INDIA'S AGRICULTURE CROP PRODUCTION ANALYSIS (1997-2021)

INTRODUCTION

India's production of food grains has been increasing every year, and India is among the top producers of several crops such as wheat , rice, pulses, sugarcane, cotton and so on. As per the Indian economic survey 2020-21,agriculture employed more than 50% of the Indian workforce and contributed 20.2% to the country's GDP.

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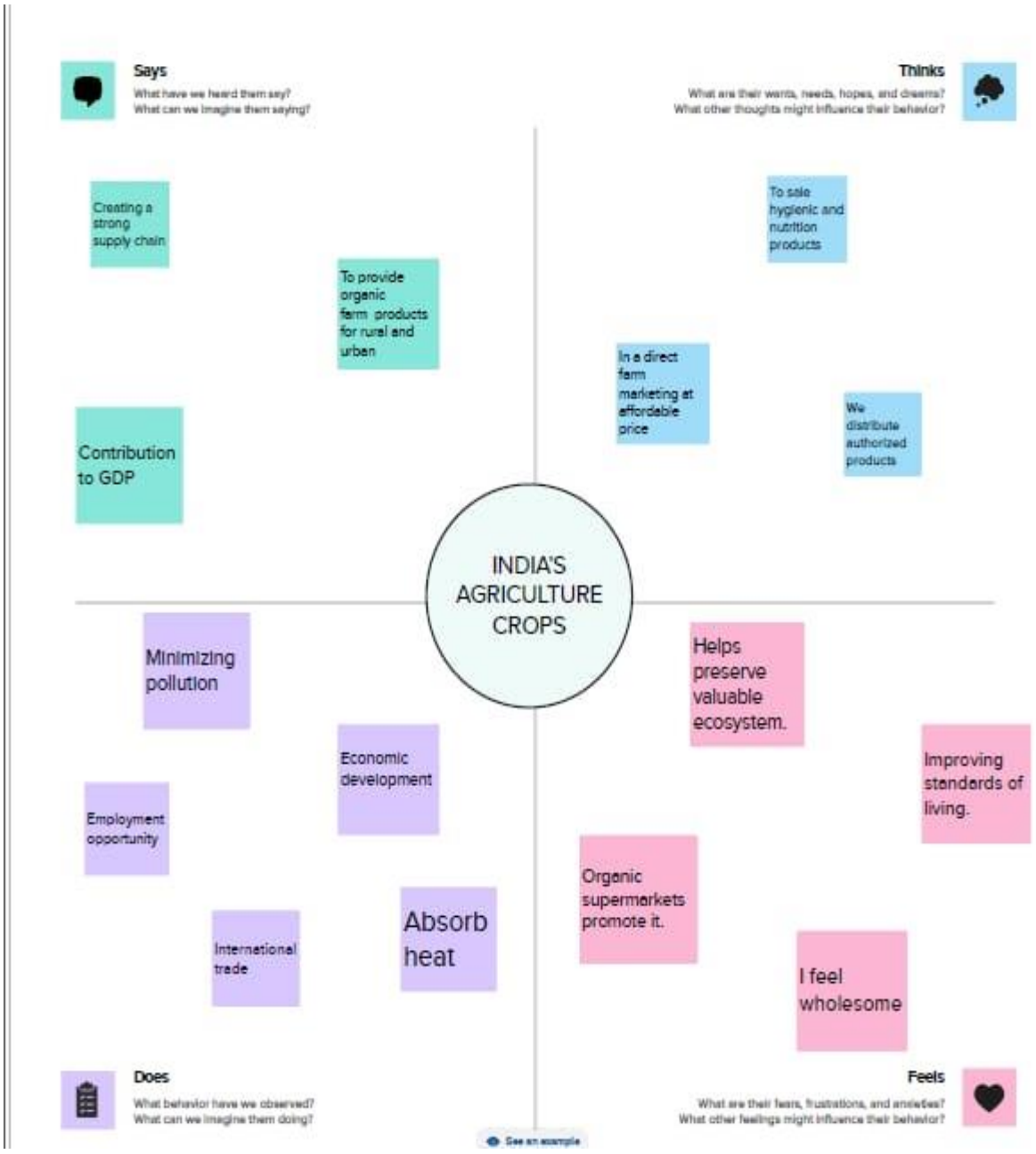
EMPATHY MAP


Says
What have we heard them say?
What can we imagine them saying?
Thinks
What are their wants, needs, hopes, and dreams?
What other thoughts might influence their behavior?
Creating a strong supply chain
To provide organic farm products for rural and urban
Contribution to GDP
To sale hygienic and nutrition products
In a direct farm marketing at affordable price
We distribute authorized products
INDIA'S AGRICULTURE CROPS
Minimizing pollution
Economic development
Employment opportunity
International trade
Absorb heat
Helps preserve valuable ecosystem.
Improving standards of living.
Organic supermarkets promote it.
I feel wholesome
Does
What behavior have we observed?
What can we imagine them doing?
Feels
What are their fears, frustrations, and anxieties?
What other feelings might influence their behavior?

