

# **INDIAN AGRICULTURAL CROP PRODUCTION ANALYSIS (1997 – 2021)**

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# **Indian agricultural crop production analysis (1997 – 2021).**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Overview**

**Team Leader Name : G. kavipriya**

**Team Members Name :**

- 1) P. Kaviyarasi**
- 2) K. Maha**
- 3) K. Mahalakshmi**

India has been a major agricultural producer for many years. Crop production in India has show steady growth over the year, with significant contributions from crops like rice, wheat and pulses.

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood, it provides a source for the people to earn. Most of the population in the rural areas is dependent on agriculture as their main source of income.

Agriculture contributes significantly to a country's GDP that is the Gross Domestic Production of a country. In agriculture, data on various parameters such as production, consumption, yield, prices of commodities are collected over time, which we call them as time series variables. Analysis of these time series variables can be handled using various time series data analysis approaches.

## **1.2 Purpose**

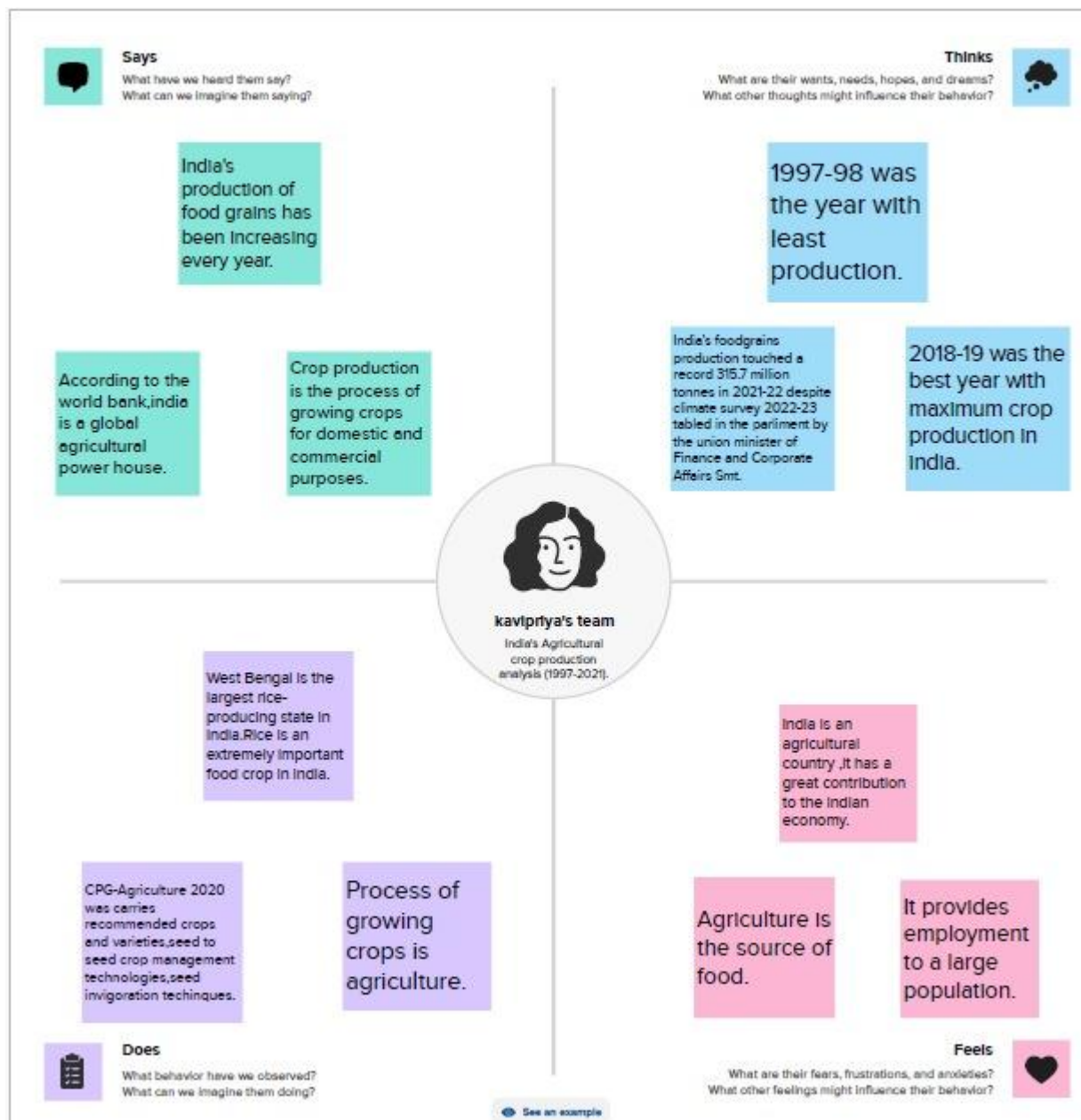
Analyzing India's agricultural crop production from 1997 to 2021 serves several purposes:

