INDIAN AGRICULTURE OF CROP PRODUCTION ANALYSIS (1996-2021)
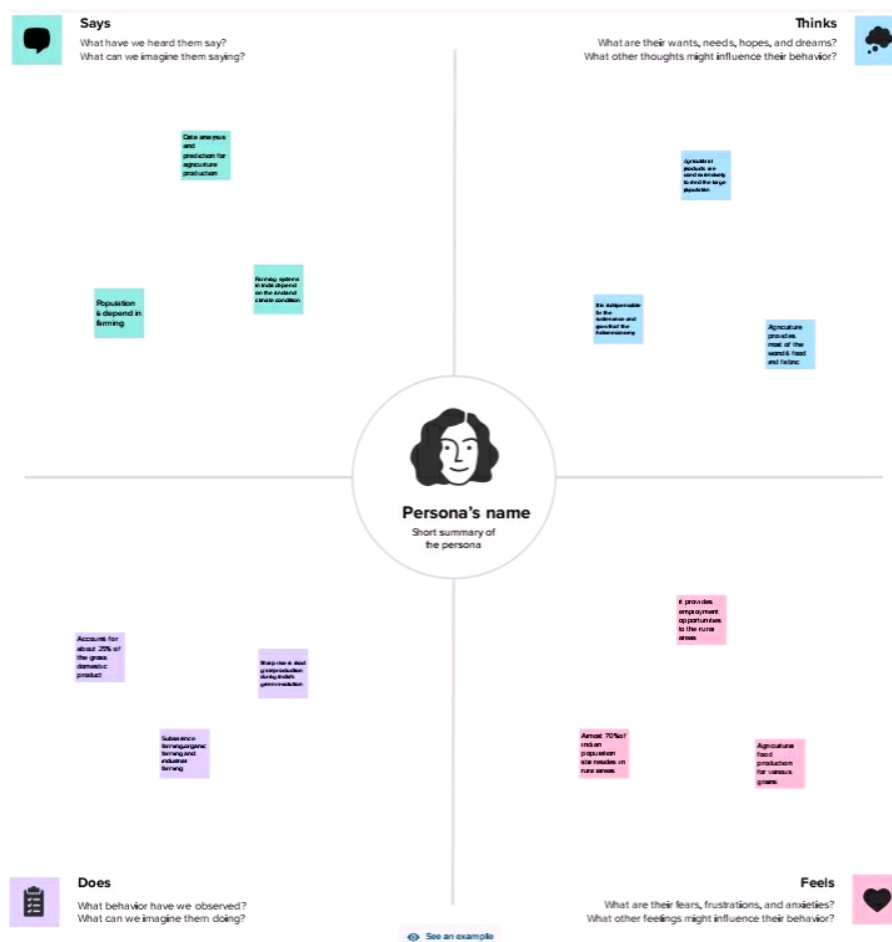
INTRODUCTION

It provides employment opportunity to the rural agricultural as well as non-agricultural labourers.
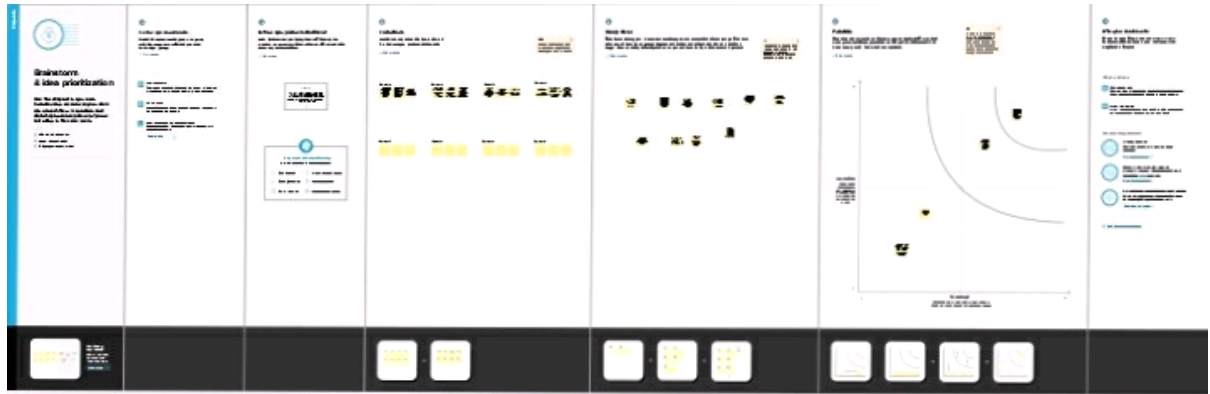
PURPOSE

