

# India's Agricultural Crop Production Analysis(1997-20

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# INTRODUCTION:

Agriculture is the mother of any economy. India is the second largest country in farm output. India's economic security continues to depend upon the Agricultural sector. Today, the share of agriculture in employment is about 49% of the population.



## Importance:

It is the primary activity of the nation. 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.



### What went well?

What should we keep doing?  
What should we celebrate?  
Where did we make progress?

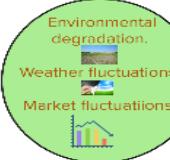
### INDIA AGRICULTURAL CROP PRODUCTION ANALYSIS(1997-2021)



Enhancement of soil quality.  
Irrigation augmentation  
Adoption of new technologies

### What went poorly?

Where did we have problems?  
What was frustrating to us or others?  
What held us back?



Climate change  
Unseen land availability.  
Lack of market infrastructure.  
Technological gaps.



Creating educational content.  
Raise awareness about farming practices.  
Data analysis to optimize crop yields.

Implementing advanced irrigation techniques.  
Promoting organic farming.  
Investing in research and development.  
Enhancing access to credit and insurance to farmers.

By organizing and using innovations.  
We can increase opportunities in organized farming.  
Developing new markets and providing financial support.

Implementing advanced farming techniques.  
Use precision agriculture and hydroponics.  
Reducing the use of harmful pesticides.

Creating awareness.  
Encouraging young people.  
Work together to focus on sustainable agricultural practices.

We should actively engage in knowledge sharing.  
by staying connected.  
Supporting to others.  
Keep the momentum going.

### What ideas do you have?

What ideas do you have for future work together?  
Where do you see opportunities to improve?  
What has untapped potential?

### How should we take action?

What do you believe we should do next?  
What specific things should we change?  
What should extend beyond this meeting?



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See an example



## Brainstorm & idea prioritization

Use this template in your own brainstorming sessions so your team can unleash their imagination and start shaping concepts even if you're not sitting in the same room.

**How to collaborate**  
10 people recommended

**Before you collaborate**

A little bit of preparation goes a long way with this template. Here's what you need to do to get going:

10 minutes

### Define your problem statement

What problem are you trying to solve? Make your problem as a three-sentence statement. This will be the focus of your brainstorm.

10 minutes

**Brainstorm**

Write down any ideas that come to mind that address your problem statement.

10 minutes

### Define your problem statement

What problem are you trying to solve? Make your problem as a three-sentence statement. This will be the focus of your brainstorm.

10 minutes

### INNOVATE AGRICULTURAL CROP PRODUCTS AND MARKETING - 2020

India is one of the largest producers of agricultural products in the world. It is also one of the most populous countries in the world.

India's agriculture sector is facing several challenges, such as climate change, soil erosion, etc.

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Open activity

**Key rules of brainstorming**

Never let anyone produce ideas.

- Be open.
- Be creative.
- Listen to others.
- Be resourceful.

10 minutes

How to collaborate

10 people recommended

10 minutes

How to collaborate

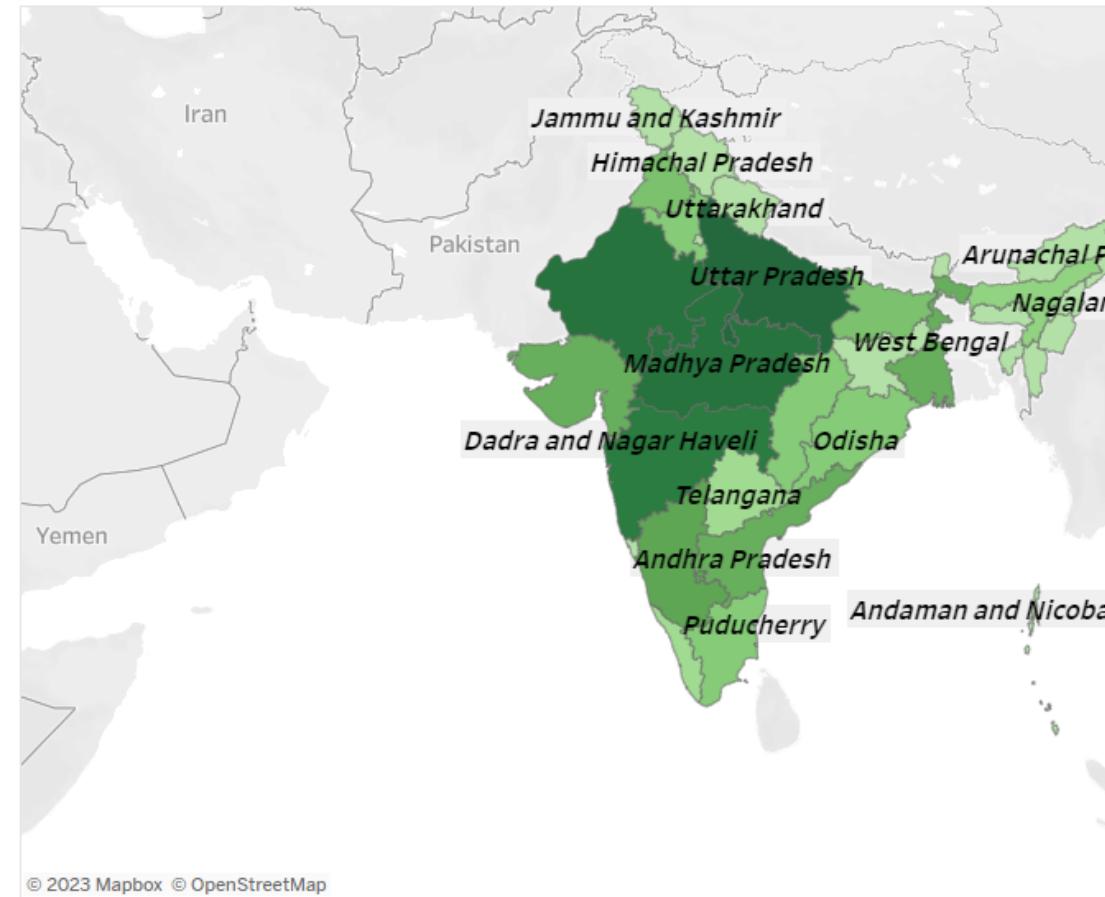
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# DASH BOARD

