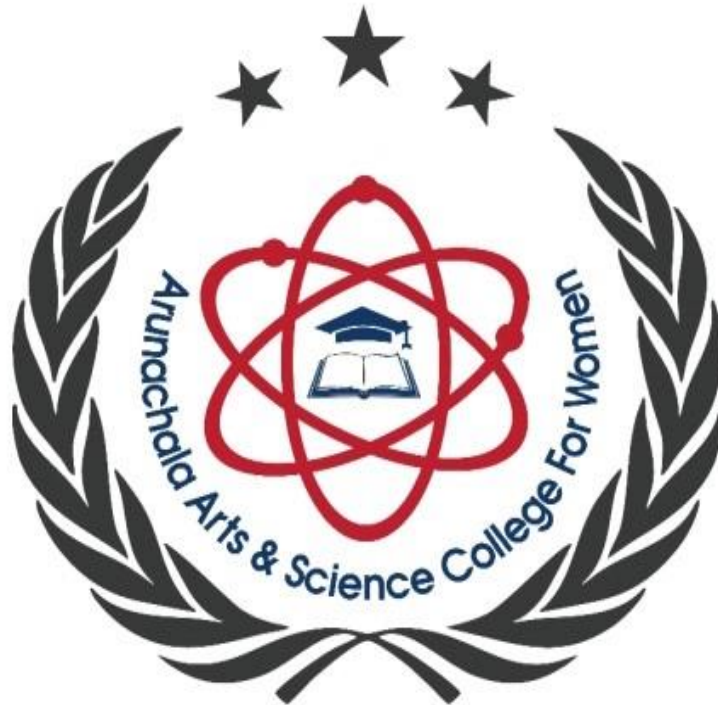


ARUNACHALA ARTS AND SCIENCE (WOMEN) COLLEGE, VELLICHANTHAI

(Affiliated by Manonmaniam Sundaranar University)



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INDIA'S AGRICULTURE CROP PRODUCTION

ANALYSIS (1997-2021)

1. INTRODUCTION:

Agriculture is the practice of cultivating plants and livestock in order to provide facilities the human beings. In the rise of the sedentary human lifestyle agriculture was the key development. The cultivation of plant and food grains began years ago in order to provide food to the city population. Agriculture is the main need for the people to live in the society. Agriculture is the main source of livelihood, it provides a source for the people to earn. Most of the population in the rural areas is independent on agriculture as their main source of income. Agriculture contributes significantly to a country's GDP that is the Gross Domestic Production of a country.

1.1 Overview:

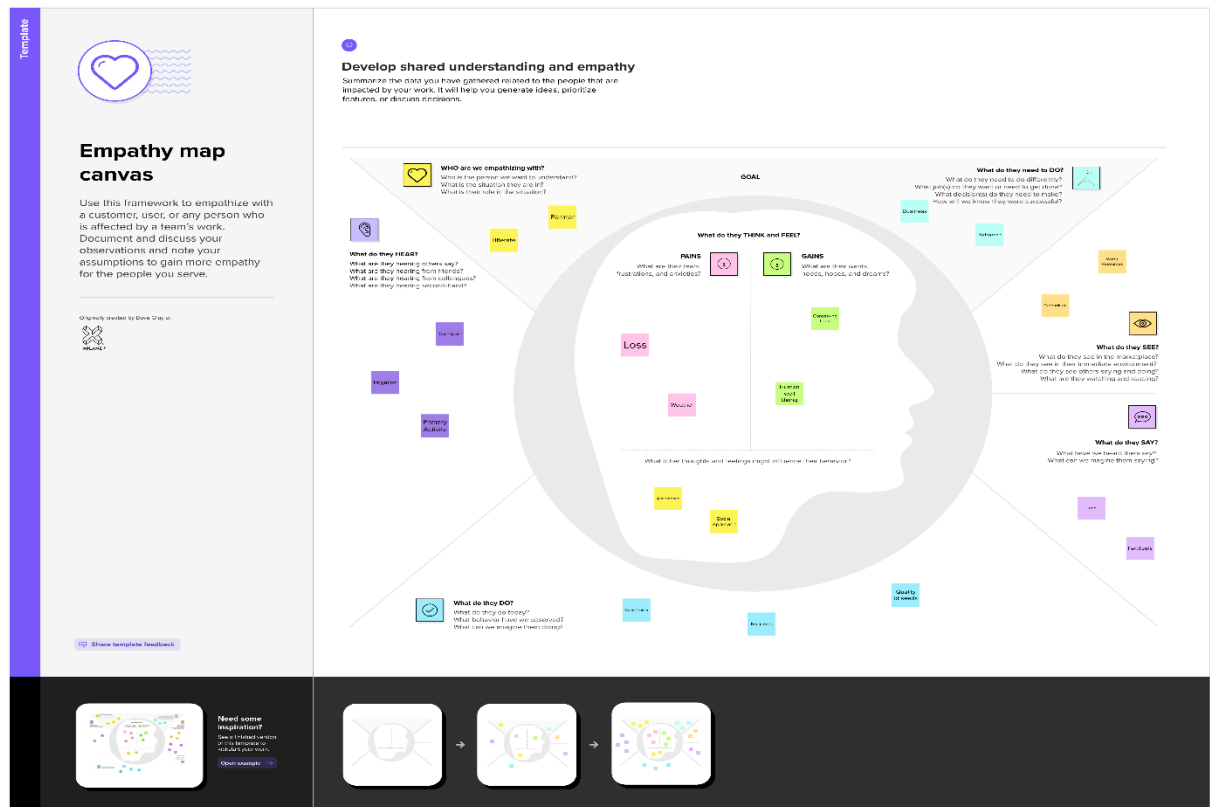
The project measures India's agricultural cultivation. Its gross irrigated crop area of 82.6 million hectares (215.6 million acres) is the largest in the world. India is among the top three global producers of many crops including wheat, rice, pulses, cotton, peanuts, fruits and vegetables. After rice and wheat, maize is the most important cereal crop in India. The population of India mostly depends on agriculture for their livelihood and agriculture contributes to 40% of the total GDP of the country.