BRAINSTROM & IDEA PRIORITIZATION

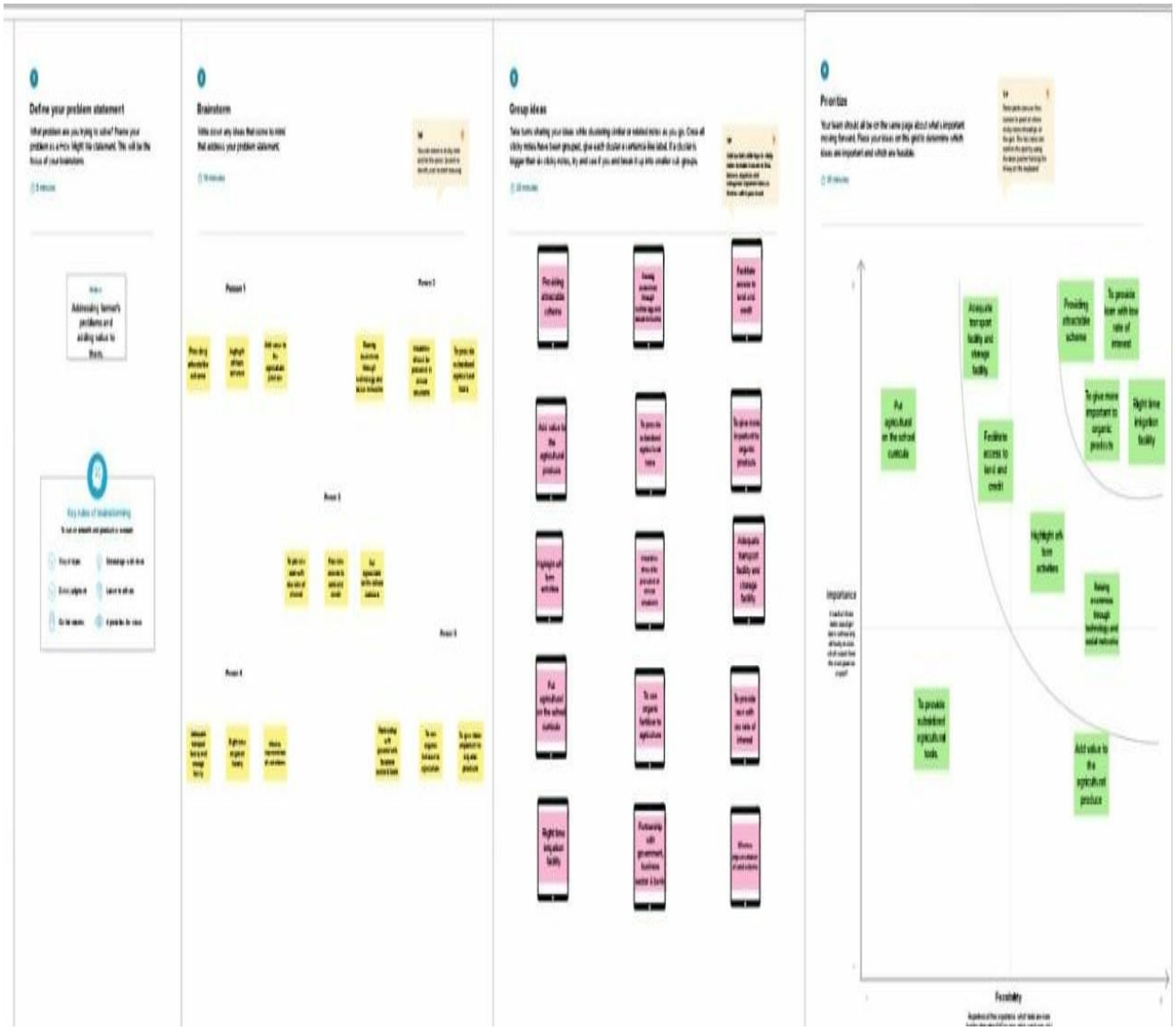
