INDIA'S AGRICULTURE CROP PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

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1 INTRODUCTION

India is one of the largest producers of iagricultureproduction in the world. It s the second largest producer inthe wheat and rice. Wheat cultivation in India traditionallyhas been dominated by the northern region of India. Thenorthern states of Punjab and Haryana

Plains in India havebeen

1.1 Overview

India's production of food grains has been increasing every year, and India is among the top producers of several crops such as wheat, rice, pulses, sugarcane and cotton. It is the highest producer of milk and second highest producer of fruits and vegetables.

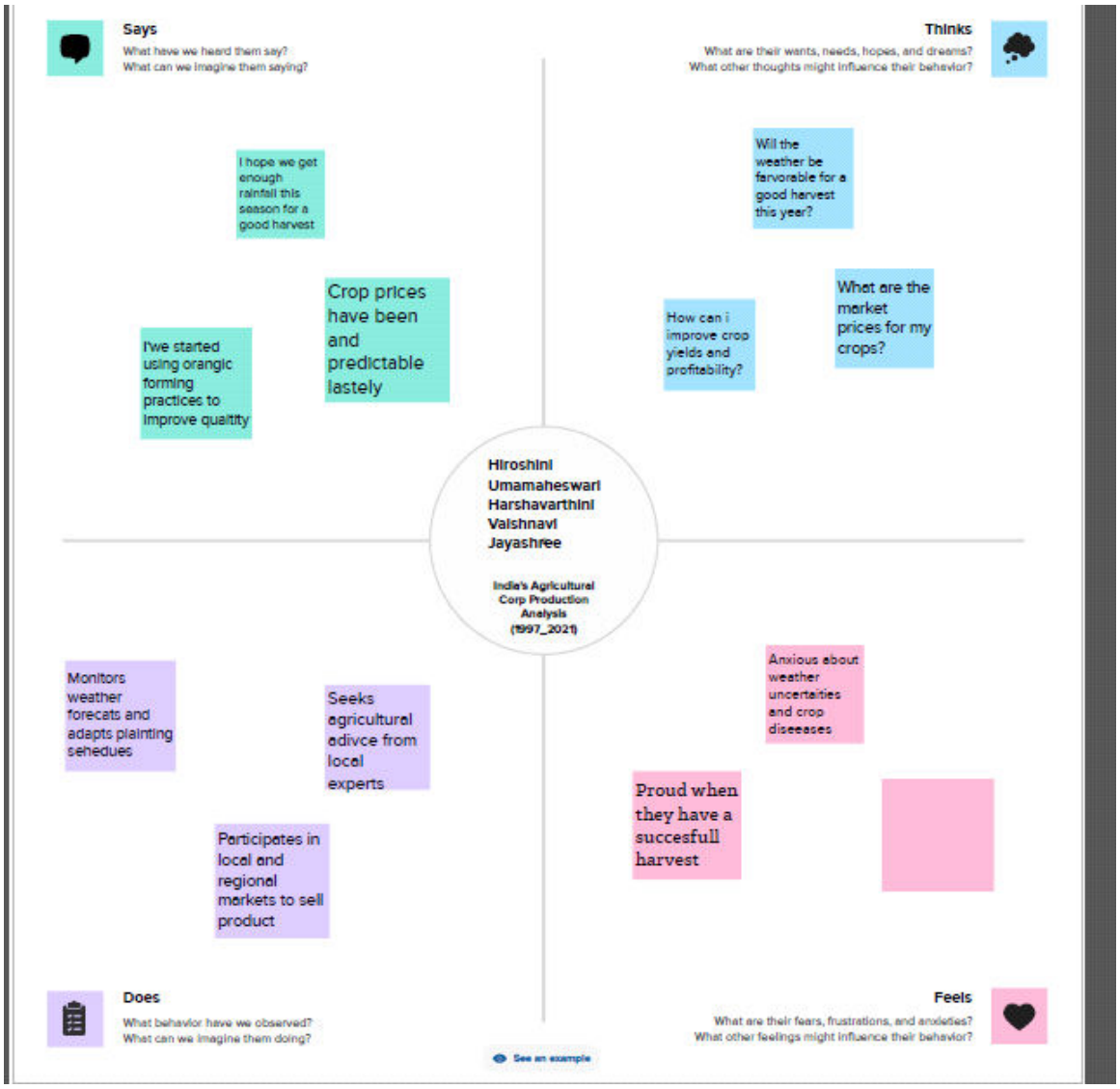
1.2 Purpose

Agriculture is an important sector in India. It isindispensible for the sustenance and growth of theIndian economy. On an average, about 70% of thehouseholds and 10% of the urban population aredependent on agriculture as their source of livelihood.Today, India is a major supplier of several agriculturalcommodities like tea,

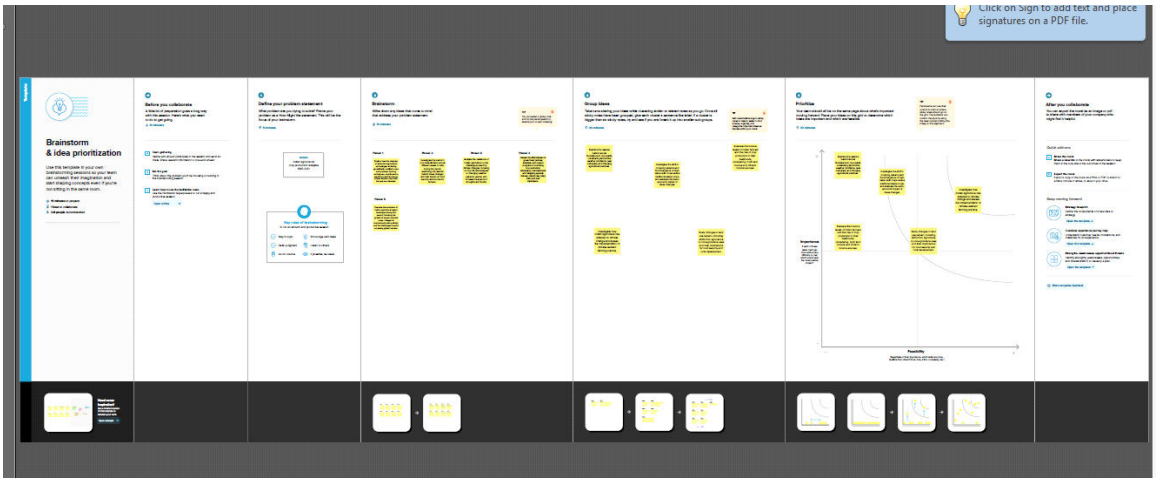
coffee, rice, spices, oil meals,fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, meat and its preparationsand marine products to the international market. Indiais a large producer of several agricultural products.

