

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

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **Overview**

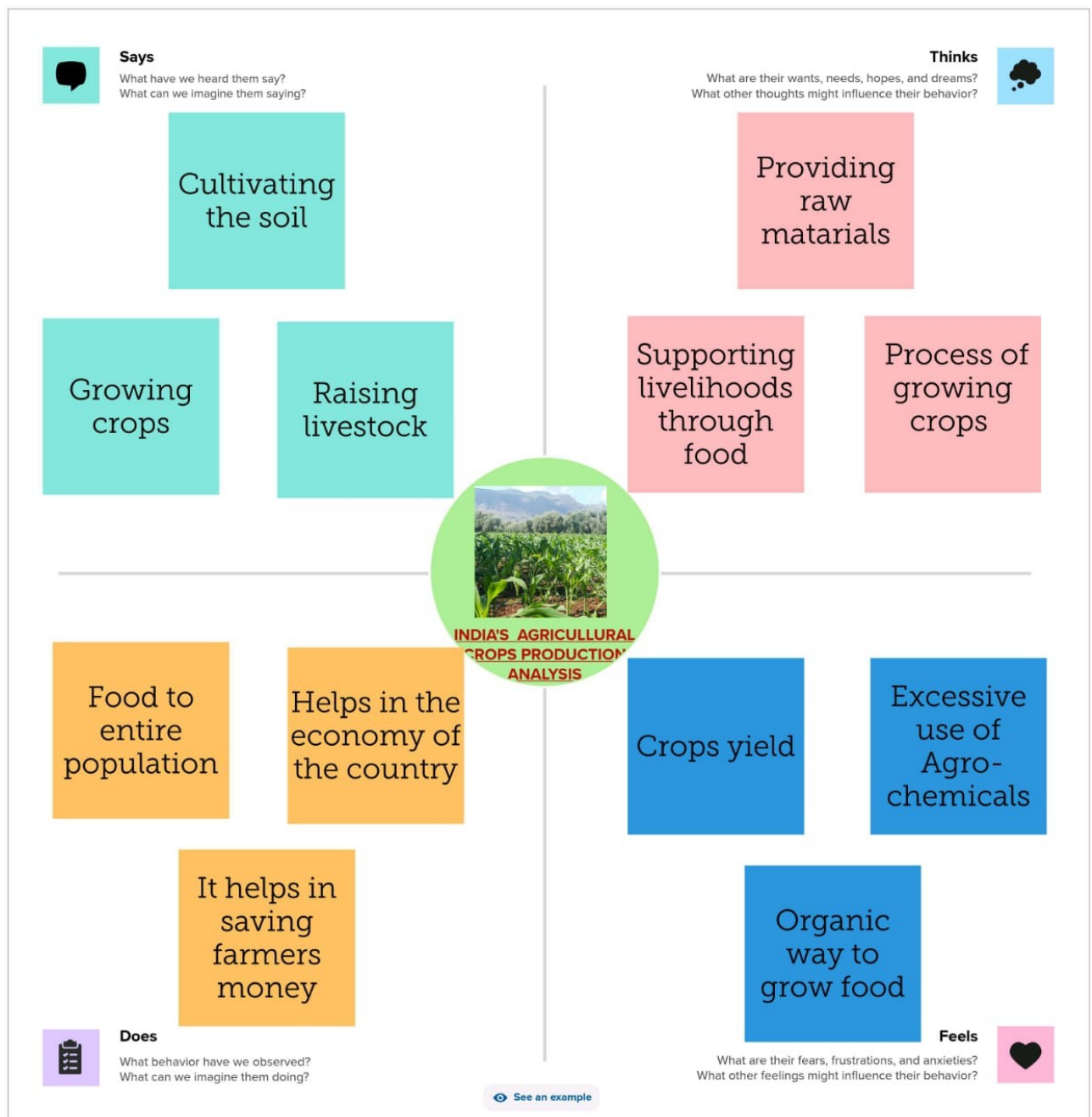
Introduction to Agriculture Agriculture is the practice of cultivating plants and livestock in order to provide facilities the human beings. In the rise of the sedentary human lifestyle agriculture was the key development. The cultivation of plant and food grains began years ago in order to provide food to the city population. Agriculture is the main need for the people to live in the society. Agriculture is the main source of livelihood, it provides a source for the people to earn. Most of the population in the rural areas is dependent on agriculture as their main source of income. Agriculture contributes significantly to a country's GDP that is the Gross Domestic Production of a country. By the passing of time, there are a number of revolutions that take place in order to improve agriculture throughout the world or a country. If we talk about agriculture, India has witnessed a number of revolutions, that is, the green revolution, yellow revolution, blue revolution, agriculture. Agriculture affects the biodiversity of a country depending upon agricultural activities. The major agricultural products can be widely grouped into categories of food grains, fibers and raw materials. Food grains included the grains or cereals that have been used for eating. Fiber crops are completely Commercial, they can not be eaten and are completely grown for making money. Raw materials are that category of crops that are completely grown for use as raw materials in industries in order to prepare other items. This article provided to help you to learn the topic of agriculture about the history of farming, Commercial farming, primitive farming, its characteristics, types of Commercial Farming, intensive subsistence character, and so on. This will help you to get a clear view of agriculture. Let's have a look at it.

