

India's Agricultural Crop Production Analysis (1997-2021)

1.Introduction :

1.1 Overview

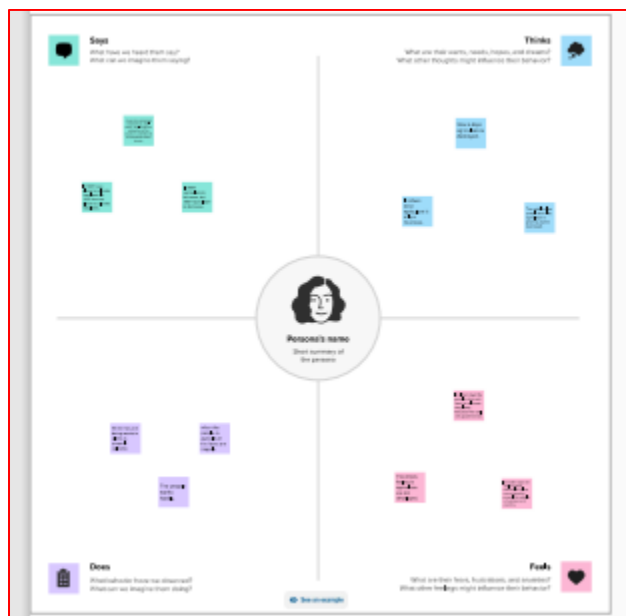
This project explains that the captivation realms of India's agricultural cultivation, providing a comprehensive visual exploration of key aspects & trends in agricultural sectors. Indian agricultural crop production is a critical component of the country's economy and sustenance.

1.2 Purpose

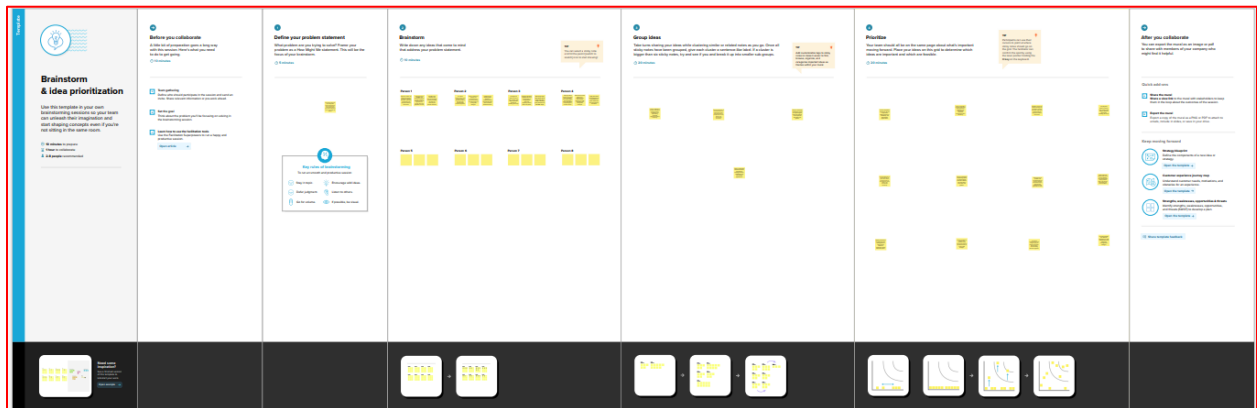
It helps people to gain valuable insight into crop production , seasonal variation, regional distribution and overall production trends.