1.2 Purpose:

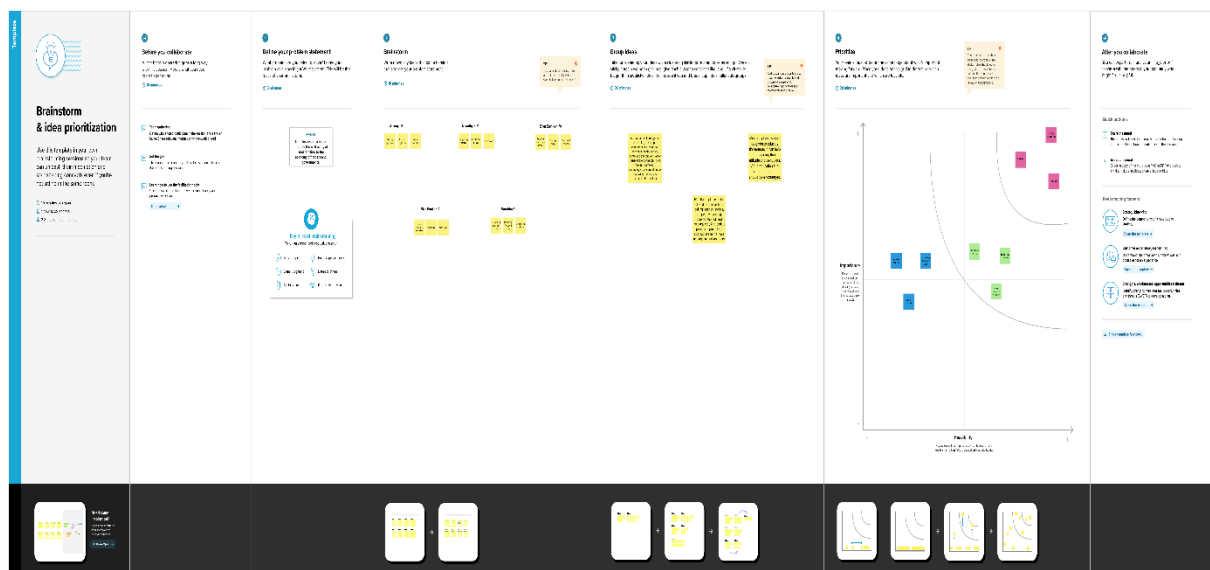
Agricultural production patterns shows the trends in agricultural sector, seasonal variations, regional distribution, major crops (kharif) grown and sown. The agricultural output changes overtime. India ranks second world wide in farm outputs. As per the Indian economic survey 1947-2021 agriculture employed more than 50% of the Indian workforce and contributed 20.2% in the country's GDP. Today India is a major supplier of several agricultural commodities like tea, coffee, spices, oil, rice, wheat etc.

