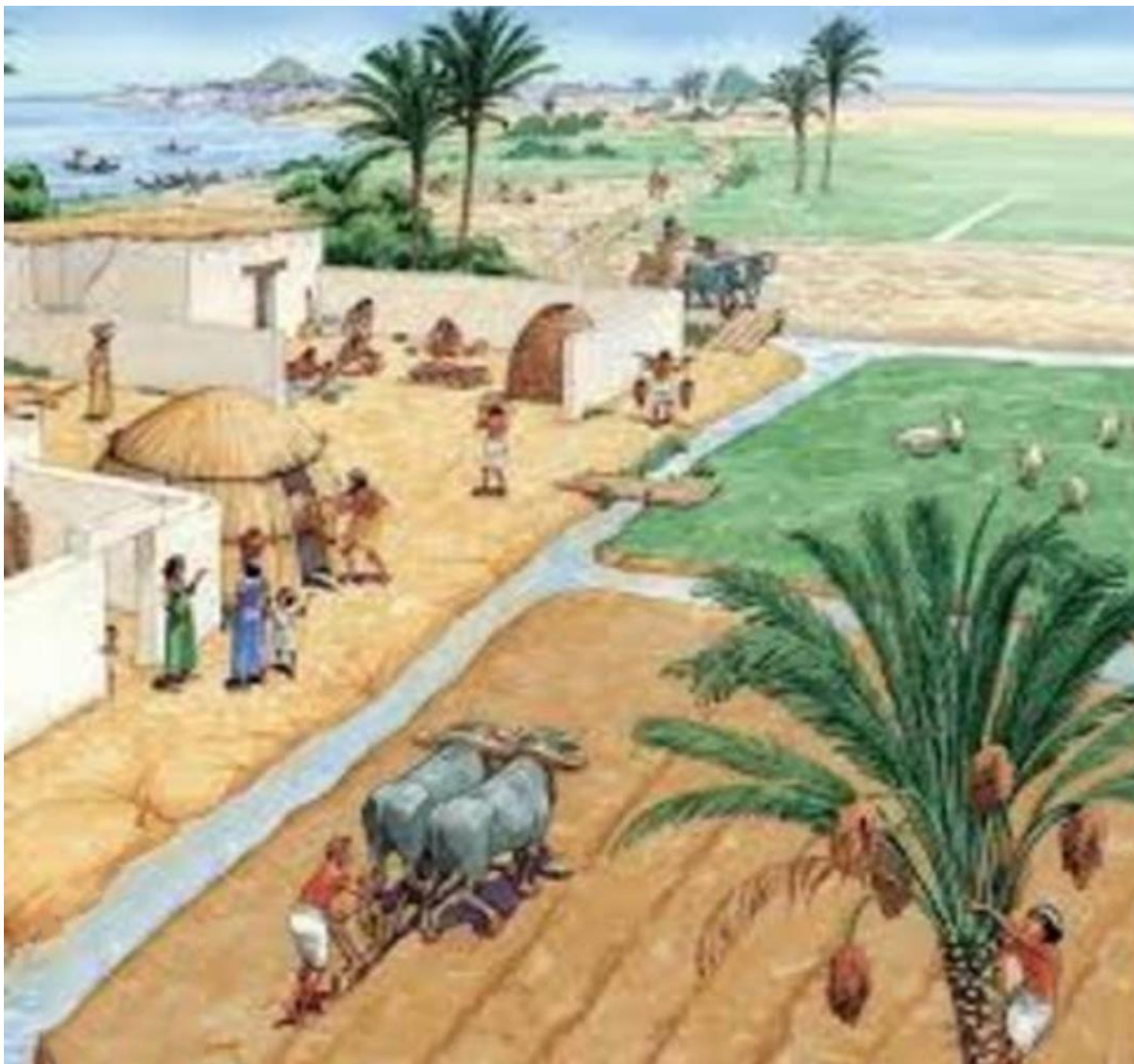


# India's Agricultural crop Production Analysis ( 1997-2021 )



***India's Agriculture***  
***BACHELOR OF SCIENCE***  
***IN***  
***MATHEMATICS***

***By***

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# Synopsis:

thinking

- Introduction
- Problem definition and design

- Result
- Advantages and disadvantages
- Application
- Conclusion
- Future scope
- Appendix