2.Problem Definition & Design Thinking

2.1 Empathy Map

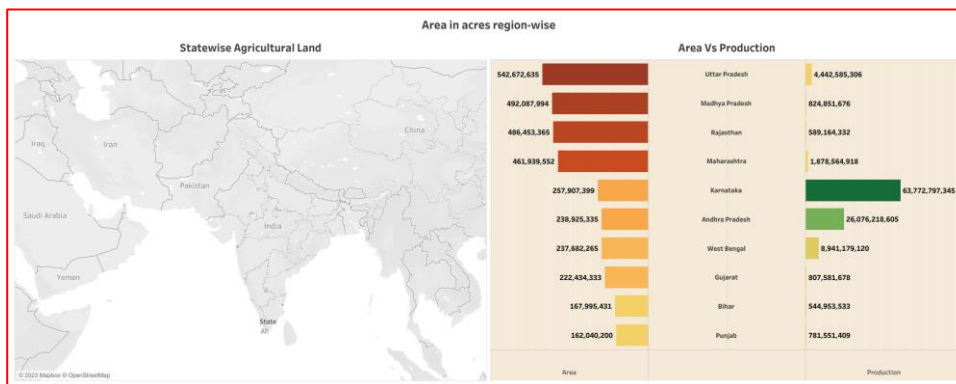


2.2 Ideation & Brainstroming Map

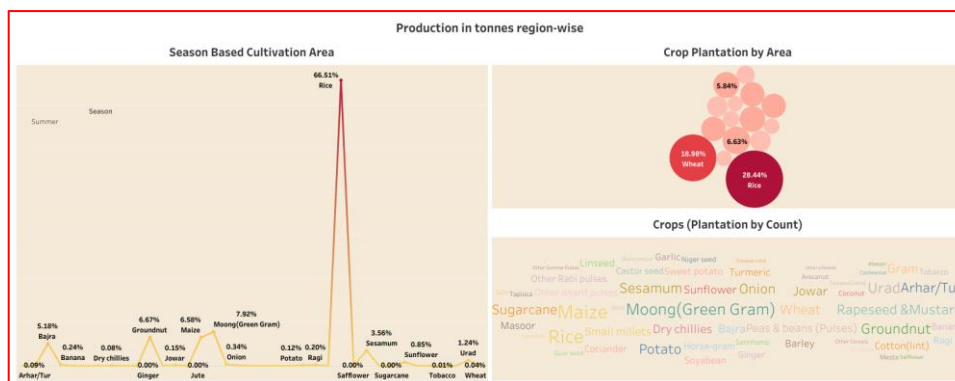


3.Result

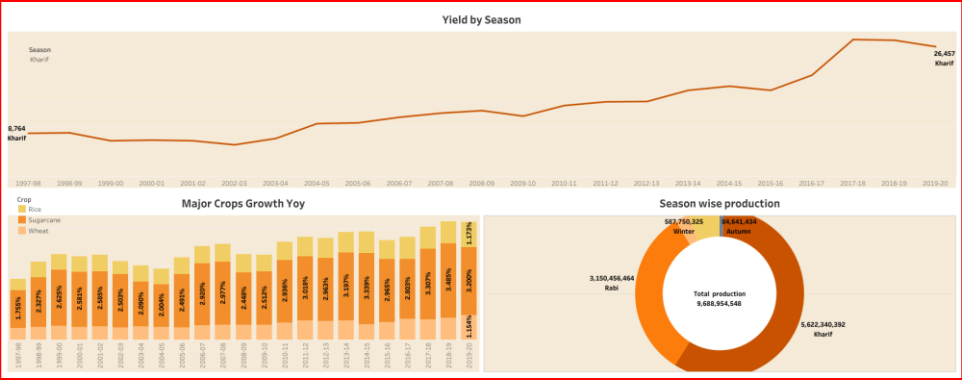
Dashboard 1



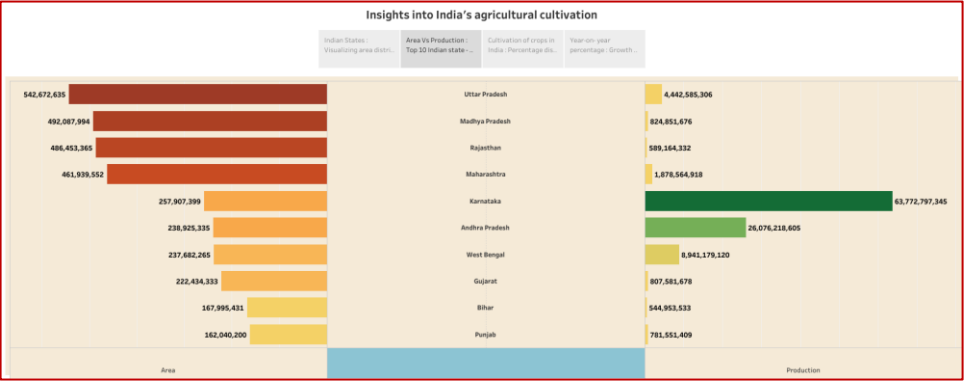
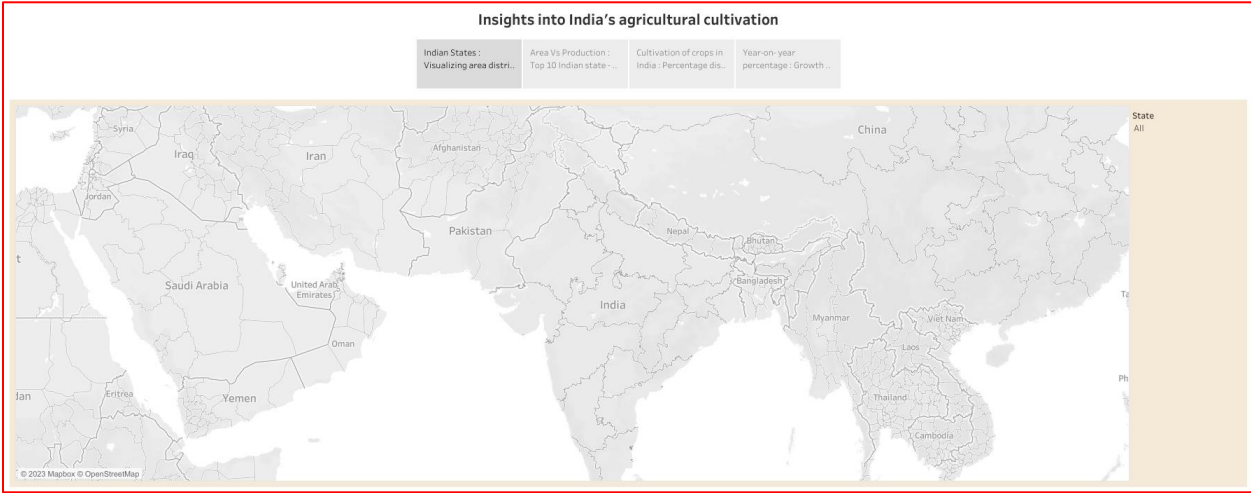
Dashboard 2

