



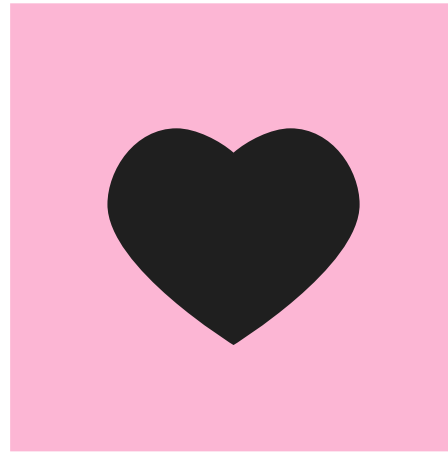
Says

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?



Feels

What are their fears, frustrations, and anxieties?
What other feelings might influence their behavior?



Does

What behavior have we observed?
What can we imagine them doing?



India's agricultural crop
production analysis(1997-
2021)
NM2023TMID34357

India's Green Revolution, which began in the 1960s, played a significant role in increasing crop yields and agricultural production, particularly for rice and wheat.

Over the years, there has been a shift in the types of crops grown, with a growing focus on high-value crops like fruits, vegetables, and cash crops in addition to staple cereals.

The expansion of irrigation facilities, including canal systems and groundwater irrigation, has improved crop yields, especially in areas with water scarcity.

Rice and wheat have traditionally been the two primary staple crops in India. Their production increased significantly due to the Green Revolution and government support policies, helping to ensure food security.

Pulses and oilseeds are essential sources of protein and edible oil in Indian diets. There has been a focus on increasing production of these crops to meet domestic demand and reduce dependence on imports

India's horticulture sector has shown impressive growth. Fruits and vegetables have seen increased production due to rising demand, better post-harvest practices, and government initiatives.

India is known for its production of spices, including chili peppers, cumin, and turmeric. These crops have generally seen stable production.

India produces a wide variety of fruits and vegetables, with production steadily increasing over the years. Mangoes, bananas, and potatoes are some of the major crops in this category.

India produces significant quantities of sugar and oilseeds like soybeans. These crops have also experienced fluctuations in production due to weather conditions and market dynamics.

Changing weather patterns and climate change began to affect crop production. Erratic monsoons, extreme weather events, and pest infestations posed challenges.

The adoption of modern agricultural technologies, like high-yielding crop varieties, mechanization, and biotechnology, increased during this period

The production of crops like pulses, oilseeds, and horticultural crops increased due to rising demand and better market opportunities.