# INDIA'S AGRICULTURAL CROP PRODUCTION ANALYSIS(1997-2021)

➢ **INTRODUCTION:**

✓ Agriculture is the major source of occupation and significant contributors in the Indian Economy
✓ Rice and Wheat , the major food staples of the world come from agriculture
✓ China is the largest produces of rice with 195 million metric tons of production
✓ Agricuiture also acts as a sources of raw material to many industries like textiles oil and sugar mills rubber industries etc
✓ There are many festivals celebrated in India which relate to agriculture like Baisakhi ,Lohri, Onam,Pongal ,Ugadi etc
✓ The advent of new teachnologies has helped the farmers to increase production by decreasing the cost
✓ Biotechnology and tissuse culture ,with hybridisation ,have provided farmers with many good varities of crops
✓ Apart from high yield ,hybridisation helps the crops to sustain extreme weather conditions leading to increased profit to the farmers
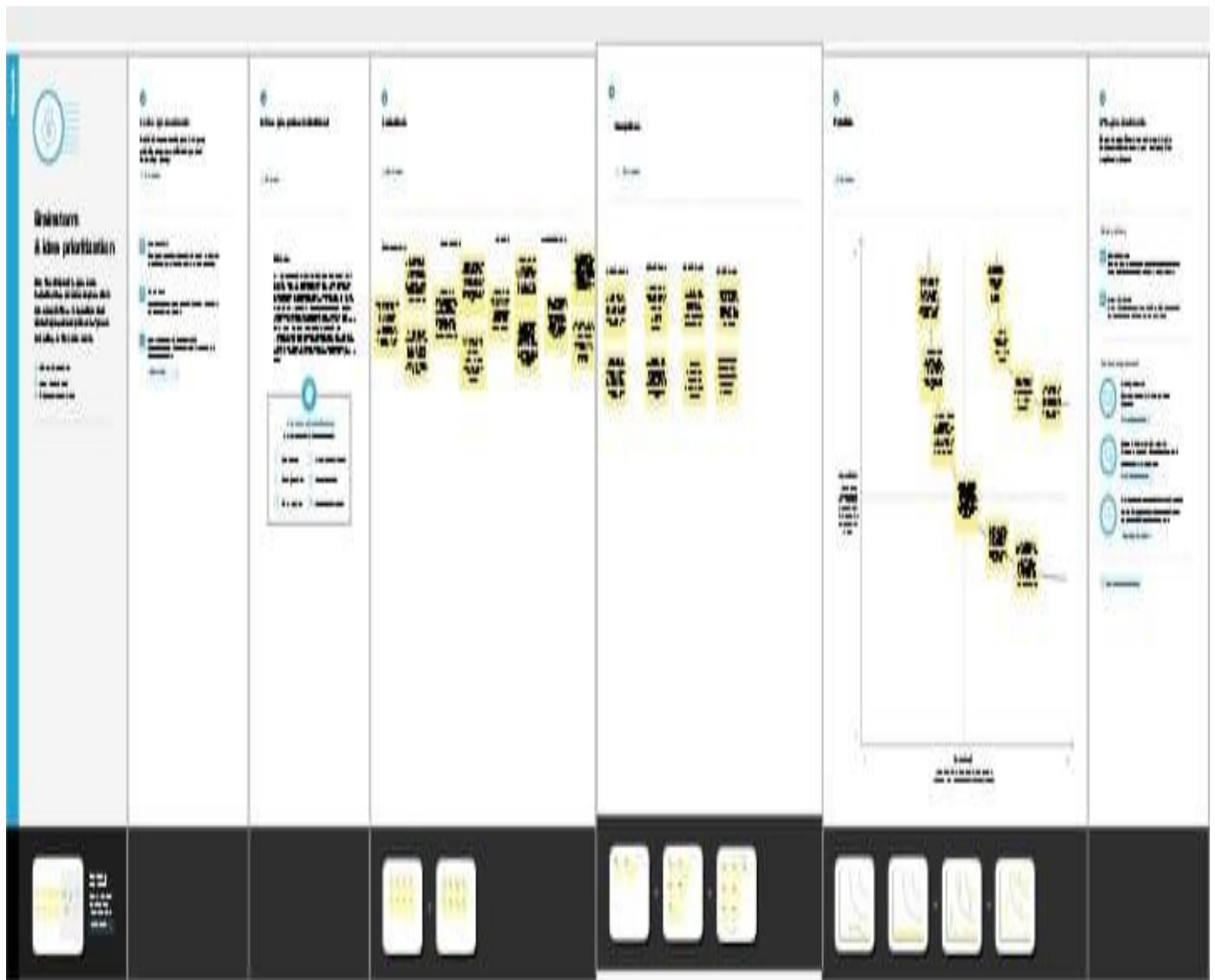
➢ **OVERVIEW:**

✓ India is among the highest –ranking countries in production volume for various commodities like rice , cotton ,dairy , fruits ,vegtables ,meat and sea food ,but nation has access to only 60 percent of the produce due to lack of storage infrastruture , which leads of an estimated loss of up to 40 pacent of the produce .