Agriculture is the foundation of the Indian economy.
The population of India mostly depends on agriculture contributes to 40 percent of the total GDP of the country.

PROBLEM SOLVING &DECISION MAKING

1)EMPHATHY MAP

2)BRINESTROME MAP

ADVANTAGES

1)Agriculture supplies raw materials to various agro-based industries like sugar, jute, cotton textile and vanaspati industries.

2)Food processing industries are similarly dependent on agriculture. Therefore the development of these industries entirely is dependent on agriculture.

DISADVANTAGE

1)Environmental degradation: Intensive agriculture can lead to soil erosion, deforestation, water pollution, and loss of biodiversity.

2)Depletion of natural resources: Agriculture can lead to the depletion of natural resources such as water and soil, and can lead to land degradation and desertification.
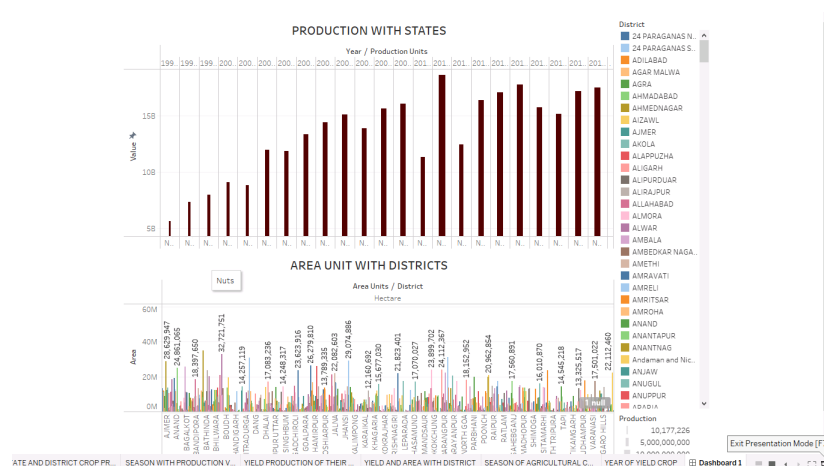
FUTURE SCOPE

•Agriculture is good for the future as it is expected to use advanced technologies.

