

# The Brief Review on the Agriculture in the India

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**ABSTRACT:** *Living in the city by generating surpluses of food from home species was a major component in the evolution of sedentary human civilization. India's farming industry is through a dynamic process in the recent period of prosperity. It offers work possibilities for 65% of India's workforce. This review article provides data on agriculture, farming benefits, farming inconvenience in India and agriculture. This evaluation also includes other statistics (for example, the production of large crops this year, the distribution of holding numbers and areas established in Indian economic value by trillions in various crops worldwide), and changes there. It outlines the key disadvantages of India's agriculture industry. In India, agriculture represents 13.7% of GDP and 57% of employment. The vast bulk of the raw materials are provided by agriculture to industries including sugar, paper, textiles, handloom, food and dairy products.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Agriculture, Countries, Crops, Farmers, Food, Rice.*

## INTRODUCTION

Living in the city by generating surpluses of food from home species was a major component in the evolution of sedentary human civilisation. There is a lengthy heritage in agriculture that dates back thousands of years. They have several pros and drawbacks of farming, some of which are provided below[1] :

### 1. Advantages of Agriculture:

- Food, fodder, silage and similar items are consumed by animals. • Agriculture is a big aspect of many people's life, for example. Among them are farmers, agronomists, transporters, etc.
- Agriculture is a source of people's income, direct or indirect.
- The raw materials required for production are generated by agriculture. Examples include sisal, cotton, bamboo and other fibres.
- Goods like corn, rice and tea are exchanged as commodities in stock exchanges.
- Agricultural commodities are exchanged across nations and are therefore dependent on them for international trade[2].

India's agriculture offers a livelihood for the majority of the inhabitants and is unmissable. In India, the Indus Valley Civilization is a long history. The most dairy, spice and pulse-producing herd in

the world is produced, with the world's largest animal herd (buffaloes) and the world's largest field of cotton, wheat and rice[3] .

Many crops are cultivated in Indian farming, with the most significant foodstuffs being rice and wheat. Indigenous farmers also cultivate pulses, sugar cane, pulp, oils and non-food items including jute, tea, cotton, rubber and coffee. India is also a ghost of fishing. India ranks among the world's top eleven fishing nations, with a total catch of around three million tonnes per year[4].

A new 296 million tonnes high in the 2019-20 crop year is predictable in the food supply demand (MT). By 2020 through 2021, the Indian Government intends to produce 299 MT of food grain. The output of horticultural crops in India would reach a record high of 321 million metric tones (TMT) by the FY20, according to secondary forecasts[5] .

Table 1, Table 2 and Table 3 show the 20 most valued agricultural commodities in India by economic rate. The table includes Indian farmers' regular productivity for each product. The regulars of the most productive farms in the world are included in comparison and contrast as well as the name of the nation in which the biggest industrial farm took place in 2010[6].

There is no way of creating, encouraging and adopting sustainable agriculture across India in the face of India. Indian Government and Indian Farmers. Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3 and Figure 4 also illustrate the graphical representations[7].

**Table 1: Production of Great Crops Production in the Current Year**

Crop	Seasons	2012-2013 2nd Advanced Estimate	2011-2012 Final Estimate	2010-2011	2009-2010	2008-2009	2007-2008
<b>Rice</b>	Kharif	91	93	81	76	85	83
	Rabi	12	13	16	14	15	15
	Sum	103	106	97	90	100	98
<b>Coarse Cereals</b>	Kharif	29	33	34	24	29	32
	Rabi	10	10	11	10	12	9
	Sum	39	43	45	34	41	41
<b>Total Cereals</b>	Kharif	120	126	114	100	114	115
	Rabi	114	118	113	104	107	102
	Sum	234	244	227	204	221	217
<b>Pulses</b>	Kharif	6	7	8	5	5	7
	Rabi	13	12	12	11	10	9
	Sum	19	19	20	16	15	16
<b>Food grains</b>	Kharif	125	132	121	104	119	121
	Rabi	126	129	124	115	117	110

