

Indian agricultural crop production

1.Introduction

1.1 overview

India's production of food grains has been increasing every year, and India is among the top producers of several crops such as wheat, rice, pulses, sugarcane and cotton. It is the highest producer of milk and second highest producer of fruits and vegetables.

1.2 Purpose

Agriculture is the foundation of the Indian economy. The population of India mostly depends on agriculture for their livelihood and agriculture contributes to 40 percent of the total GDP of the country.26-May-2023

2. Problem statement

Lack of capital. ...

Agricultural marketing. ...

Soil erosion. ...

Irrigation problems. ...

Lack of high quality seeds. ...

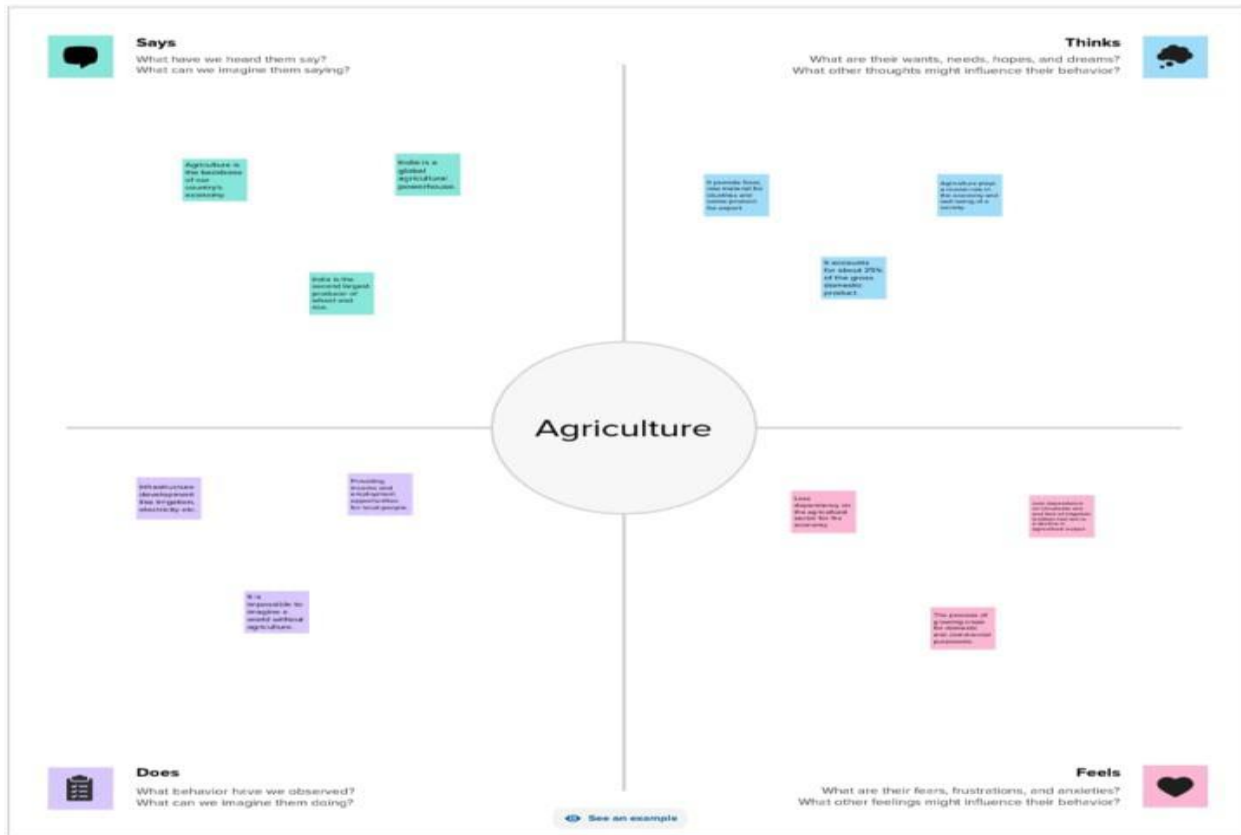
Lack of infrastructure in the agriculture sector. ...

Biocides, fertilizers, and manures

Design thinking

Design thinking can be used to identify opportunities for innovation in regenerative farming practices, such as using cover crops to improve soil health or integrating livestock into crop rotations to improve nutrient cycling.

2.1 Empathy map



2.2 Indention and Brainstorm map

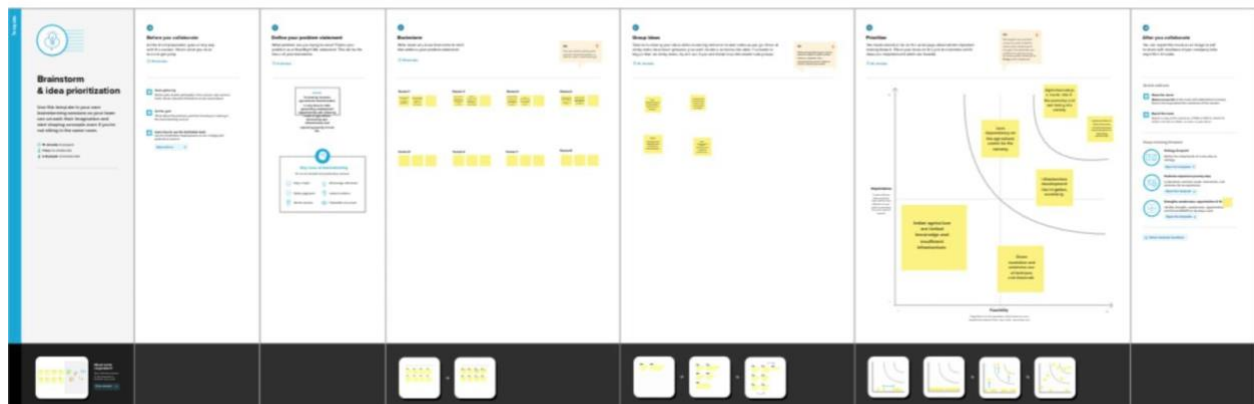


Tableau - agriculture

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Production in tonnes region-wise