### **Purpose**

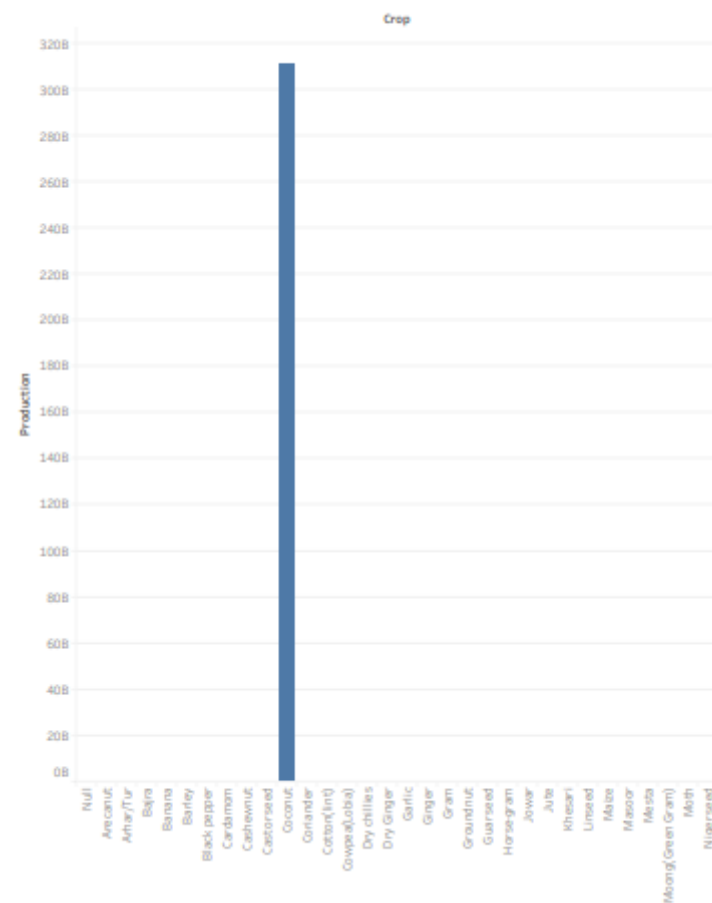
History of Agriculture The development of agriculture enables human civilization to grow rapidly. This agriculture that was started by hunting and gathering has now reached the stage of cultivation and industrial form of agriculture also. The earliest food crop grown was rice which was followed by Moong, soya, azuki beans, etc. Sheep were domesticated in Mesopotamia first, cattle were domesticated in the areas of modern turkey, pig production emerged in Europe, East Asia, and South Asia. There are many hypotheses that are explained by the scholars for agriculture. Irrigations, crop cultivation, and fertilizers were the advanced form of agriculture that

