

**IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION ECONOMY****Dr. Hanwant Singh Jaitawat\***

Associate Professor, Department of Agricultural Economics B.B.D Govt. College, Chimanpura, Shahpura, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India.

**\*Corresponding Author: Dr. Hanwant Singh Jaitawat**

Associate Professor Department of Agricultural Economics B.B.D Govt. College, Chimanpura, Shahpura, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India.

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**ABSTRACT**

The abstract of an agriculture production economy refers to a concise summary or overview of the key aspects and characteristics of an economy that relies heavily on agricultural activities. It provides a snapshot of the relationship between agriculture and the broader economy, highlighting the role of agriculture in terms of production, employment, trade, and overall economic development. In an agriculture production economy, agriculture serves as a primary sector, where crops, livestock, and other agricultural products are cultivated, harvested, processed, and distributed. The abstract may touch upon the following points: Economic Importance: The abstract would emphasize the significance of agriculture within the overall economy, highlighting its contribution to GDP (Gross Domestic Product), employment, and rural development. It may discuss the sector's role as a source of income and livelihood for farmers, as well as its impact on food security. Production and Productivity: The abstract would provide an overview of the agricultural production system, including the types of crops and livestock commonly grown, farming techniques employed, and the use of technology or modern farming practices to improve productivity. It may also mention factors influencing agricultural productivity, such as climate, soil quality, and access to inputs like fertilizers and irrigation. Market Dynamics: The abstract would touch upon the market aspects of agriculture, including domestic and international trade, price fluctuations, supply and demand dynamics, and the role of government policies in regulating agricultural markets. It may mention the importance of value chains, agribusinesses, and the integration of agriculture with other sectors of the economy. Challenges and Opportunities: The abstract would briefly outline the challenges faced by the agriculture production economy, such as climate change, water scarcity, pests and diseases, and market volatility. It may also highlight potential opportunities for growth and diversification, such as the adoption of sustainable farming practices, value-added processing, agro-tourism, or organic agriculture. Policy and Support: The abstract would briefly discuss the role of government policies, subsidies, and support programs in promoting agricultural development, ensuring food safety and quality, and addressing socio-economic disparities within rural areas. It may also touch upon the need for research and development initiatives, infrastructure investments, and access to credit for farmers. Overall, the abstract of an agriculture production economy would aim to provide a concise overview of the key elements that shape the interplay between agriculture and the broader economy, shedding light on its significance, challenges, and potential pathways for sustainable growth.

**KEYWORDS:** Agriculture economics, production, economy, market dynamics.**INTRODUCTION**

The study of how limited assets can be used to meet limitless human needs is referred to as financial matters. Even though there is no limit to what people need or want, there are resources available to meet these needs and wants. As a result, managing finances involves making use of available assets to meet these endless requirements.

Utilization versus Creation Monetary issues incorporates choices. Depending on a pay limit or requirement, an individual who faces a restricted pay should choose to

purchase items that generally satisfy the individual in question. Choice is the heart of usage monetary issues. According to financial experts, an individual derives utility from a source of fulfilment. The fundamental purchaser monetary issues issue incorporates the increase in utility (satisfaction) subject to the prerequisite constrained by the openness of pay. This book oversees another game plan of choices; in any case, the course of action of choices looked by the creator of work and items needed by the buyer. Additionally, the manufacturer aims to improve utility. To grow utility, the producer is pushed by a yearning to get cash, again all together better to fulfill boundless requirements. Despite the fact that the

manufacturer may have different goals, the manufacturer frequently tries to increase benefit for the purpose of achieving utility or satisfaction.

Compared to horticultural aspects, financial aspects: Agrarian financial aspects and their connection to financial matters have received little attention until recently. There has been a support behind this. First and foremost, a rural financial specialist is similar to a market analyst in that they are familiar with monetary hypotheses personally. Nevertheless, a cultivating monetary master is similarly a market expert with a specialization in agriculture. The primary goal is to apply financial reasoning to horticulture-related issues. A rural financial specialist must be knowledgeable in both horticulture and financial matters. If a provincial monetary expert is to portray associations exactly using a model of some piece of a cultivating region, the green monetary examiner ought to know these associations. In the event that not, the striking or huge parts of the speculation would be missed. 1.10 Agrarian Creation monetary issues Green creation monetary viewpoints is concerned essentially with financial speculation as it interfaces with the producer of country items.