West	South	North-East	North	East
5,916,303,392	310,910,000,000	3,725,344,122	7,403,076,034	12,869,221,565

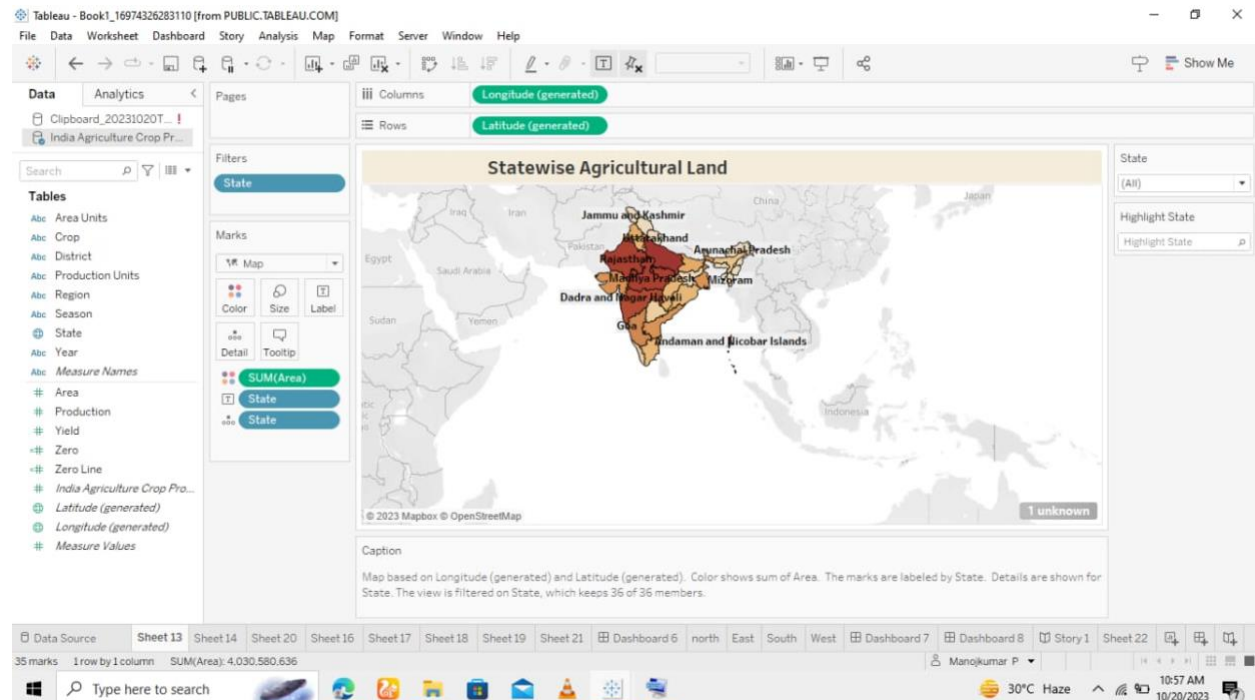
