

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



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INTRODUCTION

Overview:

Crops are plant grown by the farmers. Agriculture plays a very important role in the Indian economy. It is the backbone of our country.

Major crops in (1997-1998) is maximum crops is sugarcane and wheat. Major crops grown in India are rice, wheat, millets, pulses, tea, coffee, oil seeds, cotton, etc. This is the major 7 crops in India.

Purpose:

Crops production is one of the fundamental branches of agriculture.

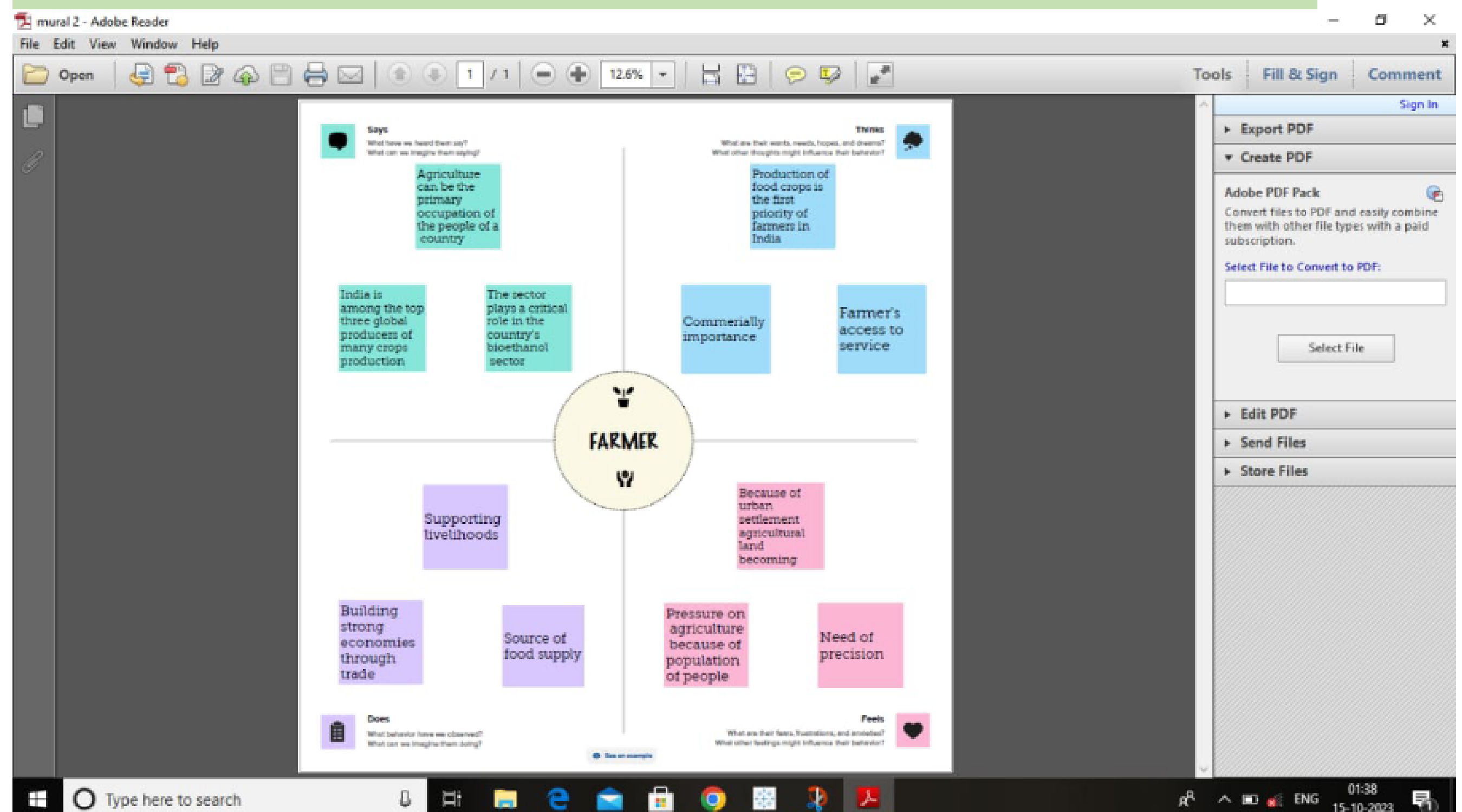
Crop production is the basis for providing the livestock industry with feed and the population with food.

Food is the major source of energy.