	Sum	251	261	245	219	236	231
Oil seeds	Kharif	20	21	22	16	18	21
	Rabi	11	10	11	10	10	10
	Sum	31	31	33	26	28	31

Production of major crops during the recent years

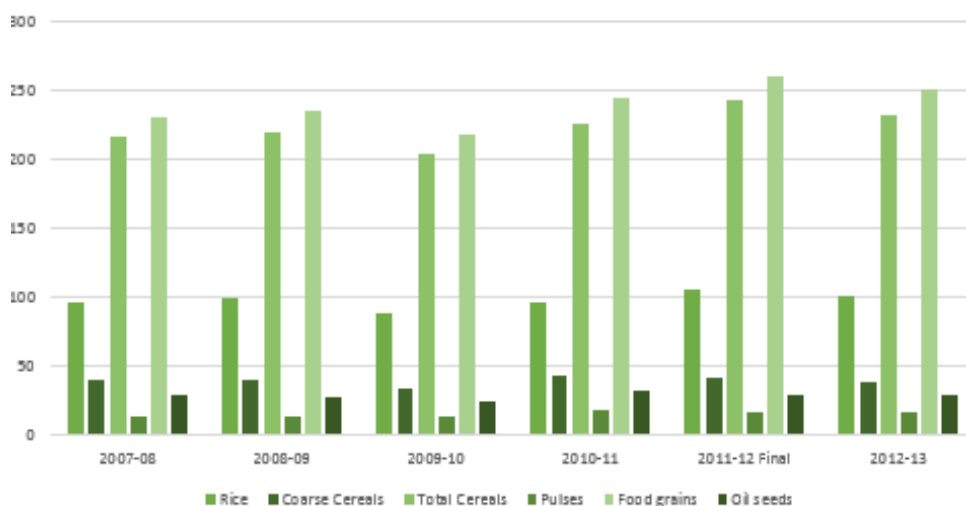


Figure 1: Production of Great Crops Production in The Current Year.

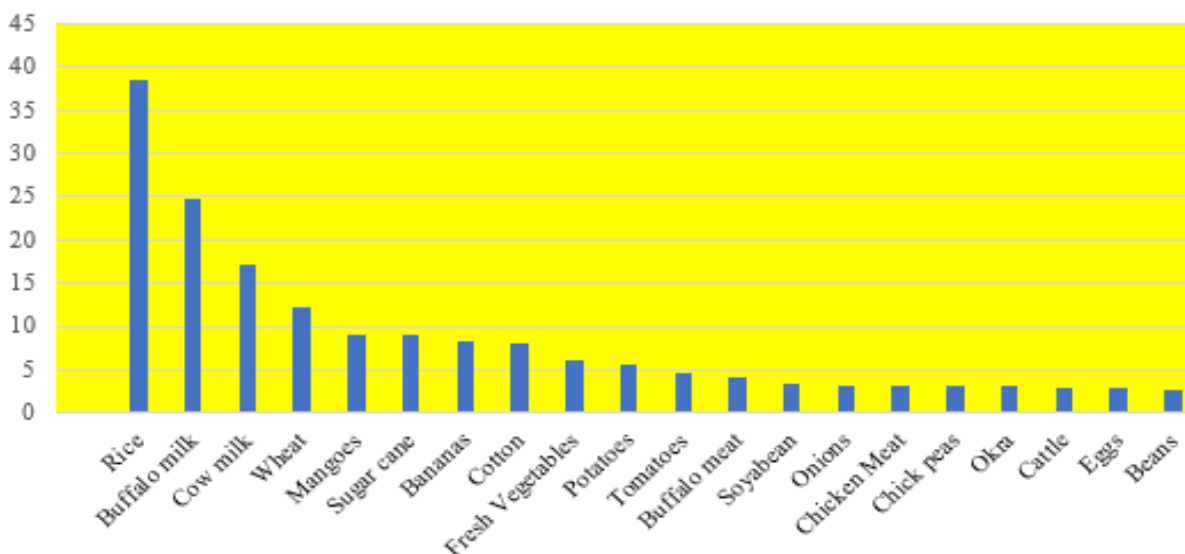
The number one rank is 38,41 billion US dollars in rice, the economic worth in trillions. In 2010 the world's most productive farm is in Australia with an average output of 3.31 tons per hectare[8].