✓ Agriculture 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

✓ The sector is the sixth largest and ranks fifth in terms of protuction ,consumption ,export 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 inves

> **EMPATHY MAP:**

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

**SAYS**

MOST OF THE PEOPLE RESIDE IN CITIES

IRRIGATION TECHNIQUES SHOULD BE IMPROVED

BANKS ARE GIVING LESS PRIORITY TO FARMERS

**THINKS**

A FARMER USES 75% OF HIS WATER TO CARRY OUT IRRIGATION

PUNJAB HAS BETTER IRRIGATION TECHNIQUES IN INDIA

ASIA,CHINA AND JAPAN HAVE BETTER IRRIGATION TECHNIQUES IN THE WORLD

**DOES**

MANY CHANGED THEIR PROFESSION AND SHIFTED TO CITIES

SEEK FINANCIAL SUPPORT FROM GOVERNMENT

APPLY FOR LOANS TO MEET THEIR FARMING NEEDS

**FEELS**

IMPROVING IRRIGATION TECHNIQUES HELP FARMERS

FLOOD IRRIGATION NEEDS MORE WATER

BANKS ARE NOT PROVIDING PROPER FINANCIAL HELP

See an example

## ➤ BRAINSTORM MAP:

## ➢ DASHBOARD 1:



### Area in acres region-wise

| West | South | North-East | North | East |
|------|-------|------------|-------|------|
| 384,729,757 | 384,729,757 | 384,729,757 | 384,729,757 | 384,729,757 |

### Statewise Agricultural Land

### Area Vs Production

| State | Area | State | Production |
|-------|------|-------|-----------|
| Madhya Pradesh | 55,812,946 | Madhya Pradesh | 65,242,502 |
| Maharashtra | 55,632,722 | Maharashtra | 166,913,350 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 33,489,368 | Andhra Pradesh | 3,585,033,001 |
| Karnataka | 32,189,534 | Karnataka | 4,671,003,774 |
| Gujarat | 26,116,800 | Gujarat | 82,395,600 |
| Bihar | 23,074,640 | Bihar | 58,571,737 |
| Punjab | 20,751,700 | Punjab | 102,164,500 |
| Odisha | 17,368,833 | Odisha | 23,693,817 |
| Haryana | 16,563,507 | Haryana | 74,480,100 |

## ➢ DASHBOARD 2:

# Production in tonnes region-wise

| West | South | North-East | North | East |
|------|-------|------------|-------|------|
| 32,656,532,498 | 32,656,532,498 | 32,656,532,498 | 32,656,532,498 | 32,656,532,498 |