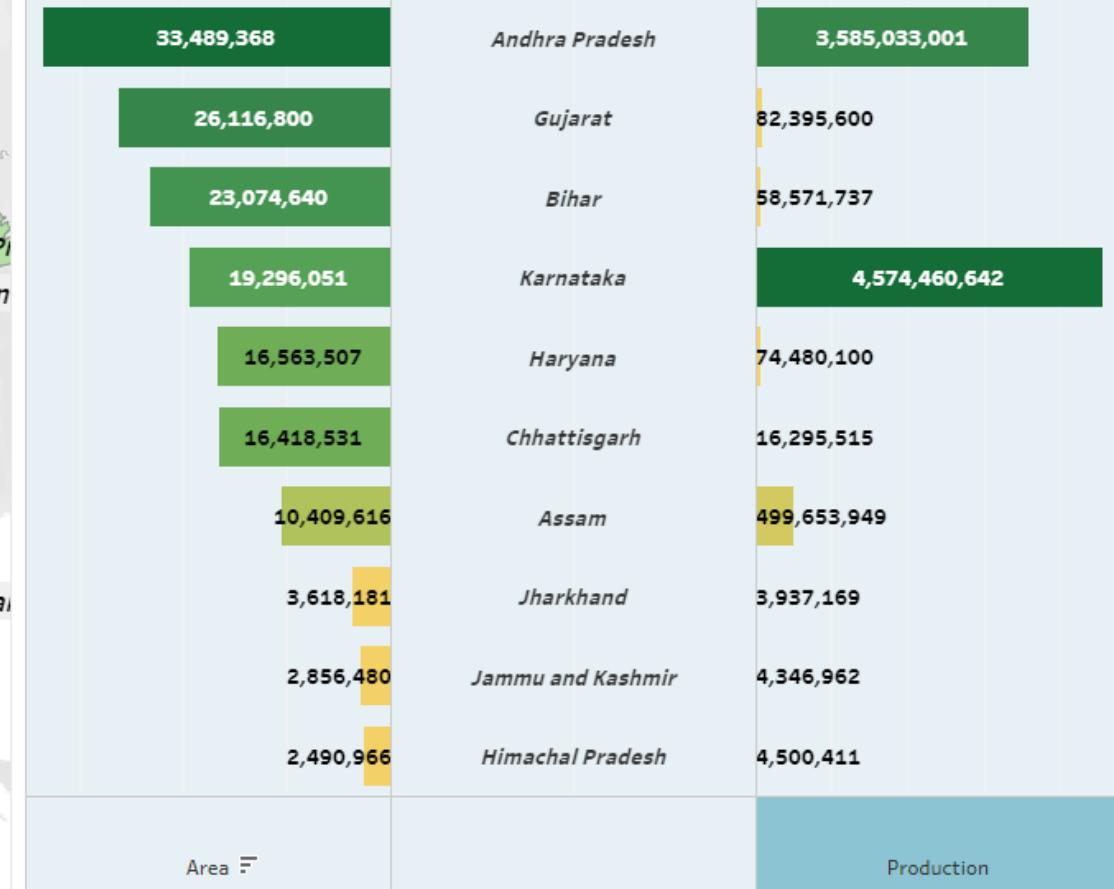


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## State wise Agricultural Land