Table 2: Economic Value in Billions from Different Crops in Various Countries of the World

Rank	Product	Economic rate	Unit value	Average yield, India in 2010	World's greatest industrious farms in 2010	
		(2009 prices, US dollar)(in Billion)	(US dollar / kg )	(tonnes / hect.)	(tonnes /hect.)	Countries
1	Buffalo milk	25	0.411	2	2	Pakistan
2	Rice	39	0.272	4	11	Australia
3	Wheat	13	0.152	3	9	Netherlands
4	Cow milk	18	0.321	2	11	Israel

5	Sugar cane	9	0.031	69	125	Peru
6	Mangoes	10	0.610	7	41	Cape Verde
7	Cotton	9	1.432	2	5	
8	Bananas	9	0.287	38	60	Indonesia
9	Potatoes	6	0.152	21	45	USA
10	Fresh Vegetables	6	0.191	14	77	USA
11	Buffalo meat	5	2.69	1	1	Thailand
12	Tomatoes	5	0.371	20	525	Belgium
13	Onions	4	0.21	17	68	Ireland
14	Soya bean	4	0.26	2	4	Turkey
15	Chick peas	4	0.4	1	3	China
16	Chicken Meat	4	0.64	11	21	Cyprus
17	Cattle	3	0.83	14	25	Jordan
18	Okra	4	0.35	8	24	Israel
19	Beans	3	0.42	2	6	Nicaragua
20	Eggs	3	2.7	1	1	Japan

**Economic Values in Billions from Different crops in various Countries of the World**

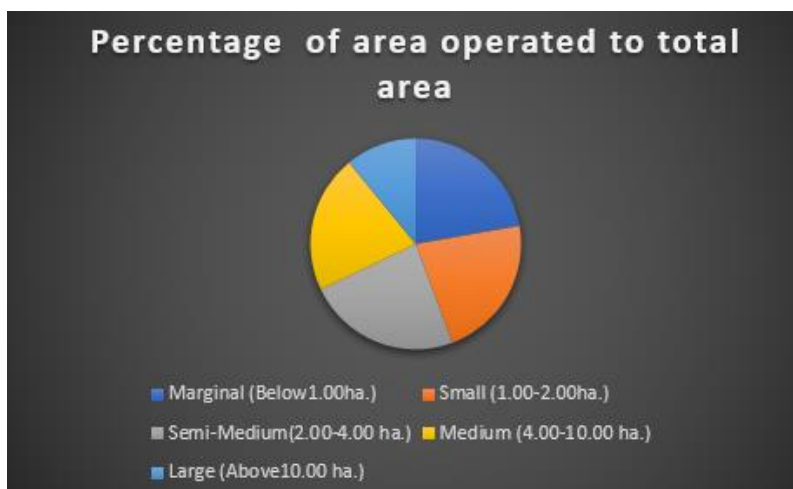


**Figure 2: Economic Value in Billions from Different Crops in Various Countries of the World.**

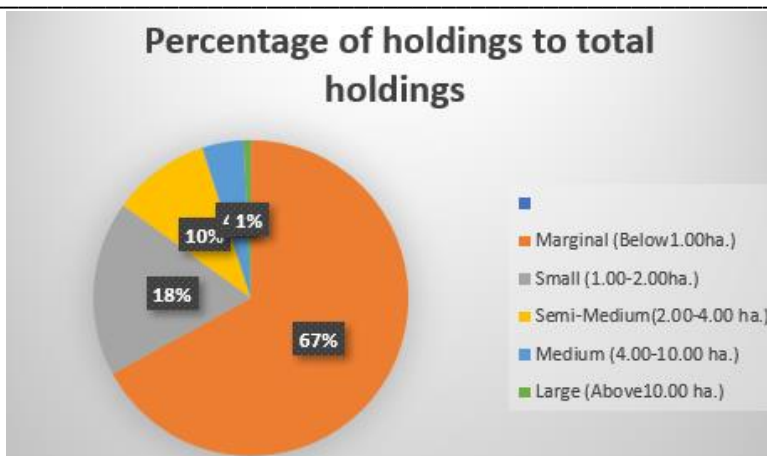
They have a size group of holdings and a number of areas, a percentage of total holding and percentage of areas covering whole areas and the size group[9].

