

INDIA'S AGRICULTURE CROP PRODUCTION

Submitted by

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INDIA'S AGRICULTURE CROP PRODUCTION

Project Report Template

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

brief description about your project

1.2 Purpose

The use of this project. What can be achieved using this.

2 Problem Definition & Design Thinking

2.1 Empathy Map

Paste the empathy map screenshot

2.2 Ideation & Brainstorming Map

Paste the Ideation & brainstorming map screenshot

3 RESULT

Final findings (Output) of the project along with screenshots.

4 ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

List of advantages and disadvantages of the proposed solution

5 APPLICATIONS

The areas where this solution can be applied

6 CONCLUSION

Conclusion summarizing the entire work and findings.

7 FUTURE SCROE

Enhancements that can be made in the future.

8 APPENDIX

A. Source Code

Attach the code for the solution built.

1 Introduction

The history of agriculture in India dates back to the Neolithic period. India ranks second worldwide in farm outputs. As per the Indian economic survey

1.1 Overview

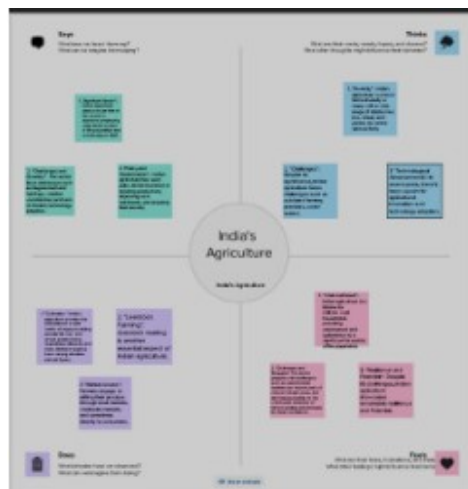
Its gross irrigated crop area of 82.6 million hectares (215.6 million acres) is the largest in the world. India is among the top three global producers of many crops, including wheat, rice, pulses, cotton, peanuts, fruits and vegetables.

1.2 Purpose

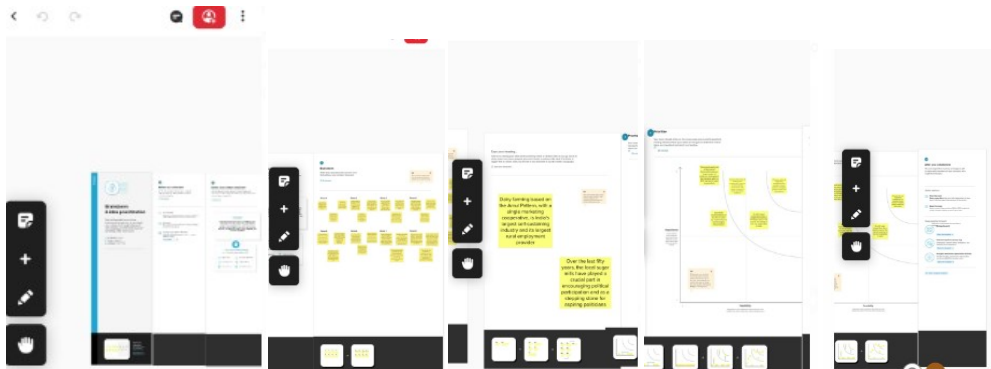
The economic contribution of agriculture to India's GDP is steadily declining with the country's broad-based economic growth. Still, agriculture is demographically the broadest economic sector and plays a significant role in the overall socio-economic fabric of India.