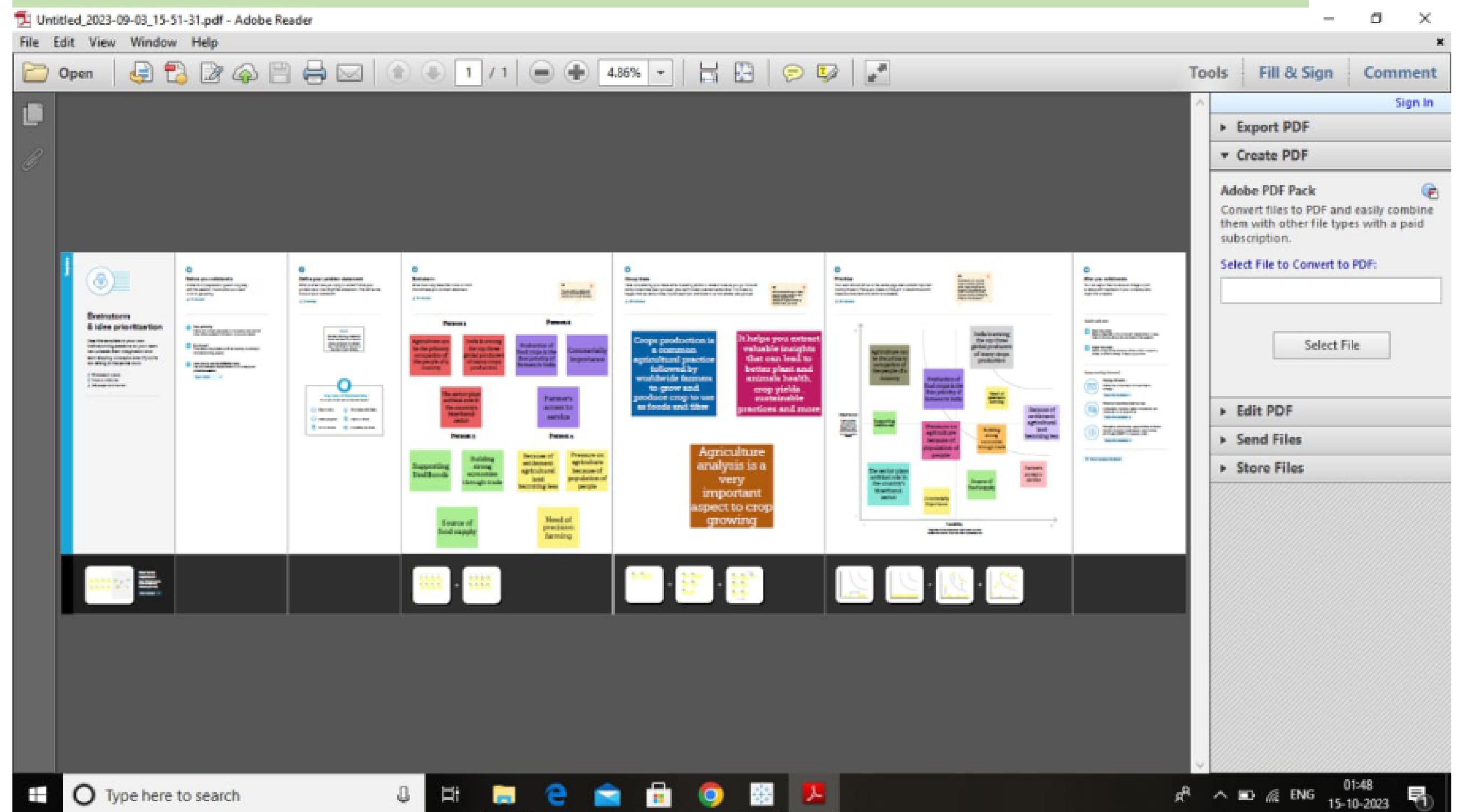
Crop production is the common agricultural practice followed by worldwide farmers to grow and produce crops to use as food and fibre.

Plants are the main source of food on which both humans and animals depends.

