Major Oilseed Crops Area And Size Of Holdings In India

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***Abstract* - India is an agricultural country as of year 2017 the total population hear is 133.92 gross and a country with such a population is an agriculture country. The is why I have done research work on the status of oilseed crops in india and candidate field production, yield and along with this the gross value addition in india the size of agriculture holdings the average value of agriculture value of agriculture sector and agriculture data. I have include the same in my research paper after studying in the year 2000-01, 2005-06 and 2010-11, I have field and production related to major oilsed crops such as soyabeen groundnut, sunflower, sunflower oil, niger, randy, linseed whil explaining about the independence year 2016-17, we have also studied the situation of the next year 2022 and what will be the situation of the field production and sub today.By studying all these subjeets, I have tried to make it clear that what is the situation under the subject in india, how much is developing and how much is being produced and how is the public being affected by it ? keeping all these in mind, we have tried to complete the research paper.(Agrawal,P.C.1960)**

***keywords* - Agricultural, Size, Contribution, Affected, Develaping, Holding, Crops, Reside, Describing**

Introduction

India is a country where the majority of the population resides in agriculture.Therefore agriculture has a lot of contribution in the econy of india and about 70% of the population is engaged in agricultural work which shows that india is an agricultural country.In this paper,I have told about the production and yield in 2016-17 under oilseed crops in india.Along with this,the area under it has also been described and the gross value addition of the gap between the year 2013 to year 2017 is described. ***(Akhtar, R 1974)***

I have tried to show the percentage change based on the year 2000-01,2005-06 to and 2010-11 in india about shoes of all size like marginal, small,semi-medium and larg and I found the margin(1 hec.) shaped shoes in india increased by 23.9% by the year 2000-01 as compared to the year 2010-11. Similarly,I have also done a field study of shoes which shoes that the size of the holdings in india is variable which changes every year. Simiarly I have averaged shoes in the year 2000-01,2005-06 and the year 2010-11, and I found that the highest shoe size was 17.38 hectare and averaged under shoes above 10.00 hectare.under marginal 0.39 hectare,under semi-medium 2.71 hectare,under the medium and 5.76 hectare average has come out**.(*Ali Mohammad 1979)***

Describing the some way,I have described the oilseed crops of india under Table-1 in my research paper Table-2 describes the gros value addition and in Table-3 on the base price of 2011-12 and Table-4 on shoe size in Table-5 the final Table-6 on shoe area is described and related to the avery research has completed the letter. ***(Ayyar,N.P. 1961)***

Related work/Review of research paper

A rewiew of the paper can be said that correctly explains the title given to the research paper and includes all the elements and ever that related to it, after reviewing all the elements and figures as a review.This paper can be said to be perfect that in the present context, the facts presented about the sizes of oilseed crops and agricultural holdings within india. ***(Ayyar,N.P. 1969)***

Data and Method

In completing the research paper,I Annual report 2018-19 agriculture census 2010-11, phase-2 and taking the help of reference books using descriptive explanatory and comparative methods,this research paper has been completed.

Proposed Work Objectives

1.To state the status of oilseed crops.
2.To make aware of the size of agricultureal holdings.
3.Impact of agricultural holdings on agriculture in india.
4.future production of oilseed crop.
5.Trying to explain Indian agriculture briefly.
6.To make aware of the size of oilseeds and holdings.

Study Area:-Talking about the study area of this paper,I will just say that I have included the status of the major oilseed crops in india the candidate field production yield in its study area.Along with this I added indias gross value added gross capital formation 2011-12 and the base price for 2011-12 and a brief descriotion of the increase in gross value addition from the year 2014-15 to the year 2018-19 and the size of indias agricultural footwere has been included as a study area in this paper. ***(Johi,Y.G. 1968)***

Acknowledgment

I express my gratitude to my mcntor who made me warty of this and helped me a lot in completing this research paper and the Madhya Pradesh government which is so developed that it wants to know and the last one to provide its last I am grateful to these who continuously erase the agriculture data that we all get.