## Area vs Production



## Area in acres region-wise

West

26,648,992

South

52,833,480

North

East

688.455.221



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North

25,669,072

East

50,582,030

## Production in tonnes region- wise

**West**

453,131,917

**south**

8,213,019,719

**North  
East**

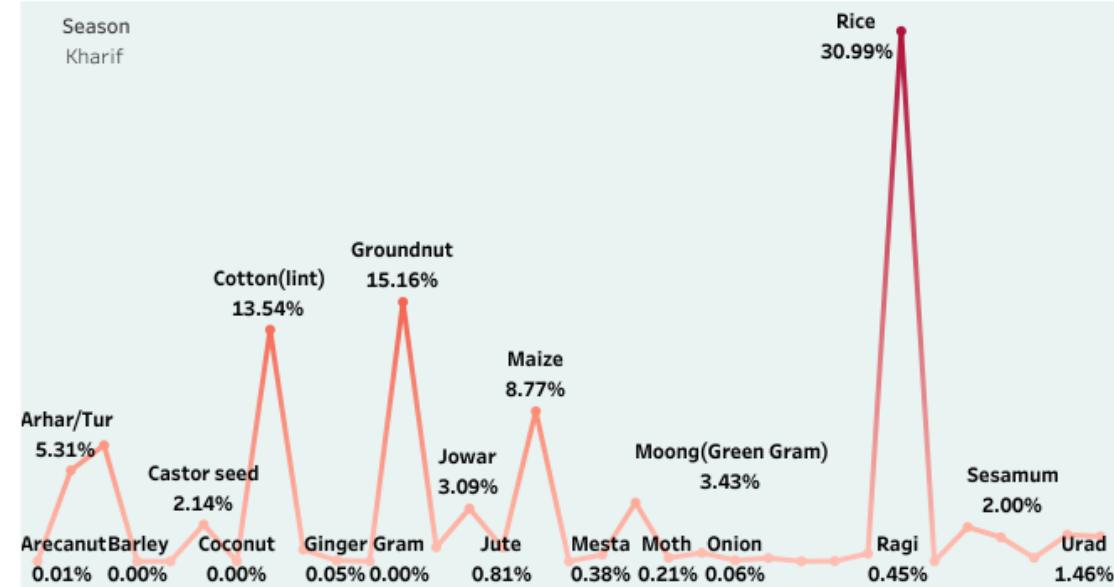
**North**

112,886,885

