#### PROJECT REPORT TEMPLATE

#### 1.Introduction:

#### 1.1. Overview of our project:

- Over the past few decades, the share of agricultural imports in total imports has increased from 2.8% in 1990-91 to 4.2% in 2014-15, whereas the share of agricultural exports has reduced from 18.5% to 12.7%.
- The sector is the sixth largest and ranks fifth in terms of production, consumption, exports and growth
- The sector contributes 9 percent and 11 percent of GDP in manufacturing and agriculture, respectively, and makes up for 13 percent of India's exports and 6 percent of total industrial investment.

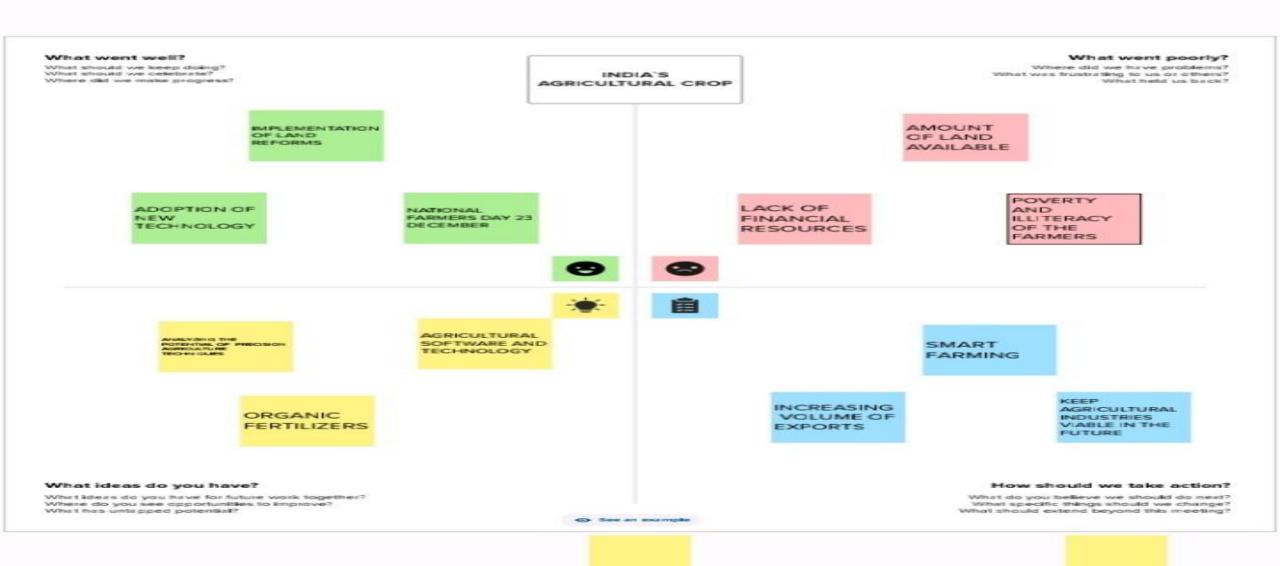
## 1.2. Purpose of our project:

- Agriculture impacts society in many ways, including: supporting livelihoods through food, habitat, and jobs; providing raw materials for food and other products; and building strong economies through trade.
- •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.
- ■70% of Indian population are engaged in agriculture and raw material for the Industrial sectors