2 Problem Definition & Desingn Thinking

2.1 Empathy Map

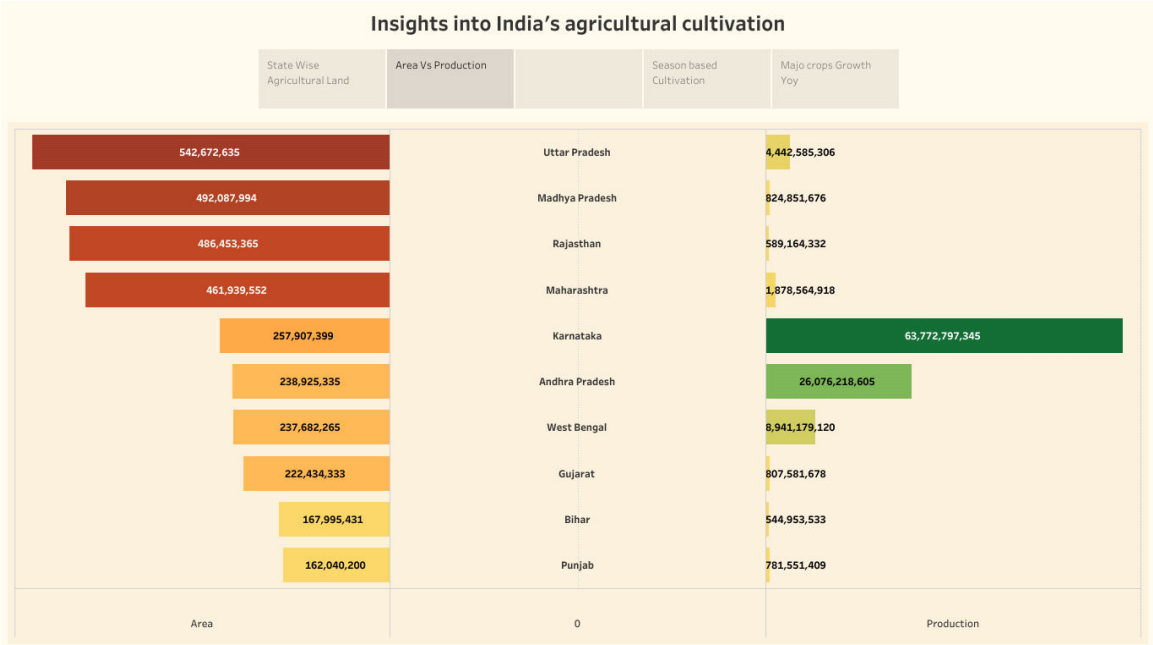


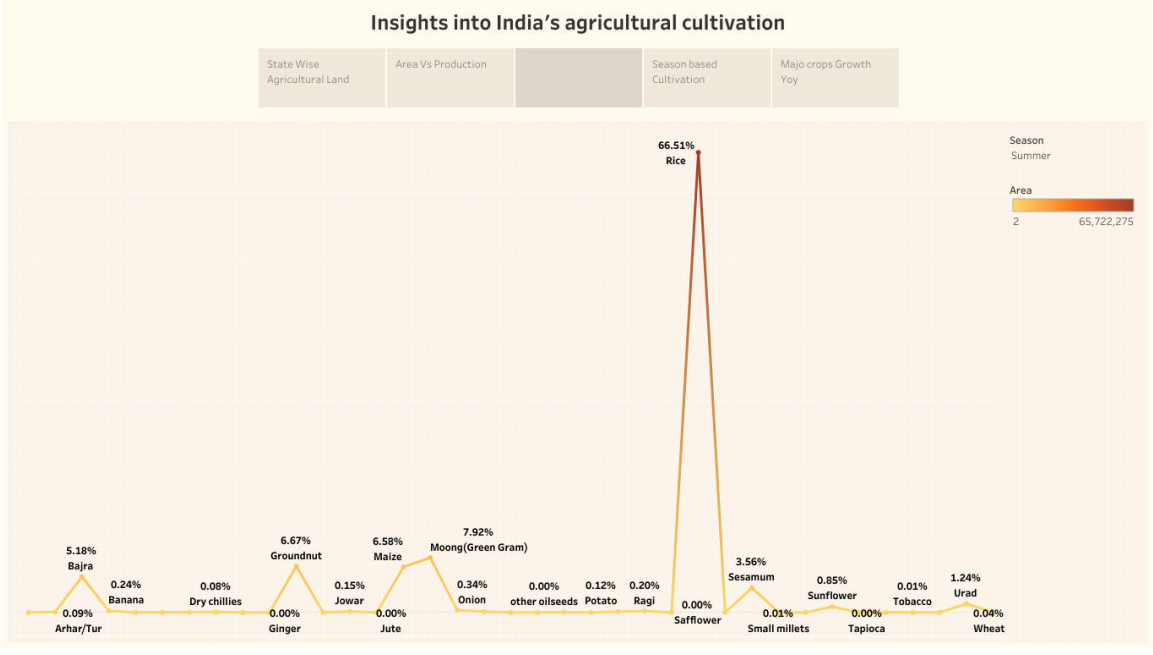
2.2 Ideation & Brainstorming Map


Click on Sign to add text and place signatures on a PDF file.
Brainstorm
& idea prioritization