Season based crop cultivation

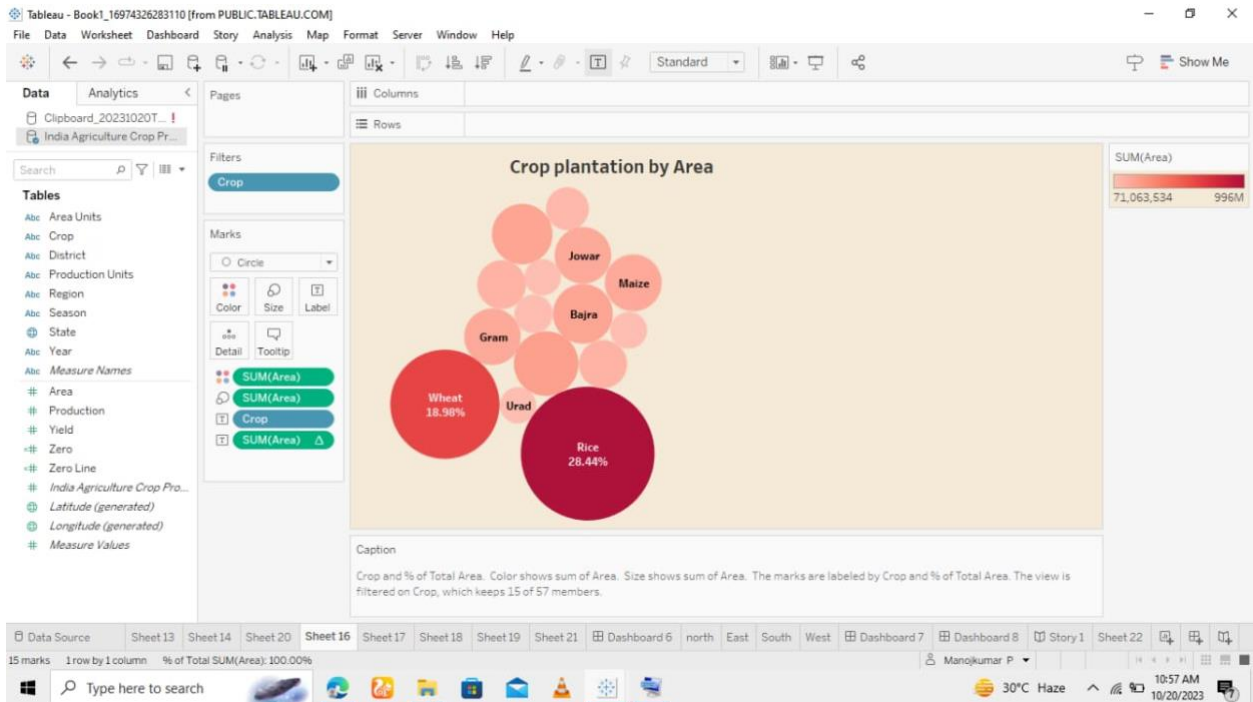
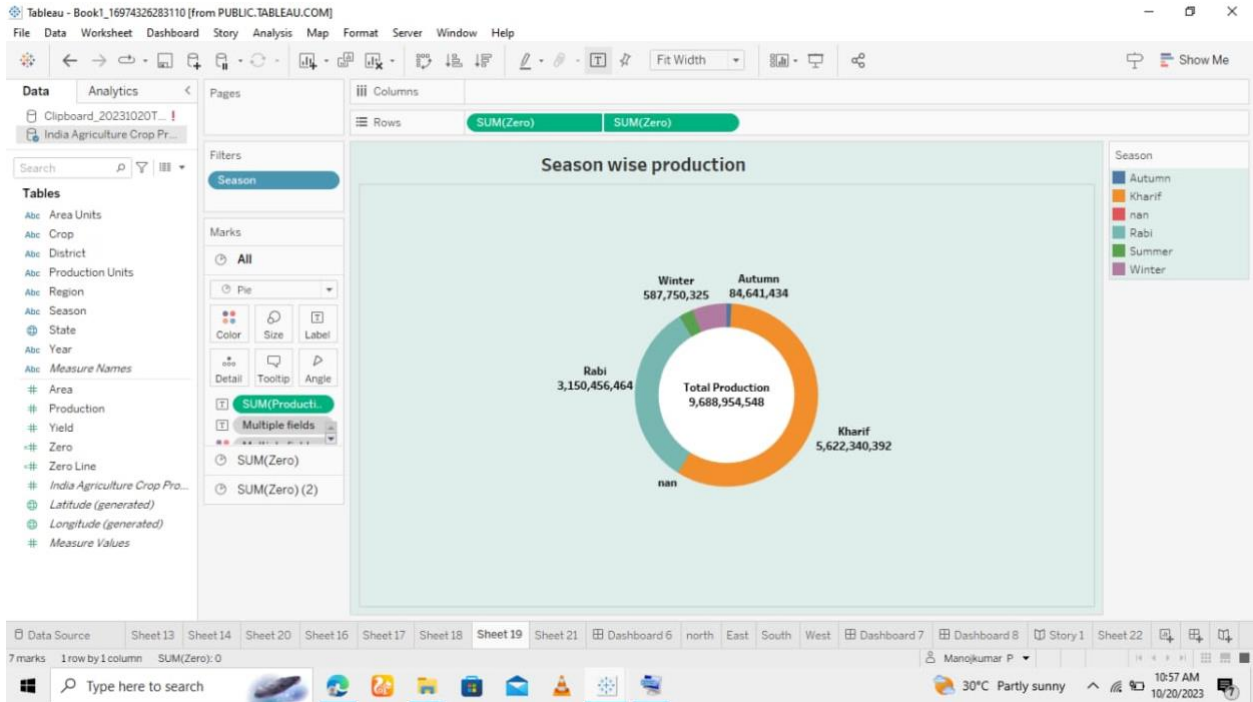
Season: Summer

