

India's Agricultural Crop Production Analysis(1997-2021)

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

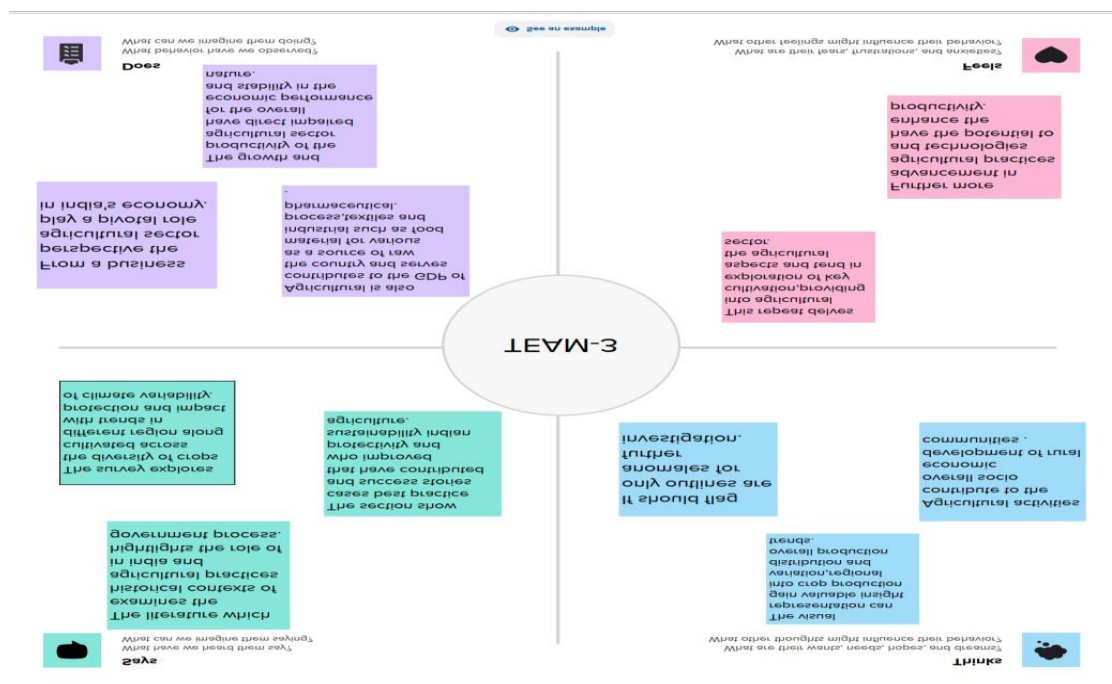
The sector is the sixth largest and ranks fifth in terms of production, consumption, exports and growth. The sector contributes 9 percent and 11 percent of GDP in manufacturing and agriculture, respectively, and makes up for 13 percent of India's exports 6 percent of total industrial investment.

1.2 purpose

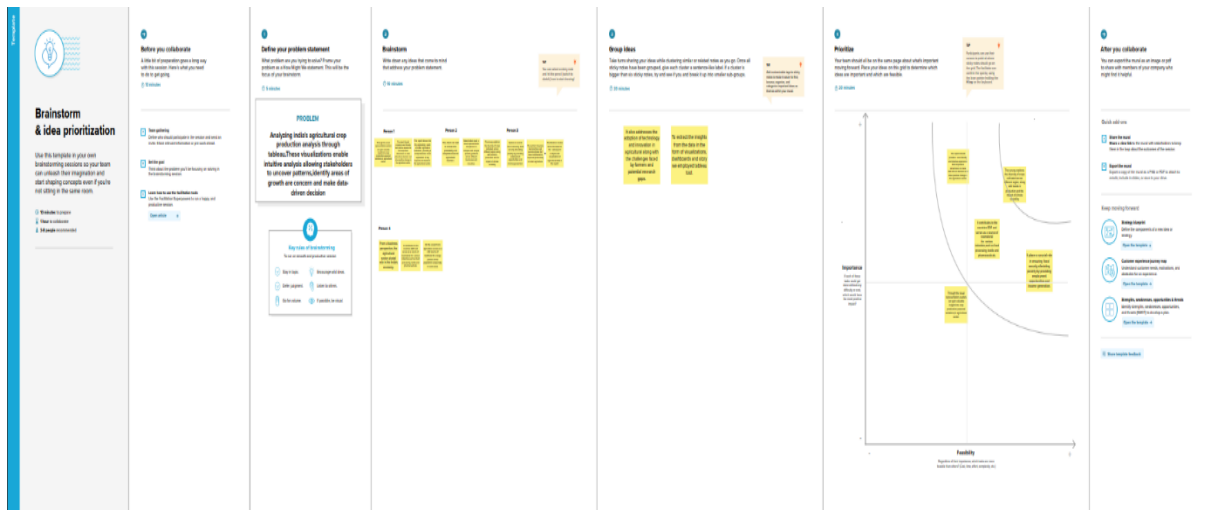
Agriculture impacts society in many ways, including: Supporting livelihood through food, habitat, and jobs; providing raw materials for food and other products; and building strong economies through trade.

