

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

INTRODUCTION:

1.1 OVERVIEW

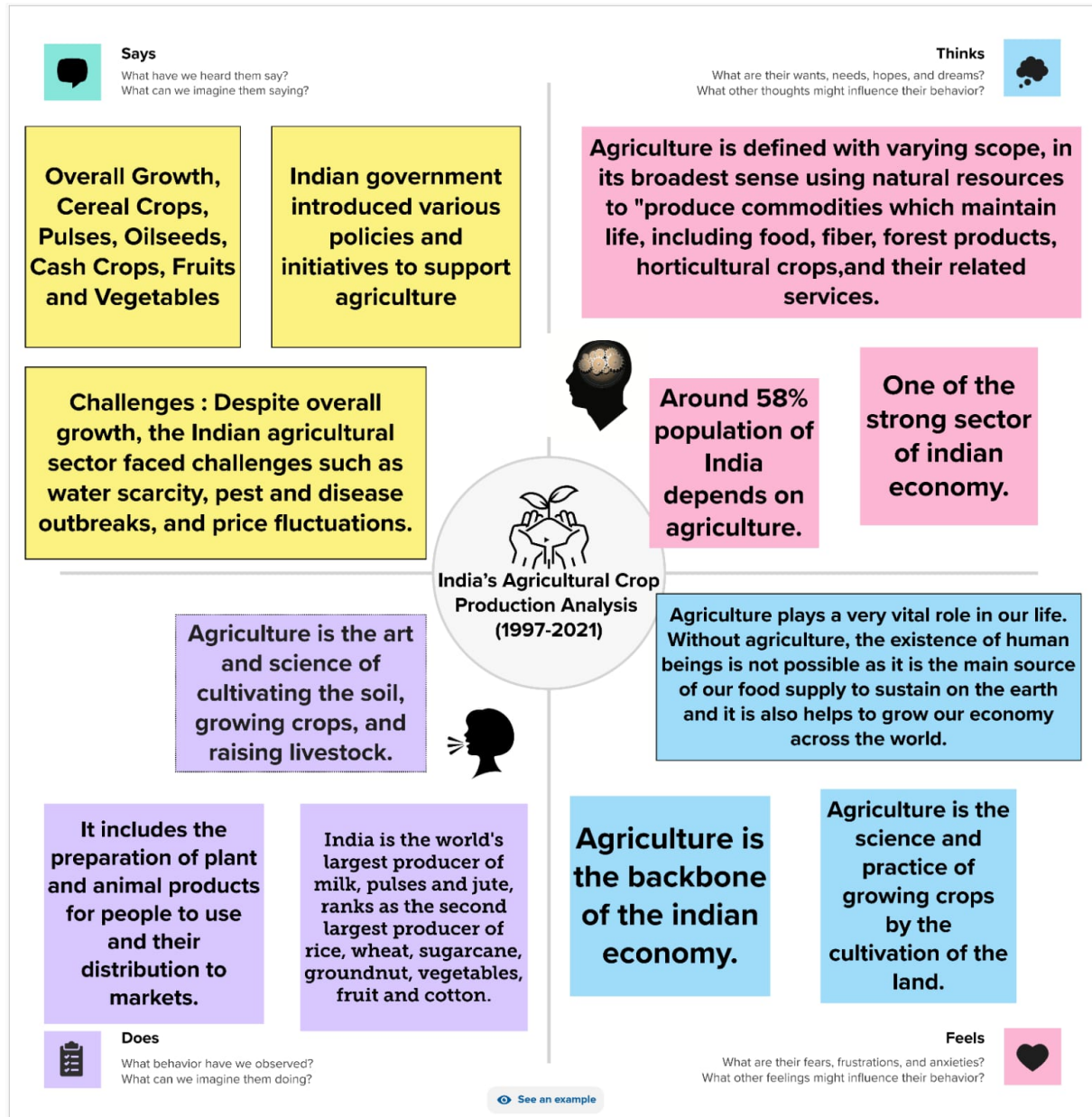
India is the second largest producer of wheat and rice, the world's major food staples. India is currently the world's second largest producer of several dry fruits, agriculture-based textile raw materials, roots and tuber crops, pulses, farmed fish, eggs, coconut, sugarcane and numerous vegetables. Crop production is a common agricultural practice followed by worldwide farmers to grow and produce crops to use as food and Fiber. This practice includes all the feed sources that are required to maintain and produce crops.