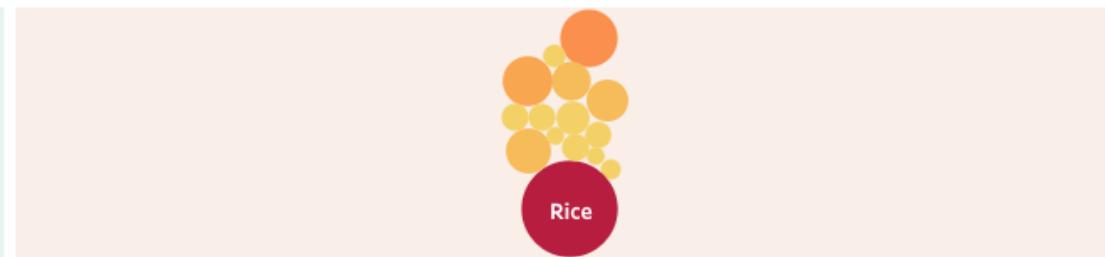
**East**

575,568,336

### Season Based Cultivation Area



### Crop plantation by Area

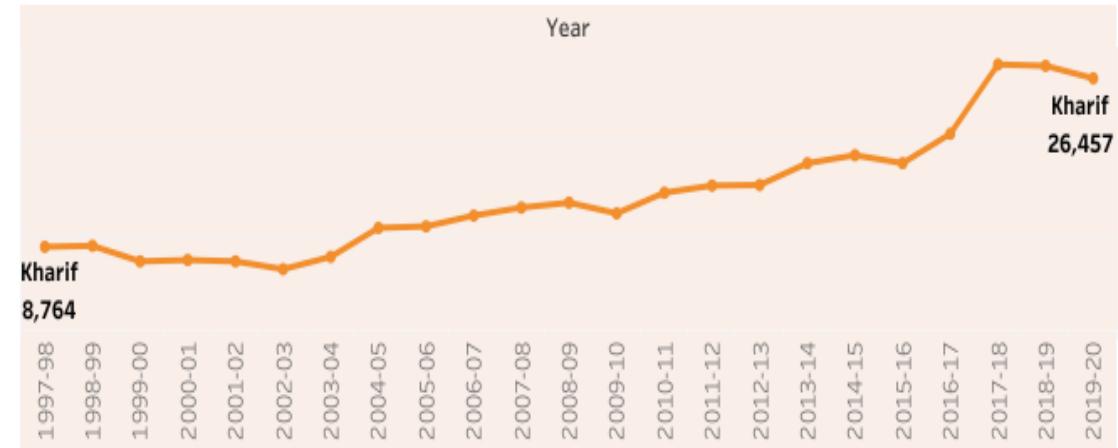


### Crops (Plantation by count)

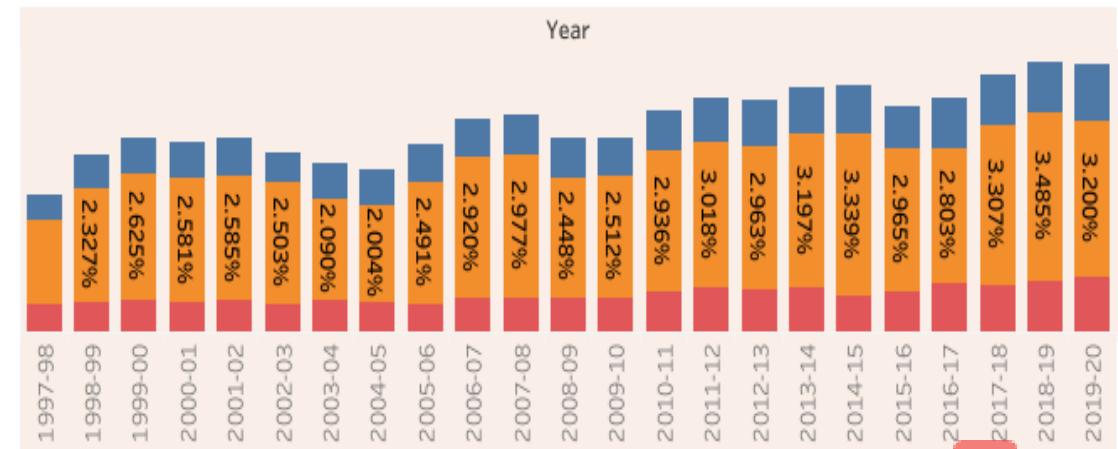


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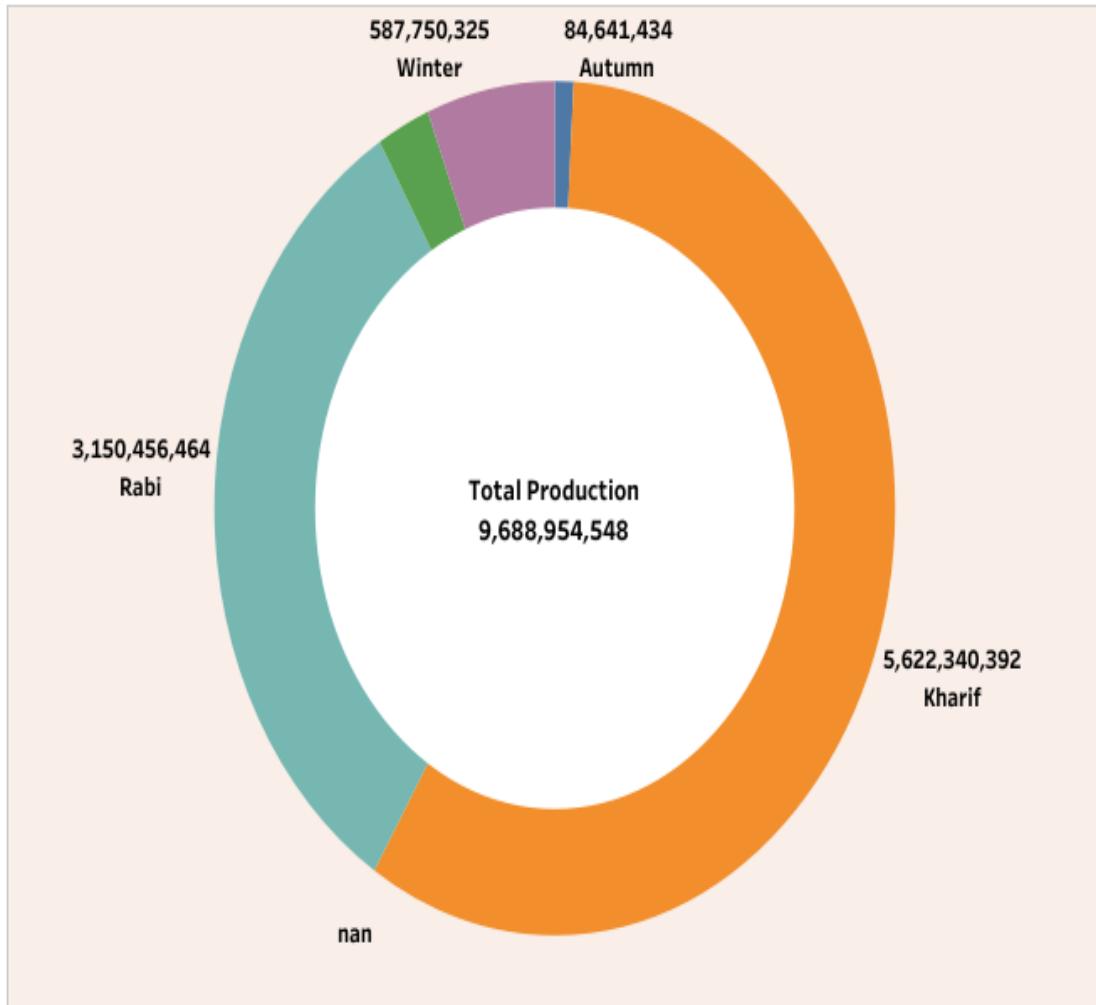
## *Yield By Season*