2. PROBLEM DEFINITION & DESIGN THINKING:

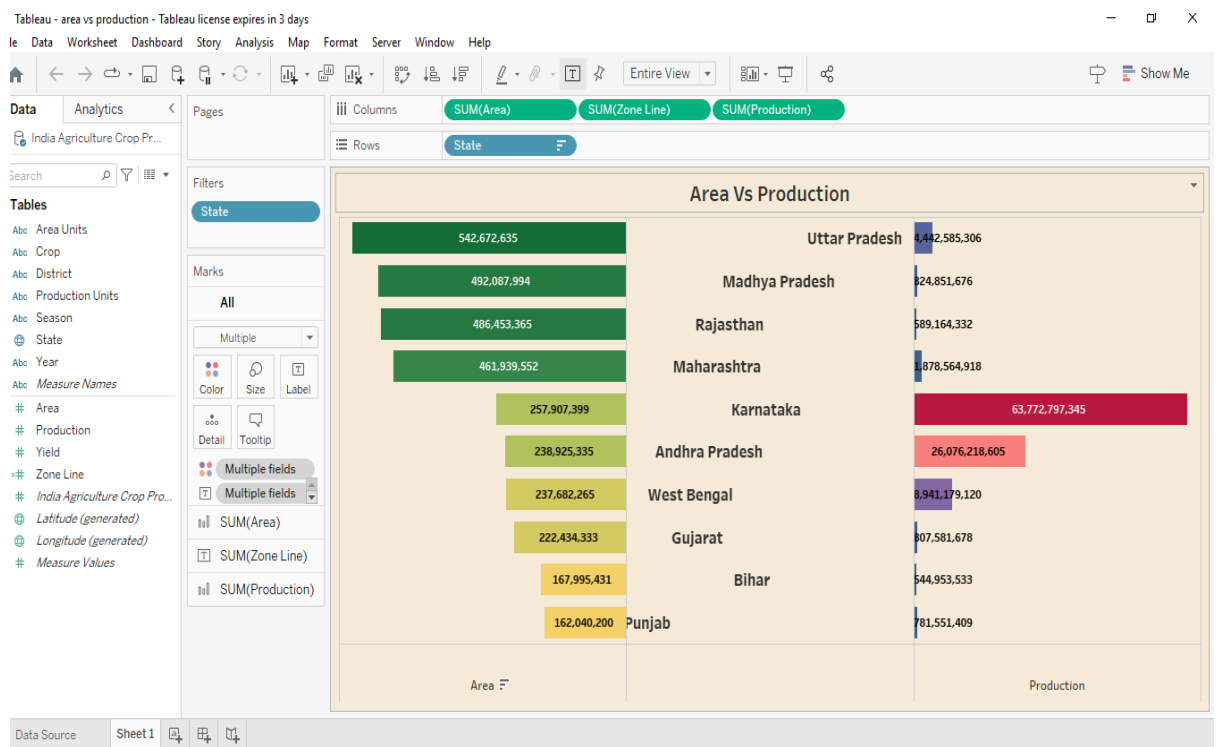
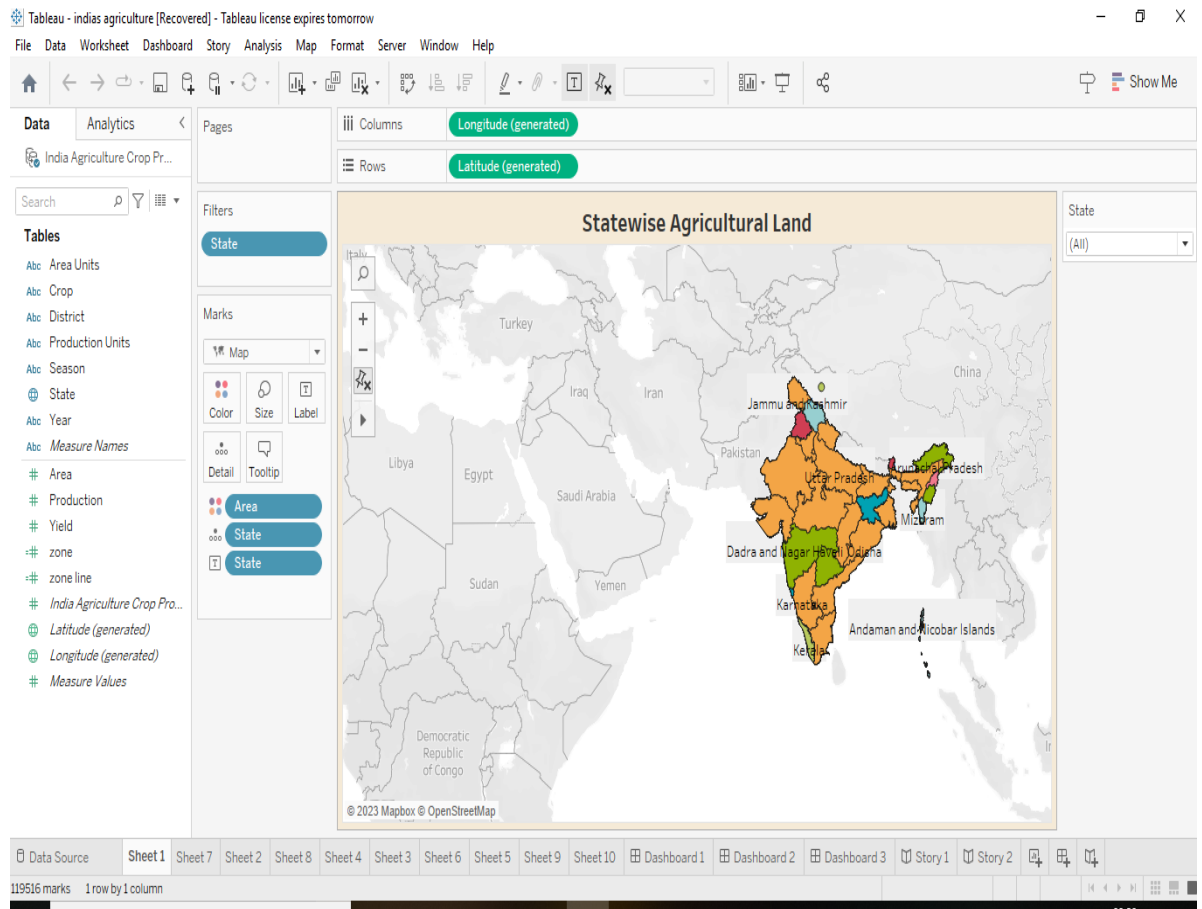
2.1 Empathy Map:

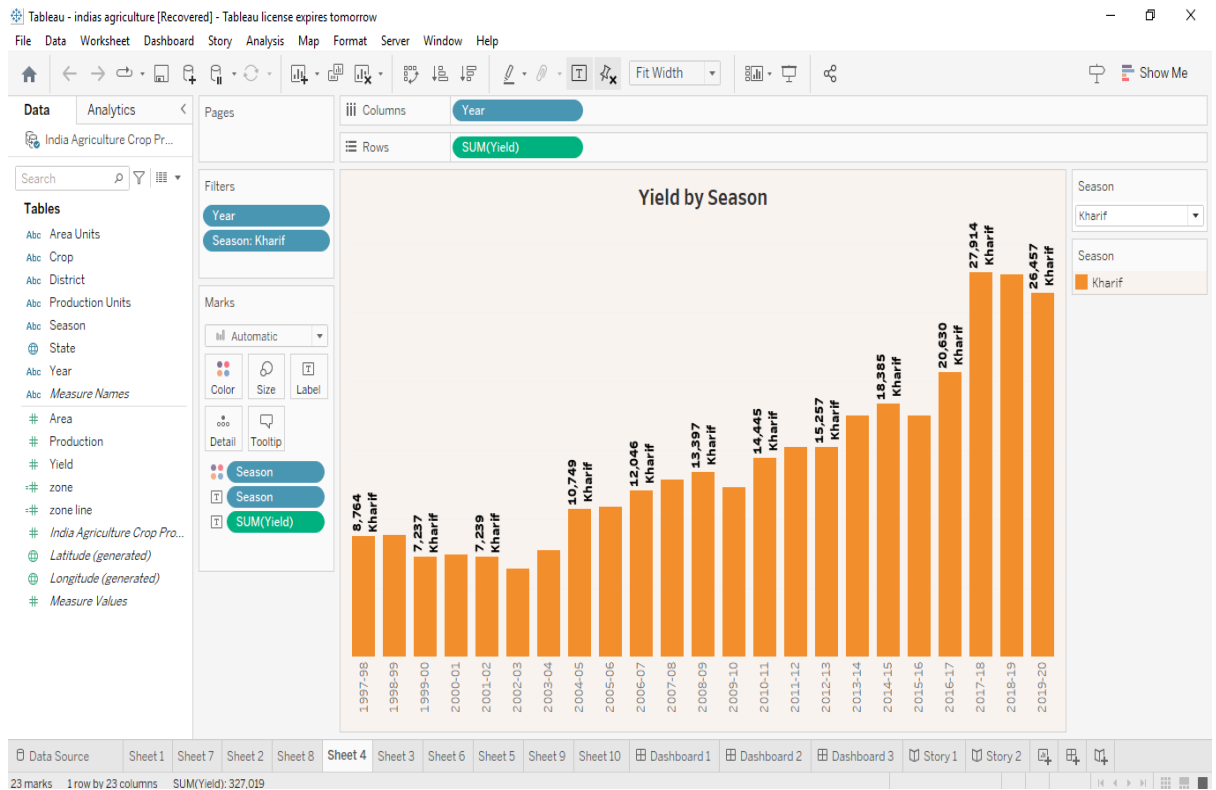
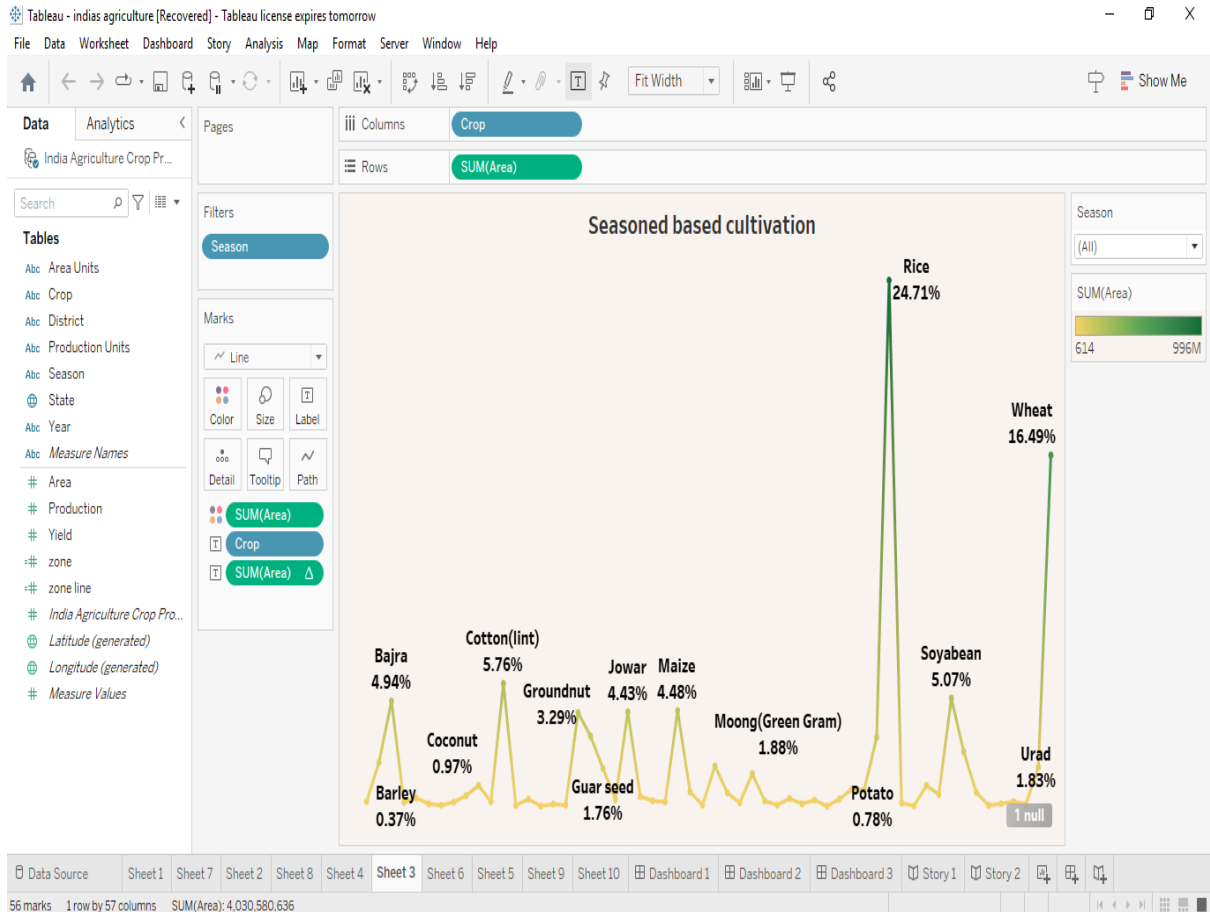


