# NAAN MUTHALVAN

india's agricultural crop production analysis 1997 to 2021

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# india's agricultural crop production analysis 1997 to 2021

### **I.Introduction**

Unveiling Market Insights: Analysing Spending Behaviour And Identifying Opportunities For Growth

### 1.1.0verview:

Unveiling Market Insights: Analysing Spending Behaviour and Identifying Opportunities for Growth. Creating Dashboard, Story using Tableau and analyzing Spending Behaviour and Identifying Opportunities for Growth.

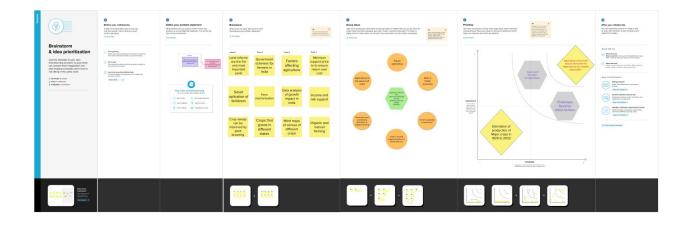
## 1.2.Purpose:

A market analysis provides information about industries, customers, competitors, and other market variables. You can also determine the relationship between supply and demand for a specific product or service. Based on these insights, you can make more informed decisions about possible marketing strategies..

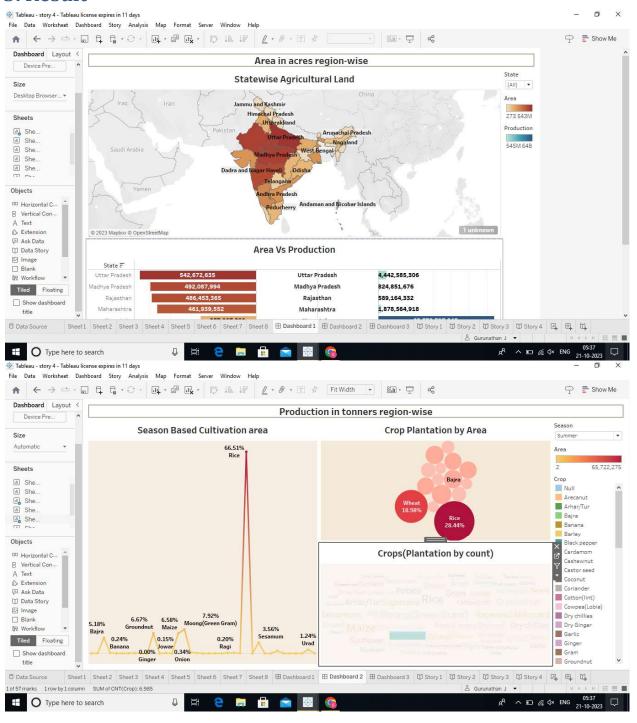
## 2. Problemstatement & designthinking

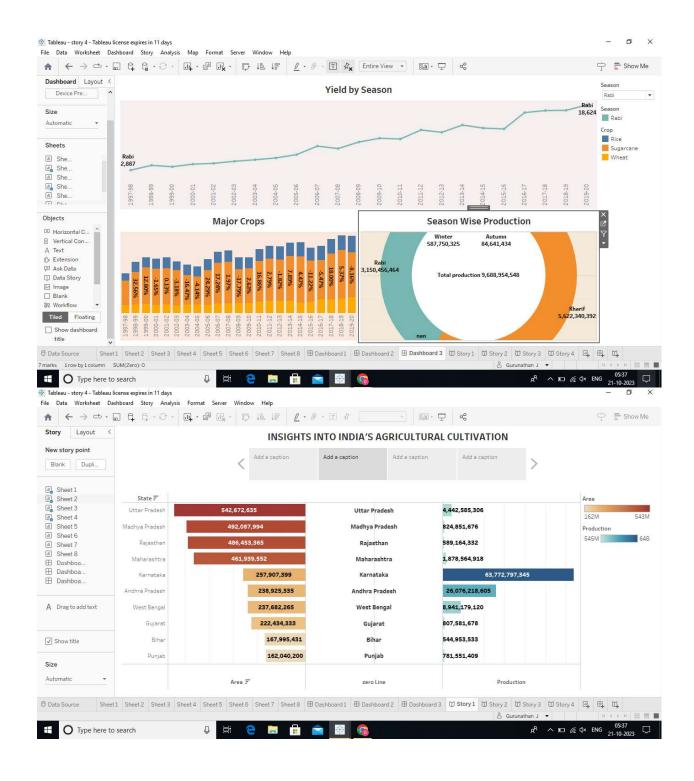
#### 2.1.Empathy map Cropping systems vary Shifting cultivation (or slash and burn) is a system in which forests are burnt, The history of agriculture in India dates back to the he total agriculture among farms depending on commodities export was US\$3.50 billion in March the available resources and Neolithic period. India ranks releasing nutrients to support cultivation of annual and then perennial constraints; geography and June 2020. India exported outputs. As per the Indian climate of the farm: \$38 billion worth of agricultural products in crops for a period of several government policy; years.[139] Then the plot is left fallow to regrow forest, and the farmer moves to a agriculture employed more than 50% of the Indian 2013, making it the seventheconomic, social and largest agricultural exporter political pressures; and the workforce and contributed worldwide and the sixth new plot, returning after many more years (10–20). 17-18% to the country's philosophy and culture of largest net exporter.[7] the farmer.[137][138] Indian crop Agriculture production India's agricultural crop production analysis (1997\_2021) Agriculture percentage(%) **Analaysis** the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nation's Agricultural Development Economics Division, aims at promoting evidence-based decision They classify policies based on the Food and Agriculture Policy Classifcation that uses three categories: producer-oriented, consumer-oriented, and trade-oriented and macroecompic policies In 2016, agriculture and allied he start of the 21st century, annual average GDP growth has been 6% to 7%.[48] The economy of the Indian sectors like animal husbandry, forestry and fsheries accounted for 17.5% of the subcontinent was the largest in the world for most of recorded history up until the onset of colonialism in early 19th century.[54][55][56] India accounts for 7.2% of global economy GDP (gross domestic product) with about 41.49% of the macroeconomic policies each with their own subworkforce in 2020.[2][3][4][5] India ranks frst in the world categories.[3] In August 2016, the tool was updated in 2022 in PPP terms, and around 3.4% in nominal terms in with highest net cropped area to include information on 2022.[57][58] followed by US and China.[ See an example