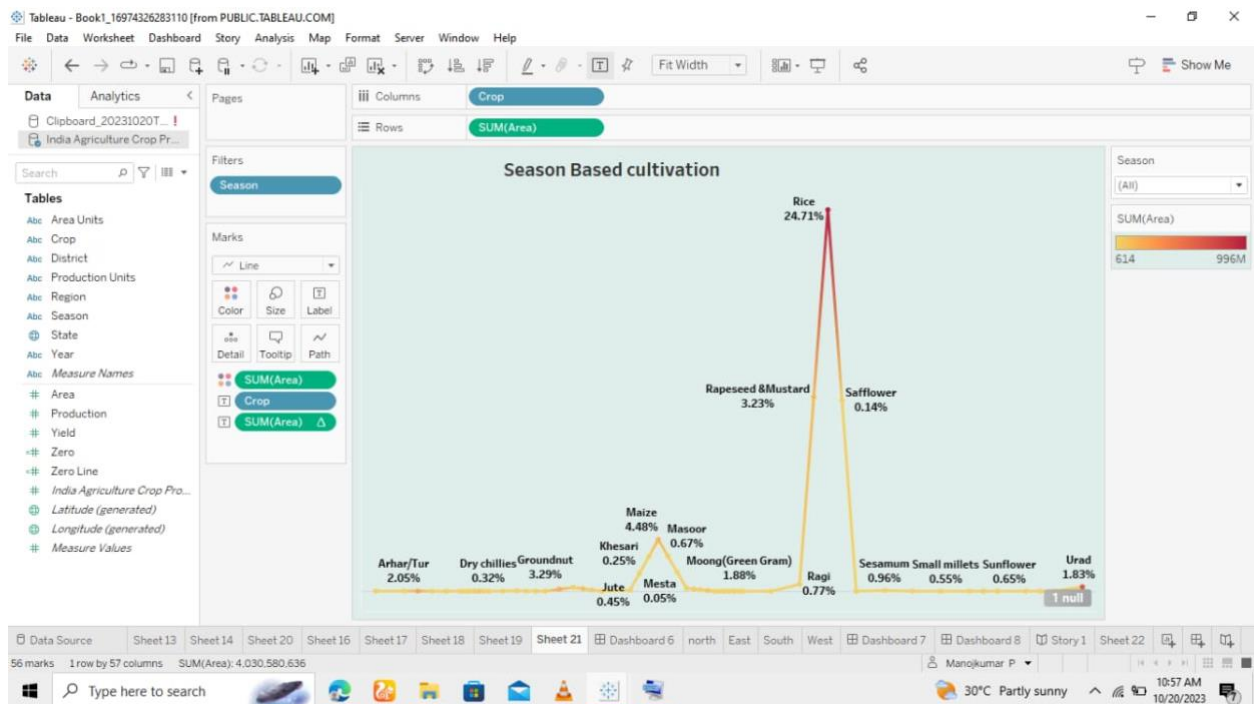
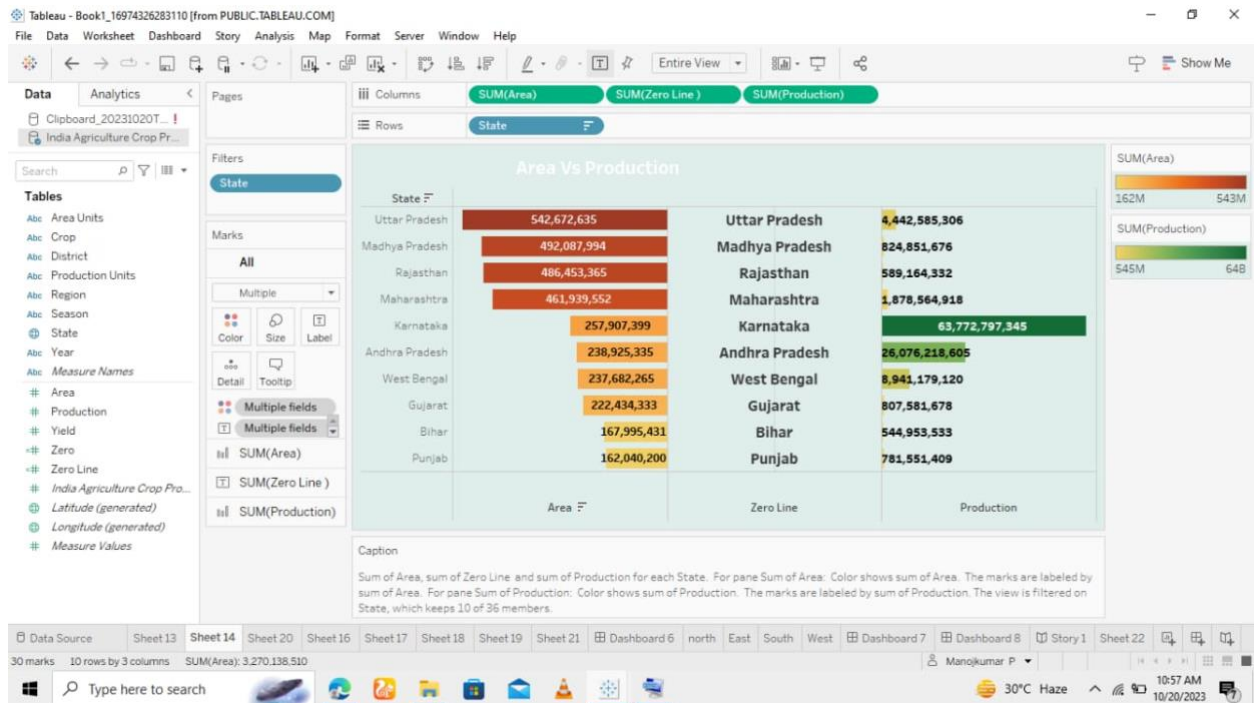
Crop	Percentage
Arhar/Tur	0.00%
Bajra	5.18%
Dry chilies	0.24%
Groundnut	0.08%
Onion	0.15%
Jowar	0.19%
Other Cereals	0.11%
Moong(Green Gram)	7.93%
Potato	0.34%
Ragi	0.12%
Safflower	0.20%
Sugarcane	0.00%
Sesamum	3.56%
Soybean	0.85%
Tobacco	0.01%
Wheat	0.04%