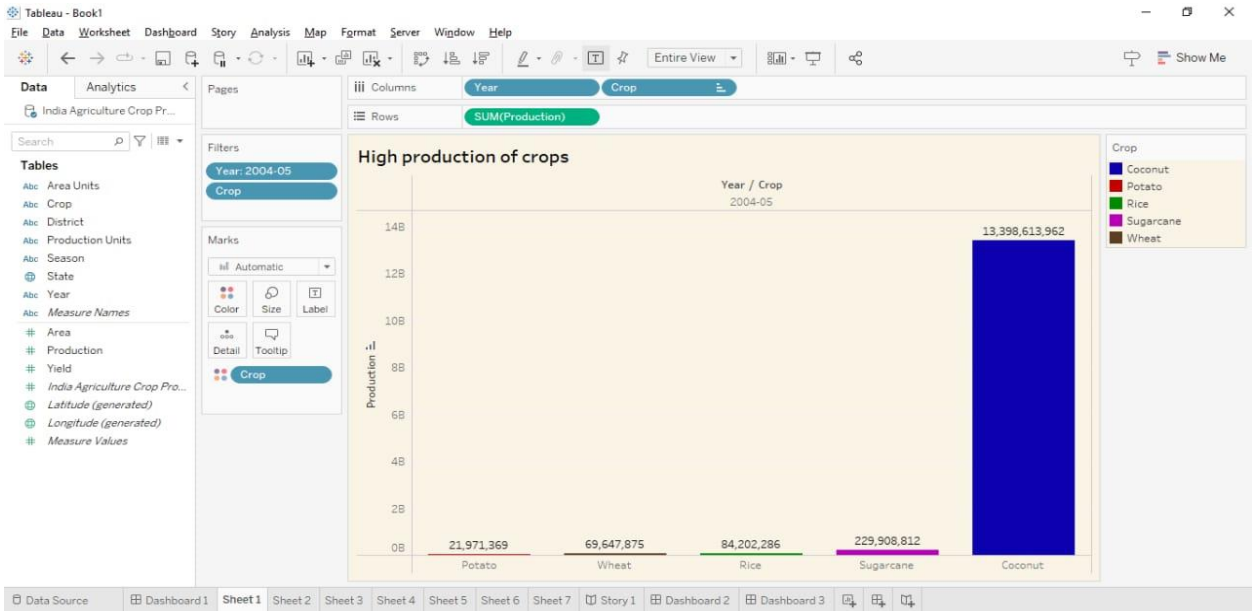
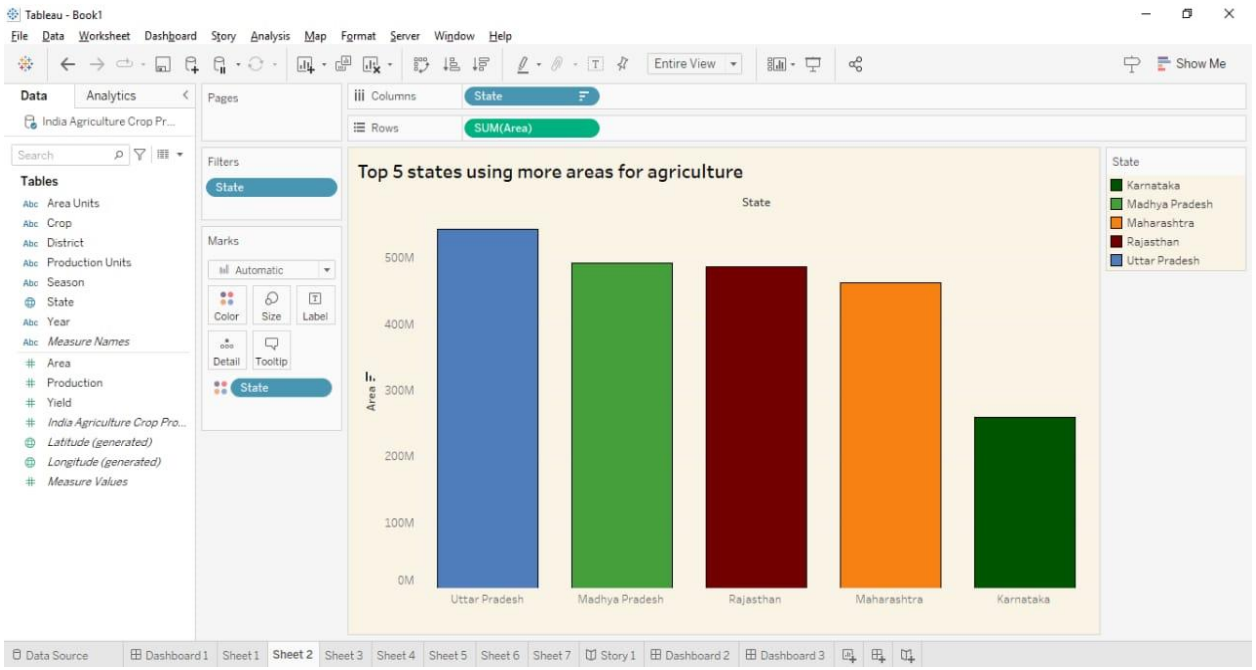