Results and Analysis

As a result in such a research paper it can be analyzed that the data displayed in year 2016-17 in the Table-1,on oilseed crops shows that the area under soyabeen(11.38 mill.hec.) is the highest and minimum in the area under sanflower(0.16 mill.hec.) maximum soyabeen 11.94 mill. Tons and minimum 0.08 mill.tons under production yield maximum 1.70 ton hec. And minimum 0.32 ton.hec. and minimum 0.27 mill.hec. in next year 2022,production maximum 18.75 million ton and minimum 0.16 million ton,similarly the yield is 1.75 ton hectare and the minimum is 0.50 ton hec.The total econmy is the highest 8.0% in the years 2014-15 to year 2018-19 as shown in Table-3 and minimum 6.8% in agriculture and allide sector 6.3% and -0.2% minimum,maximum %.05 and minimum -3.7% under the crop ets.figures have been told.Different sizes of yield displayed in Table-4 have also seen a change in the year 2000-01,2005-06 and year 2010-11,and yield less than 1 hectare have seen the 23.09% highest change in the interval from 2000-01 to 2010-11,and the minimum has come down to -0.89%(1.0 to 2.00 hec.). ***(Bholla,G.S.and Alagh,Y.K. 1979)***

Similarly in Table-5,a sharp increase has been recarded in the year 2010-11 in the yield of 2.0 hec. To 4.0 hec. Under the area and the year 2000-01(17.12 hec.) respectively under the category average displayed in Table-6,year 2005-06(17.08 hec.),year 2010-11(17.38 hec.).That is if we talk about these three years at least sometimes more partial charges being seen in terms of average.As a result it can be said in the end that india agriculture is a precarious agriculture in which change and development is complete and there is no please. ***(Basu,S.R. (1979)***

TABLE-1 Status of Oilseed Crops in India and Anticipated field Production and Yield

S.No.	Crops	Five Year end 2016-17			Year 2022		
		Area (Mill.Hec.)	Production (Mill.Hec.)	Yield(Ton Hec.)	Area (Mill.Hec.)	Production (Mill.Hec.)	Yield(Ton Hec.)
1	Soyabeen	11.38	11.94	1.05	12.50	18.75	1.50
2	Peanut	4.99	7.39	1.47	5.72	9.72	1.70
3	Sunflower	0.59	0.44	0.75	0.97	0.87	0.90
4	Kusum	0.16	0.08	0.53	0.27	0.22	0.80
5	Oilseed	1.75	1.77	0.41	1.97	1.18	0.60
6	Niger	0.26	0.08	0.32	0.32	0.16	0.50
7	Randy	1.06	1.80	1.70	1.40	2.45	1.75
8	Linseed	0.28	0.14	0.49	0.57	0.34	0.60

Source:-1.Central Statistic office,Ministry of Statistics and program implementation,India Government.
2.Annual Report(2018-19):Department of Agricultural Cooperation and farmers welfare,India government,Krishi bhawan,New Delhi.

