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Indian Agriculture

crop production

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% to the country's GDP.[1]

he total agriculture
commodities export was
US\$3.50 billion in March June 2020. India exported
\$38 billion worth of
agricultural products in
2013, making it the seventhlargest agricultural exporter
worldwide and the sixth
largest net exporter.[7]

Cropping systems vary among farms depending on the available resources and constraints; geography and climate of the farm; government policy; economic, social and political pressures; and the philosophy and culture of the farmer [137][138]

India's agricultural crop production analysis (1997_2021)

Shifting cultivation (or slash and burn) is a system in which forests are burnt, releasing nutrients to support cultivation of annual and then perennial crops for a period of several years.[139] Then the plot is left fallow to regrow forest, and the farmer moves to a new plot, returning after many more years (10–20).

They classify policies based

on the Food and Agriculture

Policy Classification that

uses three categories:

producer-oriented,

he start of the 21st century, annual average GDP growth has been 6% to 7%.[48] The economy of the Indian subcontinent was the largest in the world for most of recorded history up until the onset of colonialism in early 19th century.[54][55][56] India accounts for 7.2% of global economy in 2022 in PPP terms, and around 3.4% in nominal terms in 2022.[57][58]

In 2016, agriculture and allied sectors like animal husbandry, forestry and fisheries accounted for 17.5% of the GDP (gross domestic product) with about 41.49% of the workforce in 2020.[2][3][4][5] India ranks first in the world with highest net cropped area followed by US and China.[

the Food and Agriculture
Organization of the United
Nation's Agricultural
Development Economics
Division, aims at promoting
evidence-based decision
making.[1] FAPDA collects
and disseminates
information on food and
agriculture policy decisions

making.[1] FAPDA collects
and disseminates
trade-oriented and
information on food and
agriculture policy decisions
through a freely accessible
web-based tool.[2] It has
been gathering information
since 2008 from more than
80 countries

consumer-oriented, and
trade-oriented and
macroeconomic policies,
each with their own subcategories.[3] In August
2016, the tool was updated
to include information on
policy frameworks as wel

percentage (%)

Agriculture Analaysis

See an example