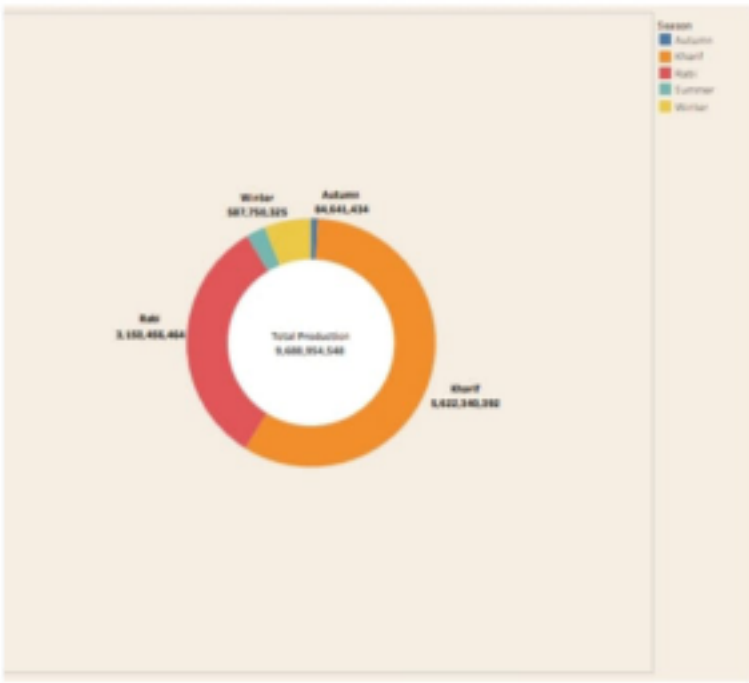
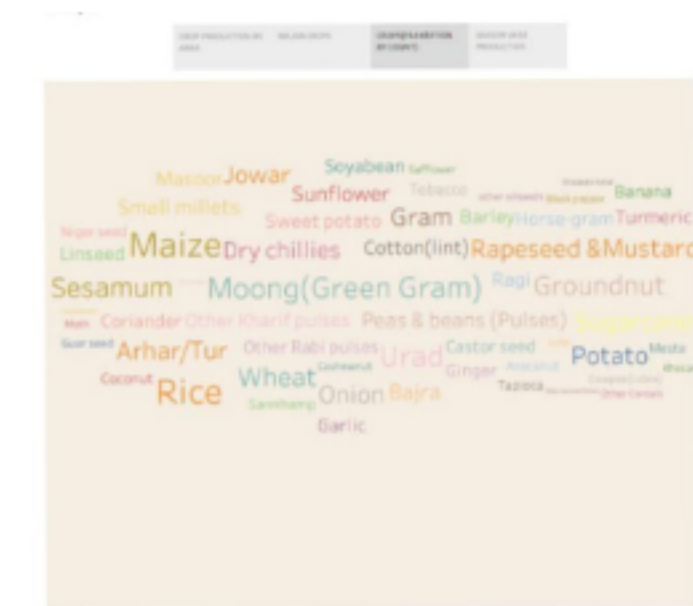
EMPATHY MAP



BRAINSTROMING MAP



RESULT



Finally, the project from the above screenshots is the INDIA'S AGRICULTURE CROP PRODUCTION AND ANALYSIS [empathy map and brainstorm] and also the final screenshot is the story of the dashboard about crop production.

This are all the final stage for this project.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

ADVANTAGES:

- ☒ Increases soil fertility
- ☒ Increases crop yield
- ☒ Increases soil nutrients
- ☒ Reduces soil erosion
- ☒ Limits the concentration of pests and diseases

DISADVANTAGES:

- ☒ Improper implementation can cause much more harm than good
- ☒ Obligatory crop diversification
- ☒ The use of the currently available technological innovations is difficult
- ☒ Pests and diseases can move from one crop to another one easily
- ☒ Controlling weeds is always harder

APPLICATION

Crop improvement is essential to meet the demands of changing world. Plant breeding programs are continuously striving to increase crop yield, enhance crop quality and improve crop tolerance to diseases and pests.

Fiber rich crops like bamboo can be turned into a pulp, which can then be used to make paper. Oil crops are grown either for primary (human consumption) or secondary (industrial) uses. Edible oil crops include corn, sunflower and olives. Soyabeans are the world's most popular oil crop.

CONCLUSION

Crop combination offers numerous benefits including increased yields, improved soil health, pest control and resource efficiency. India's agricultural sector is still very important to the Indian economy, although its share of the economy has decreased over the past 50 years.

FUTURE SCOPE

Demand for fruits, vegetables, dairy products, fish and meat is going to increase in future. Researches, technology improvements, protected cultivation of high value greens and other vegetables will be more. There will be more demand of processed and affordable quality products. Future agriculture will use sophisticated technologies such as robots, temperature and moisture sensors, aerial images and GPS technology. These advanced devices and precision agriculture and robotic systems will allow farms to be more profitable, efficient, safe and environmental friendly.