2 Problem Definition & Design Thinking

2.1 Empathy Map

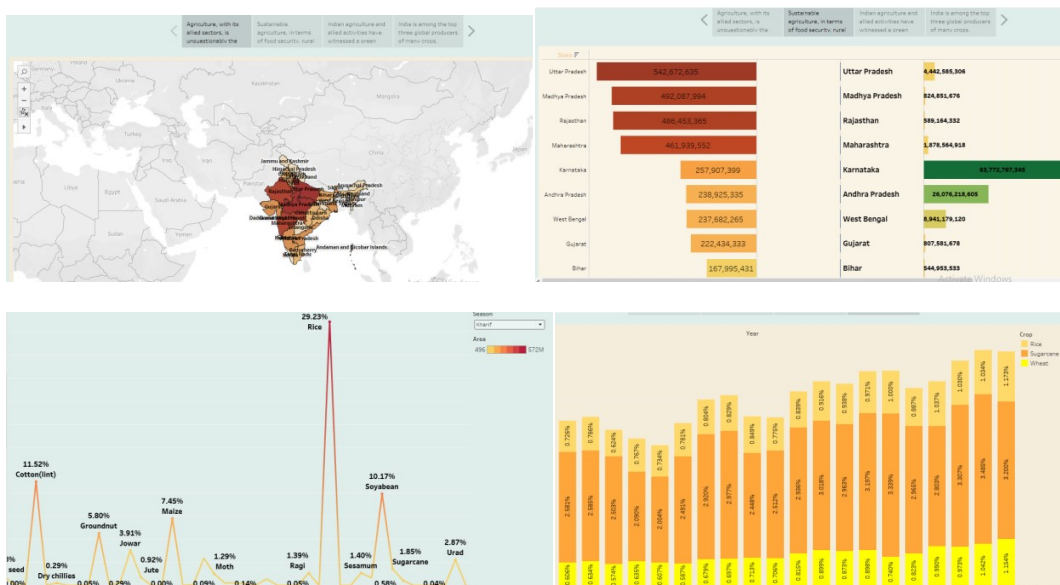


2.2 Ideation & Brainstorming Map