## Season Based cultivation area

Season

Summer ▼



## Crop Plantation by Area



## Crops(Plantation by count)

> **DASHBOARD 3:**



Yield by season

Season
Kharif

Kharif
5,869

Kharif
529

Null     2001-02     2002-03     2003-04

**Major Crops**

Crop
- Rice
- Sugarcane
- Wheat

-23.07%
31.64%
-3.00%
-29.19%
-9.10%
9.32%

2001-02     2002-03     2003-04

**Season wise production**

Winter
21,038,171

Autumn
9,403,781

Rabi
190,047,794

Total production
502,964,059

Kharif
273,362,101

➢ **STORY 2:**



Insights into India's agricultural cultivation
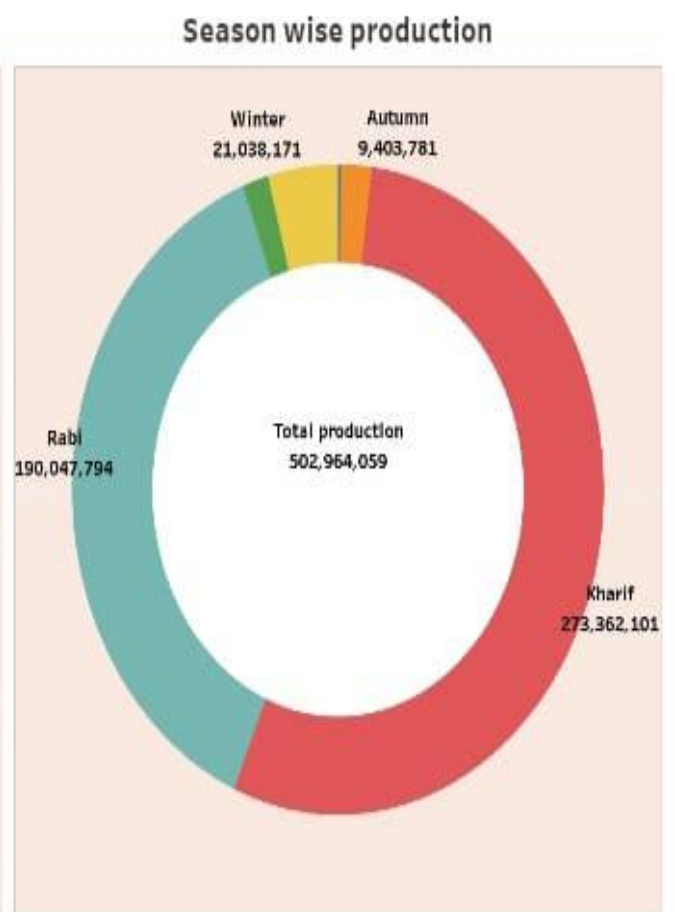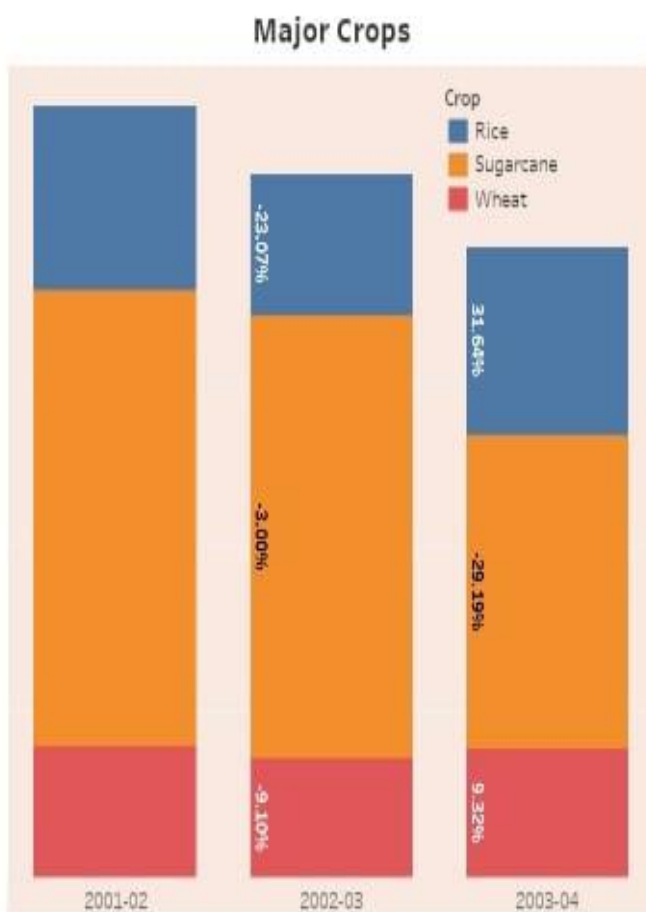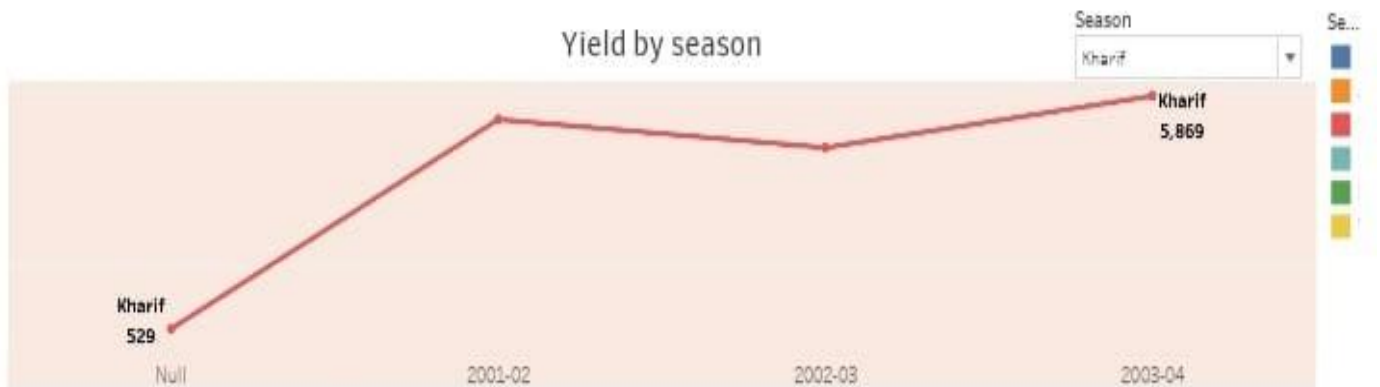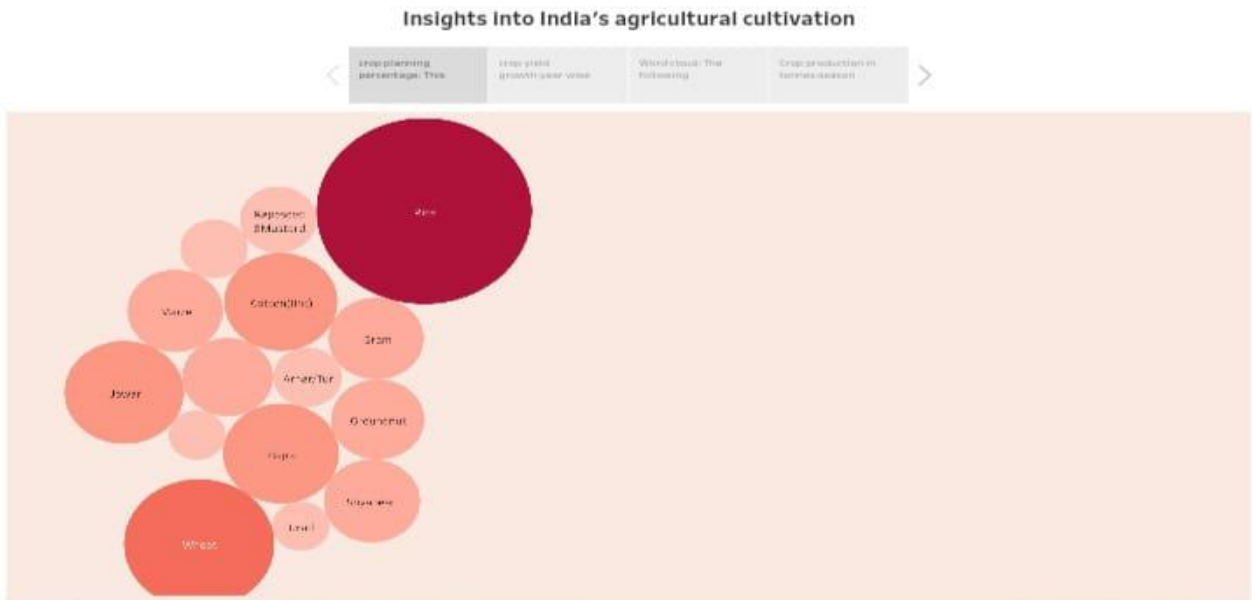
➢ **IMPROVE THEIR YIELD:**