3 RESULT

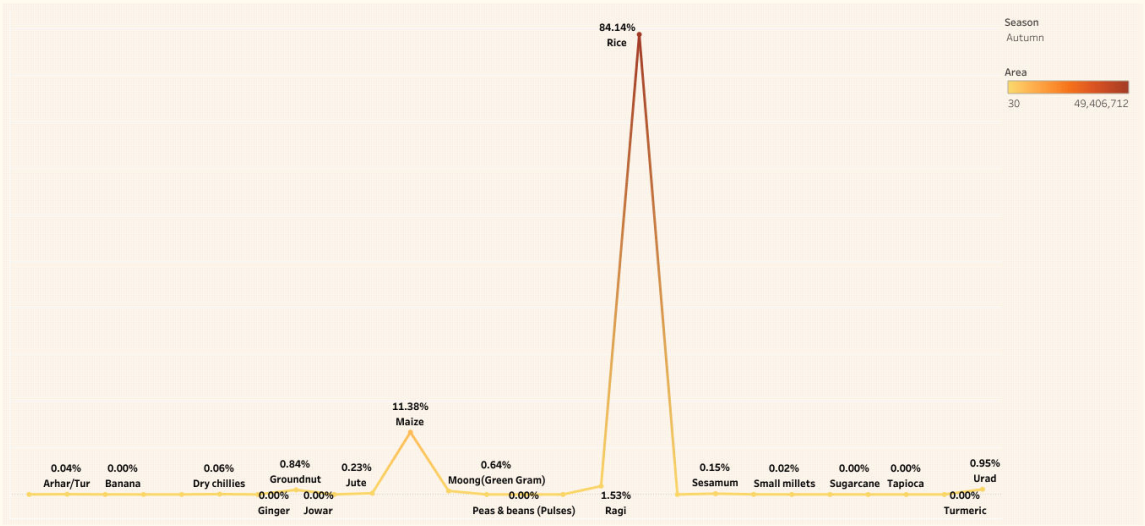
Insights into India's agricultural cultivation
State Wise Agricultural Land
Area Vs Production
Season based Cultivation
Majo crops Growth Yoy
State
All
Area
273
543M
© 2023 Mapbox © OpenStreetMap


Insights into India's agricultural cultivation
State Wise Agricultural Land
Area Vs Production
Season based Cultivation
Majo crops Growth Yoy
542,672,635
Uttar Pradesh
4,442,585,306
492,087,994
Madhya Pradesh
824,851,676
486,453,365
Rajasthan
589,164,332
461,939,552
Maharashtra
1,878,564,918
257,907,399
Karnataka
63,772,797,345
238,925,335
Andhra Pradesh
26,076,218,605
237,682,265
West Bengal
8,941,179,120
222,434,333
Gujarat
807,581,678
167,995,431
Bihar
544,953,533
162,040,200
Punjab
781,551,409
Area
0
Production


Insights into India's agricultural cultivation
State Wise Agricultural Land
Area Vs Production
Season based Cultivation
Majo crops Growth Yoy
Season
Summer
Area
2
65,722,275
66.51%
Rice
5.18%
Bajra
0.24%
Banana
0.08%
Dry chillies
6.67%
Groundnut
0.15%
Jowar
6.58%
Maize
7.92%
Moong(Green Gram)
0.34%
Onion
0.00%
other oilseeds
0.12%
Potato
0.20%
Ragi
3.56%
Sesamum
0.85%
Sunflower
0.01%
Tobacco
1.24%
Urad
0.09%
Arhar/Tur
0.00%
Ginger
0.00%
Jute
0.00%
Safflower
0.01%
Small millets
0.00%
Tapioca
0.04%
Wheat

