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

GOVERNMENTARTSCOLLEGE(AUTONOMOUS)

KARUR.

FACULTY MENTOR .

K.KALAPANA M.SC,B.ED

TEAM MEMBERS

. P. SOUNDARYA (TEAM LEADER)

M. SHALINI (TEAM MEMBERS)

A. SHYAMALA ( TEAM MEMBERS)

P. SUDHAKAR ( TEAM MEMBER)

INTRODUCTION

• It provide employmentopportunityto the rural agricultural as well as non-agriculturallabourers. It is the sources of food and fooder.

• Some claim Indian agriculture began by 9000BCas a result of early cultivation of plants, domestication of crops.

PURPOSE

• Crop productionis one of the fundamentalbranchesof agriculture.

• Crop productionis the basis for providingthe live stock industry with feed, and the populationwith food .

• Crop productsare used in many industriesas raw materialsof plantsorgin,such as food,textiles,fuel and others.

EMPATHY MAP

BRAINSTORM

ABOUT THE DATASET

• STATE WISE AGRICULTURAL LAND • AREA VS PRODUCTION

• SEASON BASED CROP CULTIVATION • CROPS (PLANTATION BY COUNT)

• YIELD BY SEASON

• MAJOR CROPS GROWTH Y-O-Y • SEASON WISE PRODUCTION

DASHBOARD

STORY

ADVANTAGES

• There is overall increase in yield of crops mainly dueto maintaining physical- chemicalpropertiesof soil.

• It helps in controlling insects, pests and soil borne diseases.

• Prevent or limit periods of peak requirementsof Irrigation water.

DISADVANGAGES

• Lack of precision • High input costs

• Limited graph variety • Weatherfluctuations • Limited space

CONCLUSION

• The agriculturalsector is of vital importancefor the region.

• It u der going a process of transition to a market economy,with substantial changesin the social, legal, Structural, Productiveand supply set-ups-as in the case with all other sectors of the economy.

FUTURE HOPE

• Save agriculture in India

• To teachagriculture for the nextgeneration.