was developed in the 17th century. Modern agriculture has raised or encountered issues such as water pollution, biofeedback, genetically modified organisms, farm subsidies leading to alternative approaches such as that of organic movements. In the rise of sedentary human civilization agriculture is the key development. Farming of domestic species provided food surpluses that prompted people to live in cities. The history began some thousands of years ago. Pigs, sheep, and cattle were domesticated over 10000 years ago. Plants were cultivated independently in 11 regions of the world. Industrial agriculture based on a large scale in the 20th century came and dominated agriculture output. An estimated number of around 2 billion people still depend on subsistence agriculture. The major agricultural products are broadly grouped into foods, fibres, fuels, and raw materials. Over one-third of the world's workers are employed in agriculture and after that to the service sector.

**Empathy map:**



**Brains stroming:**





Crop	Count (in thousands)
Rice	21.5
Wheat	20.5
Maize	10.5
Barley	9.5
Bajra	8.5
Other Cereals	8.0
Other Millets	7.5
Other Pulses	7.0
Other Oilseeds	6.5
Other Vegetables	6.0
Other Fruits	5.5
Other Spices	5.0
Other Flowers	4.5
Other Medicinal Plants	4.0
Other Aquaculture	3.5
Other Livestock	3.0
Other Fisheries	2.5
Other Forestry	2.0
Other Mining	1.5
Other Manufacturing	1.0
Other Services	0.5

State

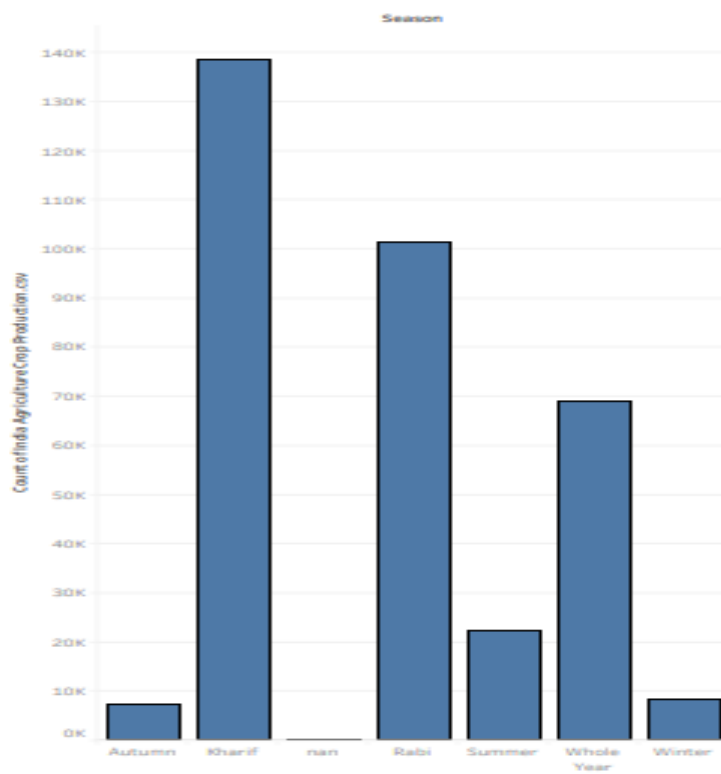
Count of India Agriculture Crop Production (K)

State	Count (K)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.5
Andhra Pradesh	16.5
Arunachal Pradesh	4.5
Assam	18.5
Bihar	24.5
Chandigarh	0.2
Chhattisgarh	15.5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.1
Daman and Diu	0.1
Delhi	0.5
Goa	0.8
Gujarat	14.5
Haryana	8.5
Himachal Pradesh	5.0
Jammu and Kashmir	4.5
Jharkhand	5.0
Karnataka	27.5
Kerala	5.0
Ladakh	0.1
Madhya Pradesh	30.0
Maharashtra	18.0
Manipur	3.0
Meghalaya	4.5
Mizoram	2.0
Nagaland	5.5
Odisha	16.5
Puducherry	1.0
Punjab	4.5
Rajasthan	20.5
Sikkim	0.5
Tamil Nadu	18.5
Telangana	5.0