FIGURE-1 Status of Oilseed Crops in India Production Year 2016-17

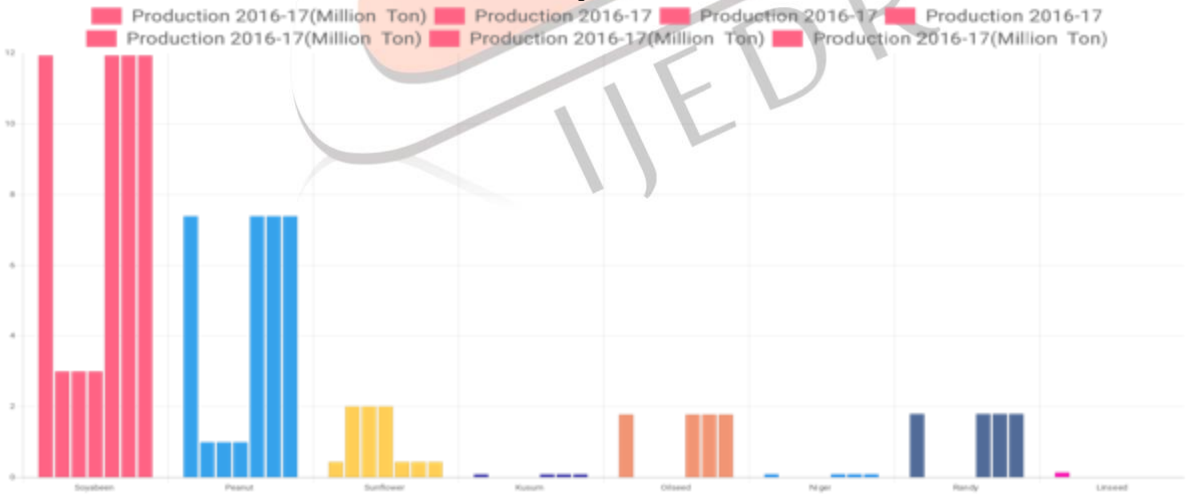


FIGURE-2 Status of Oilseed Crops in India Yield Year 2016-17

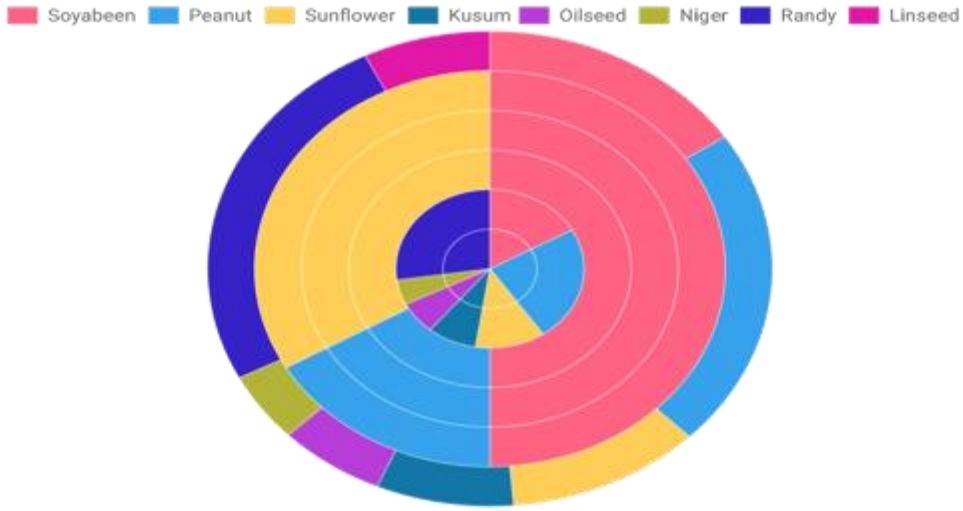


FIGURE-3 Status of Oilseed Crops in India Production Year 2022

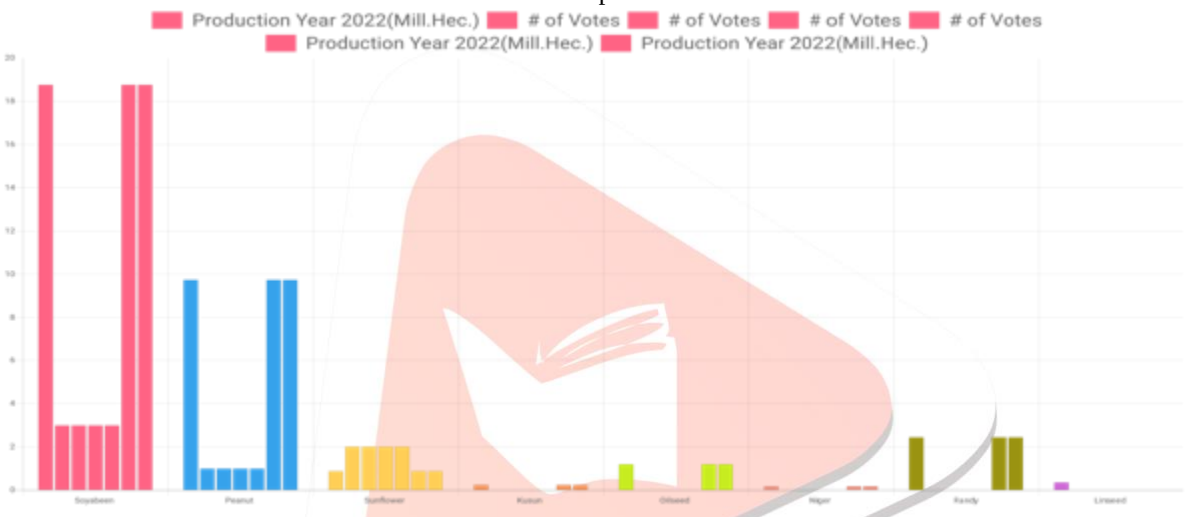


FIGURE-4 Status of Oilseed Crops in India Yield Year 2022

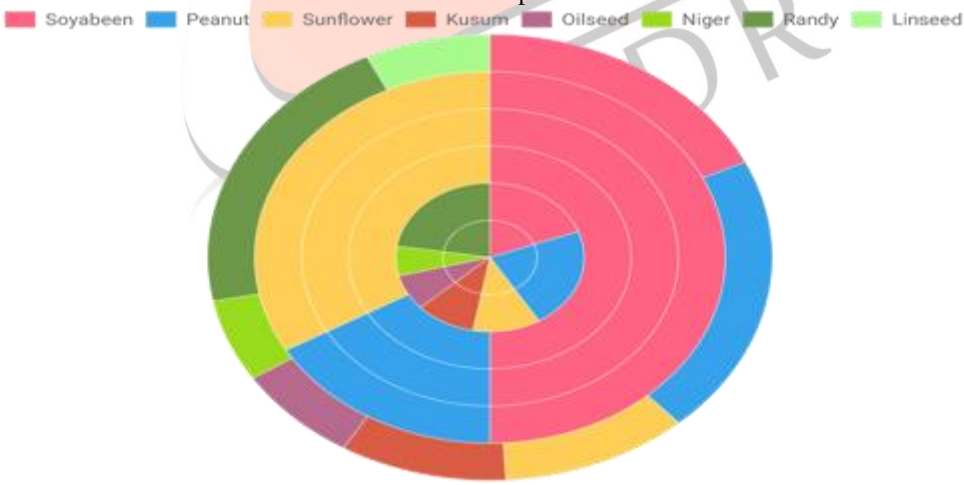


TABLE-2

At the price of the year 2011-12 capital formation in Agriculture and allied sector relative to the gross value addition in India

S.No.	Year	G.C.F.of Agriculture and allide sector	GBA of Agriculture and allide sector	GCF of Agriculture and allide sector as percentage of GBA of Agriculture and allide sectors
1	2013-14	284424	1609198	17.7
2	2014-15	272663	1605715	17.0
3	2015-16	237648	1616146	14.7

4	2016-17	267836	1717467	15.6
5	2017-18	273755	1803039	15.2

Source:-Department of Agriculture Cooperation and farmers welfare(Agriculture Census 2010-11).

TABLE-3

The details of the total gros value addition of the economy at the base price for the year 2011-12 and the increase in the gross value addition of agriculture and allied sector.(In Percent)

