# Article information:

Analytical Reports
<https://prsindia.org/policy/analytical-reports/state-agriculture-india>

# Article summary:

1. The agriculture sector in India employs nearly half of the workforce, but contributes to only 17.5% of the GDP.

2. India is a top producer of several crops such as wheat, rice, pulses, sugarcane and cotton, but its agricultural yield is lower than other countries such as China, Brazil and the United States.

3. Key issues affecting agricultural productivity include decreasing sizes of agricultural land holdings, dependence on monsoon rains for irrigation, lack of access to formal agricultural credit and limited procurement of food grains by government agencies.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article provides an overview of the state of agriculture in India and discusses factors related to production and post-harvest activities in agriculture. The article is generally reliable and trustworthy as it provides data from sources such as Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), etc., which are credible sources. The article also presents both sides equally by providing insights into key issues affecting agricultural productivity as well as recommendations made by committees and expert bodies over the years to address these issues.

However, there are some potential biases that should be noted when reading this article. For example, while the article does provide data from credible sources such as FAO and MOSPI, it does not provide any evidence or research to support its claims about the impact of these issues on agricultural productivity or farmers’ ability to take credit for investing in their land holdings. Additionally, while the article does mention possible risks associated with certain practices such as micro-irrigation techniques or introducing a national agricultural market online, it does not explore counterarguments or present both sides equally when discussing these topics. Finally, there is some promotional content in the article which could be seen as biased towards certain solutions or policies being proposed by committees or expert bodies without exploring other alternatives or considering potential risks associated with them.

# Topics for further research:

* Impact of agricultural policies on farmers
* Challenges of post-harvest activities in agriculture
* Benefits of micro-irrigation techniques
* Risks associated with national agricultural market online
* Alternatives to proposed agricultural solutions
* Potential risks of

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/26f2d3c5449746addd7e68b3780bb46f>