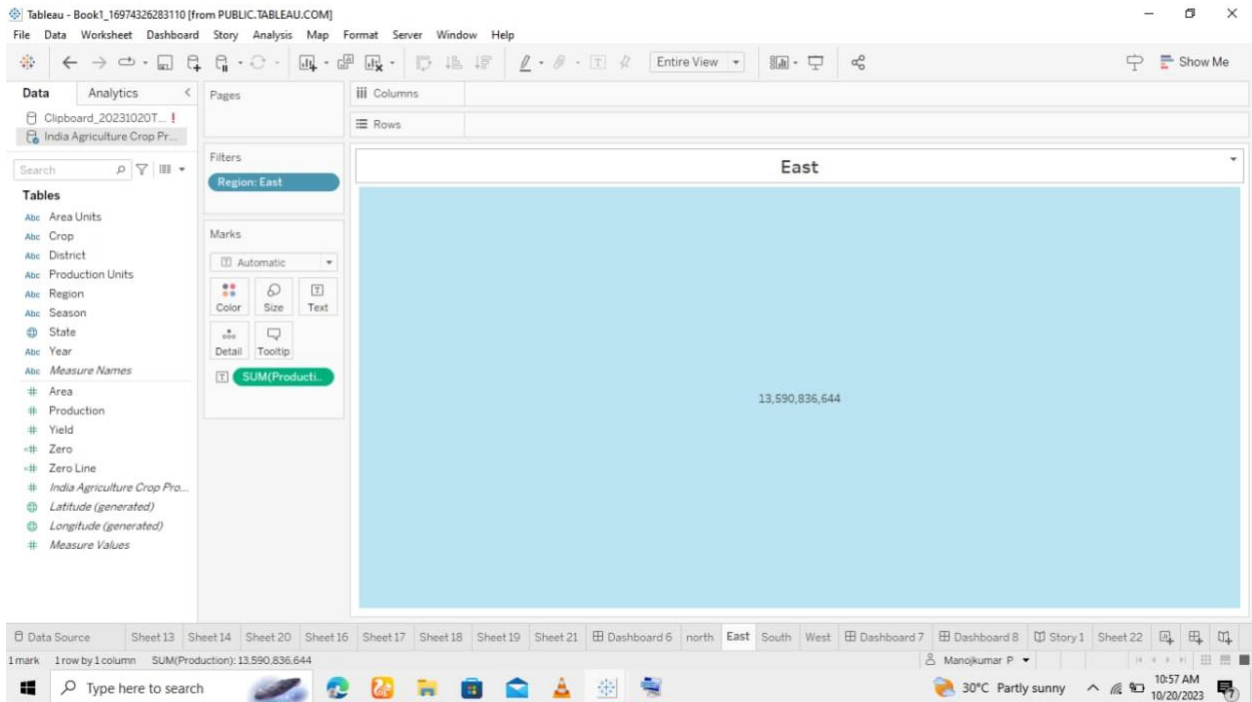
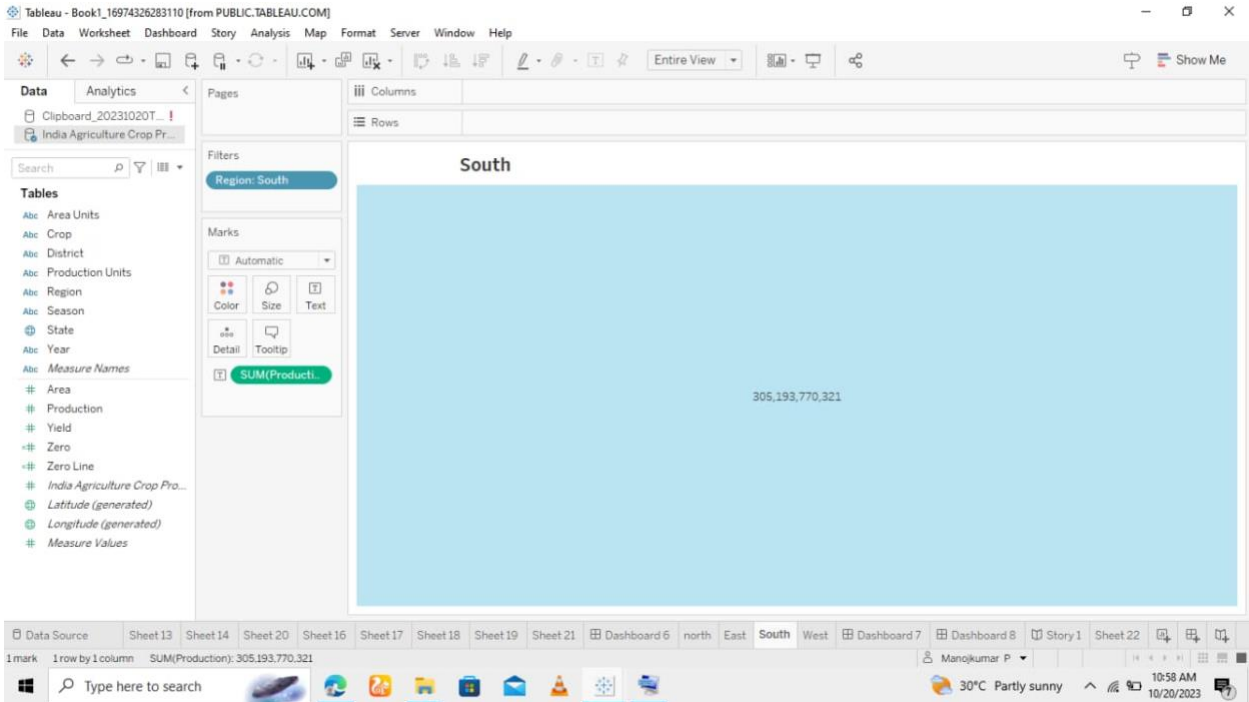
Crop Plantation by Area