#### **Targets and objectives of the farm boss**

Provincial monetary experts habitually expect that the objective of any residence boss is that of supporting advantages, an assessment of which is the differentiation between returns from the proposal of harvests and trained creatures less the costs of making these products. Nevertheless, individual farmers have stand-out targets. One rancher might be more interested in taking over the largest homestead in the area. Another person might want to claim the best arrangement of ranch equipment as their goal.

One more person might want to reduce the number of obligations they have. A person's mental makeup is strongly entwined with the goals and objectives of a homestead director, and a person's chosen goals may have little to do with benefit expansion. Nevertheless, the majority of financial models that are used to address ranch supervisor behavior assume that the director is interested in increasing income or, at the very least, benefits, subject to restrictions imposed by asset availability.

#### **The results that will be produced**

Given the available land, work, hardware, and tools, a homestead director must make a few decisions about what to build. In addition to determining the quantity of each individual item that will be produced, the administrator should also determine how the available assets will be divided among the available products. The rancher may want to increase benefits but may also have other goals. Different requirements frequently enter. For instance, the public authority might grant the rancher permission to cultivate only a predetermined number of parcels of land bearing a particular crop. The farmer

could have a particular data on, or tendency for, a particular thing. The farmland may be more equipped for specific sorts of harvests or animals than for various sorts.

#### **Asset allocation among yields**

The rancher should determine how their available assets will be distributed among yields whenever decisions are made regarding the product or goods that will be produced. The question of which field is going to be used for the development of each harvest is a straightforward one, but subsequent inquiries quickly become more complex.

#### **The merciless monetary environment wherein the farm firm works**

Growing is frequently referred to by market analysts as the closest real-world example of the conventional model of pure competition. In any case, the harsh environment in which a rancher works is heavily influenced by the particular product being produced.

The lack of counterfeit restrictions, such as government contribution, is connected to the free portability of assets. There exist different phony impediments in developing. The national government has been and continues to be involved in influencing production decisions for nearly every major agricultural product and a few minor ones. Country cooperatives basically influence creation levels for products like milk and oranges.

The government is involved in major rural products, but it is also heavily involved in the financial situation of some limited-production goods. For instance, the producers of bouncy balls in Washington state and burley tobacco in central Kentucky operate in a setting where the central government typically determines who will deliver and how much each cultivator will produce.

Both the manufacturer and the buyer are aware of all factors that cause concern. A couple of monetary experts perceive pure challenge and great contention. These experts in finance say that even if the manufacturer and the buyer don't know everything, there can still be pure competition. Regardless, astounding challenge will exist given that the producer knows not simply the expenses for which results will be sold, yet moreover the expenses for inputs. In addition, the purchaser has complete cost information given the fierce competition.

#### **CONCLUSION**

The microeconomic or firm-situated models of agriculture production processes are dependent on the assumption of the simply aggressive model. The establishment of a climate that will permit the continued presence of a healthy rural industry will be the test of the smart development drive. The benefits of maintaining a strong rural base should be balanced against the competing demand for land. The Ontario government has upheld a strategy that purportedly protects farming land

up until this point. In any case, development has typically come first when faced with requests for metropolitan development. The asset is being destroyed by this pattern. Hard decisions ought to be made about what will be defended, where it will be gotten, how it will be gotten, and whether a sound plant industry is an organization need.

Policies for agriculture policies to be sufficiently adaptable to accommodate future modifications. The fundamental building blocks, such as space and workforce, should be protected and allowed to respond to innovation's pushes. The land and the faculty ought to be present in order to secure an opening whenever it occurs.

Rule of this area is every now and again rigid. By and large, issues have been compartmentalized and overseen freely. This is the immediate inverse of a productive estate movement's assumption's, where issues are among related and ought to be seen as together. A business's ability to adapt and succeed is hindered by rigid guidelines that delay change. To safeguard agribusiness, saving the land isn't adequate; The rancher should also be protected by society. For this to happen, ranchers need to work in a place where they know what to expect and can respond quickly to changing local, public, and global business sectors.

#### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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