2. Problem Definition & Design Thinking

2.1 Empathy Map

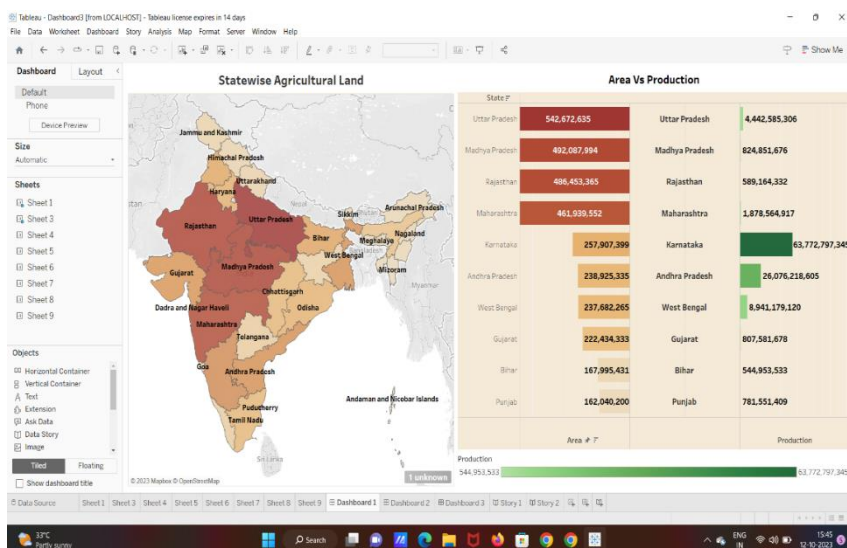


2.2 Problem Definition&Design Thinking



3.RESULT

Dashboard 1



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Season Based Cultivation Area

Season (All)