# Crop production

## Introduction :

It's s 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

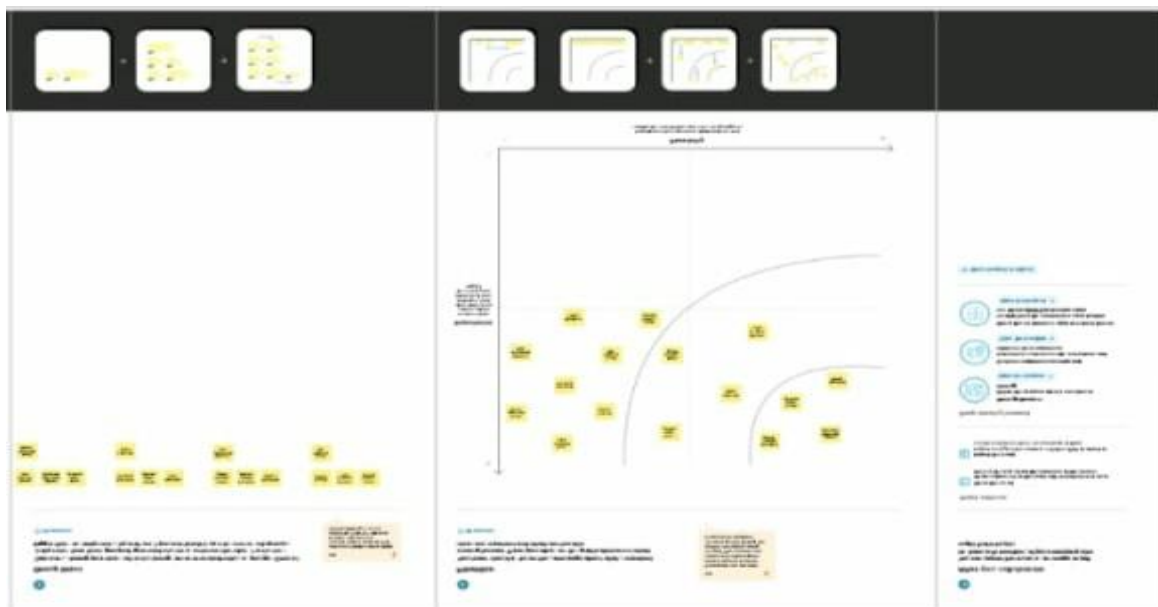
Agricultural commodities produced have to undergo a series of operations such as Harvesting, threshing, winnowing, bagging, transportation, storage, processing and exchange before they reach the market, and as evident from several studies across the country, there are agricultural crops.