TABLEAU PUBLIC

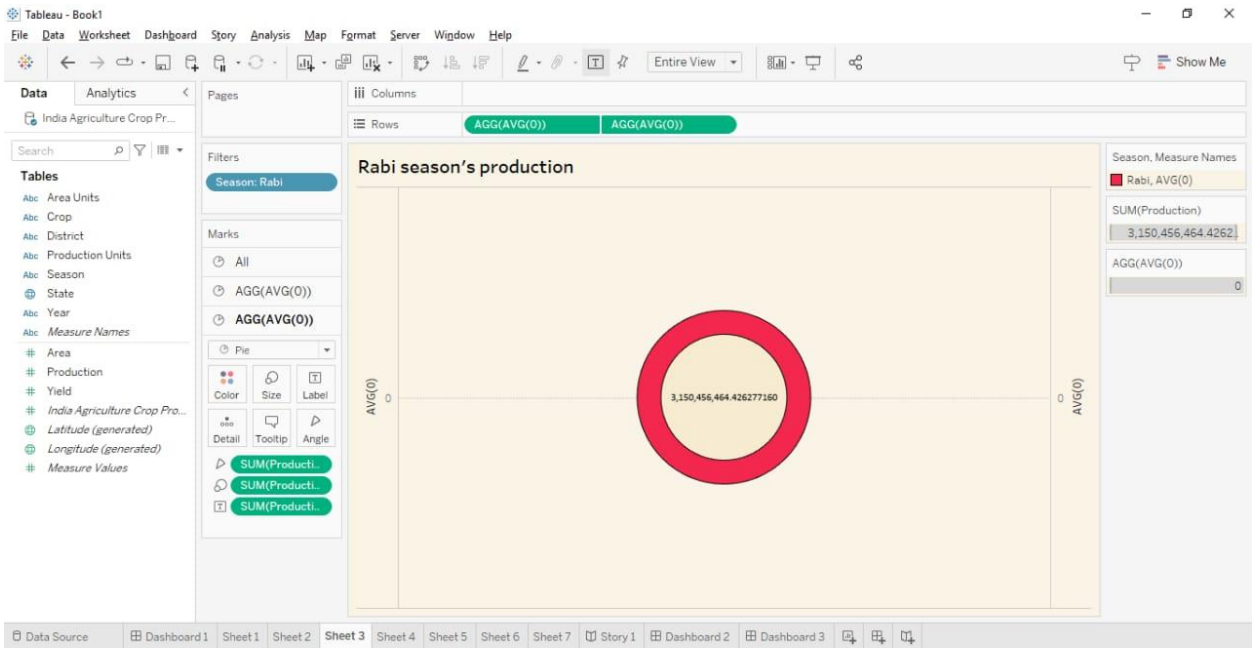
High production of crops



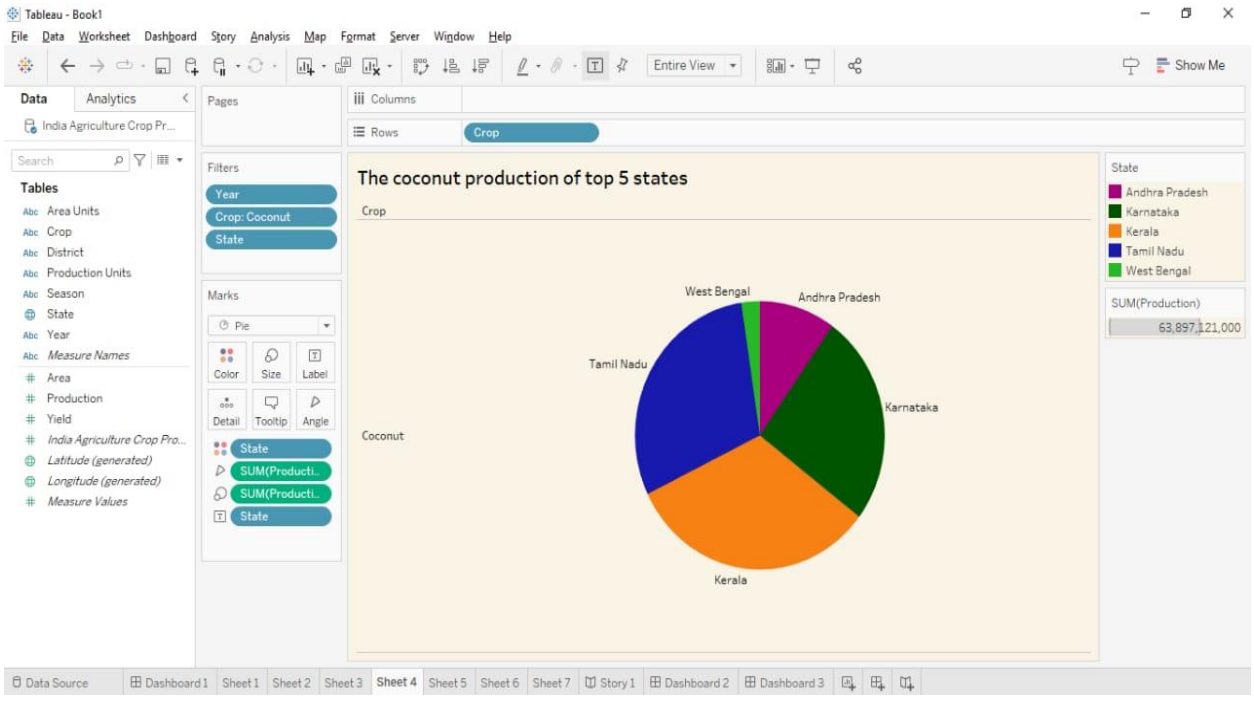
Top 5 states using more area for agriculture