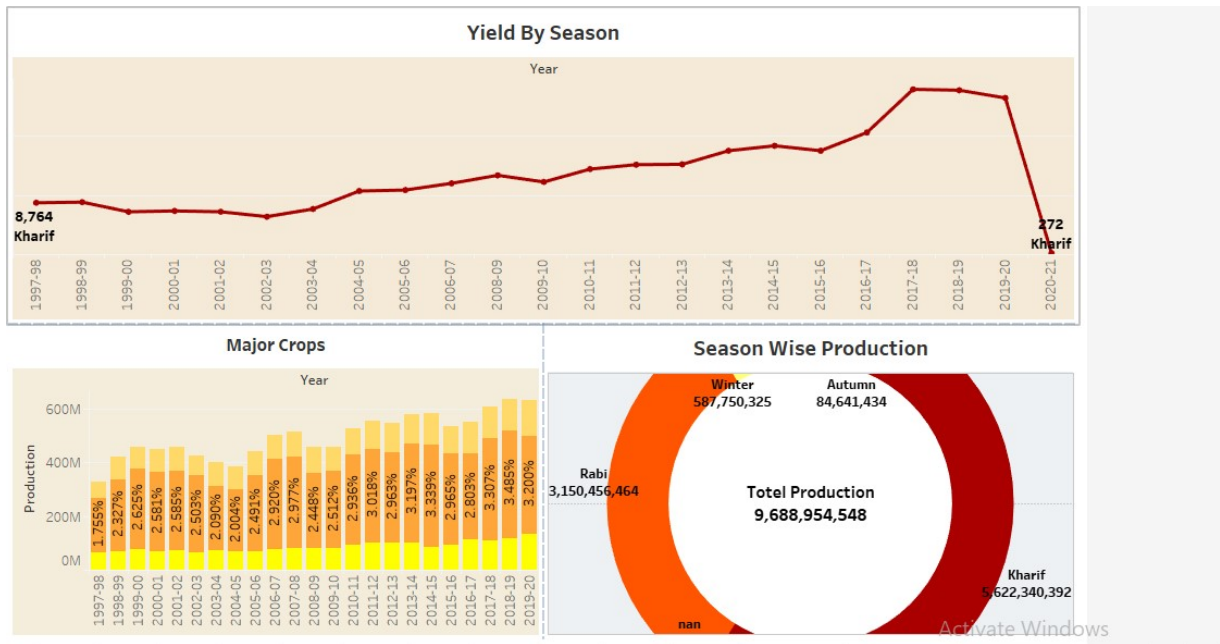
3 RESULT

STORY



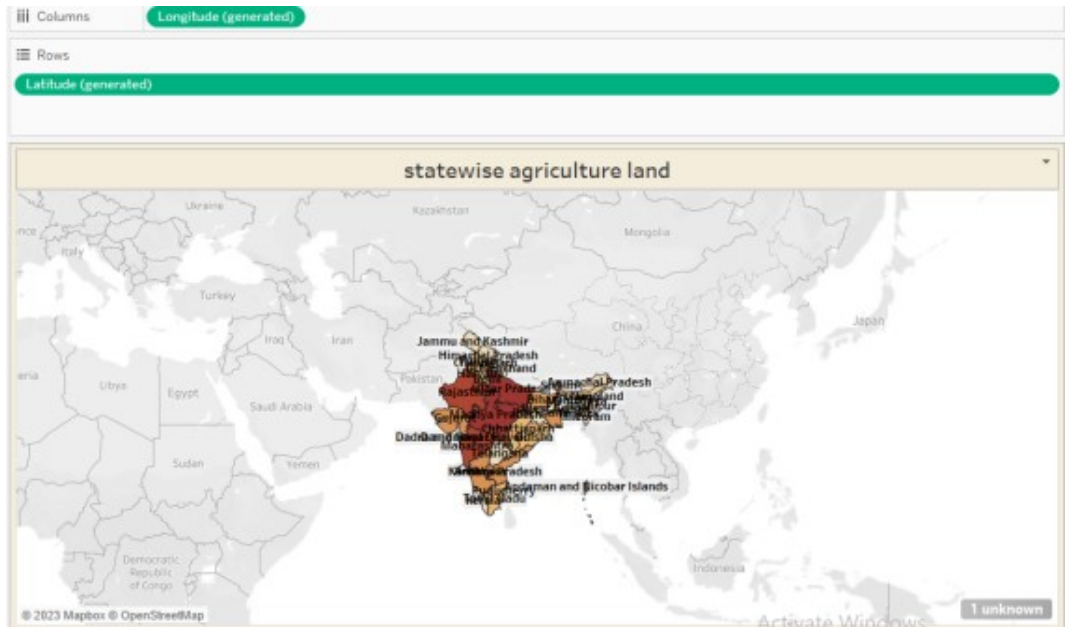
DASHBOARD 1

DASHBOARD 3

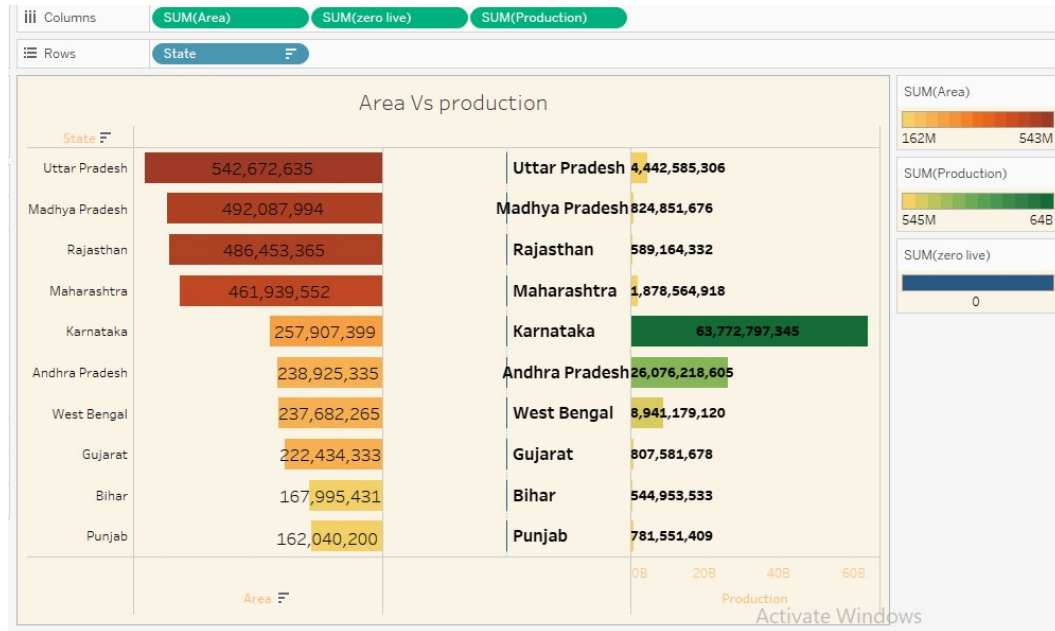