S.No.	Year	Total Economy	Agricultural and allied sectors	Crops	Livestock	Forestry and Login	Of Fish
1	2014-15	7.2	-0.2	-3.7	7.1	1.9	7.509.7
2	2015-16	8.0	0.6	-2.9	7.5	1.7	10.0
3	2016-17	7.9	6.3	5.0	9.9	1.4	11.9
4	2017-18	6.9	5.0	3.8	7.0	2.1	00
5	2018-19	6.8	2.7	00	00	00	00

Source:- .Annual Report(2018-19):Department of Agricultural Cooperation and farmers welfare,India government,Krishi bhawan,New Delhi.

TABLE-4 Number of Operational Holdings by size group in India(Year 2000-01,2005-06 and Year 2010-11)

('000 Number)

Categary of Holdings	Number of Holdings			% Change Year 2000-01 to 2010-11
	2000-01	2005-06	2010-11	
Marginal (Less than 1 Hec.)	75408 (62.9)	83694 (64.8)	92826 (67.1)	23.9
Small 1.0 to 2.0 Hectare	22695 (18.9)	23930 (18.5)	24779 (17.9)	9.18
Semi-Medium 2.0 to 4.0 Hectare	14021 (11.7)	14127 (10.9)	13896 (10.0)	-0.89
Medium 4.o to 10.0 Hectare	6577 (5.5)	6375 (4.9)	5875 (4.2)	-10.67
Large 10.0 Hectare and above	1230 (1.0)	1096 (0.8)	973 (0.7)	-20.89
All Holdings	119931 (100.0)	129222 (100.0)	138348 (100.0)	15.35

Source:-1.Department of Agriculture Cooperation and farmers welfare(Agriculture Census 2010-11 Phase-2).