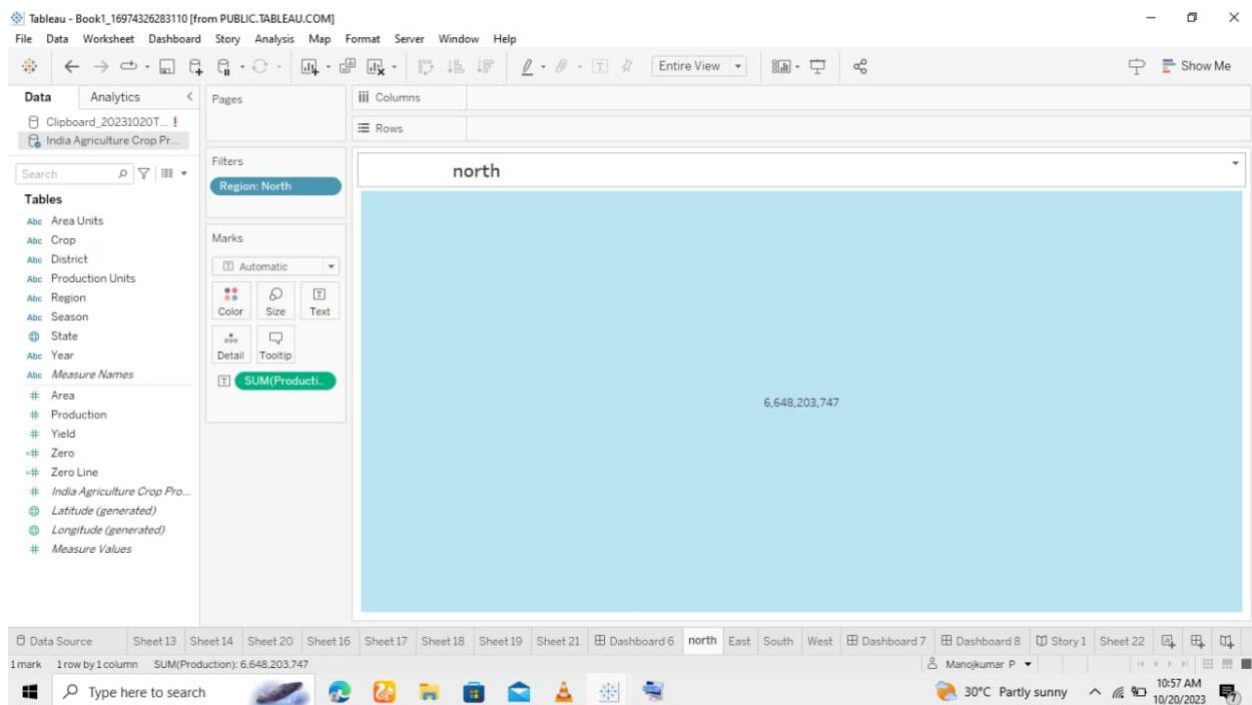
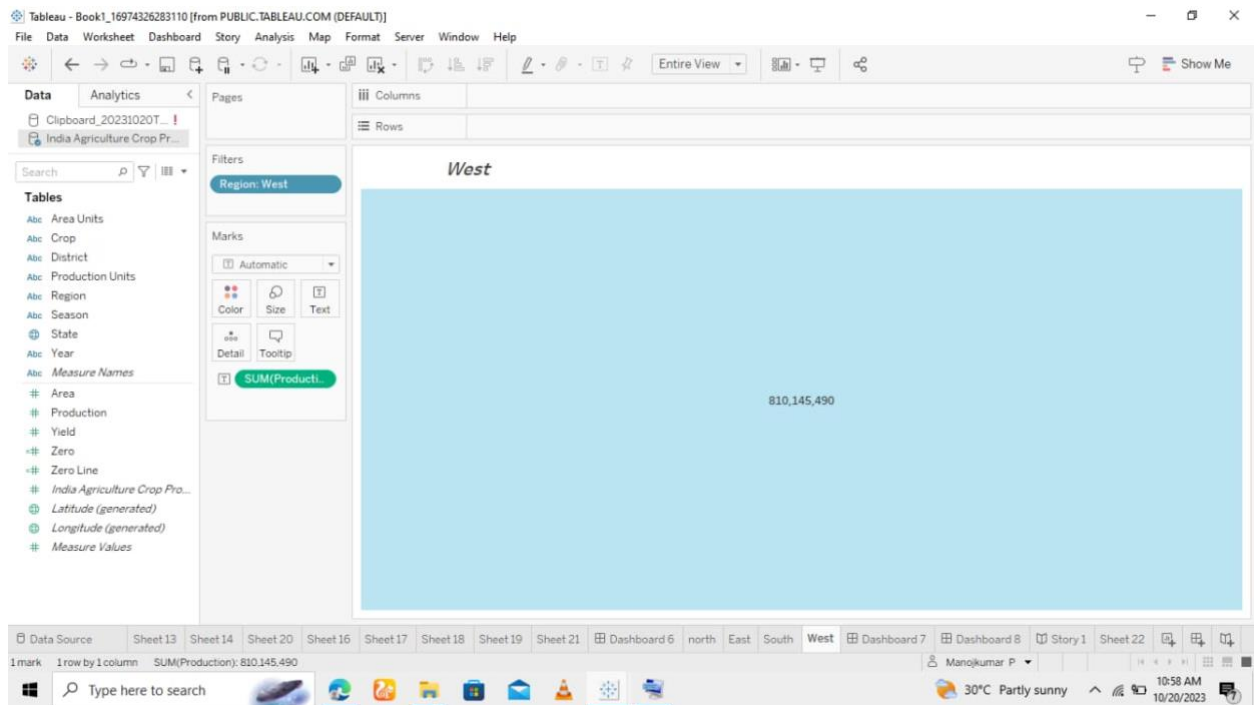
Crops (Plantation by count)

