

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

Introduction:

1.1 Overview

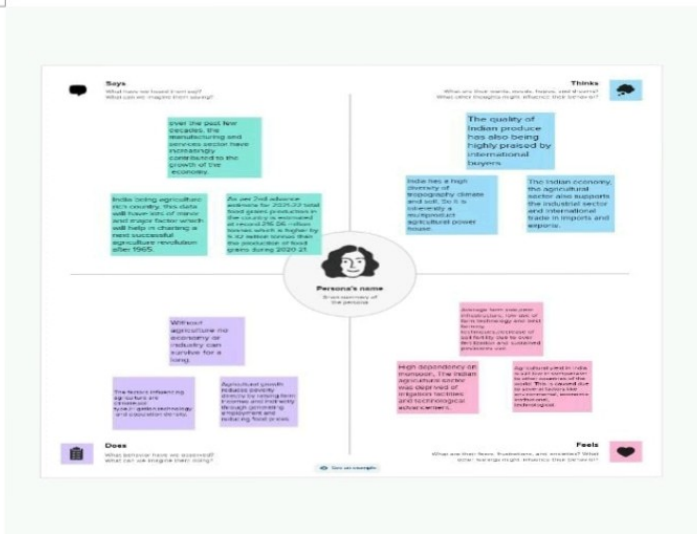
Agriculture is an evolutionary process that consist of a series of activities such as the production of food, fibers, feed, and raising of domesticated animals to fulfill the demand of

1.2 Purpose

Agricultural growth throughout global history has been the pro-genitor of broad-based economic growth and development, as linkages between farm and non-farm economies generated widely based employment' income and growth.

2. Problem Definition & Design Thinking

2.1 Empathy Map

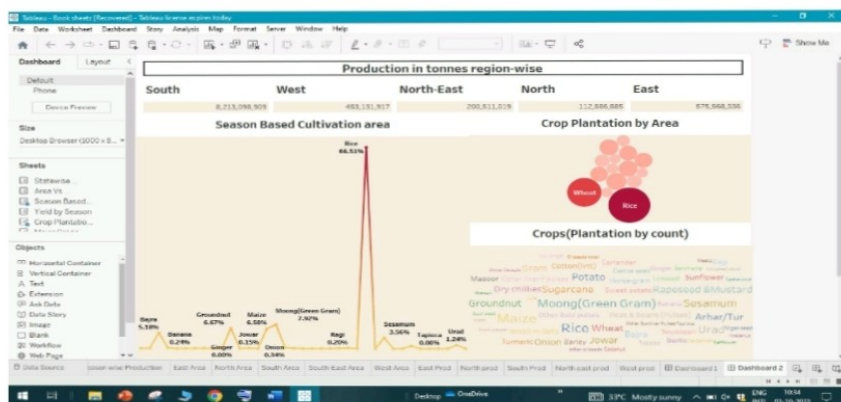
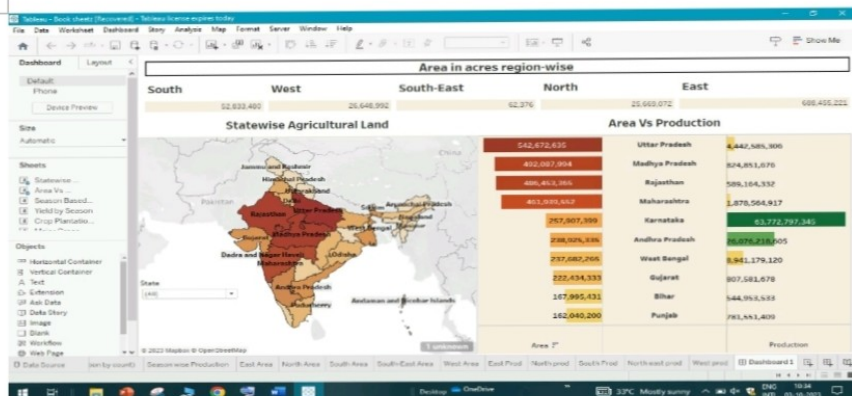