Crop Plantation By Area

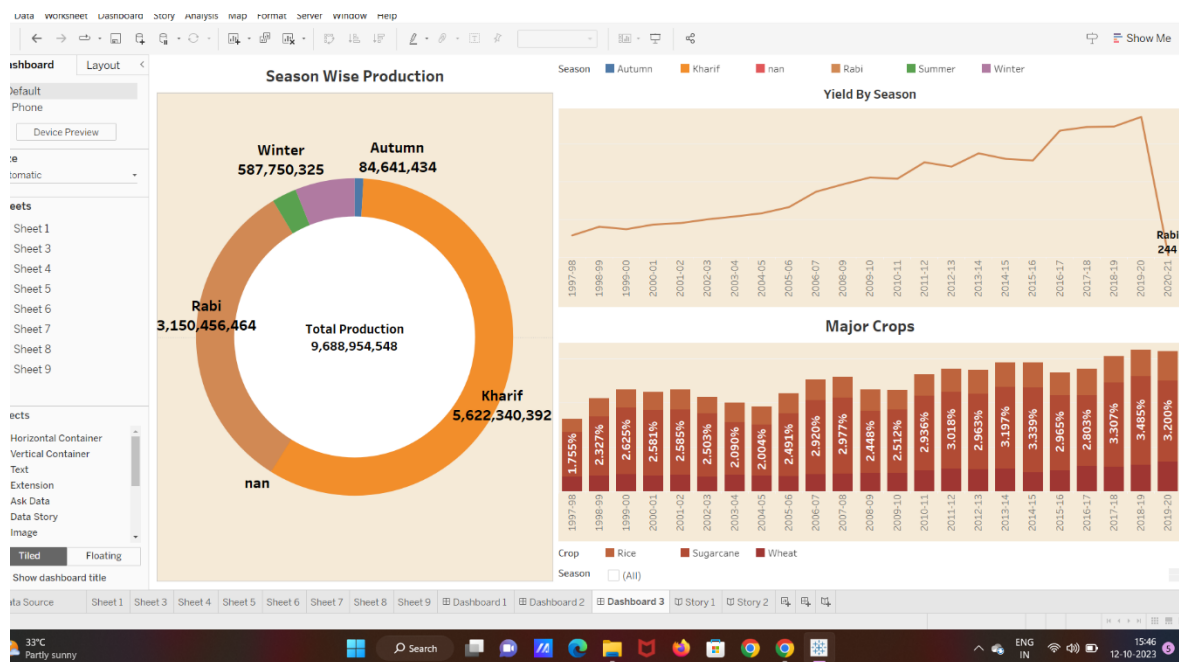
Wheat 16.49%

Rice 24.71%

Crops (Plantation By Count)

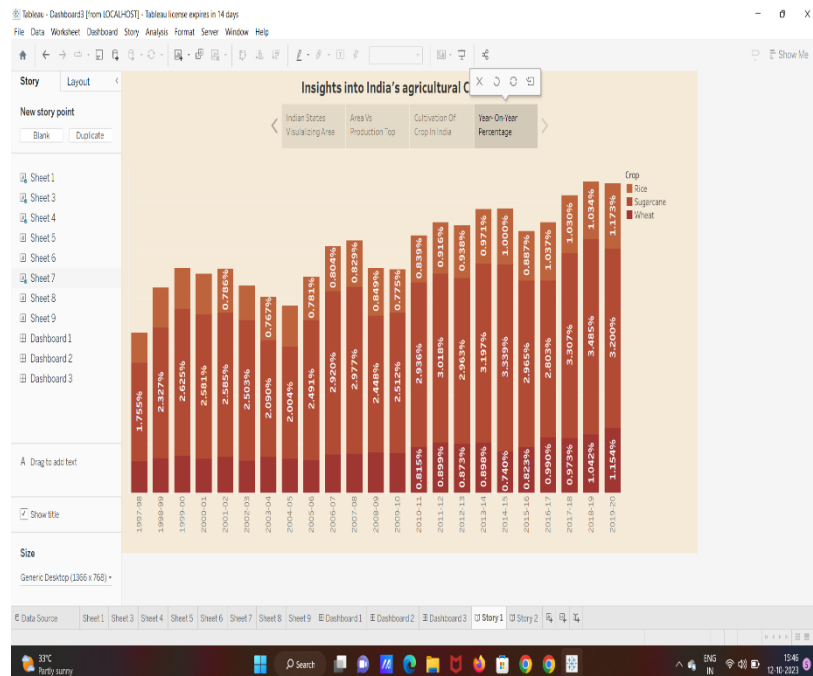
Gram, Cotton (lint), Coriander, Tobacco, Mesta, Turmeric, Barley, Other Cereals, Soyabean, Ragi, Masoor, Dry chillies, Maize, Potato, Sunflower, Other, Rapeseed & Mustard, Groundnut, Onion, Moong, (Green Gram), Bajra, Rapeseed & Mustard, Garlic, Other Kharif pulses, Small millets, Peas & beans (Pulses), Sugarcane, Rice, Arhar/Tur, Sweet potato, Wheat, Jowar, Horse gram, Urad, Ginger, Linseed, Castor seed, Niger seed, Safflower, Other Summer Pulses, Chickpea, Moong, Coconut.