**\*Food Security\*:** It provides insights into the country's ability to meet its food requirements, helping to make informed decisions about food security measures.

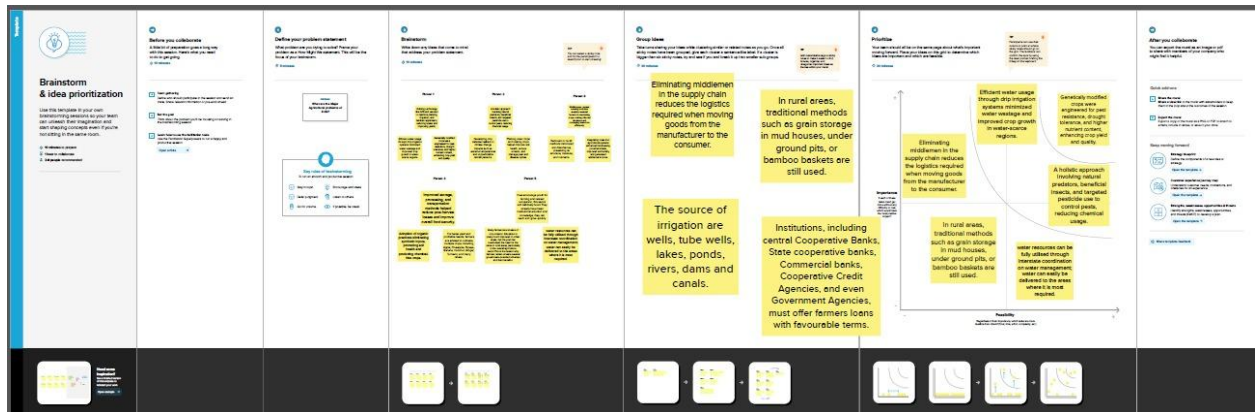
**\*Economic Impact\*:** Analyzing crop production can reveal the economic impact of agriculture, as it is a significant contributor to India's GDP. It helps in assessing the contribution of agriculture to the overall economy.

