

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 seventh-largest agricultural exporter worldwide and the sixth largest net exporter.[7]

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).

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]

## Indian Agriculture

## crop production

# India's agricultural crop production analysis (1997\_2021)

## percentage(%)

## Agriculture Analaysis

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 fsheries 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 frst 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 through a freely accessible web-based tool.[2] It has been gathering information since 2008 from more than 80 countries

They classify policies based on the Food and Agriculture Policy Classification that uses three categories: producer-oriented, consumer-oriented, and trade-oriented and macroeconomic policies, each with their own sub-categories.[3] In August 2016, the tool was updated to include information on policy frameworks as wel