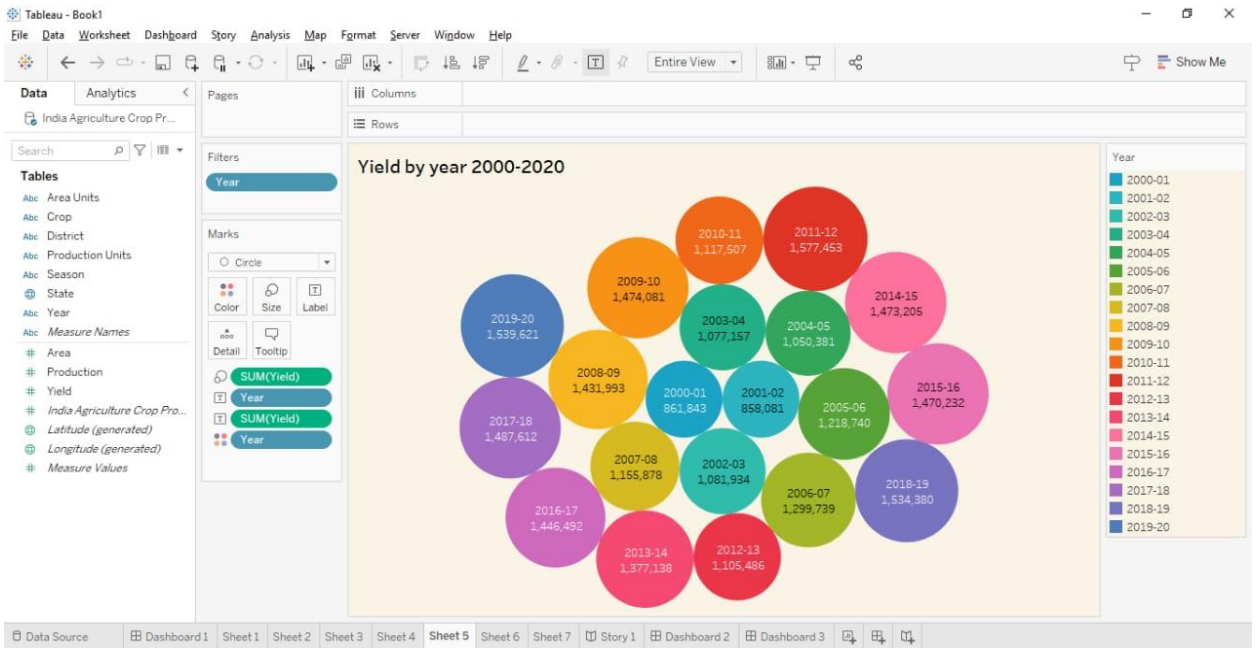
Rabi season's production



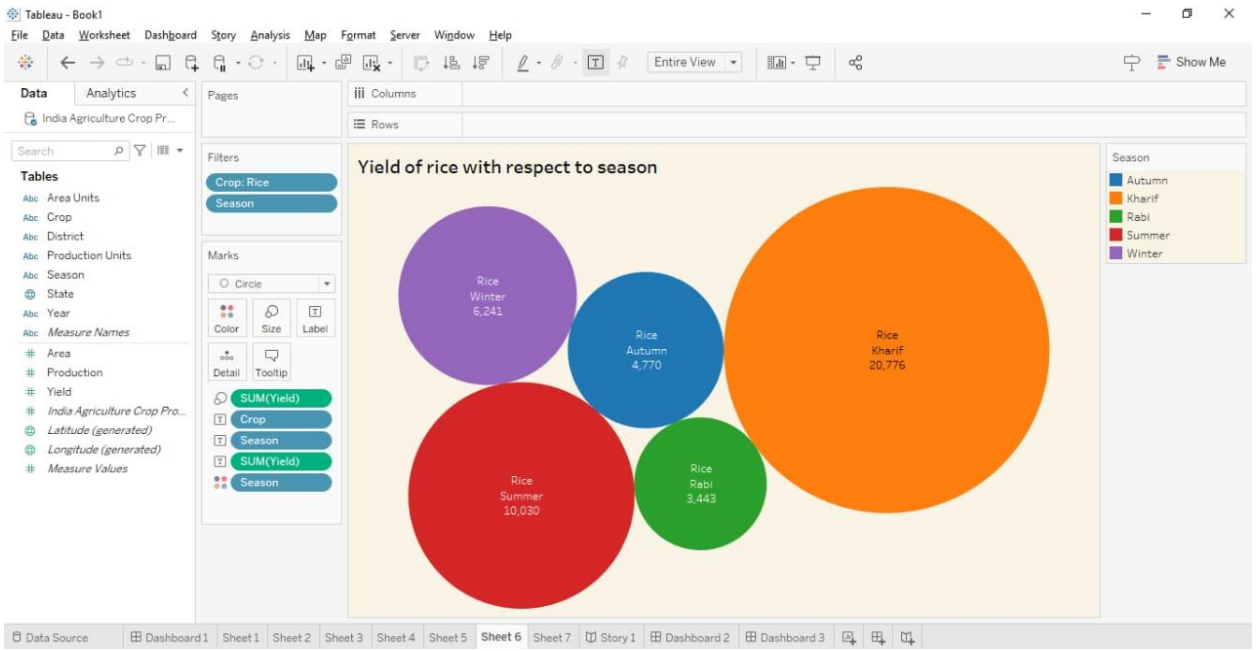
The coconut production of top 5 states



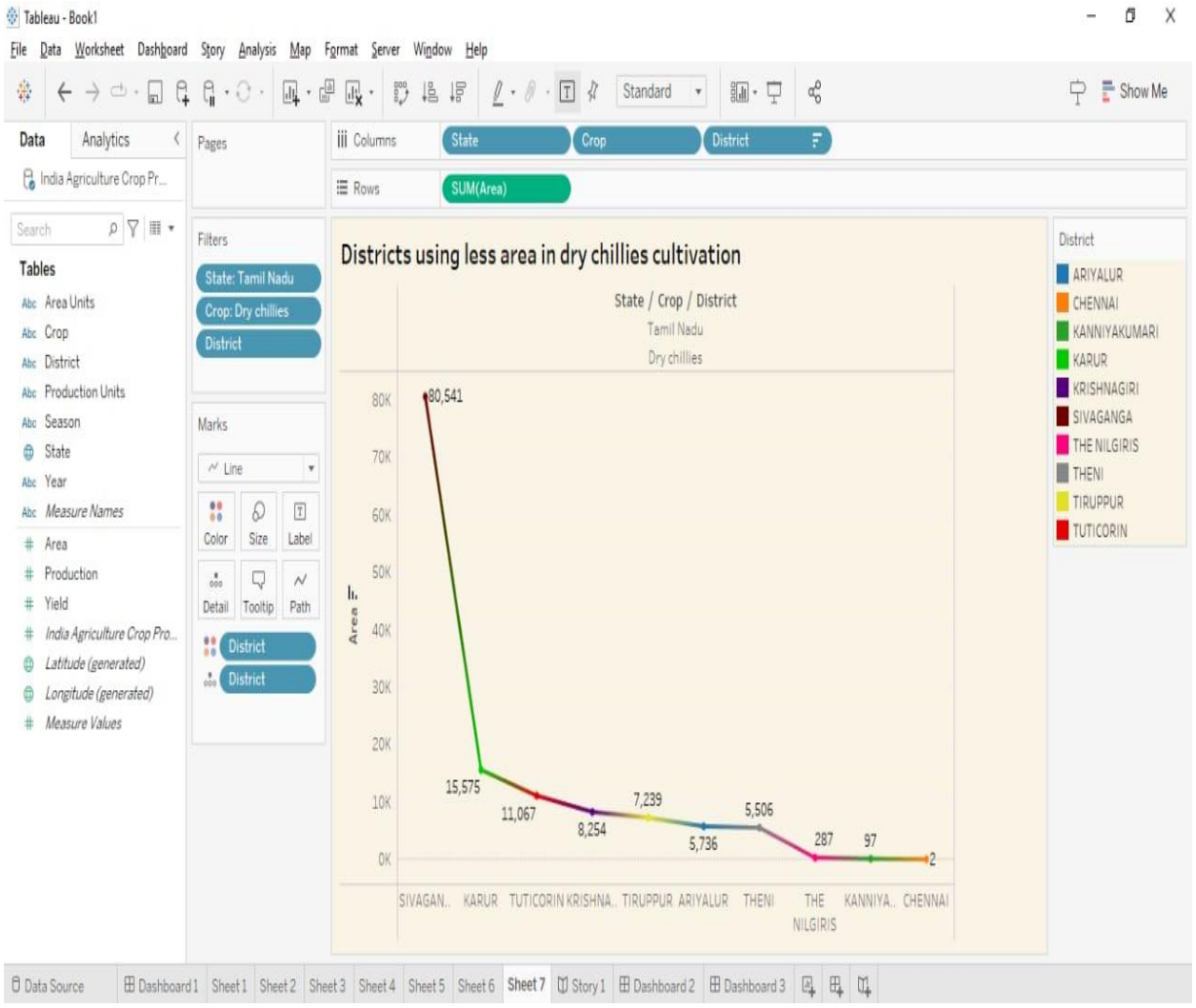
Yield by year 2000-2020



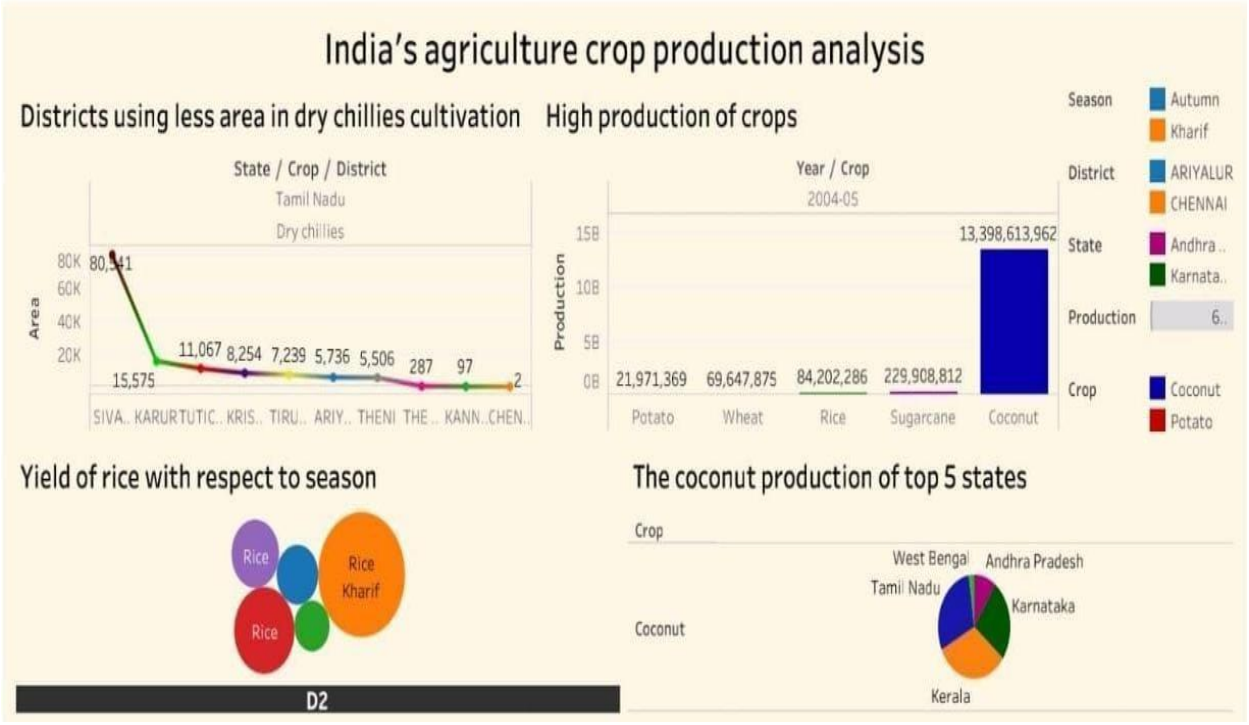
Yield of rice with respect to season

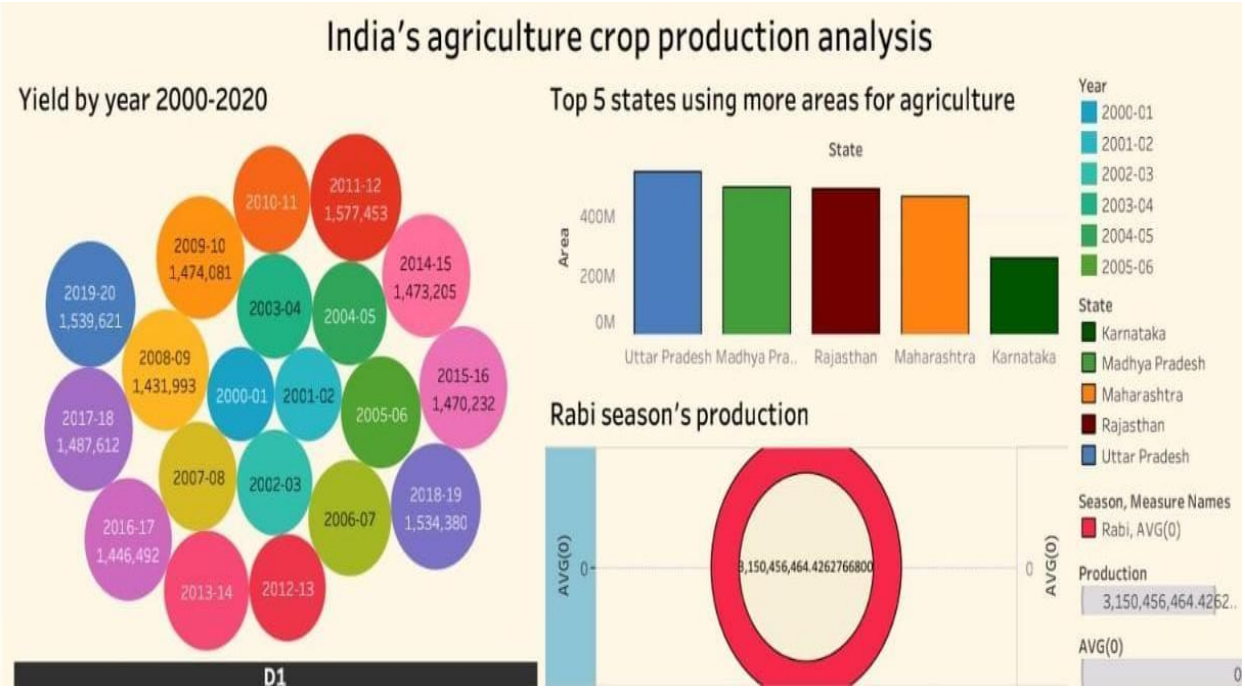


Districts using less area in dry chillies cultivation

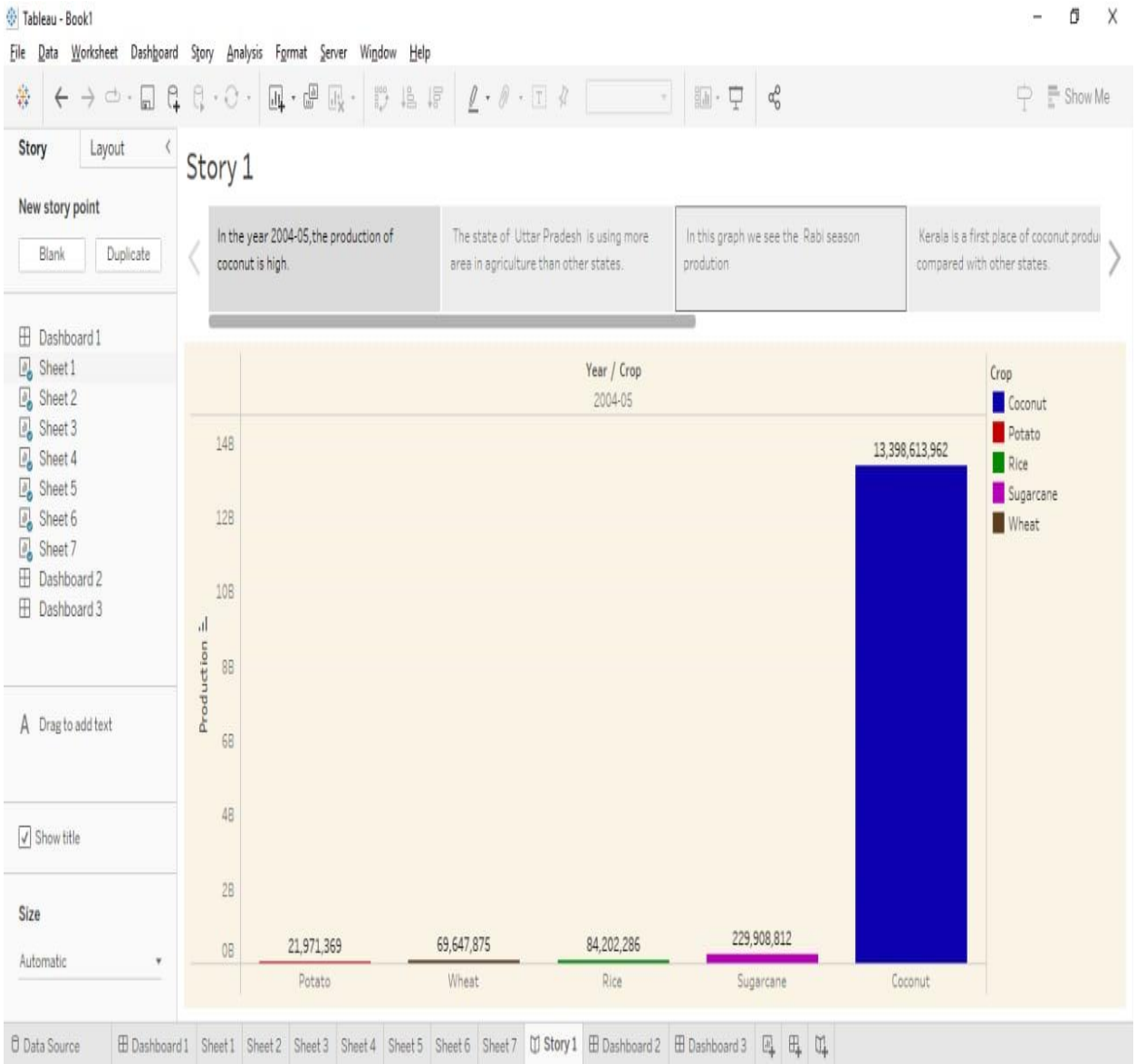


Dashboard


India's agriculture crop production analysis
Districts using less area in dry chillies cultivation
State / Crop / District
Tamil Nadu
Dry chillies
Area
80K
60K
40K
20K
80,141
15,575
11,067
8,254
7,239
5,736
5,506
287
97
2
SIVA.. KARURTUTIC.. KRIS.. TIRU.. ARIY.. THENI THE.. KANN..CHEN..
High production of crops
Year / Crop
2004-05
Production
15B
10B
5B
0B
13,398,613,962
21,971,369
69,647,875
84,202,286
229,908,812
Potato
Wheat
Rice
Sugarcane
Coconut
Season
Autumn
Kharif
District
ARIYALUR
CHENNAI
State
Andhra ..
Karnata..
Production
6..
Crop
Coconut
Potato
Yield of rice with respect to season
Rice
Rice Kharif
Rice
D2
The coconut production of top 5 states
Crop
Coconut
West Bengal
Andhra Pradesh
Tamil Nadu
Karnataka
Kerala


India's agriculture crop production analysis
Yield by year 2000-2020
2010-11
2011-12
1,577,453
2009-10
1,474,081
2014-15
1,473,205
2019-20
1,539,621