# PROBLEM DEFINITION & DESIGN THINKING

## 2.1 Empathy Map

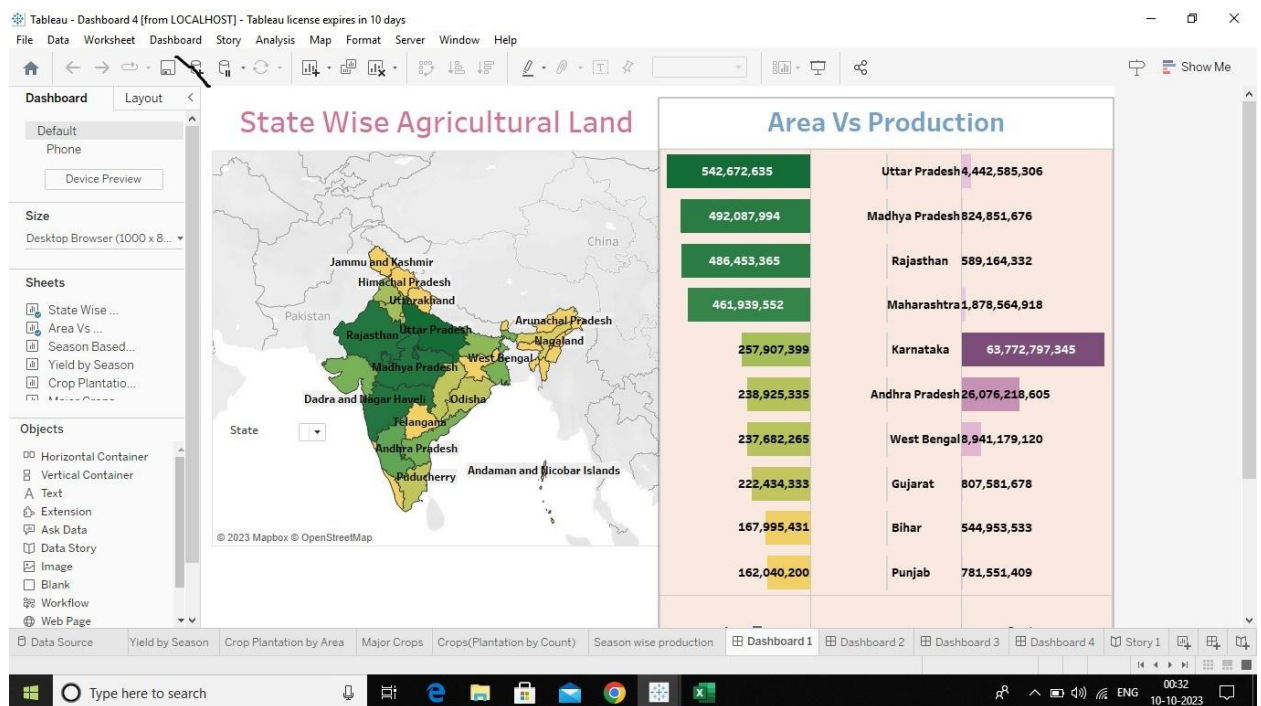


## 2.2 Ideation and Brainstorming Map

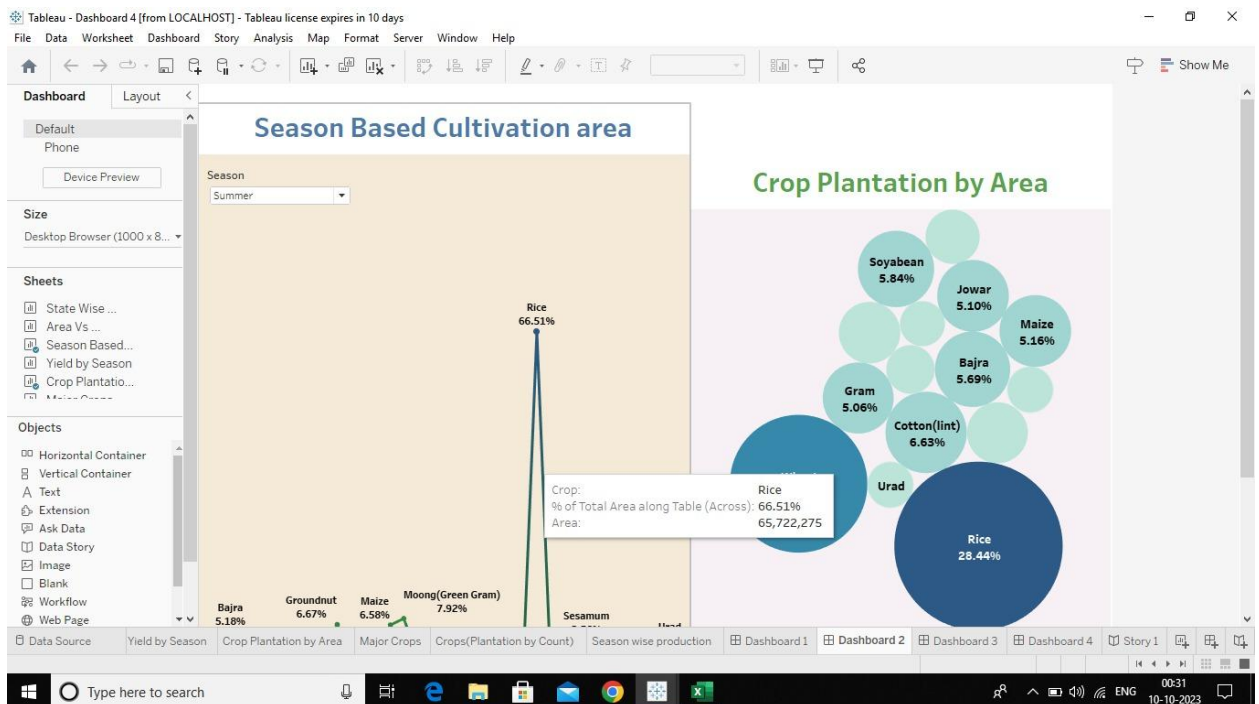


# RESULT

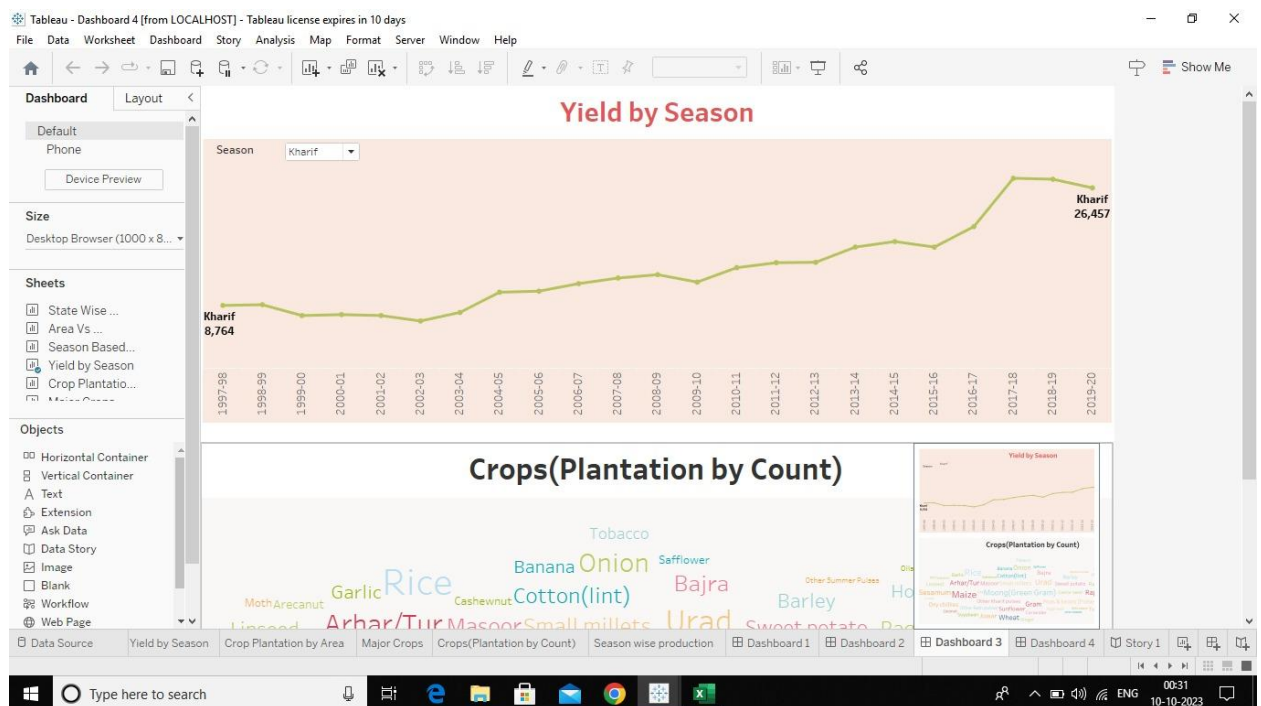
## Dashboard 1



## Dashboard 2

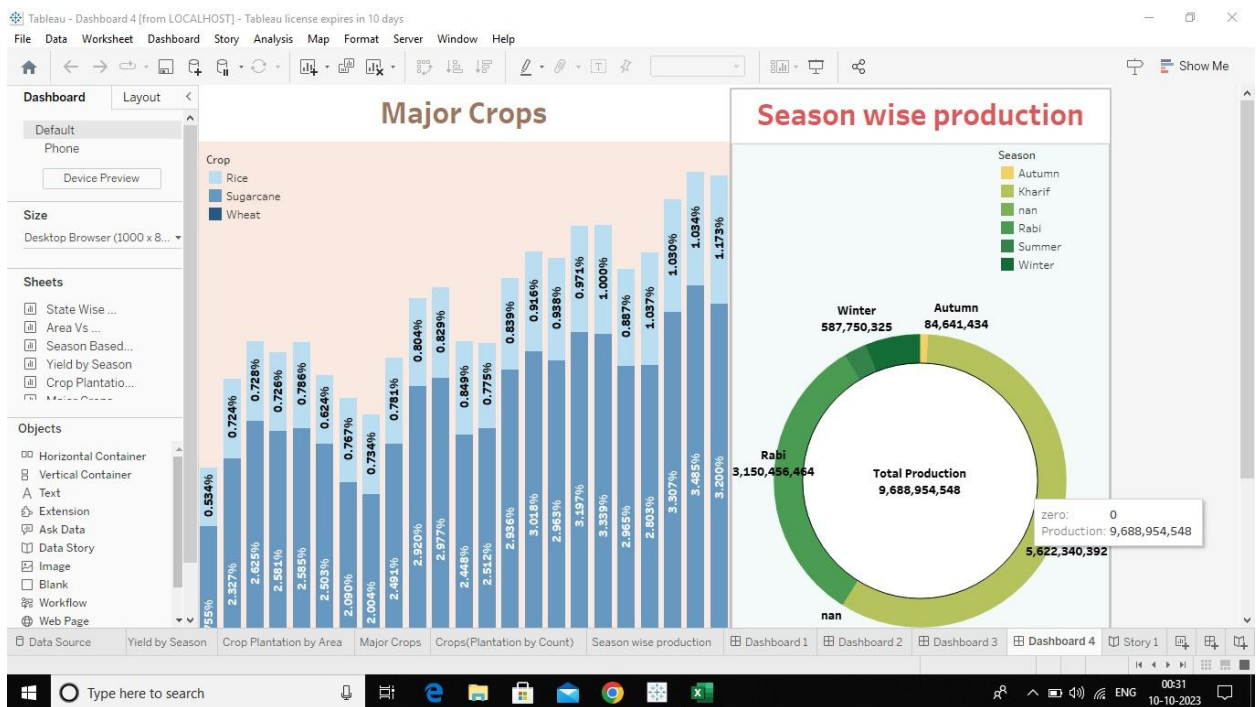


# Dashboard 3

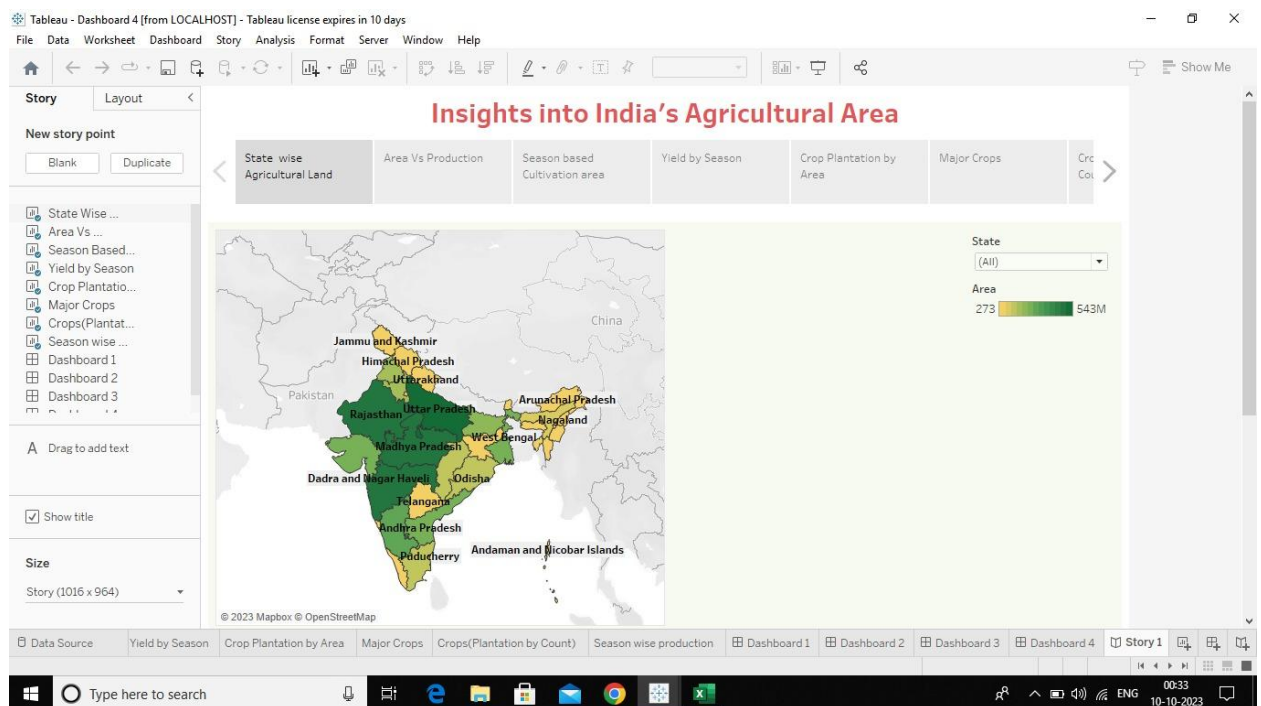




# Dashboard 4



# Story



## ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

### Advantages :

1. ***\*Increased Crop Production\****: During this period, India has seen significant growth in crop production due to factors like technological advancements, improved seeds, and better farming practices.