• Innovations to produce more food with limited land and resources, increase efficiency on farms, and become more profitable, efficient, safe, and environment friendly.
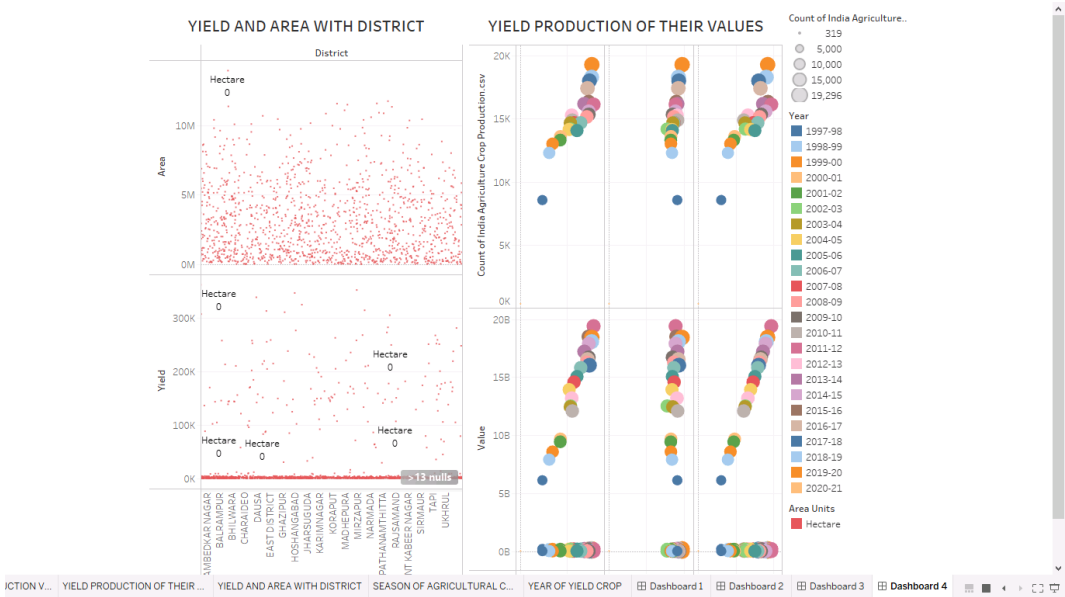
APPLICATION

•It provides employment opportunity to the rural agricultural as well as non-agricultural labourers.