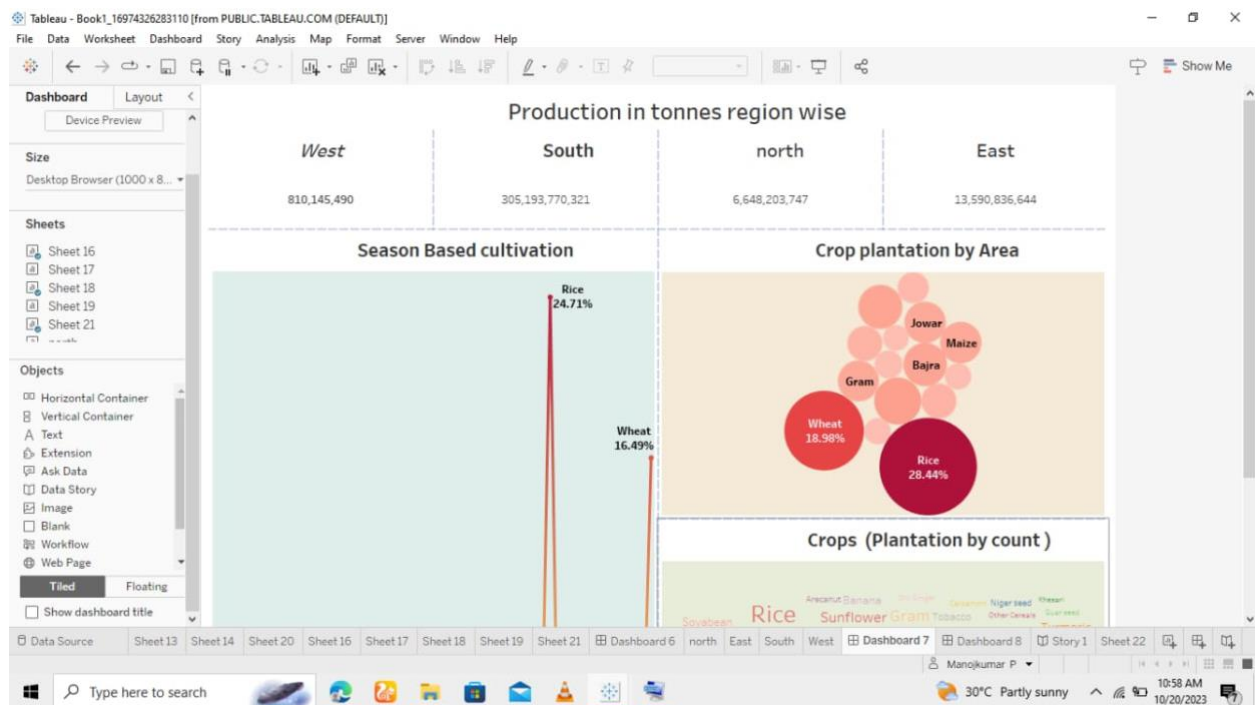
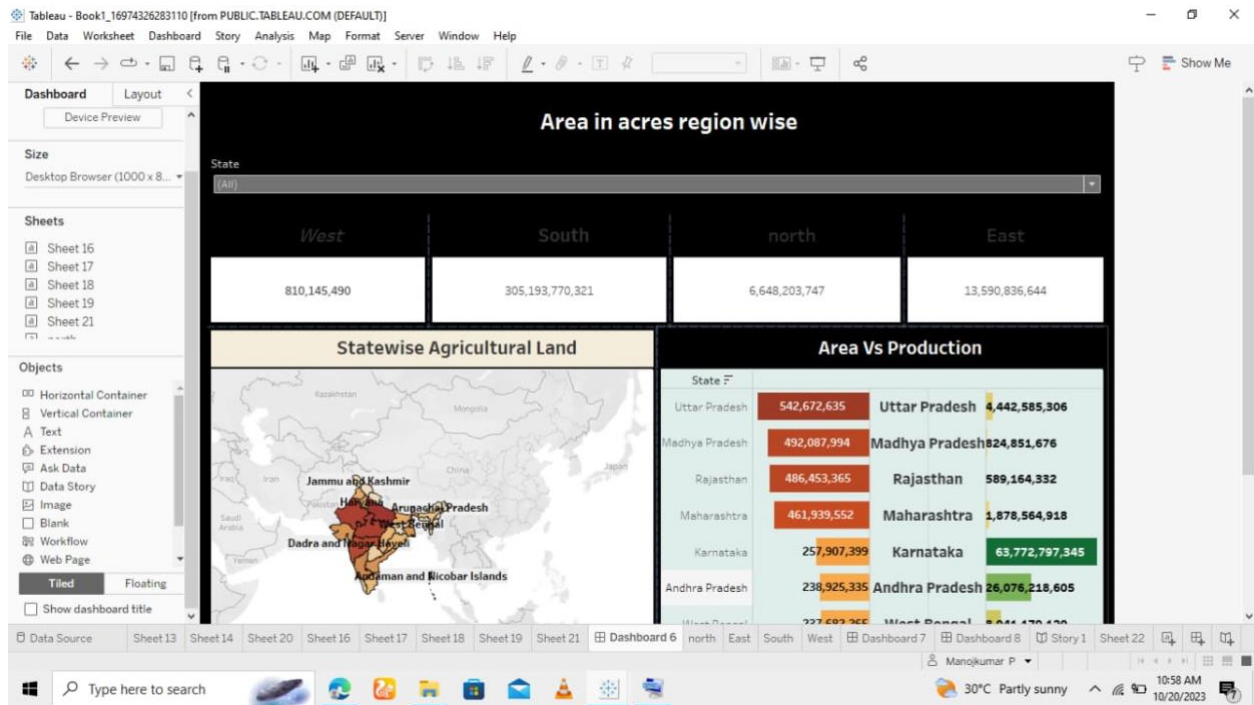