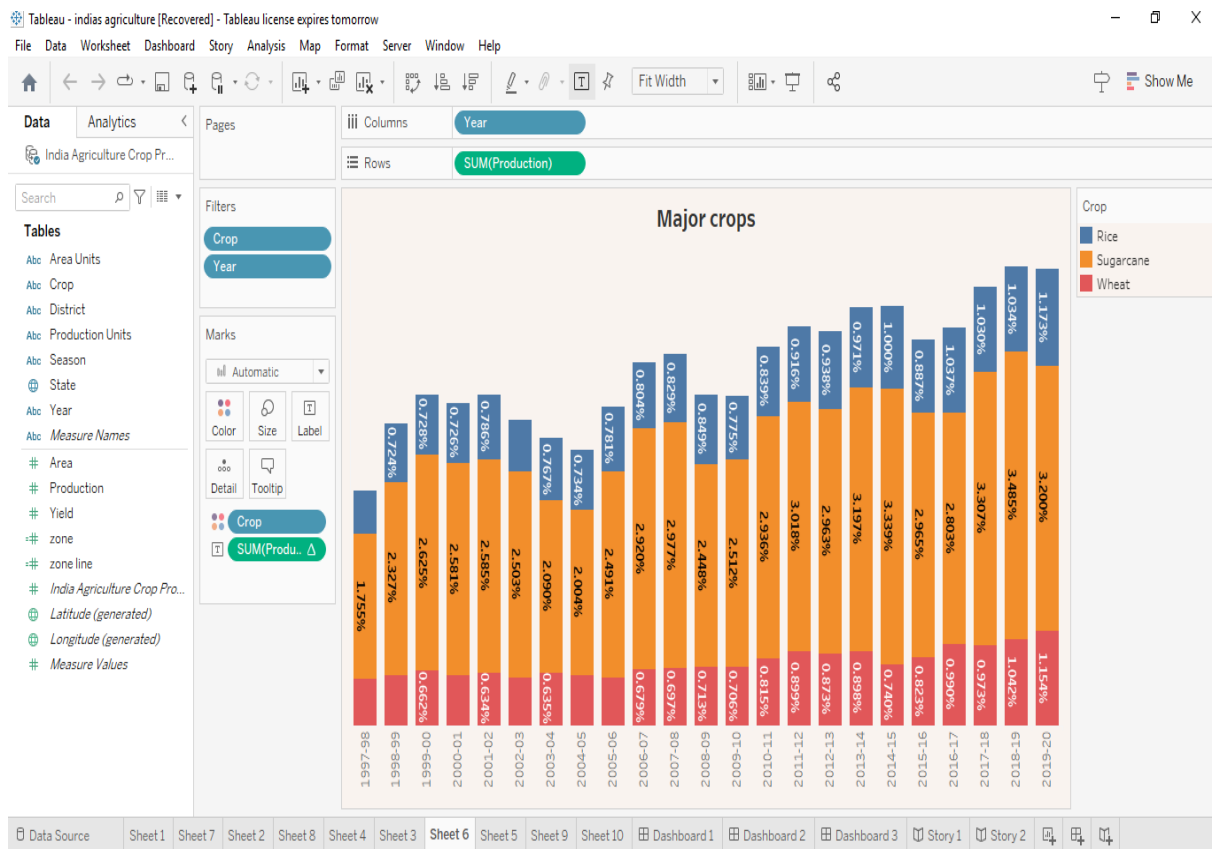
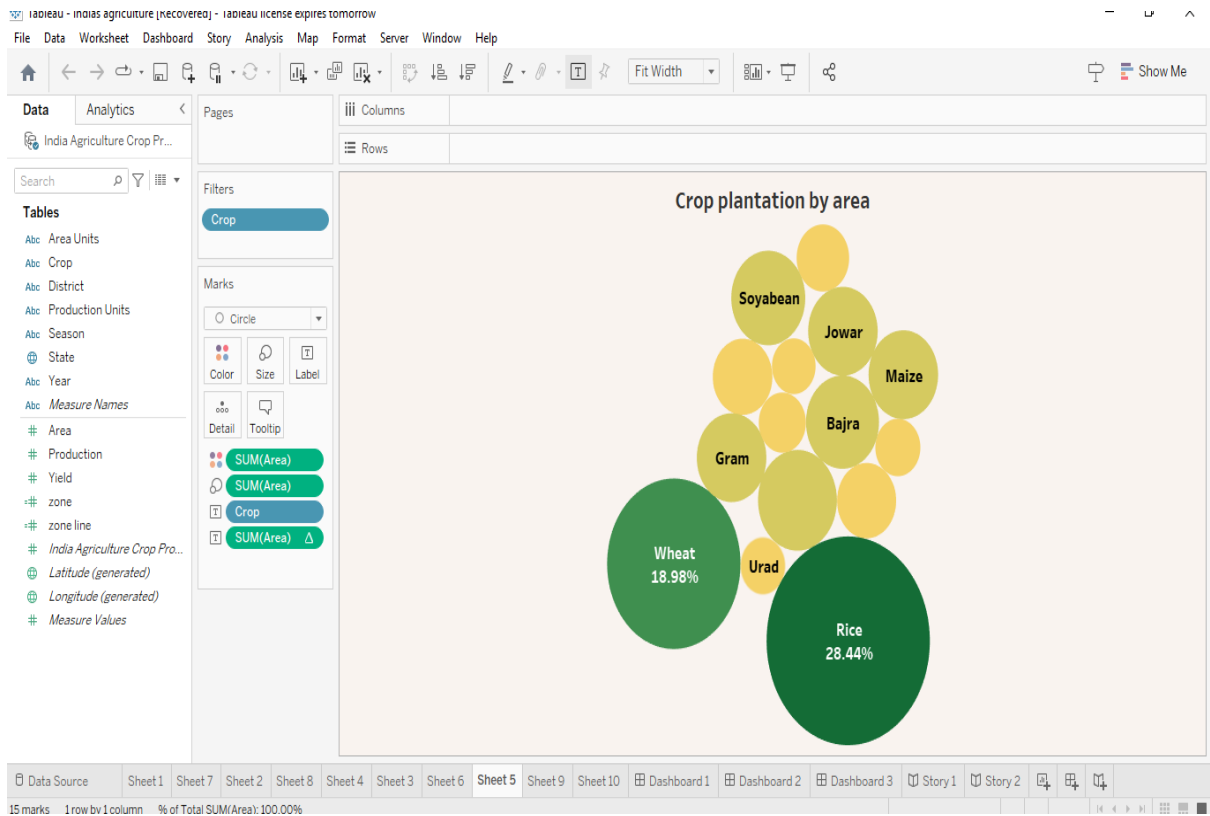
2.2 Ideation & Brainstorming Map:

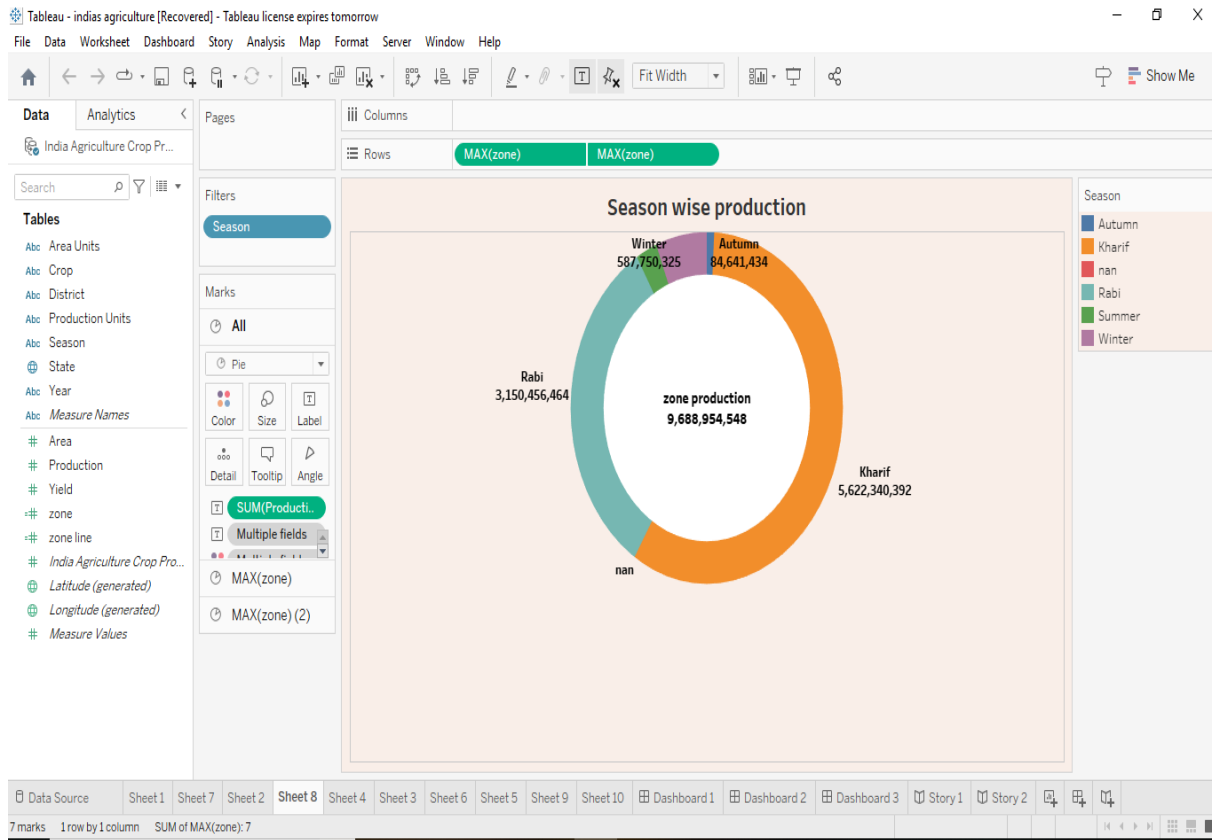
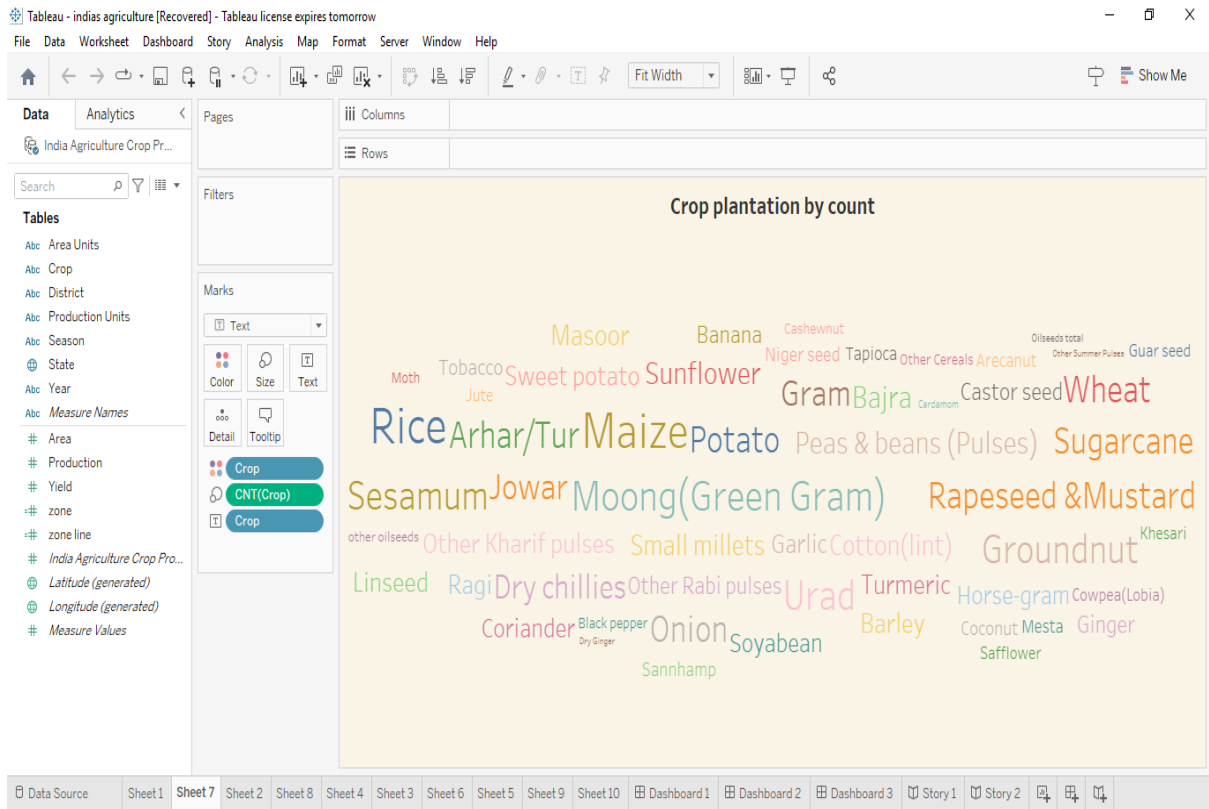