# Problem definition & Design Thinking:

## Empathy map :



# Brain storming :



## Result :

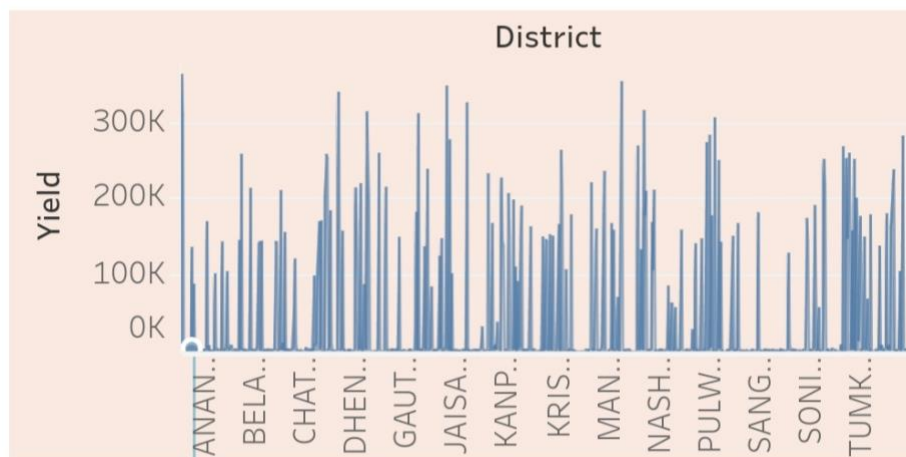
### Investment in Agriculture



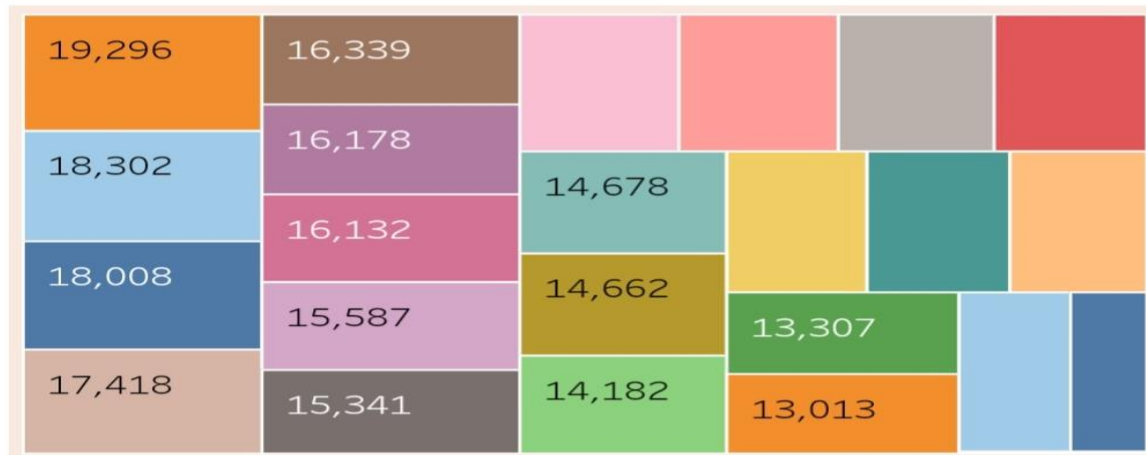
#### State



### Evolution of Agro-Food Trade



# Analysis with Population



Year

1997-98

1998-99

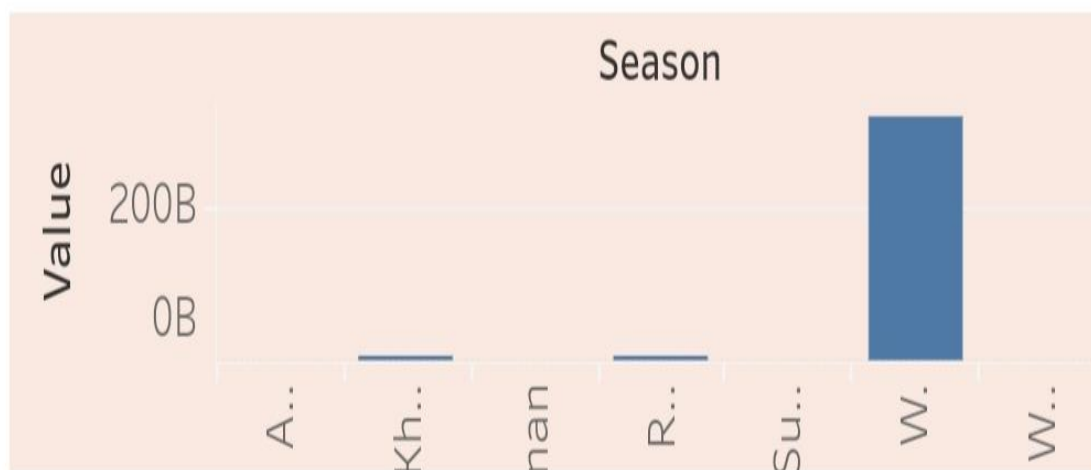
1999-00

2000-01

2001-02

2002-03

# Agricultural Exports From India





# Facts About Agriculture



## Advantages & Disadvantages :

### Advantages :

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.