1.2 PURPOSE

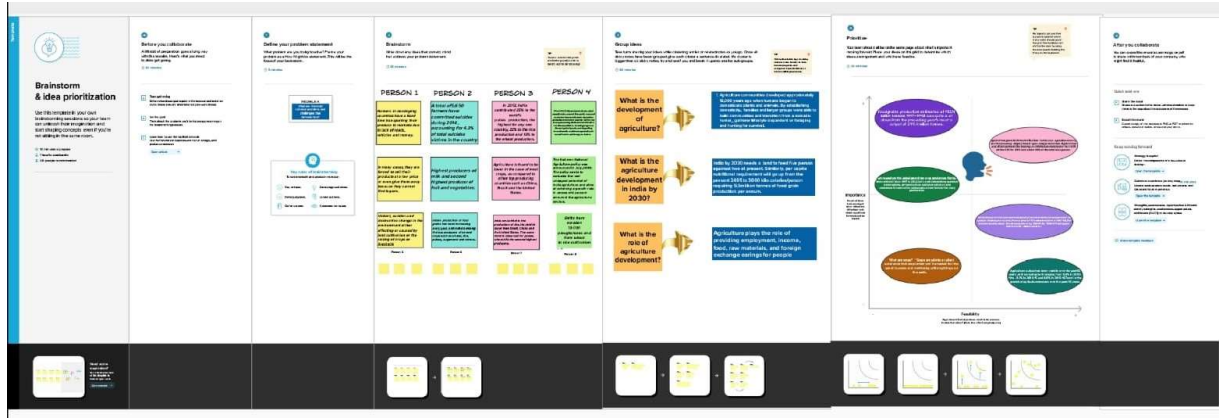
Agriculture is the foundation of the Indian economy. The population of India mostly depends on agriculture for their livelihood and agriculture contributes to 40 percent of the total GDP of the country. Agriculture impacts society in many ways, including: supporting livelihoods through food, habitat, and jobs; providing raw materials for food and other products; and building strong economies through trade.

PROBLEM DEFINITION AND DESIGN THINKING:

2.1 EMPATHY MAP

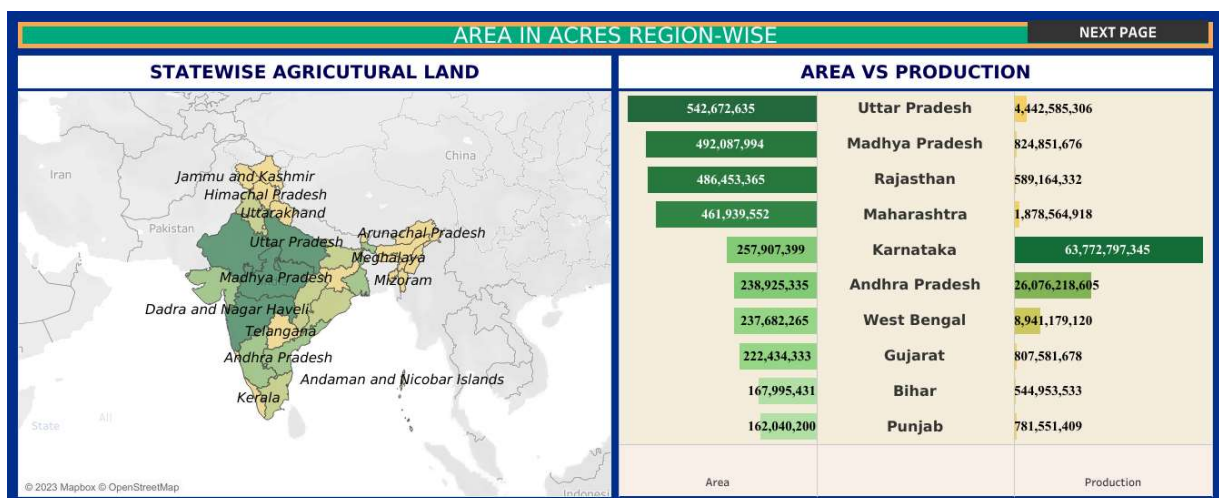


2.2 IDEATION AND BRAINSTORMING MAP

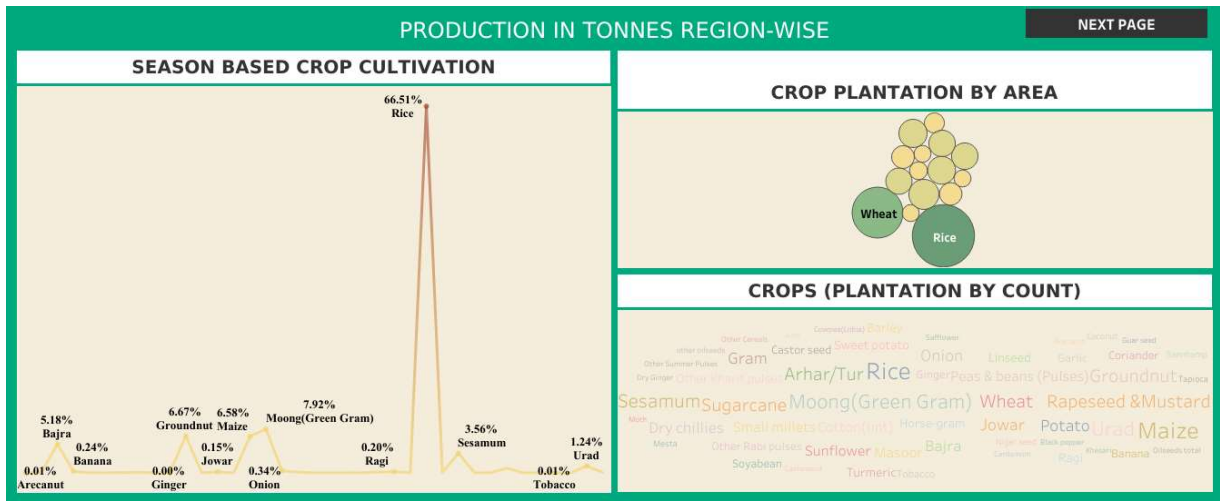


RESULT :

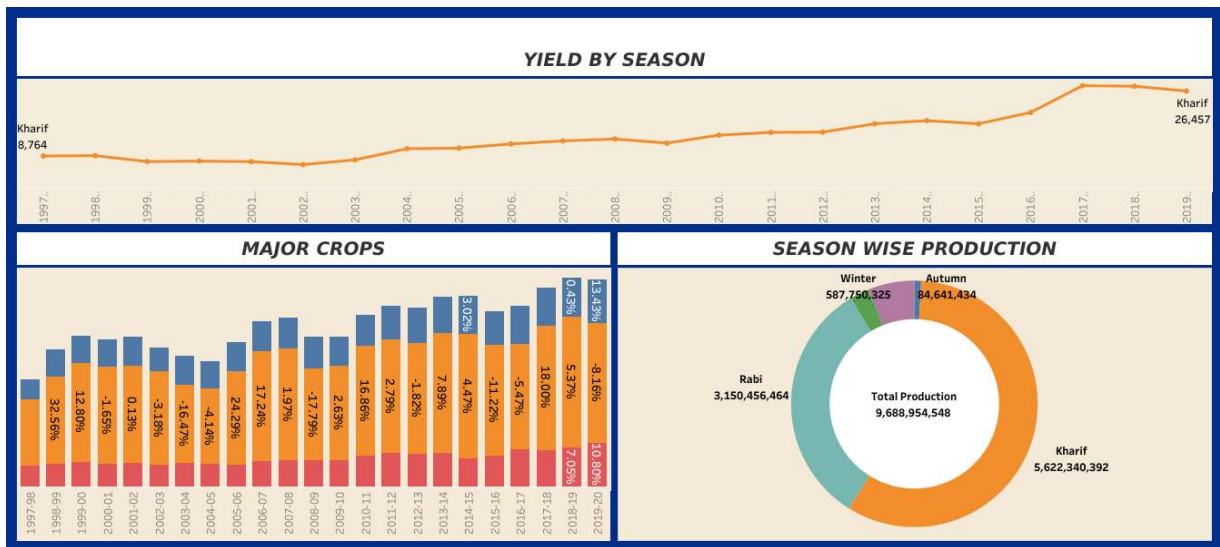
DASHBOARD 1



DASHBOARD 2



DASHBOARD 3



ADVANTAGES:

India is the second largest producer of wheat and rice, the world's major food staples. India is currently the world's second largest producer of several dry fruits, agriculture-based textile raw materials, roots and tuber crops, pulses, farmed fish, eggs, coconut, sugarcane and numerous vegetables. Diversification of crops reduces risk of financial loss due to unfavorable conditions. Diversification of crops means variety of crops can be grown for meeting the domestic needs of farmers and livestock, to reduce risk of market fluctuations, mechanism of farming, growing expensive crops.

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. Environmental degradation: Intensive agriculture can lead to soil erosion, deforestation, water pollution, and loss of biodiversity. Depletion of natural resources: Agriculture can lead to the depletion of natural resources such as water and soil, and can lead to land degradation and desertification.

APPLICATIONS:

India is an agrarian country and more than 60% of population depends on agriculture for their livelihood. While residing in urban areas may be we would not realize much importance of agriculture but this fact is not new that agriculture is the main source of income for major part of our country's population.

CONCLUSION:

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.

FUTURE SCOPE:

1. Demand for fruits and vegetables, dairy products, fish and meat is going to increase in future.
2. Researches, technology improvements, protected cultivation of high value greens and other vegetables will be more. There will be more demand of processed and affordable quality products.