## *Major Crops*



## *Season wise production*



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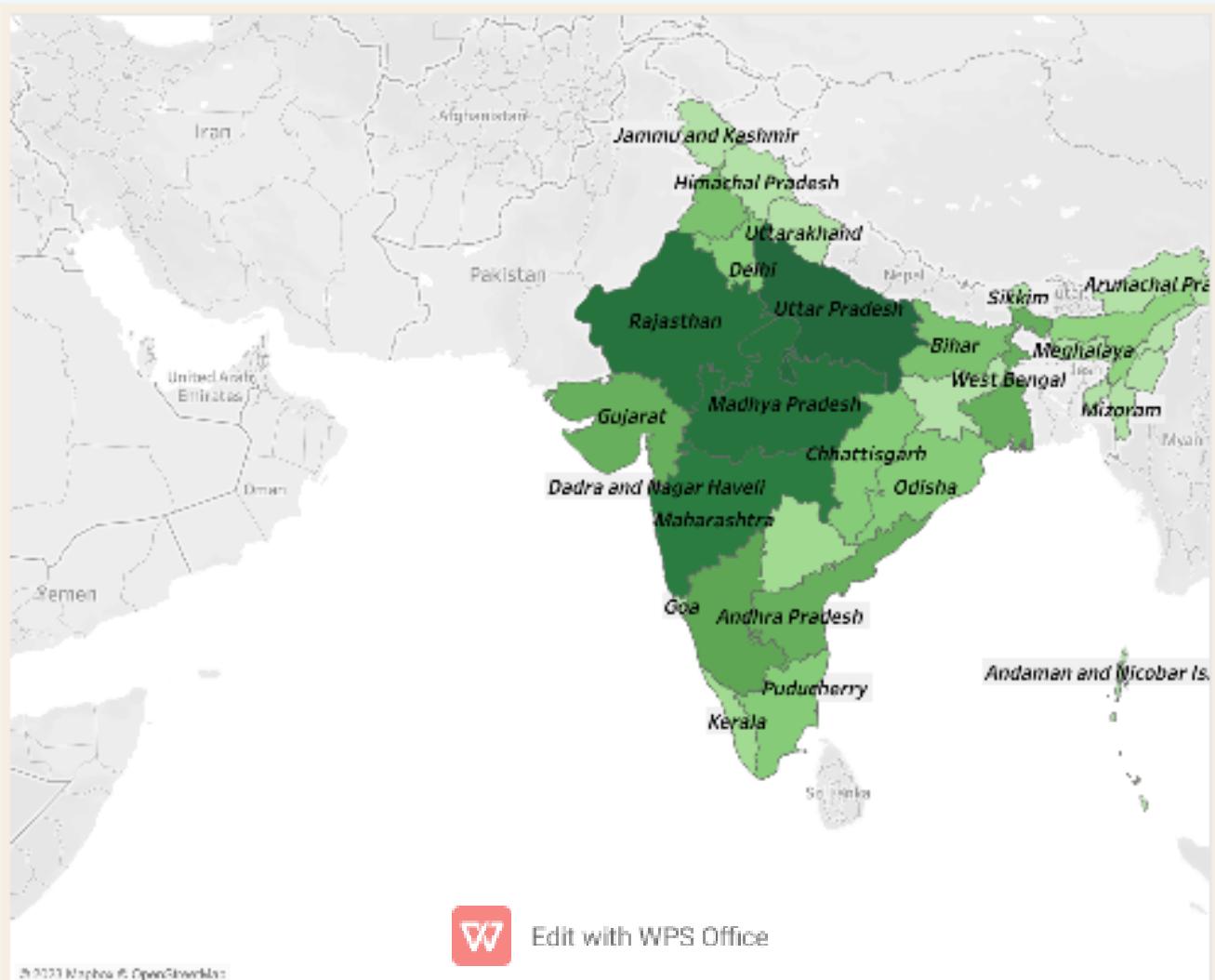
# STORY



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# Insight into India's Agricultural Cultivation

| India States Visualizing Area | Area Vs Production | Cultivation Of Crops In India | Year-on-Year Percentage | Crop Yield Growth | Crop Marketing Percentage | Crop Production % |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|