2003-04
2004-05
2008-09
1,431,993
2015-16
1,470,232
2000-01
2001-02
2005-06
2017-18
1,487,612
2007-08
2002-03
2018-19
1,534,380
2006-07
2016-17
1,446,492
2013-14
2012-13
D1
Top 5 states using more areas for agriculture
State
Area
400M
200M
0M
Uttar Pradesh
Madhya Pra..
Rajasthan
Maharashtra
Karnataka
Rabi season's production
AVG(0)
0
3,150,456,464.4262766800
AVG(0)
Year
2000-01
2001-02
2002-03
2003-04
2004-05
2005-06
State
Karnataka
Madhya Pradesh
Maharashtra
Rajasthan
Uttar Pradesh
Season, Measure Names
Rabi, AVG(0)
Production
3,150,456,464.4262..
AVG(0)
0

Story of India’s agriculture crop production



ADVANTAGES

- It provides employment opportunity to the rule agricultural as well as non-agricultural labourers. I t is source of food and fodder. It also plays an important role in international business in import and export activities.

- Agriculture produces raw materials that are needed manufacturing. Example: include, sisal, cotton, bamboo, and more.

- By adopting responsible farming techniques, agriculture system can minimize soil degradation, water pollution, and adverse environment impacts.

- Plants help purify the air by absorbing carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen. The also trap harmful toxins and pathogens in the air.