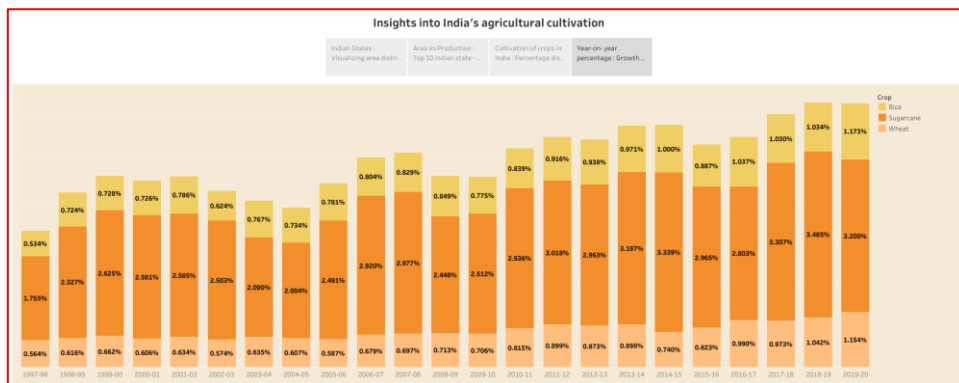
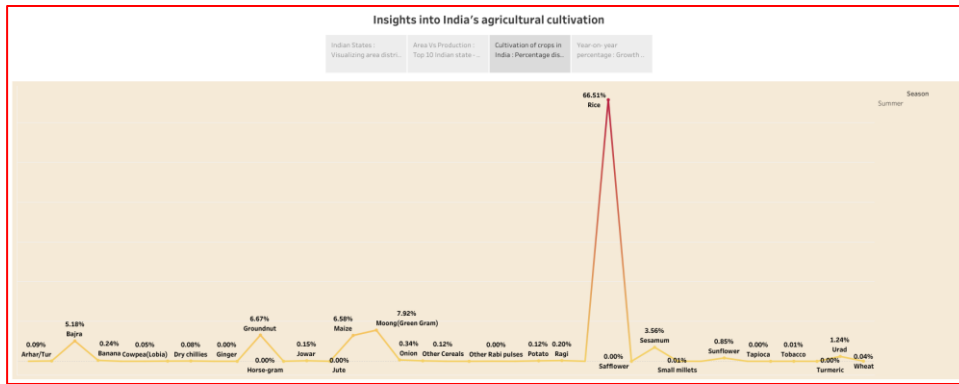


