INDIA'S AGRICULTURAL CROP PRODUCTION

1.INTRODUCTION

OVERVIEW

Agricultural is an evolutionary process that consists of a series of activities such as the production of food, fibers, feed and raising of domesticated animals to fulfill the demand of the population. 845It is a key to development in the area of human civilization.

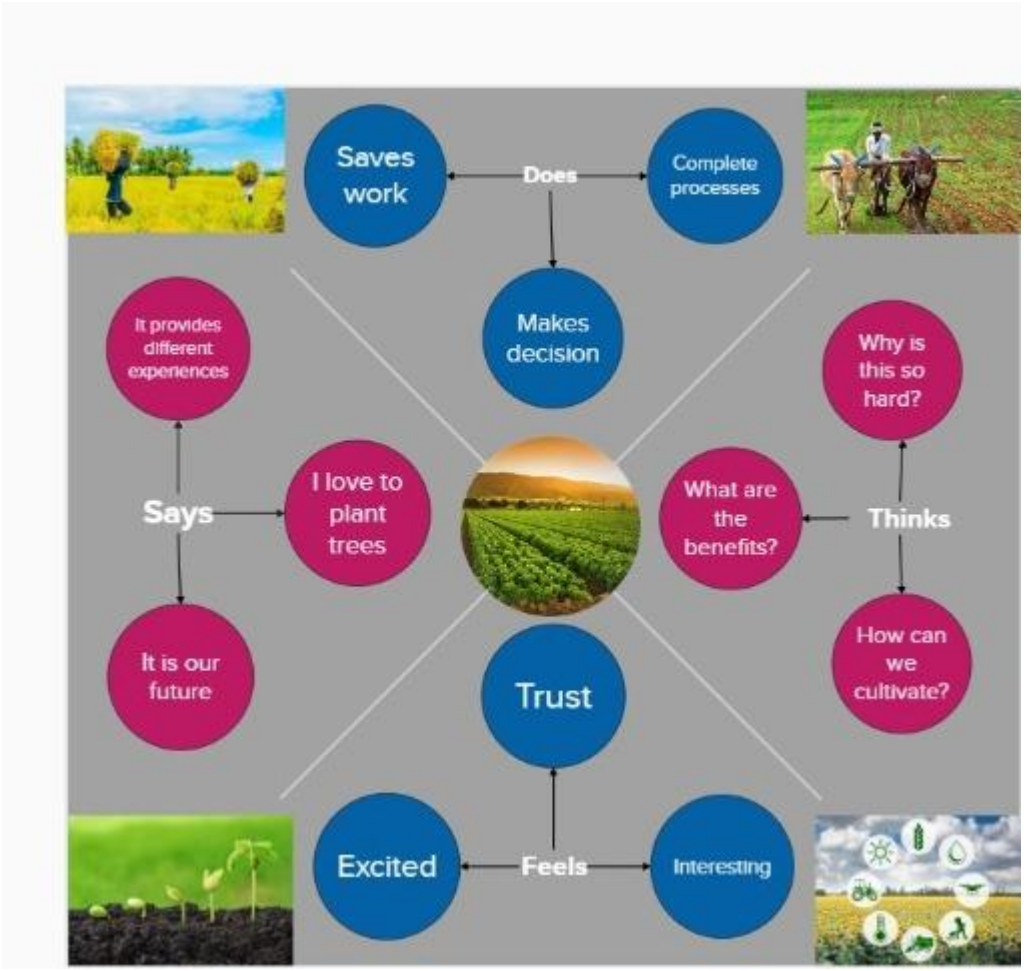
Agricultural has a vital role in the development of various industries especially agro based industries such as textiles, sugar, tea, etc. Because of its complementing nature, agriculture is considered an important sector for economic development. About 18% of GDP is contributed by agriculture. The total production of the sector is $5,084,800.

