

India's Agriculture Crop Production Analysis (1997-2021)

Submitted by:

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1. INTRODUCTION:

1.1 Overview:

In this project, we analyse about agricultural crop production based on their respective area. Agriculture plays the backbone of Indian economy. Due to global warming and climatic change, traditional farming in the regular months has been distorted and crops have been ruined in most common phrase seen today. This is not only given economic losses but also the main reason for farmer suicide. Now agriculture needs support, time has come for technology to take over charge. Now a day, due to climate change temperature and rainfall cannot be defined. So it made difficult for farmers and common man to predict months of plantation and yield of the crops due to irregularities. So we have formulated an analysis by state wise crop production and also which group is grown more in states of corresponding

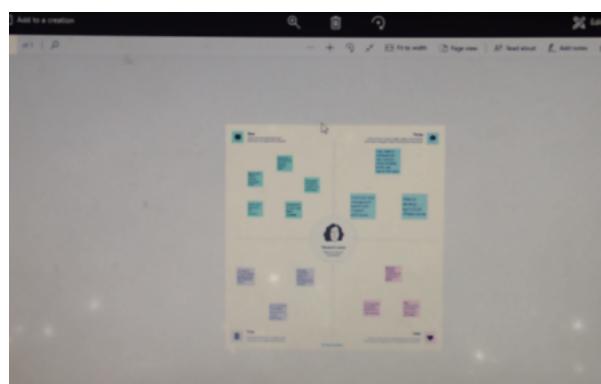
Seasons.

1.2 Purpose:

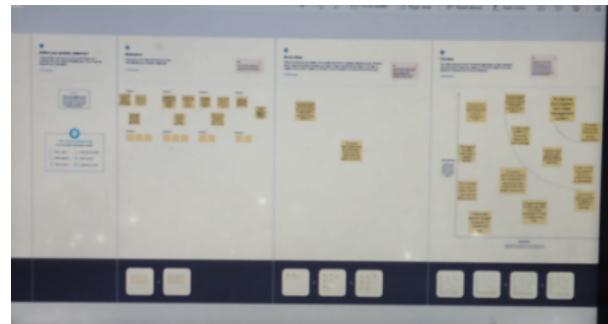
Agriculture analysis is a very important aspect to crop growing. To increase quality and yields, it is crucial to understand the current nutrient levels of the crops to be able to ascertain which areas require improvement. Also crop production is used in many industries as raw materials of plant origin such as food, textile, pharmaceutical, fuel and others.

2. PROBLEM DEFINITION AND DESIGN THINKING:

2.1 Empathy Map:



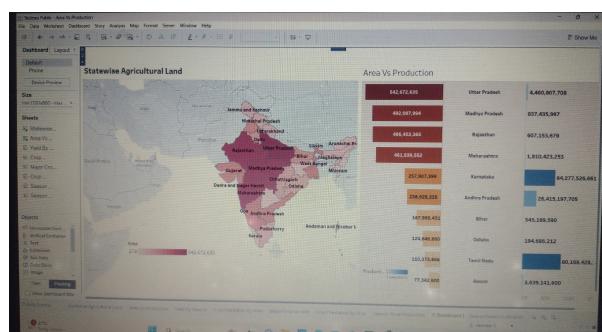
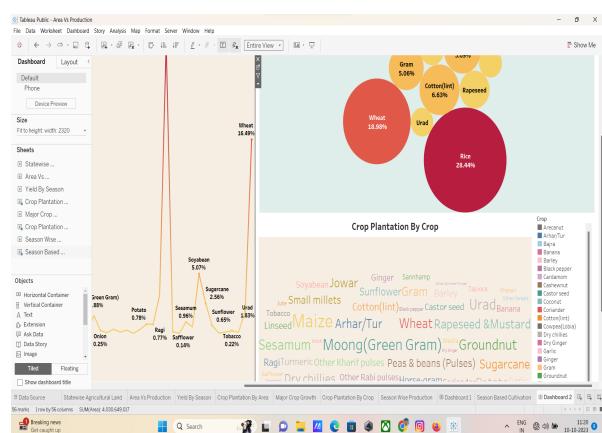
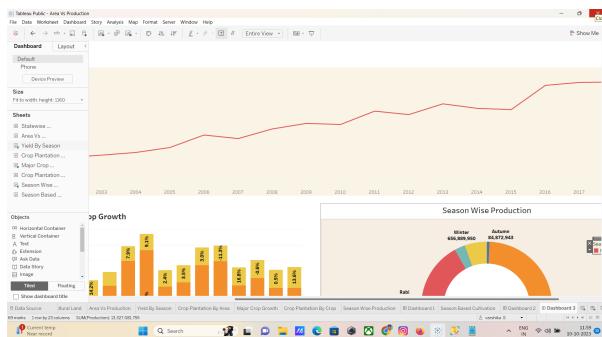
2.2 and BrainIdeationstorming Map:



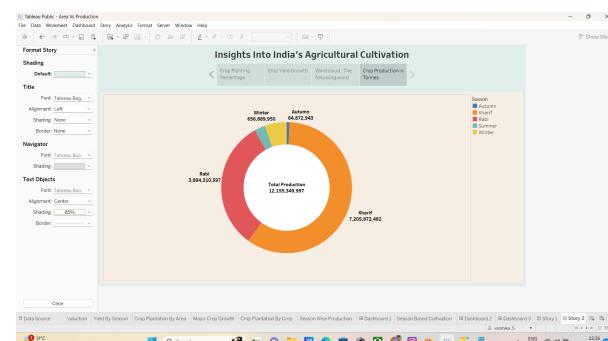
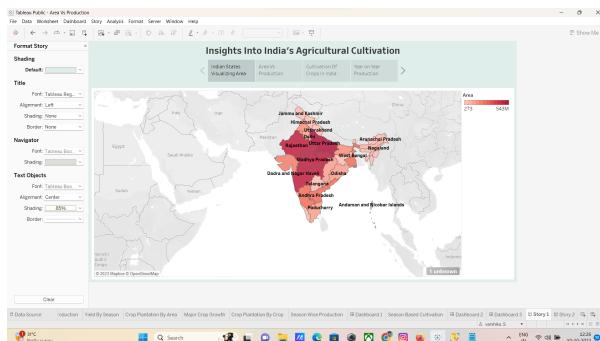
3. RESULT:

3.1 Dash Board:

A Dash board is a collection of several views letting you compare a various data simultaneously.



3.2: Story:



A story is a sheet, so that methods you use to create, name and manage worksheets and dash boards also apply to stories. At the same time a story is also a collection of sheets, arranged in a sequence. Each individual sheet in a story is called a story point.

4. ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES:

Advantages:

On the benefit of crop production management software, farmers, growers and agronomists can better understand the costs and variables. Crop management software helps farms, maintain clean, accurate and up to date field. Agriculture production supports livelihood through food, habitat and job, providing raw materials for food and other products and building strong economic through trade. The farmer practices different types of farming in a

unique and single farm and also a get very best costs and productivity .As per the Indian economic survey 2021-2021, agriculture employed more than 50% of the Indian economy workforce and contributed 20.2% to the country's GDP (Gross Domestic Product).The main advantage of modern agriculture is improved crop quality, Reduced environmental impact .Increased food production Economics benefits etc ...and also it boosts profitability.

Disadvantages:

Deforestation intensive forming causes soil degradation and leads to the expansion of Newlands .The use of groundwater for new lands. The use of ground water for tube well irrigation has led to water depletion. Modern farming methods require a great deal of Capital. The use of widespread pesticides is significant to unresisting the crop. Honey bee and pollination declined. The present challenges that plague Indian agriculture culture is limited Knowledge and insufficient infrastructure.

5. APPLICATIONS:

- This project gives the comprehensive analysis details to known the crop production in different level of states, availability, landforms, crop names etc....
- According to the estimates, released by the ministry of statistics & Programme implementation (MoSPI) the GVA of agriculture and allied sectors in 2020-2021 was 20.1%.
- It provides employment opportunity to the rural agricultural labourers.
- As per the 2nd advance estimates for 2021-2022 , total food grains production in the country is estimated at record 316.06 million tonnes which is higher than 5.32 tonnes that the production of food grain during the year.

6. CONCLUSION:

We analyse about our agriculture crop production analysis project we can conclude that 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.

7. FUTURE GOALS:

Agricultural innovation can help India cut emissions; improve energy security and boosts farmers' income. India's agriculture sector plays a role in the country's bio ethanol sector, as well as supporting moves towards food security, energy security and decarbonisation goals. Achieving high growth by raising productivity, inclusiveness by focussing on lagging regions, small farmers and women and sustainability of agriculture and also ensure the food security and to develop higher growth of generate employment opportunities.

Literature Survey On India's Agricultural Crop Production Analysis (1997-2021)

1. *Government Reports and Publications*:

Reports from the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India, provide valuable data and analysis on crop production trends, policies, and initiatives.

2. *National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO)*:

NSSO conducts periodic surveys on various aspects of agriculture. Reports from these surveys can offer insights into crop production patterns, land use, and farmer demographics.

3. *Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)*:

ICAR is a premier research institution in the field of agriculture. Their publications cover a wide range of topics related to crop production, including

new technologies, best practices, and varietal improvements.

4. *International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)*:

IFPRI conducts research on global food policy issues, including agricultural production in India. Their reports often provide comprehensive analyses of crop production trends, yield gaps, and policy recommendations.

5. *Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)*:

FAO publishes global and country-specific reports on agriculture, including crop production. These reports can provide comparative analyses and insights into India's performance in the global context.

6. *Academic Journals*:

Journals like the Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Economics Research Review, and the Journal of Agriculture and Rural Development in the Tropics and Subtropics often feature research articles on various aspects of crop production in India.

7. *Crop-Specific Studies*:

There are numerous studies focused on specific crops like rice, wheat, sugarcane, pulses, etc. These studies delve into crop-specific issues such as varieties, cropping systems, yield trends, and challenges.

8. *Climate Change and Agriculture*:

Research on the impact of climate change on Indian agriculture is crucial in understanding how it affects crop production. Studies on climate-

resilient agriculture practices are particularly relevant.

9. *Market and Trade Analyses*:

Reports from organizations like the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) and the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) can provide insights into the trade dynamics of agricultural products.

10. *Policy Evaluations*:

Studies evaluating the impact of agricultural policies on crop production, such as Minimum Support Prices (MSPs), subsidies, and other government schemes, are important in understanding their effectiveness.

11. *Technological Interventions*:

Research on the adoption and impact of new agricultural technologies, such as genetically modified crops, precision agriculture, and advanced irrigation techniques, is pertinent.

12. *Socioeconomic Aspects*:

Studies that examine the socioeconomic factors affecting crop production, including landholding patterns, access to credit, and education levels of farmers, provide a broader perspective.

Remember that the availability of research material may vary, and new studies might have emerged after my last knowledge update in September 2021. Therefore, it's recommended to conduct a comprehensive search on academic databases, institutional repositories, and relevant government

websites for the most up-to-date literature on this topic.