- Increase in soil fertility and moisture retention, resulting is long-term yield increase, decreasing yield variations, and greater food security.

DISADVANTAGES

- Erosion of soil by heavy rain, floods, insufficient, vegetation cover etc., reduces farm productivity. Inadequate irrigation facilities and poor management of water resources have led to a great decline in agriculture productivity.

- Production risk derives from the uncertain natural growth process of crops and livestock. Weather, disease, pets, and other factors affect both the quantity and quality of commodities produced.

- Price or market risk refers to uncertainty about the prices producers will receive for commodities or the prices they must pay for inputs. The nature of price rice varies significantly from commodity to commodity.

- Certain farming practices can have negative environment consequences. The use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides can lead to water pollution, soil degradation, and damages to ecosystem. Some agriculture practices also contribute to deforestation and greenhouse gas emissions.

APPLICATIONS

- The primary application of crop production is to grow food for human consumption. Agriculture plays a vital role in providing food crops such as grains, vegetables, fruits, and nuts.

- Crop production contributes significantly to the economy by creating job opportunities and generating income for farmers and related industries. It also contributed to international trade and export of agriculture products.

- Some crops have medicinal properties and are used in the production of pharmaceuticals, herbal supplements and traditional medicines.

CONCLUSION

Agriculture has given so much to society. But it has its own pros and cons that we can't overlook. Furthermore, the government is doing his every bit to help in the growth and development of agriculture; still, it needs to do something for the negative impacts of agriculture. Though the future of India is industrialiation, the contribution of agriculture would always prove to be vital for making India a powerful & stable economy in the future.

FUTURE SCOPE OF AGRICULTURE

- Vertical farming with limited arable land, vertical farming offers a solution by growing crops indoors in stacked layers. This method optimize space, saves water, reduces pesticide usage, and enables year-round cultivation in urban areas, ensuring a reliable supply of fresh produce.

- Precision technologies, such as remote sensing, drones, and GPS systems, enable farmers to gather detailed data about their fields .This data helps optimize resource usage, such as fertilizer, water, and pesticides, resulting in enhanced productivity and reduced environment impact.