SHEETS

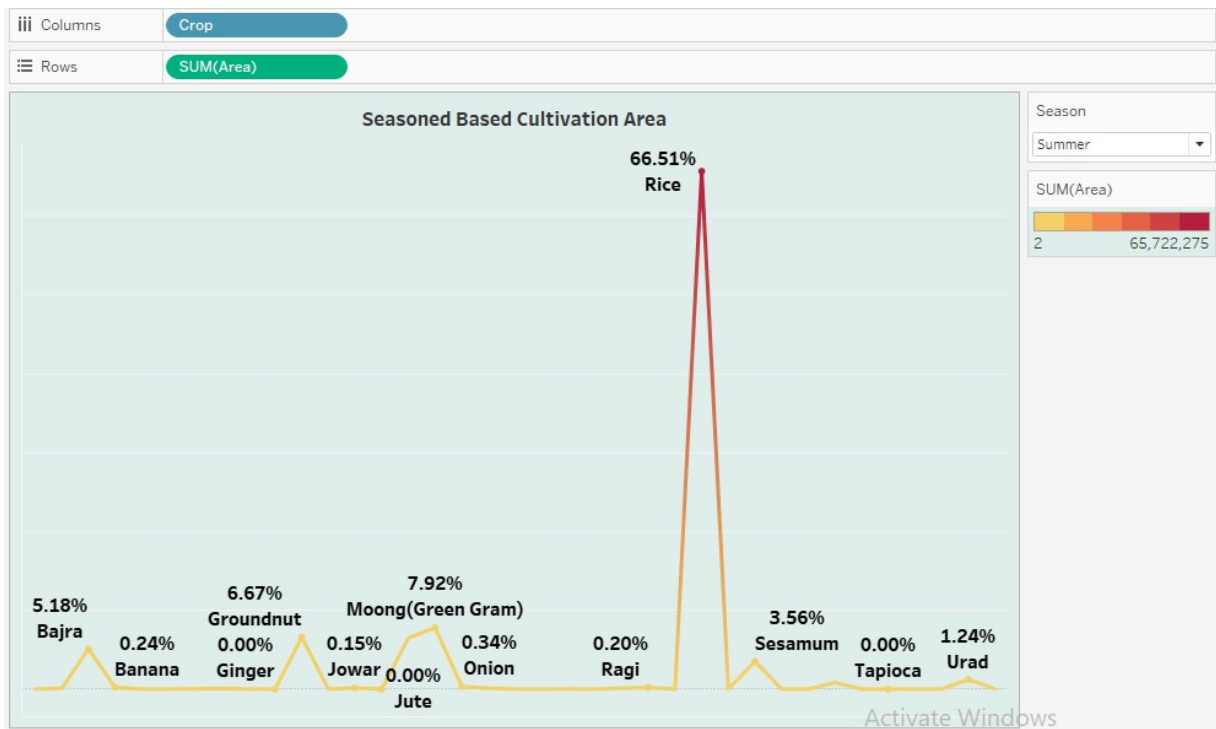
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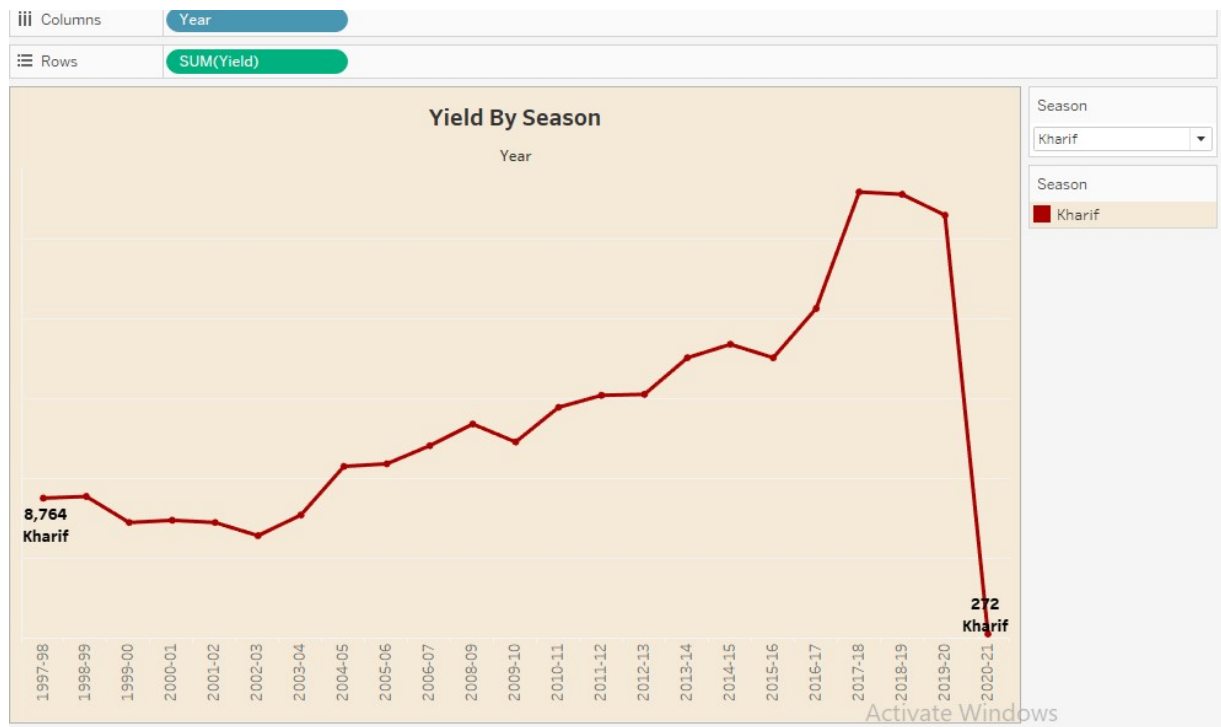