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# **Advantages of Agriculture**

Higher Yield

Higher Income

Use of Modern Technology

Higher Rate of Employment

Productivity and Efficiency are Achieved

Suitable for Small Land Holding Farmers

Huge Income for Small Families

## **Disadvantages of Intensive Farming**

Labor Intensive

High Cost

May Cause Soil Erosion and Depletion

High Input of Chemical Fertilizers and Pesticides

May Lead to Air and Water Pollution

May be Responsible for the Spread of Disease

Intensive Farming

## **Application:**

Agricultural Applications means applications relating to (i) cultivating, characterizing or modifying soil; (ii) producing, growing, improving, protecting, treating or modifying crops or forest products; (iii) raising, harvesting, improving, protecting, treating or modifying livestock, poultry, fish or shellfish; and (iv) the preparation, marketing or treatment of products resulting from the activities described in (i)-(iii) above. Agricultural Applications shall include applications involving the improvement or modification of soil, crops, livestock, poultry, fish or shellfish and their resulting products as they relate to human health, as well as foods from plants and animals designed or modified to enhance their health attributes, in each case for nutraceutical applications but not therapeutic applications in humans. Agricultural Applications shall also include agricultural applications relating to bacteria, fungi, and viruses, as well as pest organisms with respect to, and only to the extent of, such bacteria, fungi, viruses or pest organisms' interaction with soil, plants, livestock, poultry, fish or shellfish.



For avoidance of doubt it is acknowledged and understood that Agricultural Applications includes genes and gene-based or genetic technologies useful for achieving the above described activities, in particular: - Gene-based diagnostics of agricultural pests; - Gene-based analysis of metabolism of pesticides in plants and pest organisms; - Gene-based analysis of metabolism and physiological state of plants; livestock, poultry, fish, shellfish, or their pests; - Genetic modification of pest organism for functional analysis of pest-related properties; - Genetic modification of pest, bacteria, fungi, or viruses for functional analysis and optimization as protectants or growth stimulators of plants, livestock, poultry, fish or shellfish; - Functional genetic analysis of the genomes of plants, livestock, poultry, fish, or shellfish or their pest for applications in agriculture; - Genetic modification of plants, livestock, poultry, fish, or shellfish or their pests with the goal of enhancing properties relevant to production and end-use (i.e.; input and output traits); - Gene-based diagnostics for determining seed and crop composition and quality; and - Gene-based markers for facilitation of the breeding of plants, livestock, poultry, fish, or shellfish or their pests for applications in agriculture.

## **Conclusion**

The agricultural sector is of vital importance for the region. It is undergoing a process of transition to a market economy, with substantial changes in the social, legal, structural, productive and supply set-ups, as is the case with all other sectors of the economy. These changes have been accompanied by a decline in agricultural production for most countries, and have affected also the national seed supply sectors of the region. The region has had to face problems of food insecurity and some countries have needed food aid for IDPs and refugees.

## **APPENDIX:**

### **INTRODUCTION**

**<https://www.vedantu.com/geography/introduction-to-agriculture>**

### **ADVANTAGES**

**<https://agrikulturetoday.com/advantages-and-disadvantages-of-intensive-farming/>**

### **DISADVANTAGES**

**<https://agrikulturetoday.com/advantages-and-disadvantages-of-intensive-farming/>**

### **APPLICATION**

**<https://www.lawinsider.com/dictionary/agricultural-applications>**

### **CONCLUSION**

**<https://www.fao.org/3/Y2722E/y2722e0g.htm>**