Dashboard 3



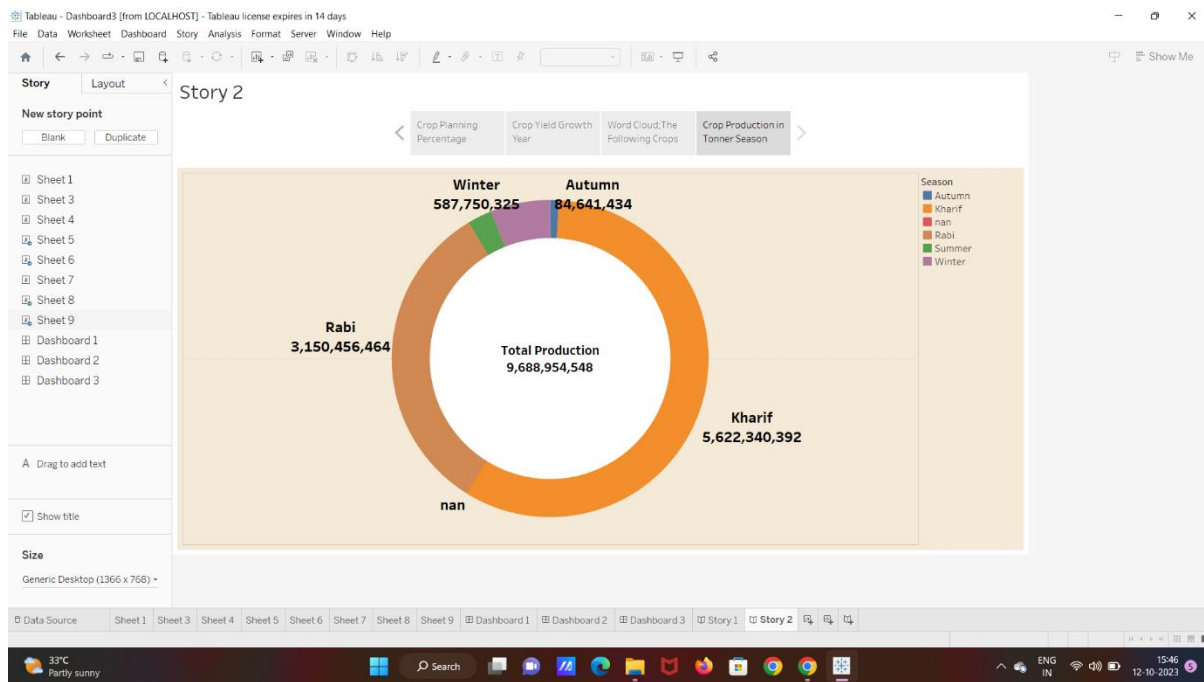
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Story 1



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Story 2



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4. ADVANTAGES

Agriculture is the backbone of our country's economy. It is the main traditional occupation of our country. India produces both Kharif and Rabi crops. The main crops produced in India are rice, wheat, maize, jute, sugarcane, other cereals, pulses, spices, tea, coffee, etc.

DISADVANTAGES

Environmental degradation: Intensive agriculture can lead to soil erosion, deforestation, water pollution and loss of biodiversity.

Depletion of natural resources such as water and soil, and can lead to land degradation and desertification.

5. APPLICATIONS

India is the second largest producer of wheat and rice, the world's major food staples.

It provides employment opportunity to the rural agricultural as well as non-agricultural labourers.

6. CONCLUSION

Agriculture impacts society in many ways, including: Supporting livelihood through food, habitat, and jobs; providing raw materials for food and other products; and building strong economies through trade.

7. FUTURE SCOPE

Agriculture is good for the future as it is expected to use advanced technologies and innovations to produce more food with limited land and resources, increase efficiency on farms , and become more profitable, efficient, safe, and environment friendly.

8. APPENDIX

A. Souece code

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