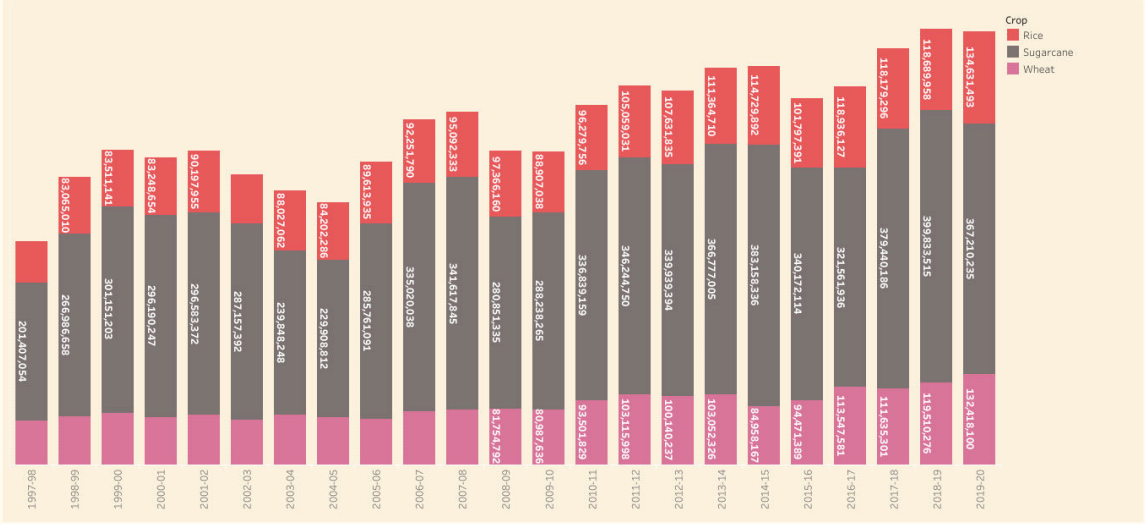
Insights into India's agricultural cultivation

State Wise Agricultural Land | Area Vs Production | | Season based Cultivation | Majo crops Growth Yoy



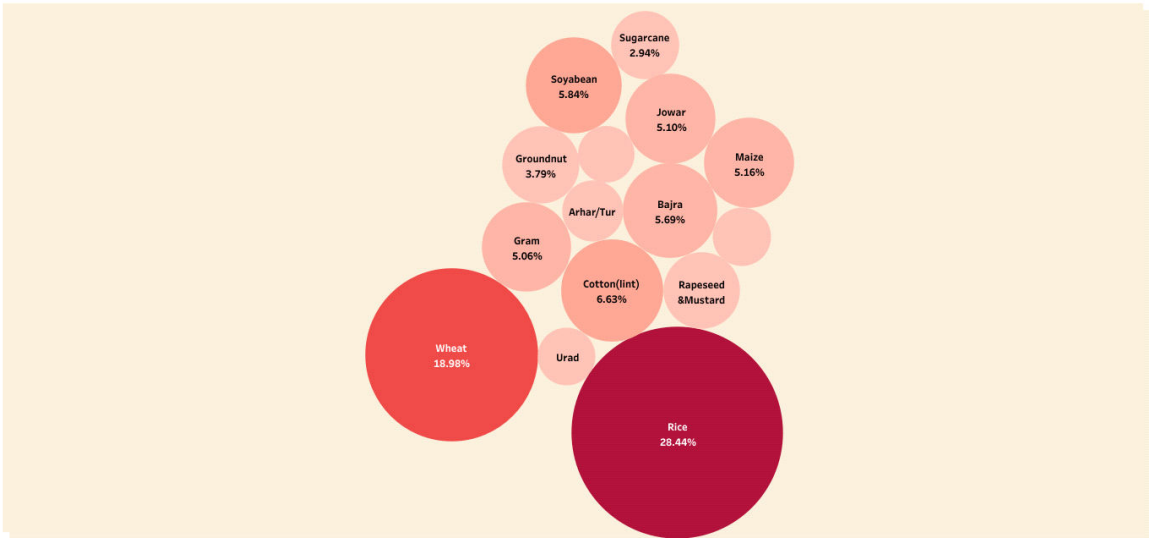
Insights into India's agricultural cultivation

