



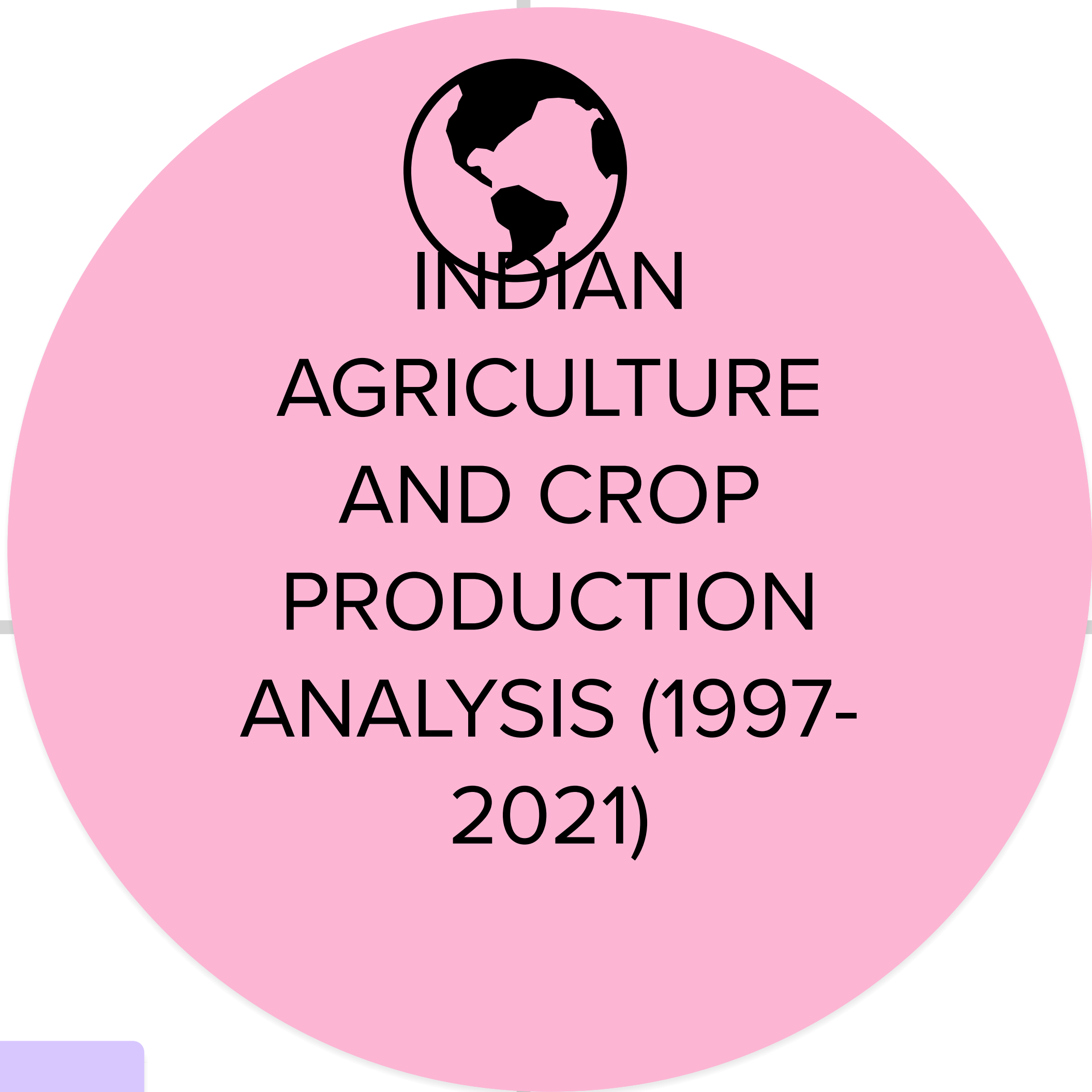
And nowadays
the costs to
farmers
operations are
huge.

Limited knowledge and
insufficient infrastructure.
problems related to lack of
infrastructure such as
irrigation, market and
transport.

The policy
reform alone is
not enough to
raise agricultural
growth.

Small and fragmented land
holdings, seeds, manures, fertilizers and
biocides, irrigation, lack of
mechanisation, soil erosion, agricultural
marketing and scarcity of capital.

Indian's agriculture
sector has been
witnessing robust
growth with an average
annual growth rate of
4.6 percent over the
last six years.



It is the primary
activity of the nation. It
provides employment
opportunity to the
rural agricultural as
well as non-
agricultural labourers.

Agriculture is called the
backbone of Indian
economy because 70%
of Indian population are
engaged in agriculture
and raw material.

Agriculture supplies
raw material to
various agro-based
industries like sugar,
jute, cotton textile
and vanaspati
industries.

Horiculture and
animal husbandary
contributing to
over 60% of India's
agricultural GDP.

Indian country
possesses
fertile plains and
numerous
perennial rivers