Note:-Figure in parentheses indicate percentage share in total.

FIGURE-5 Number of Operational Holdings by size group in India(Percentage change in Year 2000-01 to Year 2010-11)

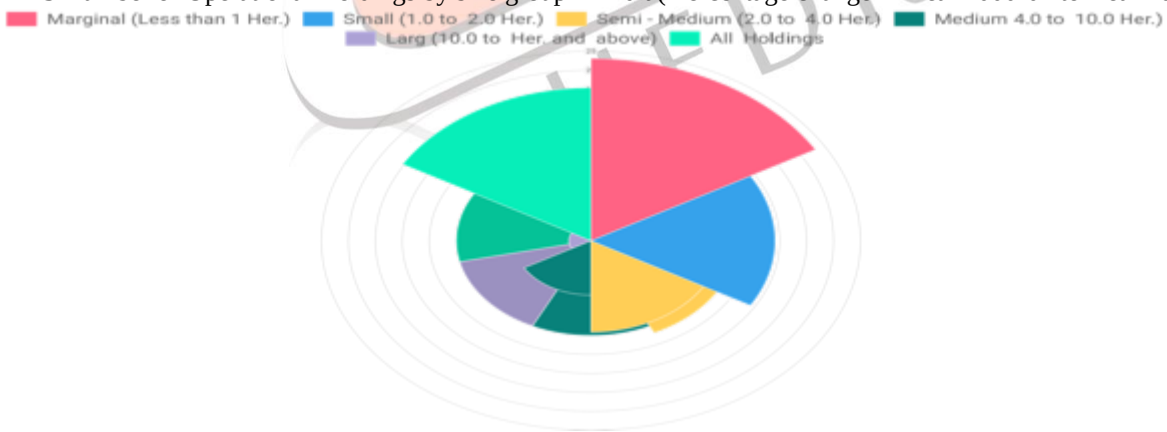


TABLE-5

Area Operated Size Group in India('000 Hectare)

Categary of Area	Area			% Change Year 2000-01 to Year 2010-11
	2000-01	2005-06	2010-11	
Marginal (Less than 1 Hec.)	29814 (18.7)	32026 (20.2)	35908 (22.5)	20.4
Small 1.0 to 2.0 Hectare	32139 (20.2)	33101 (20.9)	35244 (22.1)	9.6
Semi-Medium 2.0 to 4.0 Hectare	38193 (24.0)	37898 (23.90	37705 (23.6)	-1.2
Medium	38217	36583	33828	-11.4

4.o to 10.0 Hectare	(24.0)	(23.1)	(21.2)	
Large 10.0 Hectare and above	21072 (13.2)	18715 (11.8)	16907 (10.6)	-19.7
All Area	159436 9100.0)	158323 (100.00)	159592 (100.000	0.09

Source:-1.Department of Agriculture Cooperation and farmers welfare(Agriculture Census 2010-11 Phase-2).
Note:-Figure in parentheses indicate percentage share in total.

FIGURE-6 Area Operated Size Group in India(% Change Year 2000-01 to Year 2010-110)

