

India's agricultural  
crop production  
analysis (1997-2021)

India has one of  
the worlds  
largest  
agricultural  
research system

National  
agricultural  
research system  
(NARS) including  
ICAR institutes and  
state agricultral  
universities(SAUs)

The agricultural  
which are very  
much prominent  
in the post  
liberalisation  
period

Agricultral growth  
contributes to  
economics growth  
through a forward  
linkage effect , a  
backward linkage  
effect

Including the rising  
productivity , growing  
investment ,  
diversification of the  
sector , application of the  
modern techniques ,  
development of  
horticulture and  
floriculture

The india's main crop  
production are ,  
1) rice  
2) wheat  
3) millets  
4) pules  
5) tea and coffes  
6) sugarcane  
7)oil seeds  
8) cotton and  
9) jute etc...

India is the second  
largest producer of  
1) Rice  
2) Wheat  
3) Sugarcane  
4) Groundnuts  
5) Fruits and  
6) Vegetables

The factor are land  
tendancy , system of  
ownership, availability  
of labour and capital  
religion, level of  
technological  
developments

India's food  
security depends  
on producing  
cereal crop , as  
well as increasing  
crop production

A large portion  
of india is full  
of highly fretile  
land for crop  
production