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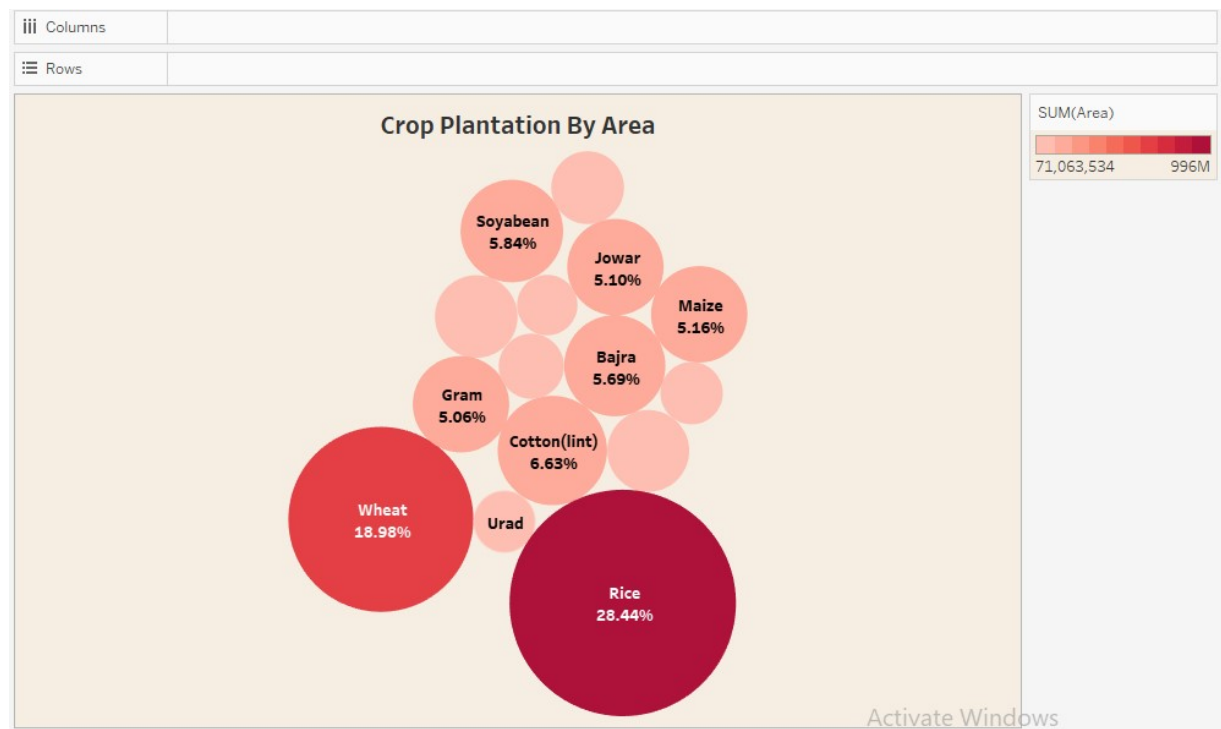
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