•It is the source of food and fodder. It also plays an important role in international business in import and export activities.
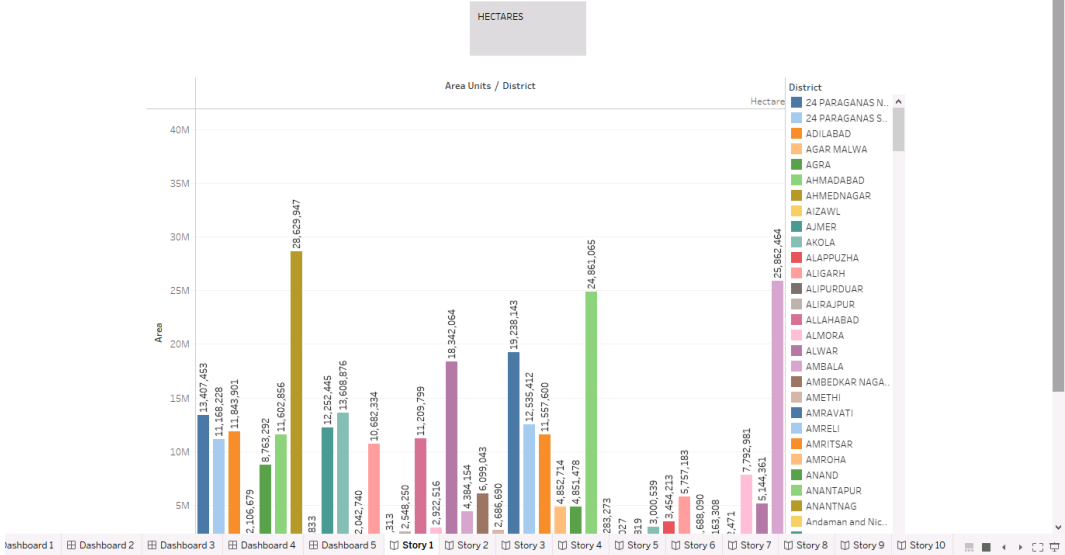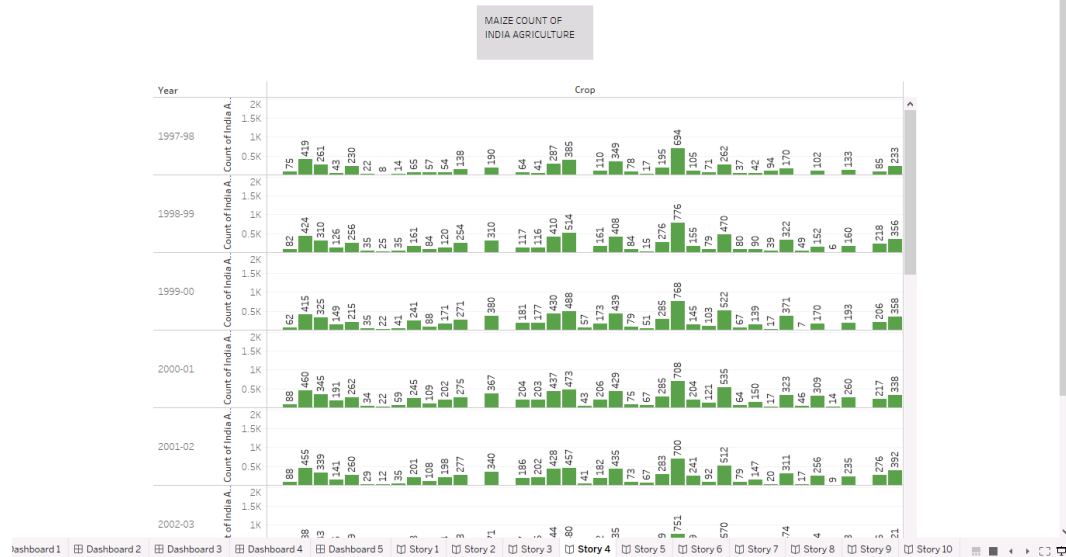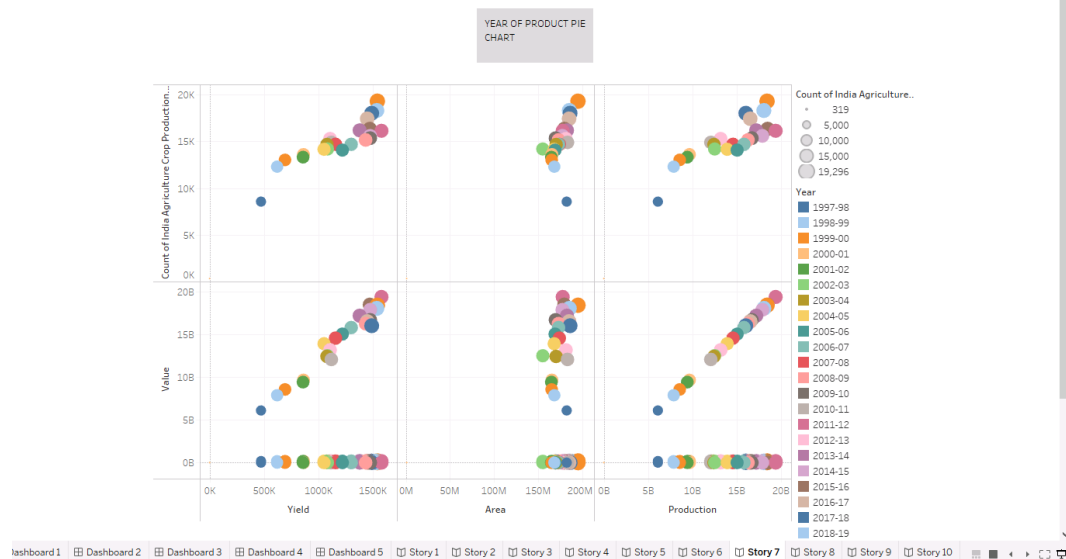
RESULT

DASHBOARD 1

DASHBOARD 2

STORY 1

STORY 2

Story 4

MAIZE COUNT OF
INDIA AGRICULTURE

STORY 3

Story 7

YEAR OF PRODUCT PIE
CHART

CONCLUSION

•The agricultural sector is of vital importance for the region.

•Agriculture has given so much to society. But it has its own pros and cons that we can't overlook.