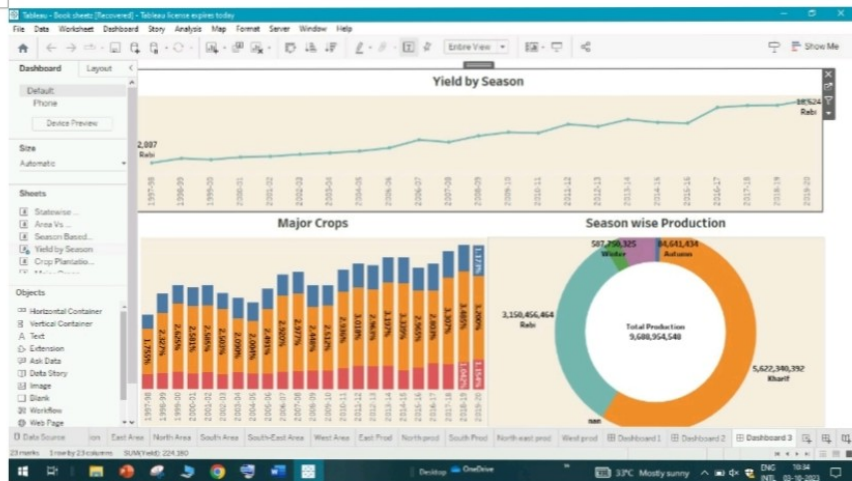
2.2 Ideation & Brainstorming Map



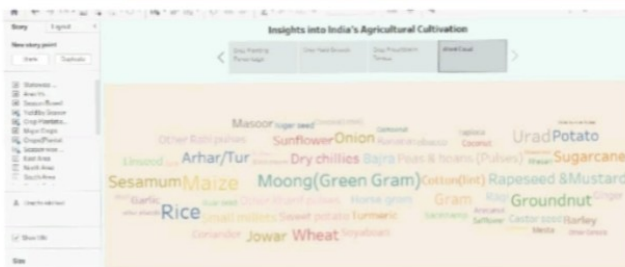
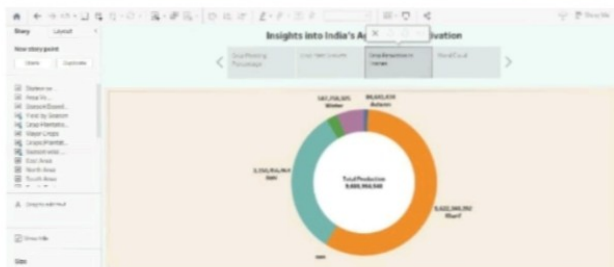
3 Result

Dashboard





Story



• There is overall increase in yield of crops mainly due to maintaining physical-chemical properties of soil.

- It helps in controlling insects, pests and soil borne diseases.
- Prevent or limit periods of peak requirements of irrigation water.
- Provides employment opportunity to the rural agricultural as well as non-agricultural labors.
- Provides food to the second biggest population of cattle in the world.

Disadvantages

- Soil erosion can also be brought on by agricultural practices.
- Increased use of fertilizers has led to the loss of soil fertility.
- Water quality issue can arise from agricultural pollution in both surface and groundwater.
- It involves the deliberate removal of forests.
- The majority of soil depletion is caused by the overuse of land and the products that we apply to it.

5 Application

- India is the world's largest producer of milk pulses and jute.
- India ranks as the second largest producer of rice, wheat, sugarcane, groundnut, vegetables, fruit and cotton.
- We presently produce 300 million tones (MT) of food grains.
- India is a country with an agrarian economy, with over 54% of the country's land classified as arable and the agricultural industry comprising of half of the labor market.
- Agricultural supply chains in the developing world face the daunting task of feeding a growing population in the coming decades.

6 Conclusion

- Sustainable agriculture gives equal weight to environmental, social and economic concerns in agriculture. Agricultural sustainability rests on the needs of the principle that we must meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs.

7 Future Scope

Agriculture sector have an enormous scope in India as of the future reference because agriculture sector is the largest sector with 49% of country's population works in agriculture sector by occupation. India is also a developing country with about 16% of its GDP is contributed by this sector.

The future of India's agricultural crop production depends on the various factors

such

as technological advancements, climate change, government policies and global market demands. Continued investments in agricultural research, sustainable farming practices and infrastructure development could enhance productivity. However, challenges like water scarcity and climate change impact might also pose threats. It's essential for policymakers and

farmers to adapt to changing conditions for a sustainable agricultural future.