2. ***\*Economic Growth\****: Crop production contributes significantly to India's GDP and provides employment to a large portion of the population, promoting economic growth.

### Disadvantages :

1. ***\*Loss of Biodiversity\****: The push for high-yield crops has led to a loss of crop diversity, which can be d 4.  
***\*Price Volatility\****: Fluctuating crop prices can make farming a risky business, affecting farmers' income stability.
2. ***\*Price Volatility\****: Fluctuating crop prices can make farming a risky business, affecting farmers' income stability.

## **APPLICATIONS**

- 1. \*Data Collection:\* Gather detailed crop production data for each year from 1997 to 2021. This information can be sourced from government agricultural departments, research organizations, or online databases.***
- 2. \*Climate Impact Assessment:\* Study the influence of climate change on crop production by analyzing historical weather data alongside crop yields.***

## **CONCLUSION**

- 1. \*Steady Growth:\* Over this period, Indian agriculture has shown consistent growth in crop production, with fluctuations due to factors like***

***monsoon variability and technological advancements.***

- 2. \*Market Dynamics:\* Crop production has a significant influence on market prices, impacting both farmers and consumers. Government interventions are essential for price stabilization.***

## **FUTURE SCOPE**

***1Education and Training\*: Providing farmers with better education and training in modern agricultural practices is critical for increasing productivity.***

- 2.\*Research and Development\*: Investment in agricultural research and development is essential for crop improvement and adaptation to changing climate conditions.***