PURPOSE

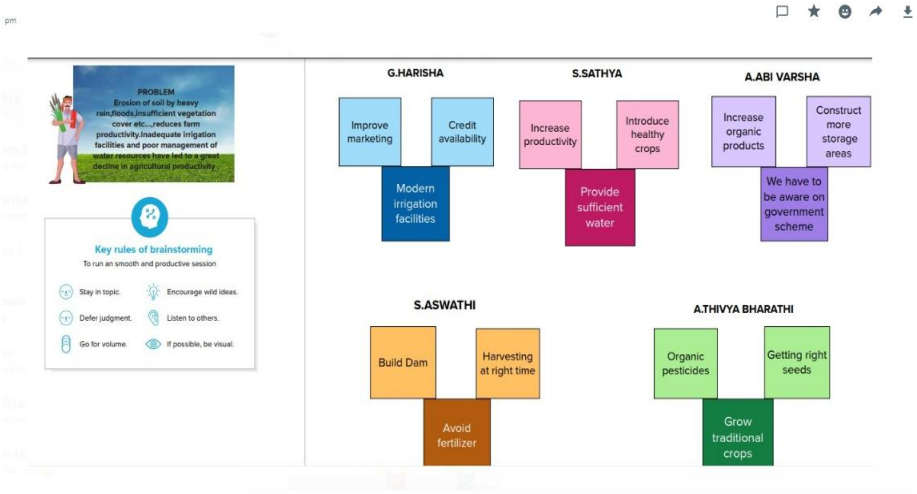
- The possibility of arranging in India additionally relies much upon the rural areas. A decent yield generally gives a driving force towards an arranged financial improvement of the nation by establishing a superior business environment for the vehicle framework, producing ventures, inside the exchange, and so on.
- Our purpose of our project is to make dataset into visualization which is easy to understand the details provided in dataset.
- By this project it helps to introduce modern methods of cultivation to generate large scale production.
- It providing an opportunity to the unemployment youths of the society to adopt agriculture as a means of earning livelihood and attaining economic empowerment.
- Through this visual representations, we can gain valuable insights in to crop production, seasonal variations, regional distribution and overall production trends.
- The given visualization enable intuitive analysis, allowing stakeholders to uncover patterns, identify areas of growth or concern, and, make data driven decisions.

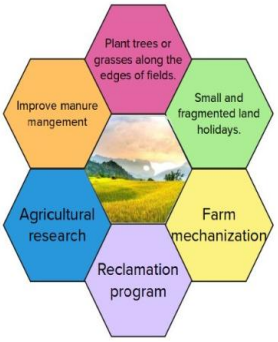
2. PROBLEM DEFINITION AND DESIGN THINKING