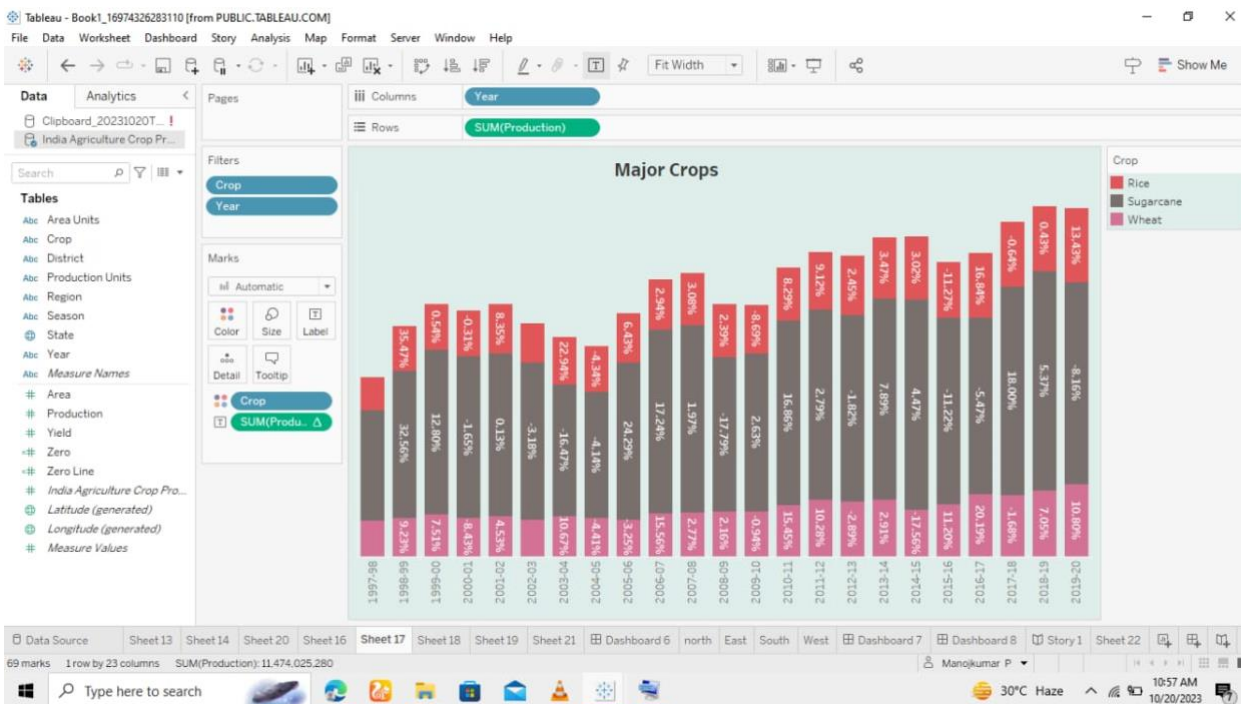














4. Advantages and disadvantage

Crops loss only happens due to climate, pest attack.

Hunger level would be more.

Global warming happen.

Deforestation case could be more.

Carbon level would be higher.

Healthy farming helps to get more energy, balance our nature.

Climate might be worse without agriculture, farming, garden

5. Application

The most common soil application method used mainly for open field crops is fertilizer broadcast. It is a method by which the fertilizers are applied on the surface across an entire field. Often high capacity spreaders are used to spin dry fertilizer on the soil surface

Example, 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. Soybeans are the world's most popular oil crop.

6. Conclusion

The agricultural sector is of vital importance for the region. It is undergoing a process of transition to a market economy, with substantial changes in the social, legal, structural, productive and supply set-ups, as is the case with all other sectors of the economy

7. Future scope

Yes, agriculture is good for the future as it is expected to use advanced technologies and innovations to produce more food with limited land and resources, increase efficiency on farms, and become more profitable, efficient, safe, and environment friendly.