State Wise Agricultural Land | Area Vs Production | | Season based Cultivation | Majo crops Growth Yoy



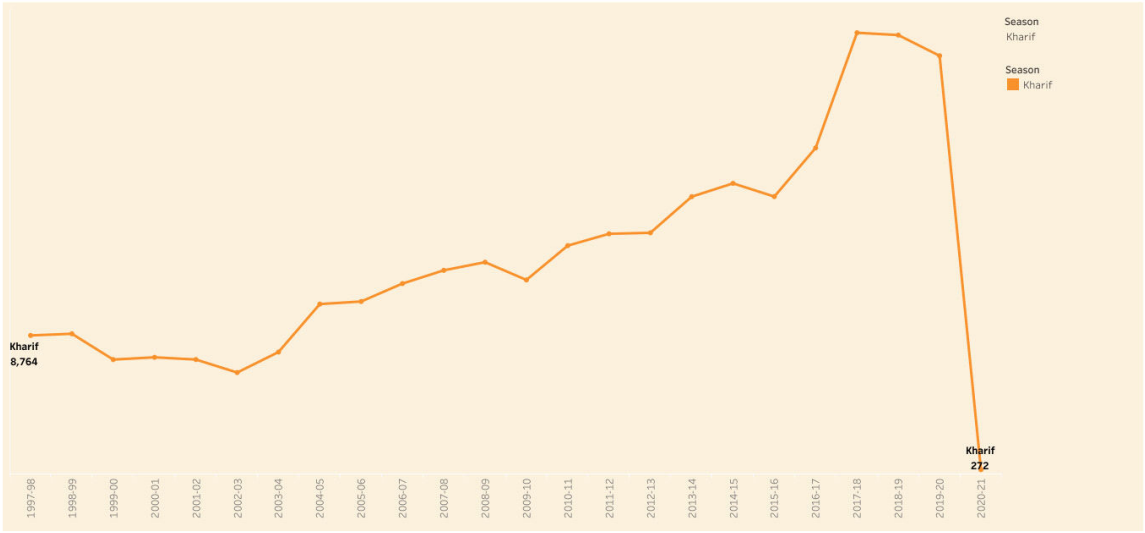
Insights into india's agricultural cultivations

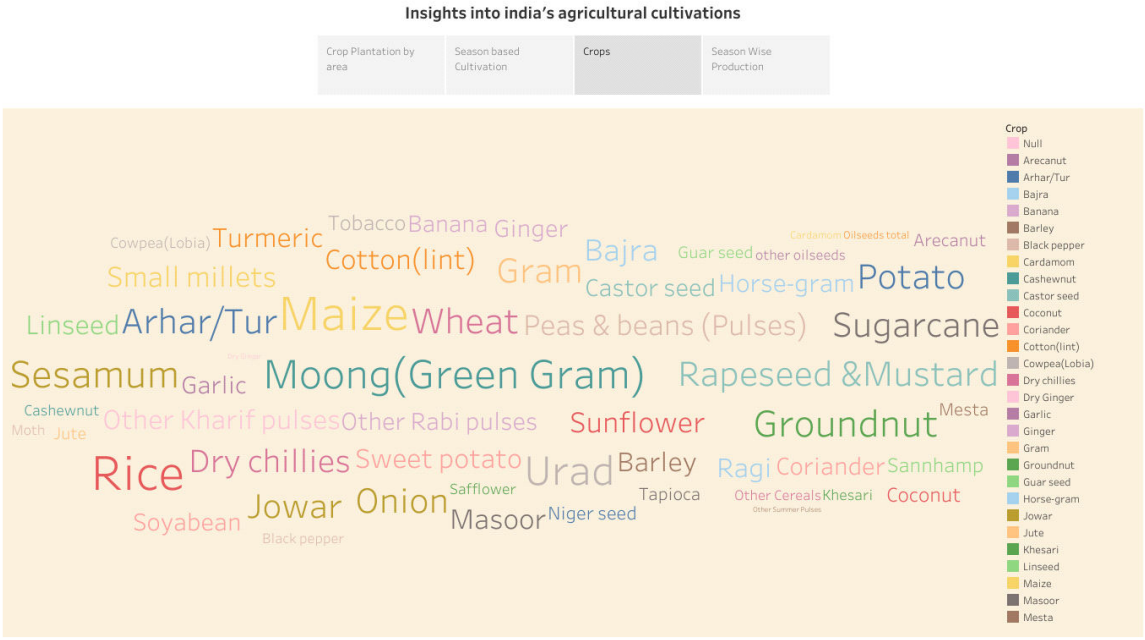
Crop Plantation by area | Season based Cultivation | Crops | Season Wise Production