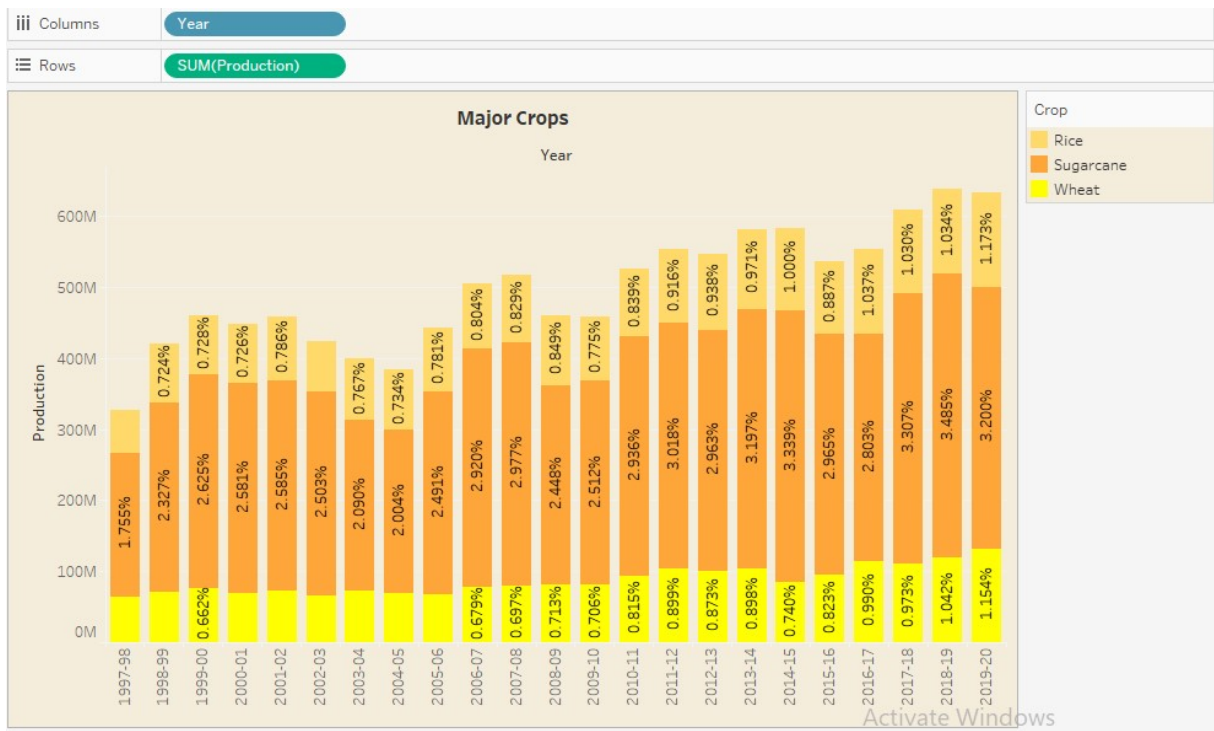
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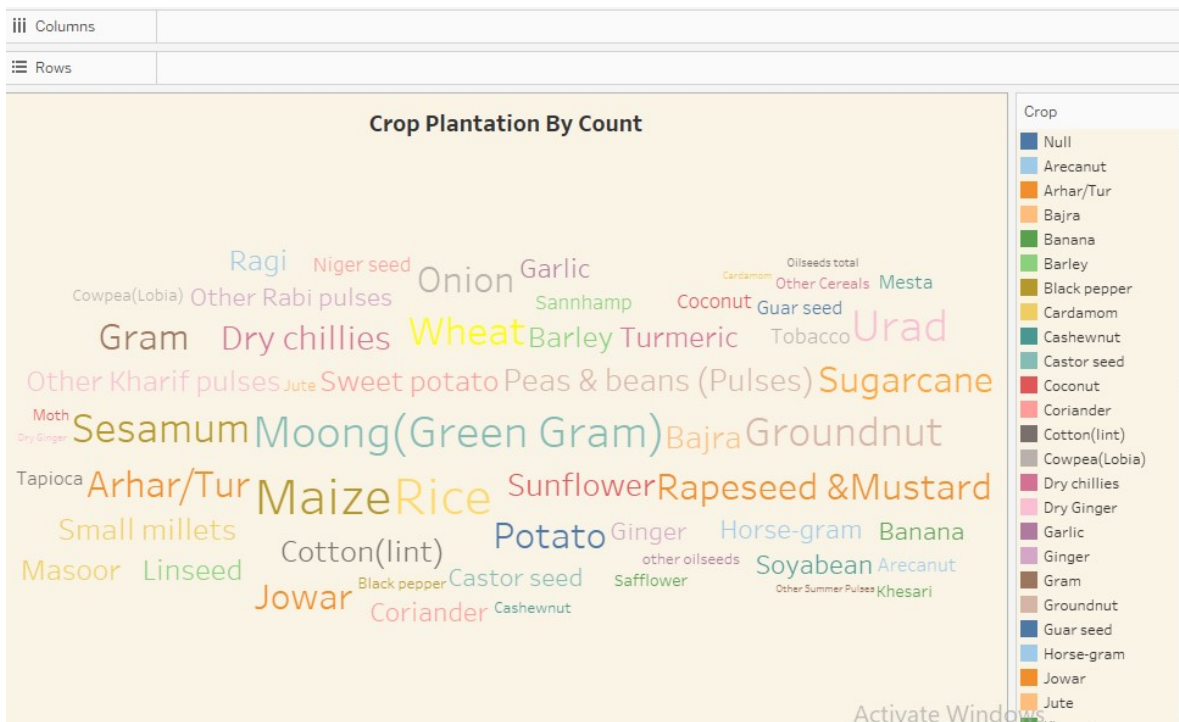