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.

- 1) Healthier animals and healthier meat. The livestock on organic farms is free to roam and the animals only consume grass and certified organic feed. ...
- 2) No additives. ...
- 3) No GMOs. ...
- 4) No chemical pesticides. ...
- 5) Better for the environment.

Maintain and improve fertility, soil structure and biodiversity, and reduce erosion. Reduce the risks of human, animal, and environmental exposure to toxic materials. Fine-tune farming practices to meet local production conditions and satisfy local markets.

Varieties of crops can be harvested at the same time. Production is high. It raises the net income of the farmer. It broadens the scope of land usage and farming diversity.

# Disadvantages :

- Inadequate transport. ...
- Lack of capital. ...
- Agricultural marketing. ...
- Soil erosion. ...
- Irrigations problems. ...
- Lack of high quality seeds. ...
- Lack of infrastructure in the agricultural sector. ...
- Biocides, fertilisers, and manures.

Erosion of soil by heavy rain, floods, insufficient vegetation cover etc., reduces farm productivity. Inadequate irrigation facilities and poor management of water resources have led to a great decline in agricultural productivity.

The seeds of GMO plants once planted, create GMO crops. These crops then produce seeds and the pattern continues. This makes it very difficult to tell from the organic and GMO crops. This has become a huge problem in the organic farming sector.

# Applications :

The Indian Economy holds the sixth position in the world's top economies. The majority of the country's population depends on agriculture for their livelihood. The agriculture sector contributes roughly 14% of the country's total GDP. Although the agriculture sector plays a crucial role in the Indian Economy, there is a constant drop in this sector while the service sector is comparatively improving.

The Indian Economy is an Agro-Economy; the difficulty with such an agro-economy is that the agriculture sector is highly dependent on the cycle of production, distribution, and consumption. Another problem with the Agro-economy is productivity. Currently, Indian Farmers produce 2.4 tonnes of rice per hectare of land, far behind its actual potential. On the other hand, China and Brazil produce 4.7 and 3.6 tonnes of rice per hectare. Despite so many disadvantages of the agriculture sector, it is still the most crucial sector for the Indian Economy.

# Conclusion :

1. The Indian economy is an agro-economy and depends highly on the agricultural sector.
2. Despite just supporting the Indian Economy, the agricultural sector also supports the industrial sector and international trade in imports and exports.
3. Agriculture has given so much to society. But it has its own pros and cons that we can't overlook. Furthermore, the government is doing his every bit to help in the growth and development of agriculture; still, it needs to do something for the negative impacts of agriculture.
4. Agricultural Economics is a branch of economics that helps to optimise the use of resources that are bottlenecks or scarce to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of production processes.

## Future scope :

Due to globalisation, increase in household incomes and health consciousness the demand for fruits and vegetables, dairy products, fish and meat is going to increase in future.

Is agriculture good for future? Yes, agriculture is good for the future as it is expected to use advanced technologies and innovations to produce more food with limited land and resources, increase efficiency on farms, and become more profitable, efficient, safe, and environment friendly.

The agricultural sector accounts for 15% of India's export earnings and 14-17% of GDP. The agricultural sector provides raw materials for a variety of industries, including textiles, sugar, flour mills, jute, and apparel.

Agriculture is an applied science which encompasses all aspects of crop production including horticulture, livestock rearing, fisheries, forestry, etc. Agriculture is defined as an art, science and business of producing crops and livestock for economic purposes.

