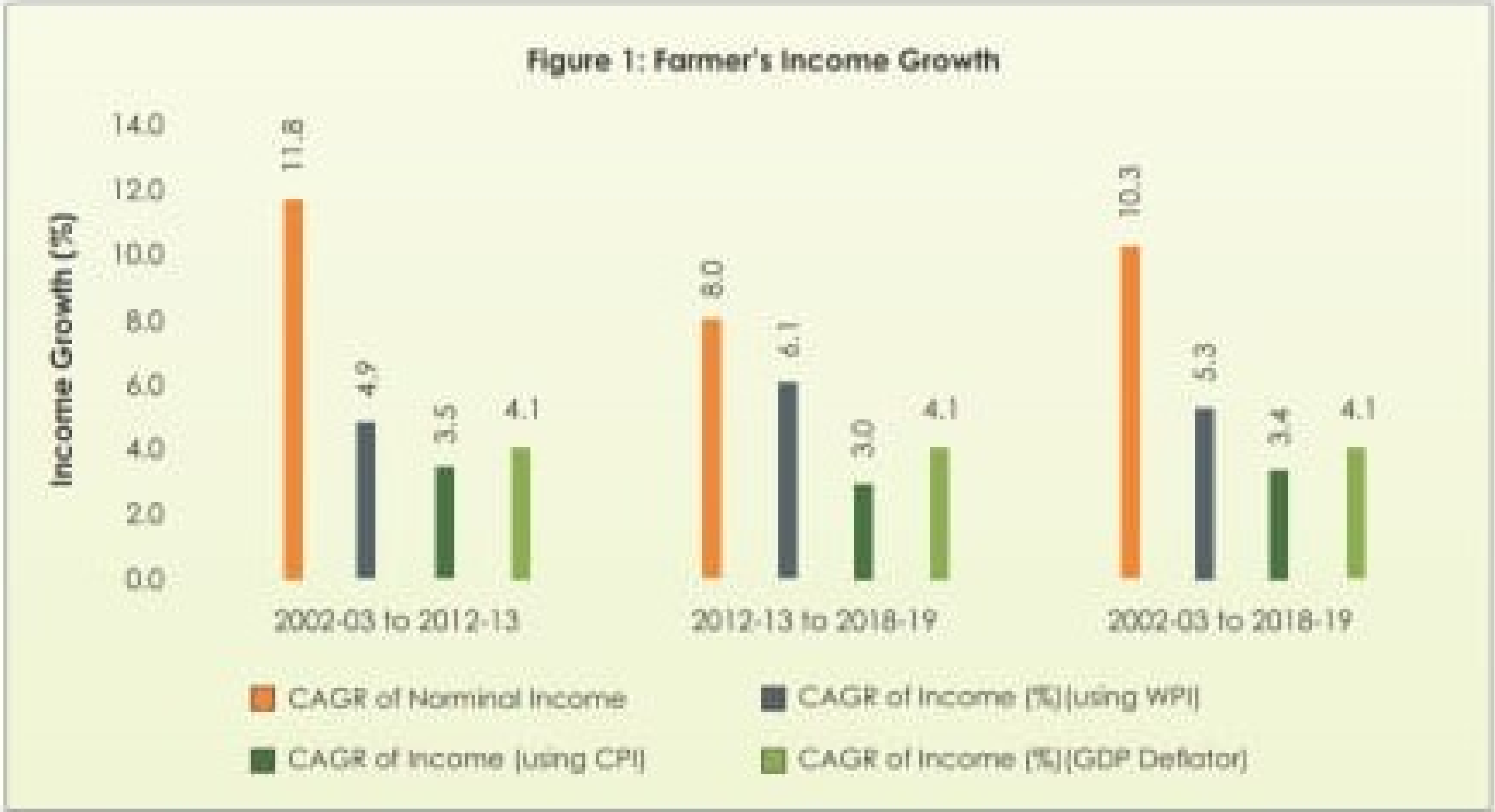
💡 There are 31,372 seats in agriculture course in India out of which only 4300 seats are filled and remaining 27,072 seats are vacant .
💡 From this it is seen that the importance of agriculture in our India is less so we as youths should know the importance of agriculture and see the progress in it.

DOES

THINKS

💡 India is an agrarian country and more than 60% of population depends on agriculture for their livelihood. While residing in urban areas may be we would not realize much importance of agriculture but this fact is not new that agriculture is the main source of income for major part of our country's population.
💡 India's population is growing faster than its ability to produce rice and wheat. the required level of investment for the development of marketing, storage, cold storage infrastructure is estimated to be huge.

💡The country produce innumerable ranging from medicinal to cereal crops. these commodities are used for various purposes from human consumption, in industries, for animal feed etc. Most of us do not know the major categories of crops.
💡We are unaware of valuable contribution its economy. ignoring the negative approach of the citizens living in urban area, the cropping activities are continue to go on all the year-round in India, provided water is available for crops.



👍 India largely depends on the agriculture sector. Besides, agriculture is not just a mean of livelihood but a way of living life in India.
👍 Moreover the government is continuously making efforts to develop this sector as the whole nation depends on it for food.

👍 For thousands of years, we are practicing agriculture but still it remained undeveloped for a long time.
👍 Agriculture's share in India's economy has progressively declined to less than 15% due to high growth rates of the industrial and services sectors. The sector's importance in India's economic and social fabric goes well beyond this indicator.

FEELS