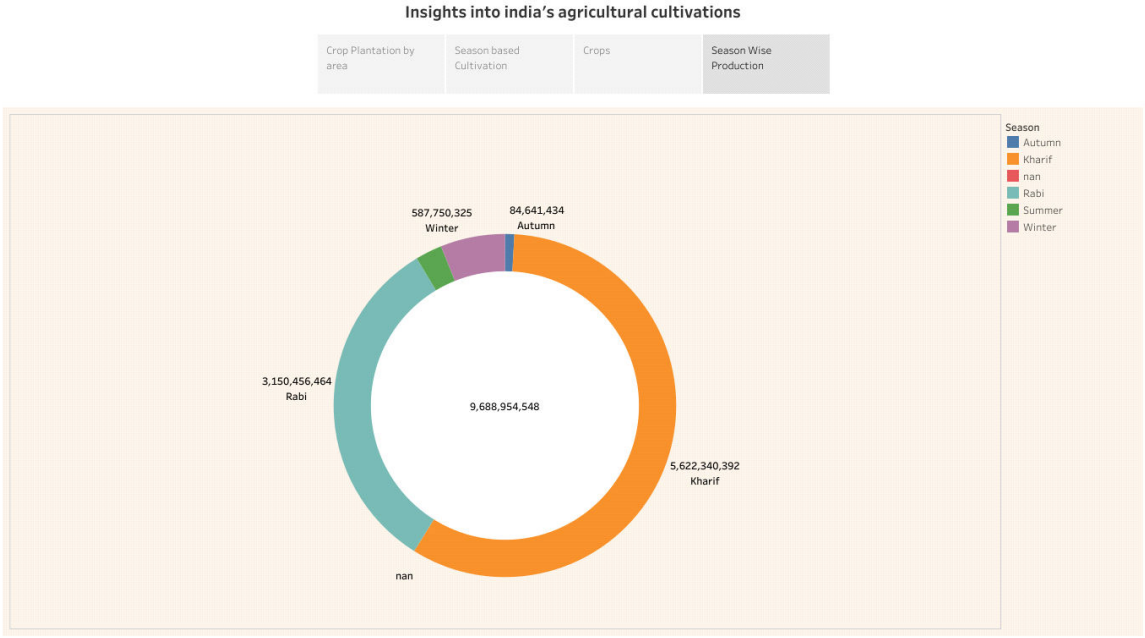


Insights into india's agricultural cultivations

Crop Plantation by area | Season based Cultivation | Crops | Season Wise Production







4 ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

ADVANTAGES

*

There is over all increase in yield of crops mainly due to maintaining physical-chemical properties of soil. ...

*It helps in controlling insects, pests and soil borne diseases. ...

*Prevent or limit periods of peak requirements of irrigation water.

DISADVANTAGES

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.

5 APPLICATION

Data mining in agriculture is a recent research topic consisting of the application of data mining and data science techniques to agriculture. Recent technologies are able to provide extensive data on agricultural-related activities, which can then be analyzed in order to find relevant information.

6 CONCLUSION

The analysis of data reveals that the cropping pattern in India has undergone significant changes over time. There is a marked shift from the cultivation of food grains to commercial crops. Among food grains, the area under coarse cereals

declined by 13.3 per cent between 1970-71 and 2007-08.