✓ Design thinking can be used to develop solutions that reduce food waste in the supply chain,such as improving packaging and transportation methods ,implementing better storage practices , and finding innovative uses for food by products.

✓ Developing sustainable packaging agribusinesses can use design thinking to develop sustainable packaging solutions that reduce enviromental impact and appeal to eco-conscious consumers.

✓ Enhancing animal welfare design thinking can help agribusinesses develop animal welfare practices that meet consumer expectations while maintaining profitability

✓ Developing market research strategies design thinking can be applied to market research,enabling agribusinesses to gain deeper insights into consumer preferences,behaviours,and values

➢ **APPLICATION:**

- ✓ It includes the preparation of plant and animal products for people to use and their distribution to markets .
- ✓ Agriculture prides most of the world's food and fabrics ,cotton,wool,and leather are all agricultural products agriculture also provides wood for construction and paper produc
- ✓ Agriculture is the art and science of cultivating the soil ,growing crops,and raising livestook It includes the preparation of plant and animal products for people to use and their distribution

## ➤ DEFINITION OF AGRICULTURE :

- ✓ Agricultiure is the art and science of cultivating the soil,growing crops,and raising livestook . Itcludes the preparation of plant and animal products for people to use and their distribution to markets.

## ➤ ADVANTAGES:

- ✓ Organic farming is enviromental friendly as there is no usage of chemicals
- ✓ Organic food is more nutrivational healtheir and taster better
- ✓ Organic farming reduces pollution
- ✓ Farmers will have a healthy working enviroment

## ➤ DISADVANTAGES:

- ✓ Organic food is more expensive .The production is less compared to inorganic farming
- ✓ Production costs are higher because farmers need more workers
- ✓ Organic farming cannot produce enough food that the world's population needs to survive
- ✓ Lack of marketing for organic food

## ➤ PROBLEMS OF INDIAN AGRICULTURE :

- ✓ Unreliable rainfall,lack of irrigation facilities
- ✓ Cope with climate change ,soil erosion and biodensity loss
- ✓ Transportation costs,inadequate market infrastructure,price fluctuation,lack of proper market information and the rate of exploiting local traders and middleman

➢ **CONCLUSION :**

✓ India's agricultural sector is still very important to the indian economy has decreased over the past 15 years