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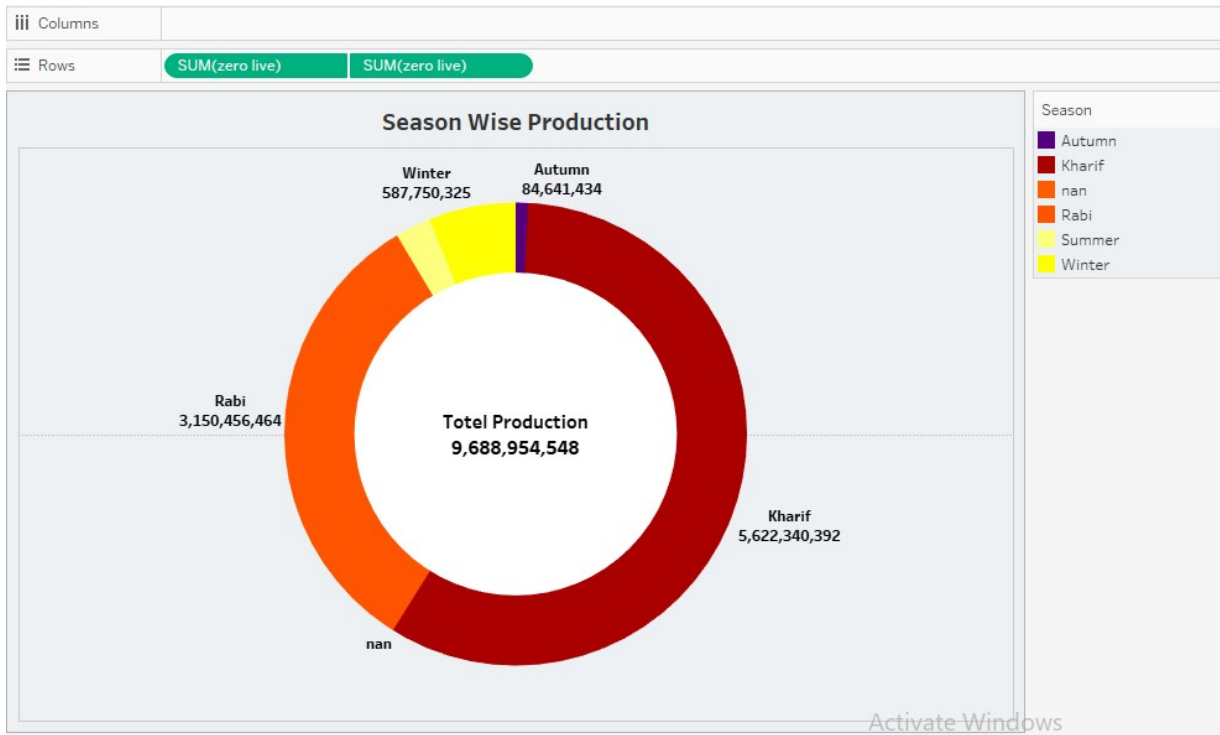
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Sheet 7