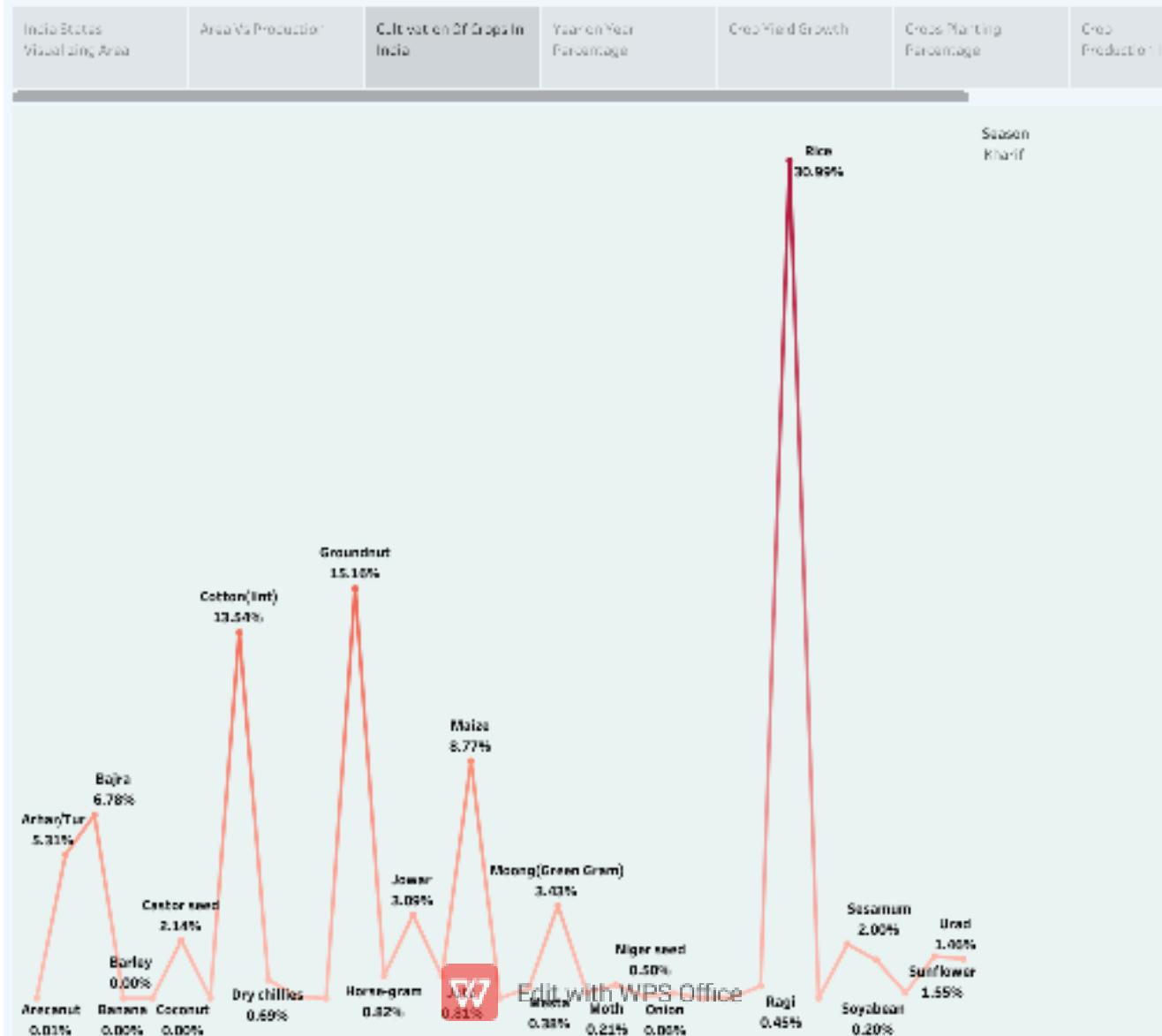


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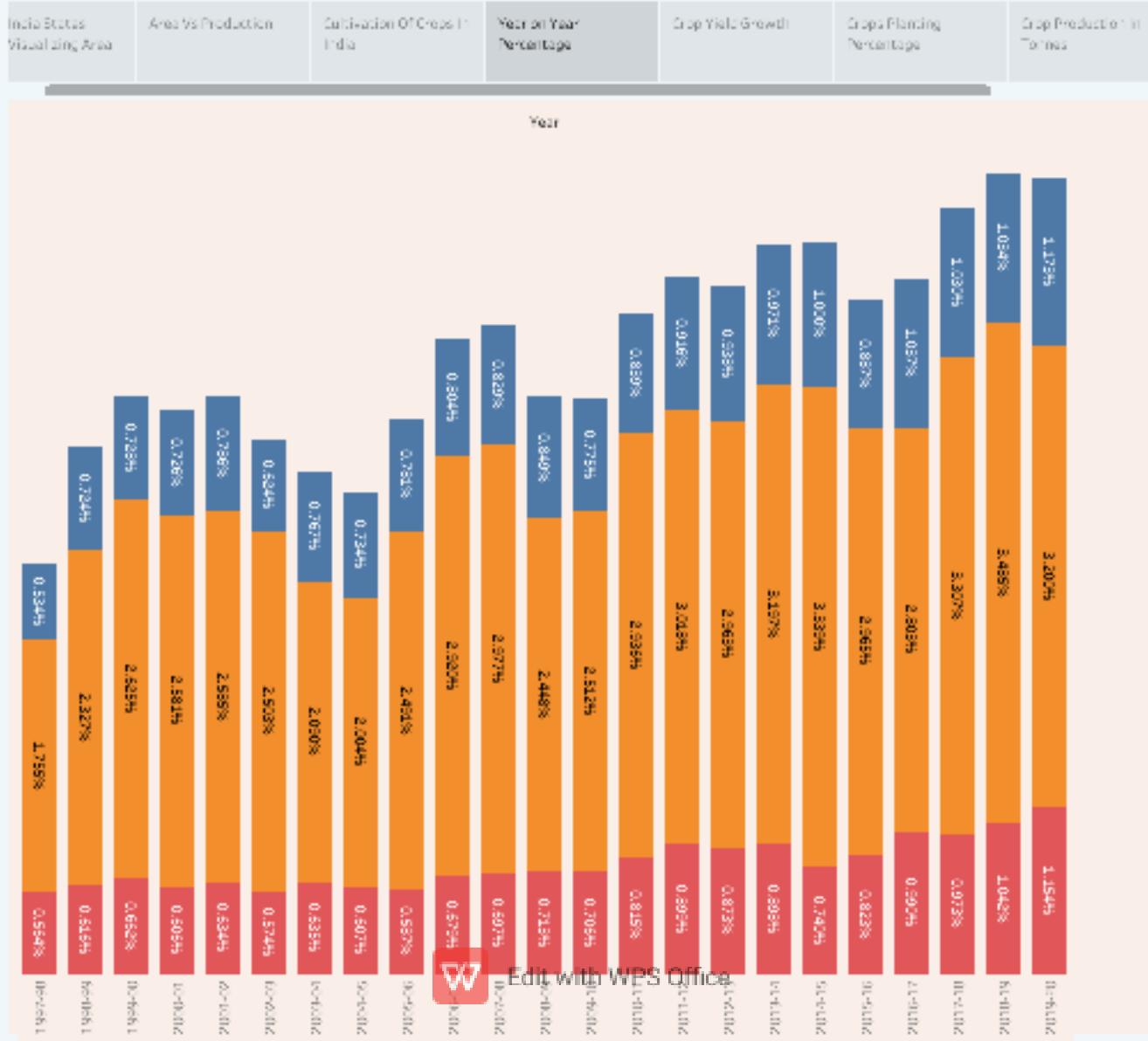
*Insight into India's Agricultural Cultivation*