**Table 3: Dispersal of Numbers of Holding and Area Worked in India.**

Serial Number	Size Group	Numbers of holding (million)	Area operate (in million ha.)	Overall operate Area / holdings (hectare)	Percentage of holdings to entire holdings	Percentage of area Operate to total area
1	Semi-Medium (2.00-4.00 ha.)	14	38	3	11	24
2	Large (Above10.00 ha.)	2	18	8	1	11
3	Marginal (Below1.00ha.)	93	36	1	68	23
4	Small (1.00-2.00ha.)	25	36	2	18	23
5	Sum of holdings	134	128	14	98	81



**Figure 3: Dispersal of Percentage of Area Operated to Total Area In India.**



**Figure 4: Dispersal in Percentage of Holding to Total Holding Operated in India.**

They have several cultivation areas in India, including total crop area, seeded net area, and so forth. The beginning of 1990 and ending till 2010[10].

### LITERATURE REVIEW

They have different researchers that perform agricultural research and studies in India. The few analyzers and investigators and there are studies: Dr. D. Kumuda examines the social and economic consequences of improvements in agricultural output. Small farmers may help supply their family with food, send their children to schools, benefit them and invest with higher earnings in their fields. This reinforces and stabilises the economics of their societies.

Studies of African Alam The economy of the industrialised countries has a major component in agriculture. In recent years, farmers in order to get crop returns to fulfil their food demands, they have once again embraced several conventional agricultural techniques. But in the current agricultural world orthodox approaches are insufficient since the biotic and abiotic factors create new challenges to agriculture. Their substantial advantages in tackling all agricultural issues mean that new approaches and systems acquire popularity in modern agriculture.

Lopamudra Lenka Samantaray researches recent studies in paper aims to establish a link, bordered by modifications in structural, technological and institutional strategy that responsible for long-term production improvement. Agricultural hardship remains in India, but a significant growth rate has lately been achieve.

C S C Sekhar explores the long-term influence on agricultural growth of indian agriculture policy. A detailed analysis of policy developments and achievements in growth will be provided after the presentation of the analytical background. The first and third roles need good agricultural output generally whereas the second requires enough food supply.

This paper provides all the facts of agriculture in a similar definition of farming, agricultural benefits, farming drawbacks and agriculture in India. The present article includes several

statistics on how many holdings and areas are distributed and how they may be graphically represented in India, such as the production in current year of large crops and the distribution in millions of different crops around the globe. This article also provides data on the major inconvenience of farming in India.

## DISCUSSION

Many scientists studied in India and evaluated it, but did not explain the significance of agriculture, agricultural benefits, and the drawbacks of agriculture, graphically display farming data in India, and so on. This article provides all the facts of agriculture in a similar definition of farm, farming drawbacks (Such as Expensive Products, More Labor, High MRP and agriculture in India). This article presents diverse data and differences throughout different years. This article also describes the main disadvantages of the Indian agriculture industry ( such as numbers of cultivators has decreased from 127.4 million to 118.8 million, Excessive government efforts use to create a market set which have actually acted as trades walls in both domestic and foreign marketing etc.)

## CONCLUSION

This article contains data about agriculture in the same way as defining agricultural advantages, agricultural and agriculture disadvantages in India The present article includes several statistics on how many holdings and areas are distributed and how they may be graphically represented in India, such as the production in current year of large crops and the distribution in millions of different crops around the globe. This report also highlights the main disadvantages of India's agricultural industry. In India, agriculture represents 13.7% of GDP and 57% of employment. The vast bulk of the raw materials are provided by agriculture to industries including sugar, paper, textiles, handloom, food and dairy products. For the survival of human beings, food is important. We can survive without technology but without food so that agriculture is essential to any nation or civilization's survival .

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