Dashboard 3

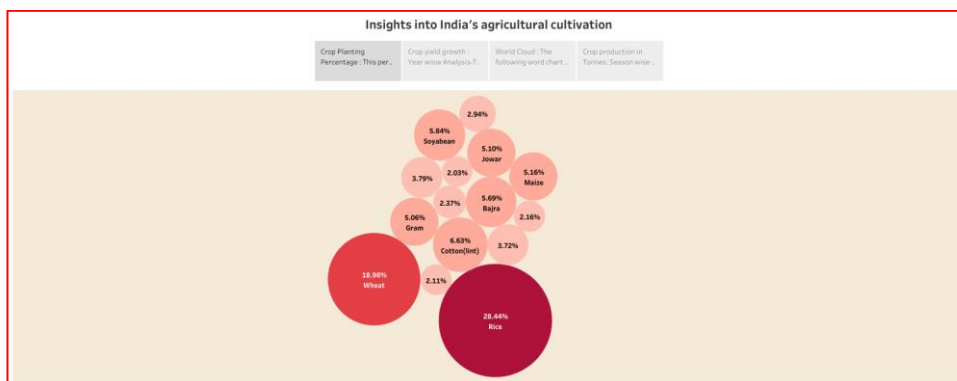


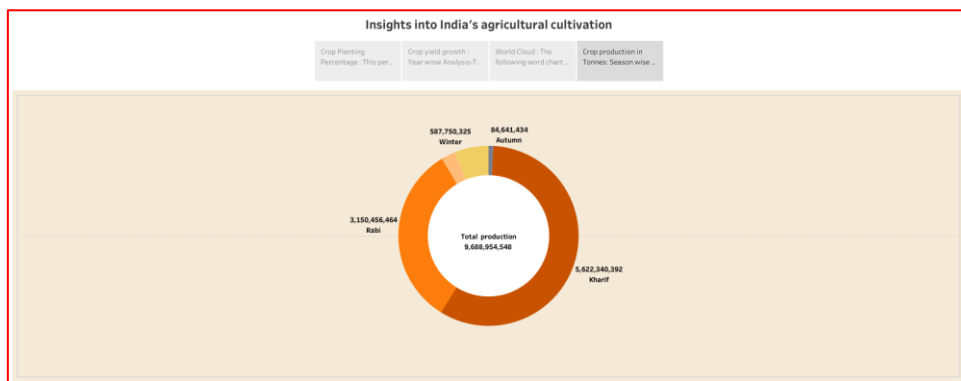
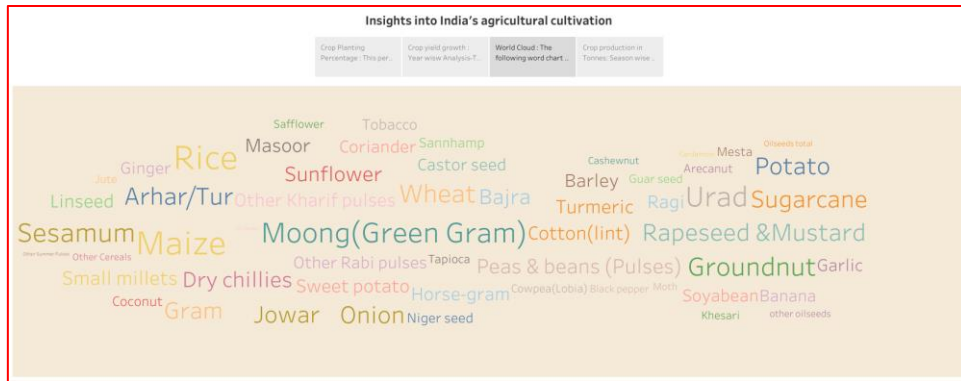
Story 1





Story 2





4. Advantages & Disadvantages

Advantages :

Advances in agricultural practices, such as the Green Revolution, have led to increased crop yields, making India one of the world's largest producers of many essential crops like rice, wheat, and sugarcane. India produces a wide range of crops, including cereals, pulses, fruits, vegetables, and spices, contributing to a balanced and diverse diet.

Disadvantages :

A significant portion of Indian farmers own small landholdings, which can limit economies of scale and hinder the adoption of modern agricultural practices. Pests, diseases, and inadequate pest management practices can result in crop losses and reduce yields.

5.Application

Policymakers and government officials can use this information to formulate policies that address the challenges faced by Indian agriculture, such as water scarcity, small landholdings, and market access. Agricultural extension services can use this information to educate and train farmers on modern and sustainable farming practices, helping them improve crop yields and income.

6.Conclusion

Indian agricultural crop production is a multifaceted sector with both advantages and disadvantages. It serves as the backbone of the nation's economy, culture, and livelihood for a significant portion of its population. The diversity of climates and geographic regions allows for the cultivation of a wide variety of crops, contributing to food security and economic growth. Moreover, India's rich agricultural traditions and knowledge, coupled with modern farming practices, have made it a global agricultural powerhouse.

7.Future Scope

Advances in biotechnology, including genetic modification and genomic research, can lead to the development of crop varieties with improved traits such as drought resistance, pest resistance, and higher yields. Digital platforms and mobile applications can provide farmers with real-time information on weather, market prices, and best farming practices, enabling data-driven decision-making.