| India States<br>Visualizing Area | Area Vs Production | Cultivation Of Crops In India | Year-on-Year<br>Percentage | Crop Yield Growth | Cross Marketing<br>Percentage | Crop<br>Production |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
|                                  | 33,489,368         | Andhra Pradesh                |                            | 3,585,083,001     |                               |                    |
|                                  | 26,116,800         | Gujarat                       |                            | 82,395,600        |                               |                    |
|                                  | 23,074,640         | Bihar                         |                            | 58,571,737        |                               |                    |
|                                  | 19,296,051         | Karnataka                     |                            | 4,574,460,642     |                               |                    |
|                                  | 16,563,507         | Haryana                       |                            | 74,480,100        |                               |                    |
|                                  | 15,418,531         | Chhattisgarh                  |                            | 16,295,515        |                               |                    |
|                                  | 10,409,616         | Assam                         |                            | 499,853,949       |                               |                    |
|                                  | 3,610,181          | Jharkhand                     |                            | 3,937,169         |                               |                    |
|                                  | 2,856,490          | Jammu and Kashmir             |                            | 4,346,962         |                               |                    |
|                                  | 2,490,966          | Himachal Pradesh              |                            | 4,500,411         |                               |                    |

# Insight into India's Agricultural Cultivation



# Insight into India's Agricultural Cultivation



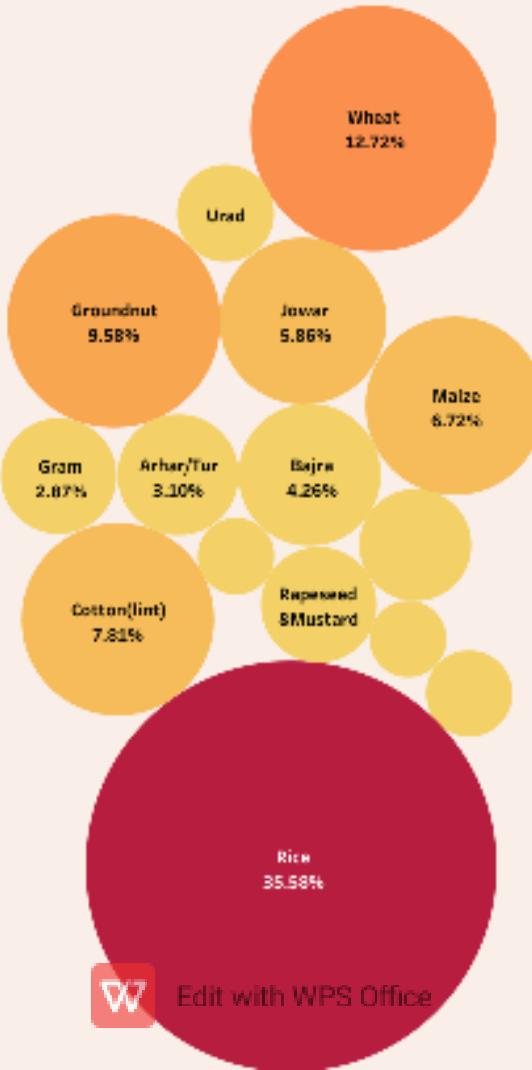
## ***Insight into India's Agricultural Cultivation***

The chart displays the trend of Kharif crop production in India over six decades. Production started at 8,764 million tonnes in 1950-51 and reached its peak of 26,457 million tonnes in 2018-19. There were several periods of growth and decline, notably a low point around 1970-71 and a major surge beginning in the late 1990s.