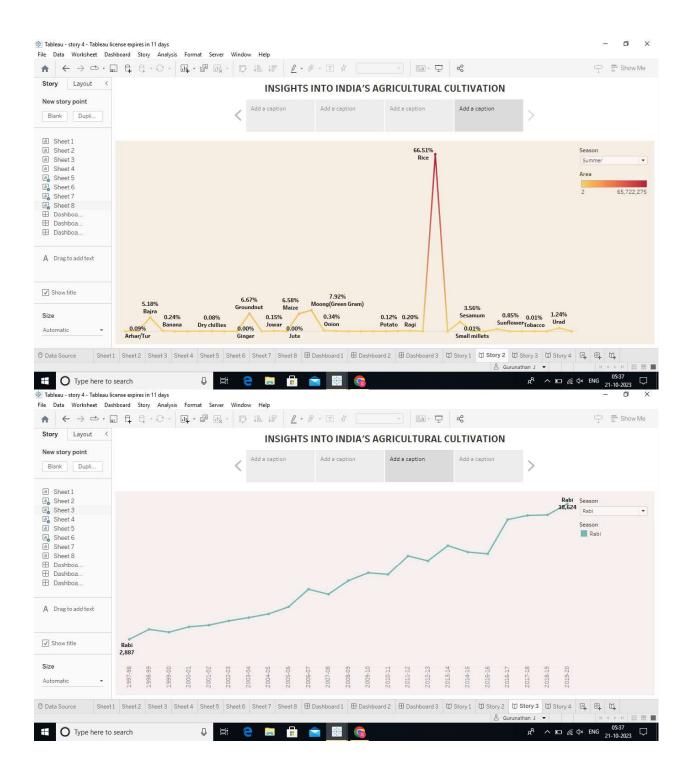
## 2.2. brinstorming map

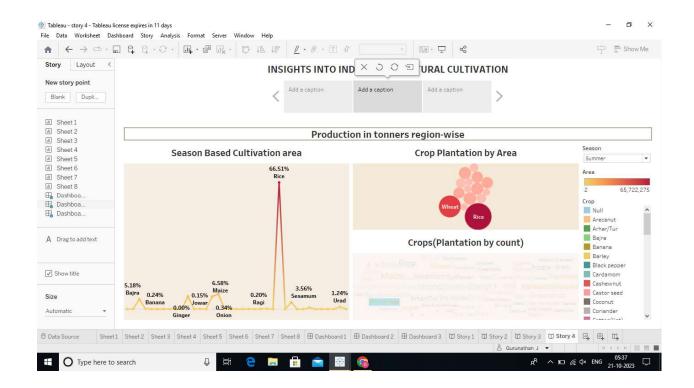


### 3. Result









## 4. Advantages & disadvantages

## **Advantages:**

It is sustainable.

It makes efficient use of resources.

Pest and disease control.

Multi cropping with legumes can improve the soil quality by fixing nitrogen into the soil.

It encourages biodiversity.

The risk of total

## **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

India's foodgrains production touched a record 315.7 million tonnes in 2021-22 despite climate change challenges says the Economic Survey 2022-23 tabled in the Parliament by the Union Minister of Finance

and Corporate Affairs Smt ■

### 6. Conclusion

India has made significant advances in agricultural production in recent decades, including the introduction of high-yield seed varieties, increased use of fertilisers and improved water management systems.

## 8. Futures cope

On India's request, the UN FAO has marked the year 2023 as the International Year of Millets ('IYM 2023'). This declaration is timely and welcome. Millets are a diverse group of small-seeded crop, and include varieties such asKodoo, barnyard, and foxtail. They are among the oldest crops to be grown in Indi