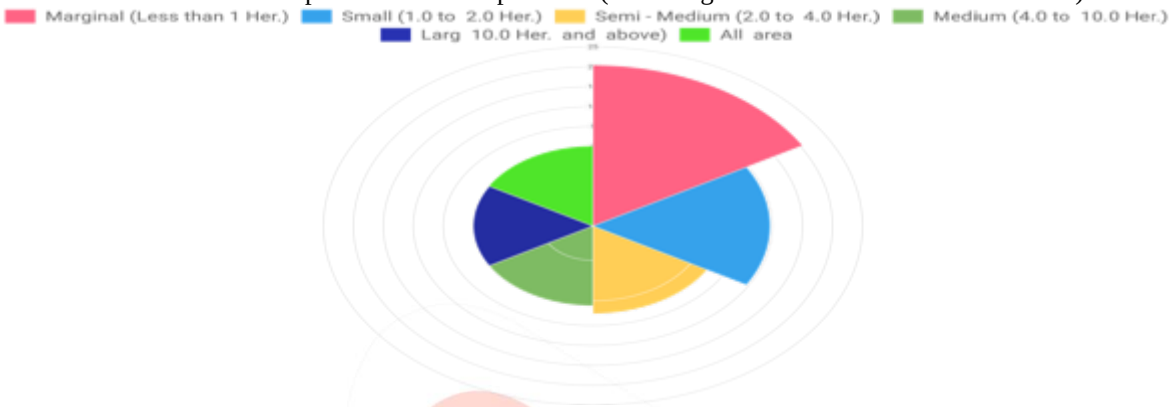
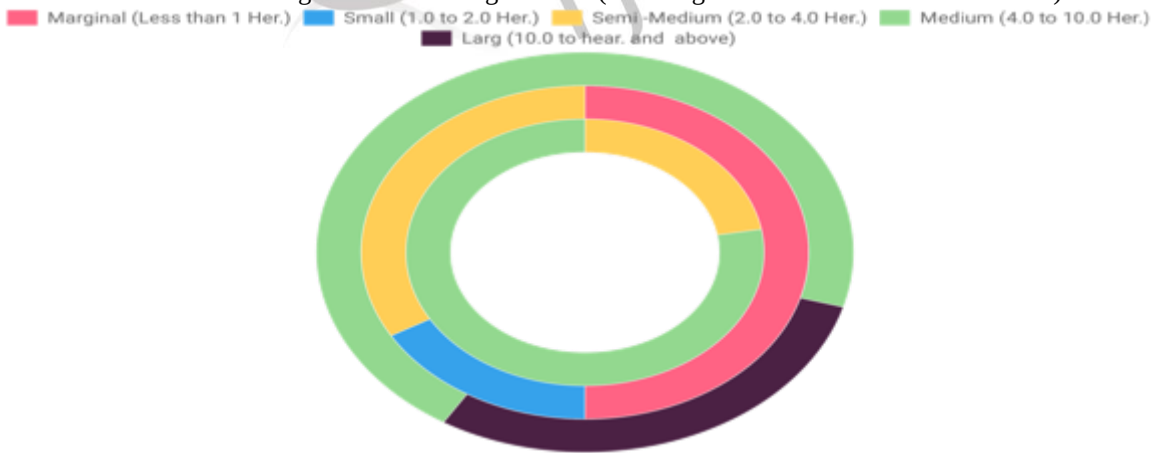


TABLE-6
Average Size of Holdings in India(In Hectare)

Categary Average size of Holdings	Average Size of Holdings			% Change(Year 2000-01 to Year 2010-11)
	2000-01	2005-06	2010-11	
Marginal (Less than 1 Hec.)	0.40	0.38	0.39	-2.5
Small 1.0 to 2.0 Hectare	1.42	1.38	1.42	00
Semi-Medium 2.0 to 4.0 Hectare	2.72	2.68	2.71	-0.3
Medium 4.o to 10.0 Hectare	5.81	5.74	5.76	-0.8
Large 10.0 Hectare and above	17.12	17.08	17.38	1.5
All Area				

Source:-1.Department of Agriculture Cooperation and farmers welfare(Agriculture Census 2010-11 Phase-2).
Note:-Figure in parentheses indicate percentage share in total.

FIGURE-7 Average Size of Holdings in India(% Change Year 2000-01 to Year 2010-11)



Discussion:-This research paper from the current environment point of view it can be said about the holdings and oilseed crops of Indian agriculture that all these crops are heloful in the economy of the country.In my view if india can stop the size of these crops and shoes from decreasing then thes will be a very meaningful step in the development of the country. When I discussed this subject with many scholars,it has come to know from their views that the subject is very detailed the less it is studied.**(** ***Dubey,R.S. 1987)***

Recommendation

Regarding this research paper I recommend that the ideas given in this paper will definitely plan some information in the context of india. F we go through then what will be the size of agricultural holdings in india ? Therefore,I stongly recommend everyone to read it to know about this subject in support of it.

Conclusion:-It can be said that the production area yield chang of major oilseed crop area in india and due to dependence on monsoon there is a continuous decrease in crops.Changes in the size of agriculture holdings as a results of the ever increasing population are beaing seen whichis a very problematic information.Because if the size of the holdings continues to decrease the yield of crops will also decrease which will also affect the economy of india.If this damage is to be avoided then it will be beneficial for the country to improve its methods and increase the size of agricultural yields in which the production of crops will increase and india will reach an economically sound position.

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