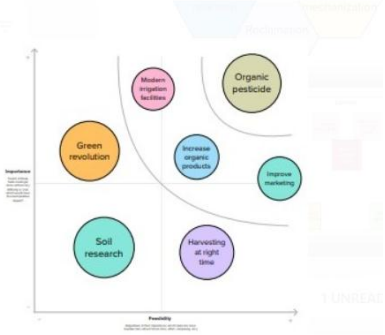
EMPATHY MAP



BRAIN STORMING

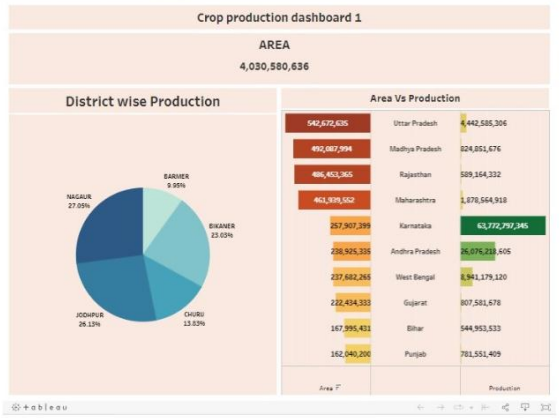


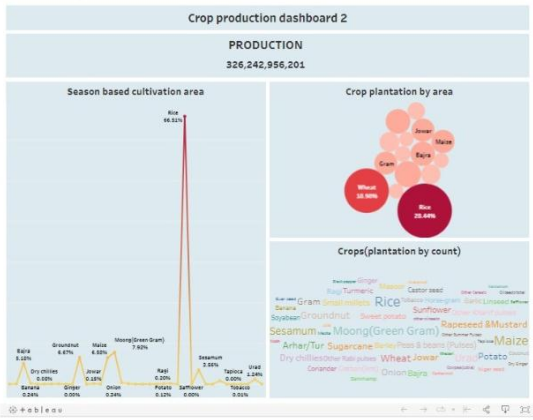


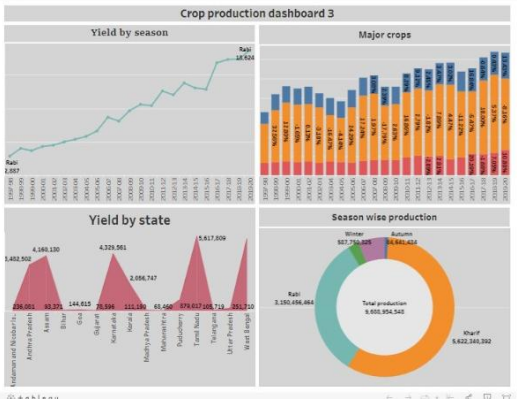


RESULT

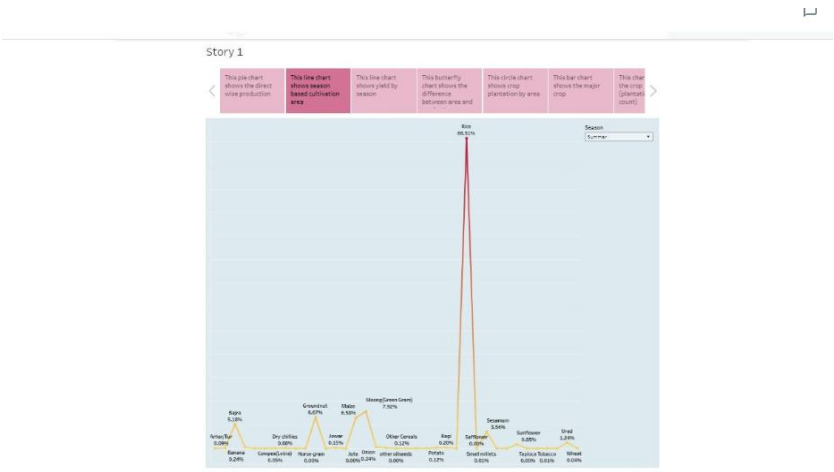
DASHBOARD







STORY



ADVANTAGES

- Agriculture serves as a vital source of livelihood for large portion of the population especially in rural areas.
- India has wide variety of crops due to its diverse climate and geography.
- India has a substantial agricultural workforce, which helps in the cultivation and harvesting of crops.
- India produces a wide range of crops including rice, wheat, sugarcane, cotton, pulses, oil seeds.
- India has the highest amount of rice cultivation.
- Crop rotation is common practice in India, which helps maintain soil fertility and reduce past infestations.

DISADVANTAGES

- The crop production is very low in Autumn.
- In India the land forms are higher than production.
- Unsufficient monsoon and extreme weather events can have a significant impact on crop yields.
- India has the lowest amount of garlic production
- Inadequate storage and transportation infrastructure can result in significant post-harvest losses of crops.
- If the data set has no sufficient data it would be difficult.

APPLICATION

Farmers can choose the most suitable crops based on their region.

We can select the crop that are interested in monitoring or cultivating.

Use machine learning models to predict crop yields based on historical data, weather conditions and agricultural practices. This can help farmers make informed decisions.

Implement data analytics tools to visualize trends and patterns in the crop production. This can help stakeholders make data driven decisions.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, India's agriculture sector plays a vital role in the country's economy, providing livelihoods to millions of people. Crop production in India is influenced by various factors, including seasonal variations.India's agricultural seasons, primarily the Kharif and Rabi seasons, contribute to the diverse range of crops grown in our country. 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.

FUTURE SCOPE

- Enhancing modern farming techniques
- Improving infrastructure
- Promoting sustainable practices