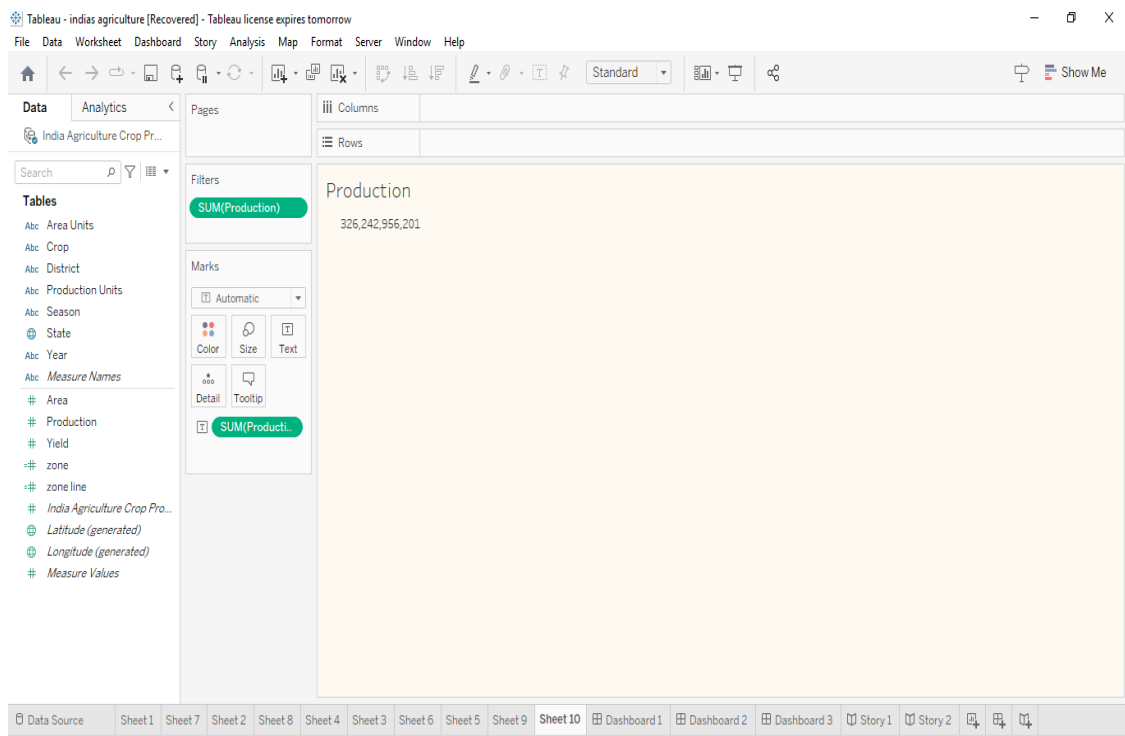
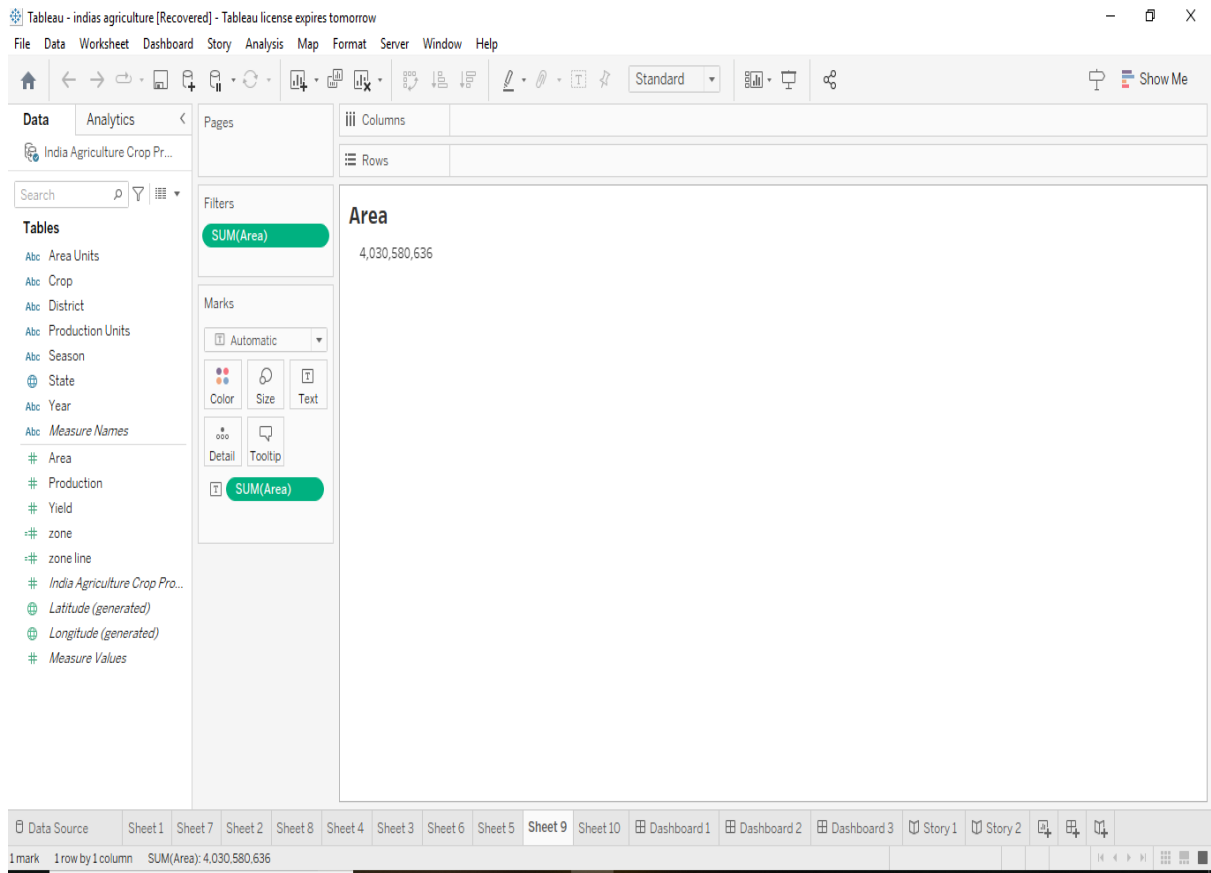
3. RESULTS:











4. ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES:

4.1 ADVANTAGES:

India is the largest agricultural production country in the world.

- Agriculture supplies raw materials to various agro-based industries like sugar, jute, cotton textile and vanaspati industries.
- Food processing industries are similarly dependent on agriculture.
- Indian agriculture plays a vital role in internal and external trade of the country.
- Internal trade in food-grains and other agricultural products helps in the expansion of service sector.



- 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, sugarcane and cotton.
- In 2013, India controlled 22% to the rice production and 13% to the wheat production.
- The production of wheat and rice took off after the green revolution in 1960 and as of 2015-2016, wheat and rice accounted for 78% of the food grains production in the country.
- In 2020-2021 and 2021-2022, agriculture showed a growth rate of 3.3 and 3% respectively.
- Agriculture support livelihoods through food, habitat and jobs.

4.2 DISADVANTAGES:

- With a large population to feed and many people working in agriculture, agriculture is critical for India's development.
- Erosion of soil by heavy rains, insufficient vegetation cover etc., reduces farm productivity.
- The biggest drawback would be adapting to the significant shift in the environment.
- Some products related to organic farming are too expensive, leading to some people not being able to afford it.
- High MRP
- Due to extreme care taken to go along with organic farming, the results would be kept at a high price.
- The items sold in the market are half the price of non-organic products. So, we can say that organic items are expensive and most every consumer is willing to pay the price for it.
- Cross breeding problem.
- Poor living conditions and hygiene for livestock.
- When agro-chemicals are used, they not only destroy their intended targets, such as pests, weeds and parasites, but also contaminate the food products.

5. APPLICATIONS:

Agricultural productivity depends on several factors. These include the availability and quality of agricultural inputs such as land, water, seeds and fertilizers, access to agricultural credit and crop insurance, assurance of remunerative prices for agricultural produce, and storage and marketing infrastructure, among others. **This report provides a view of the state of agriculture in India. It discusses factors related to the production and post-harvest activities in agriculture.**

- The agriculture sector employs nearly half of the workforce in the country. However, it contributes to 17.5% of the GDP.
- Over the past few decades, the manufacturing and service sectors have increasingly contributed to the growth of the economy, while the agriculture sector's contribution has decreased from more than 50% of GDP in the 1950s to 15.4% in 2015-2016.

- 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. In 2013, India contributed 25% to the world pulses production, the highest for anyone country, 22% to the rice production and 13% to the wheat production. It also accounted for about 25% of the total quantity of cotton produced, besides being the second highest exporter of cotton for the past several years.
- Major commodities imported to India are pulses, edible oils, fresh fruits and cashew nuts. Major commodities exported by India are rice, spices, cotton, meat and its preparations, sugar, etc. Over the past few decades, the share of agricultural imports has increased from 2.8% in 1990-1991 to 4.2% in 2014-2015, whereas the share of agricultural exports has reduced from 18.5% to 12.7%.

6. CONCLUSION:

On over all view, India has always been benefited by Agriculture. Though the future of India is industrialisation, the contribution of agriculture would always prove to be vital for making India a powerful and stable economy in the future. Agriculture is the determining factor for food security as well as pro-poor development of economy. The problems of agriculture are multifaceted. So the ways of addressing the challenges should be comprehensive, global and participatory for sustainable agricultural development.

7. FUTURE SCOPE:

The scope for agriculture can be determined from the fact that ever since the war was started, many countries are struggling with the food shortage. These nations depend on the food grain supplied from the Ukraine, which dried up owing to the war.

This proves that the agriculture sector is vital for survival highlighting the need for graduates with a degree in Agriculture. In fact, in the words of noted educationalist Dr Sudhir Giri chairman Venkateshwara Group, Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy because 58% of the population depends on it. Besides, the Corona pandemic caused massive job losses, causing people to fall back upon agriculture.



There is a tremendous scope for agriculture because food & food products are indispensable for the survival of humanity. It's a recession proof industry as the demand for food crops is on a rise underlining the need for agricultural productivity.

8. APPENDIX:

https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/siva.sankari.m/viz/indiasagriculture_16960932541040/Dashboard1

https://public.tableau.com/views/indiascrop/Story1?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link

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