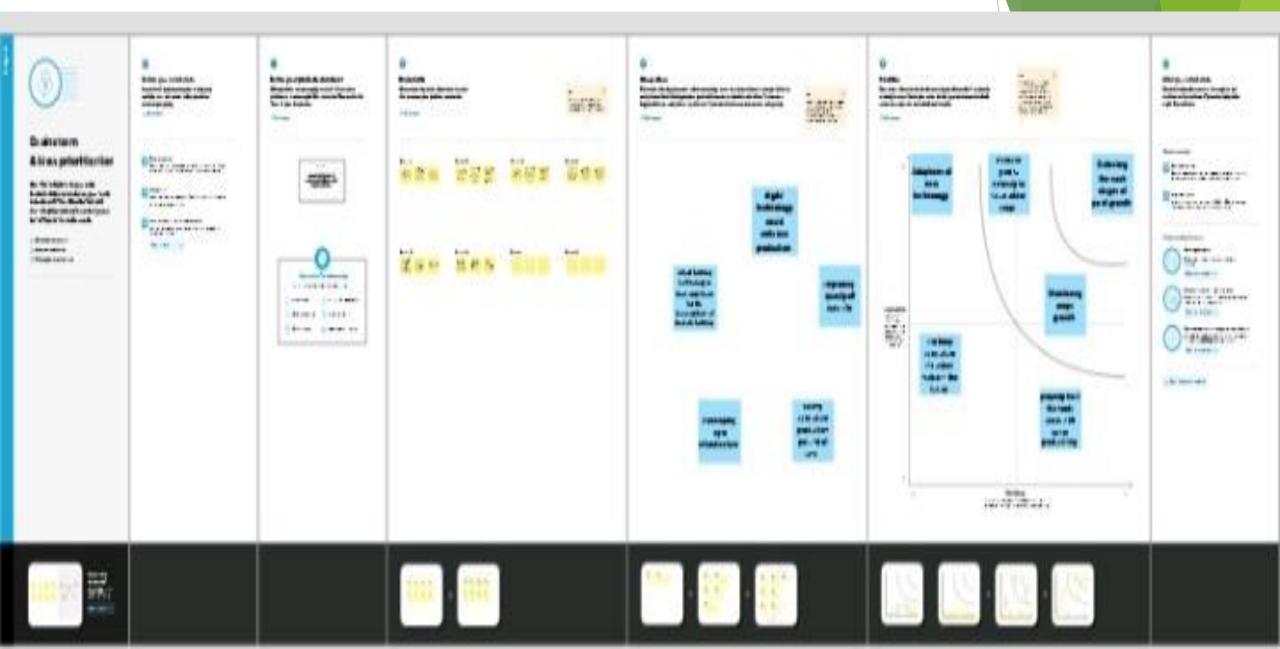
# PROBLEM DEFINITION & DESIGN THINKING



#### 2.1.EMPATHY MAP

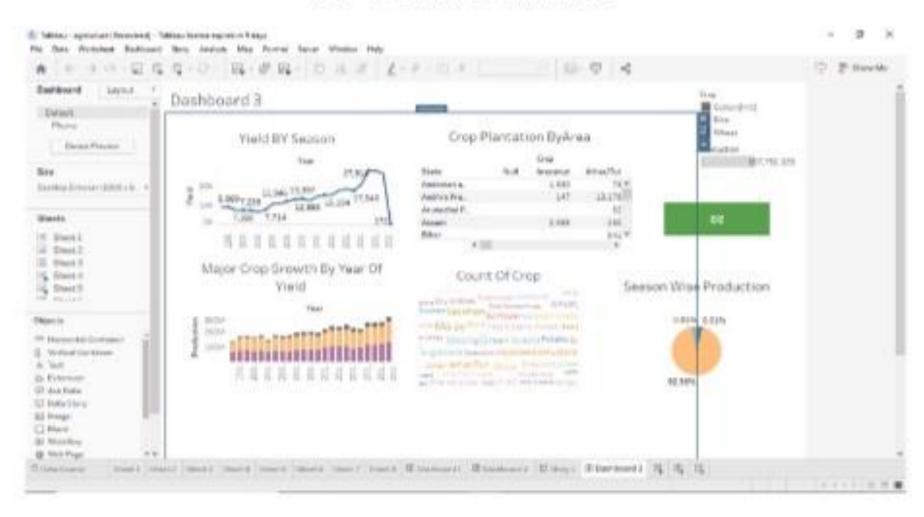


### 2.2. IDEATION & BRAINSTORMING MAP

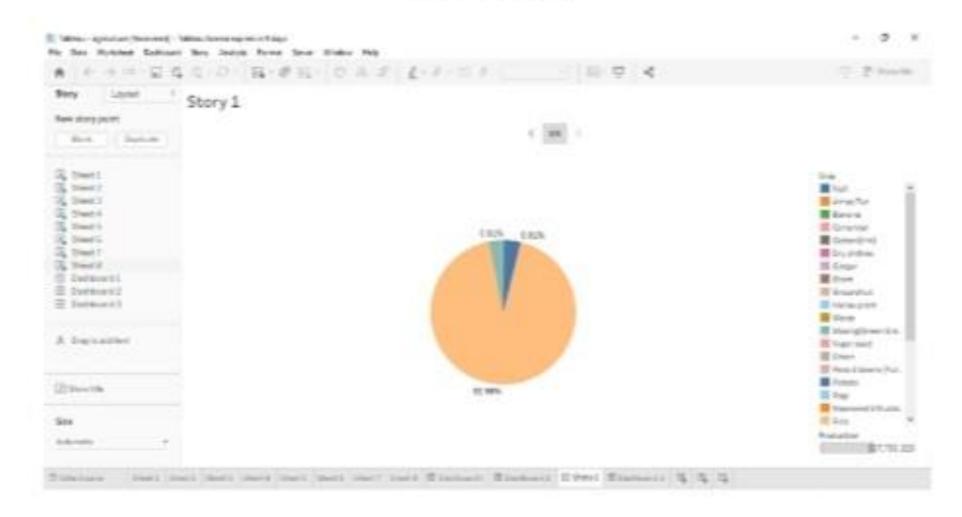


#### **RESULT:**

## DASHBOARD



## STORY



## 4. Advantages of indias agricultural crop:

- 1. Agriculture makes provision for food for the ever increasing population. Due to the excessive pressure of population labour surplus economies like India and rapid increase in the demand for food, food production increases at a fast rate.
- 2. The existing levels of food consumption in these countries are very low and with a little increase in the capita income, the demand for food rise steeply
  - 3. Food processing industries are similarly dependent on agriculture. Therefore the development of these industries entirely is dependent on agriculture

#### **DISADVANTAGES:**

- 1.Lack of water resources agriculture predominantly dependent on good monsoon. Scope of irrigation is limited to plains while desert, hilly regions still deprived of modern method of irrigation.
- 2. Paucity of Electricity. Lack of farm mechanisation
- 3.Low productivity of agri / horti crops coupled with lower per cent of A grade produces.
- 4. Poor access to markets for higher price realisation. Lack of infrastructure facilities such as pre-post harvest measures, safe storage, refer network and transport of produce.

## **5.APPLICATIONS:**

♦ The Himalayan river systems deposited large amounts of soil in the Northern Plains over a considerable period. This soil is found extensively in the Northern Plains and other river valleys in India. This fertile soil is called alluvial soil and is well suited for agriculture

♦ The plain area's land is highly fertile. These areas usually do not face a scarcity of water because of rivers flowing across them. The soil comprises a vital amount of nutrients.



## 6. CONCLUSION

- We conclude that crop productions depend on various factors
- It includes area, seasons, crops etc...
- For example, During summer rice productions is higher
- During kharif season production is higher
- Other than this, there are several technique to improve crop production like irrigation techniques, use of manures etc



Food production must double by 2050 to match the country's population and income growth. increase
efficiency on
farms, and
become more
profitable,
efficient, safe,
and environment
friendly.

Millets are a group of small-seeded grains cultivated for thousands of years in many parts of the world.

Indian agriculture can help
the nation tackle three of its
biggest challenges —
feeding a huge ,expanding
population, ensuring
sufficient energy supplies
and curbing emissions

## 8.APPENDIX:

source code