Sheet 8



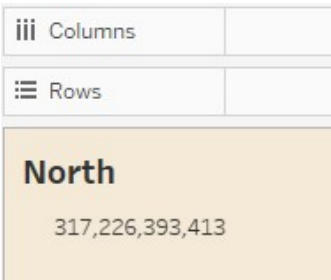
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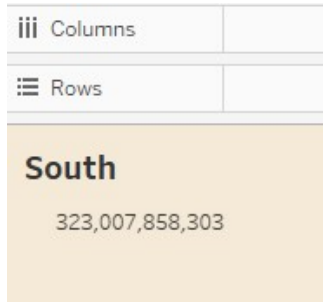
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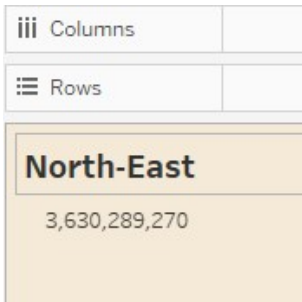
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Sheet 12



Sheet 13



4 ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

INDIA'S AGRICULTURE ADVANTAGES

1. Shifting cultivation allows the land to rejuvenate and get back its lost nutrients. It is one of the sustainable cultivation methods as long as no harmful damage is caused to the land.
2. Since the land is easily recycled or regenerated, it can receive seeds and nutrients from the nearing vegetation.
3. The slash-and-burn method allows the cultivators to easily grow crops and thus shifting cultivation is also known as slash-and-burn farming.
4. Shifting cultivation is also considered the easy mode or form of weed control.
5. The process of shift farming also plays an important role in pest control.
6. Shifting cultivation even contributes to reduced Soil bone diseases.

INDIA'S AGRICULTURE DISADVANTAGES

- * Quality of Soil: It encounters and reduces soil quality because the repetitive usage of the same crops on the land results in soil nutrient depletion.
- * Health problems: Consuming foods produced using pesticides and fertilisers will significantly impact health-related issues.
- * Lack of biodiversity: Creates more significant exposure to the food chain and leads to the loss of beneficial hereditary attributes produced in conventional farming.
- * Seed Sterility: Introducing new technologies leads to the prevention of future crop growth by composing seeds from mature plants.
- * Monocropping: Green revolution promotes monocropping patterns, which causes various problems and reduces the production of high yield crops.

5 APPLICATIONS

- * ICAR ASRB NET 2023 is conducted by Indian Council of Agricultural Research National Eligibility Test.
- * The exam notification will be released in February 2023. The exam will be conducted in Online computer-based mode at 32 Centres across India in a staggered slot-wise examination format.

* It is conducted every year to determine the eligibility of candidates for Lecturer / Assistant Professor jobs in the Agricultural field. Candidates with a valid Masters degree are eligible for

* The applicant may check the whole article for complete details regarding the ASRB NET 2023 syllabus, eligibility, application form, exam pattern, syllabus.

6 CONCLUSION

1. The Indian economy is an agro-economy and depends highly on the agricultural sector. Despite just supporting the Indian Economy, the agricultural sector also supports the industrial sector and international trade in imports and exports.

2. India's agricultural sector is still very important to the Indian economy, although its share of the economy has decreased over the past 50 years.

7 FUTURE SCROE

1. Agro-economy and depends highly on the agricultural sector. Despite just supporting the Indian Economy, the agricultural sector also supports the industrial sector

2. India's agricultural sector is still very important to the Indian economy, although its share of the economy

8 APPENDIX

A.Source Code

* Is the second largest producer of rice, wheat, cotton, sugarcane, farmed fish, sheep & goat meat, fruit, vegetables and tea. The country has some 195 m ha under cultivation of which some 63 percent are rainfed (roughly 125m ha) while 37 percent are irrigated (70m ha).

* India's total foodgrain production is estimated at a record 3235.54 lakh tonnes for the current agricultural year. Total production of Rice during 2022-23 is estimated at a record 1308.37 lakh tonnes, which is higher by 18.08 lakh tonnes than the previous year.