| Year      | Production (Million tonnes) |
|-----------|-----------------------------|
| 1950-51   | 8,764                       |
| 1951-52   | 9,000                       |
| 1952-53   | 8,500                       |
| 1953-54   | 8,700                       |
| 1954-55   | 8,800                       |
| 1955-56   | 8,500                       |
| 1956-57   | 8,700                       |
| 1957-58   | 8,500                       |
| 1958-59   | 8,700                       |
| 1959-60   | 8,800                       |
| 1960-61   | 9,000                       |
| 1961-62   | 9,200                       |
| 1962-63   | 9,500                       |
| 1963-64   | 9,800                       |
| 1964-65   | 10,000                      |
| 1965-66   | 10,500                      |
| 1966-67   | 11,000                      |
| 1967-68   | 11,500                      |
| 1968-69   | 12,000                      |
| 1969-70   | 12,500                      |
| 1970-71   | 13,000                      |
| 1971-72   | 13,500                      |
| 1972-73   | 14,000                      |
| 1973-74   | 14,500                      |
| 1974-75   | 15,000                      |
| 1975-76   | 15,500                      |
| 1976-77   | 16,000                      |
| 1977-78   | 16,500                      |
| 1978-79   | 17,000                      |
| 1979-80   | 17,500                      |
| 1980-81   | 18,000                      |
| 1981-82   | 18,500                      |
| 1982-83   | 19,000                      |
| 1983-84   | 19,500                      |
| 1984-85   | 20,000                      |
| 1985-86   | 20,500                      |
| 1986-87   | 21,000                      |
| 1987-88   | 21,500                      |
| 1988-89   | 22,000                      |
| 1989-90   | 22,500                      |
| 1990-91   | 23,000                      |
| 1991-92   | 23,500                      |
| 1992-93   | 24,000                      |
| 1993-94   | 24,500                      |
| 1994-95   | 25,000                      |
| 1995-96   | 25,500                      |
| 1996-97   | 26,000                      |
| 1997-98   | 26,500                      |
| 1998-99   | 27,000                      |
| 1999-2000 | 27,500                      |
| 2000-2001 | 28,000                      |
| 2001-2002 | 28,500                      |
| 2002-2003 | 29,000                      |
| 2003-2004 | 29,500                      |
| 2004-2005 | 29,000                      |
| 2005-2006 | 29,500                      |
| 2006-2007 | 30,000                      |
| 2007-2008 | 30,500                      |
| 2008-2009 | 31,000                      |
| 2009-2010 | 31,500                      |
| 2010-2011 | 32,000                      |
| 2011-2012 | 32,500                      |
| 2012-2013 | 33,000                      |
| 2013-2014 | 33,500                      |
| 2014-2015 | 34,000                      |
| 2015-2016 | 34,500                      |
| 2016-2017 | 35,000                      |
| 2017-2018 | 35,500                      |
| 2018-2019 | 36,000                      |
| 2019-2020 | 36,500                      |
| 2020-2021 | 37,000                      |
| 2021-2022 | 37,500                      |
| 2022-2023 | 38,000                      |

# Insight into India's Agricultural Cultivation

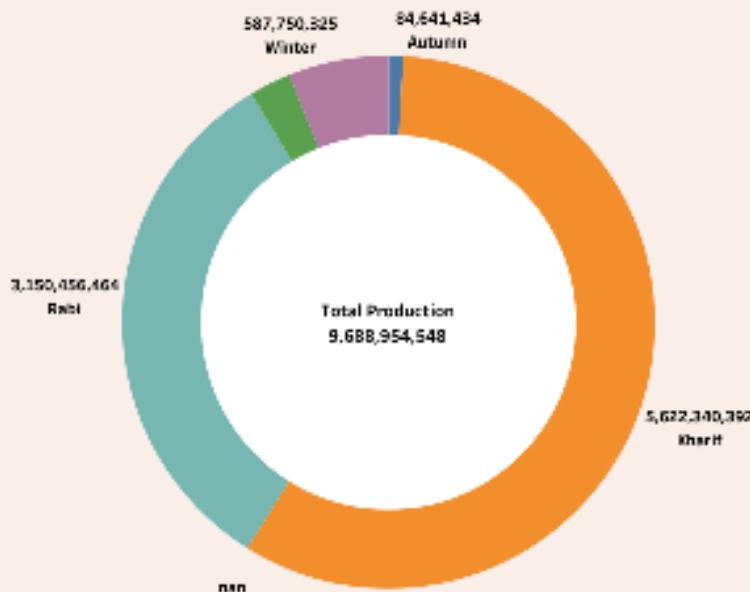
| Average Production | Cultivation Of Crops In India | Year-on-Year Percentage | Crop Yield Growth | Crop Planting Percentage | Crop Production in Tonnes | Word Cloud |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------|
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| Agricultural Production | Cultivation Of Crops In India | Year On Year Percentage | Crop Yield Growth | Crop Planting Percentage | Crop Production In Tonnes | Word Cloud |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------|
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|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------|
|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------|



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## Conclusion:

Our research has the potential to enhance crop yield, optimize resource utilization and contribute to a more efficient agricultural industry.

