India's Agriculture and Analyzing Housing Prices

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Indian Agricultural Cultural Crop Production Analysis Project Report Template

Introduction:

i) Overview:

Agricultural is the backbone of the Indian economy. Around 58% population of India depends on agriculture. India ranks second worldwide in farm output. India is the leading producer of jute, pulses.

Agricultural and allied sectors like forestry and fishers accounted for 13.7% of the GDP in 2013, about 50% of the workforce.

ii) Purposes:

Agriculture is practiced for the purpose of producing food and other human needs. We are cultivating natural resources to sustain human life and provide economic gain. Agriculture is the foundation of the Indian economy.

iii) Achievement in agriculture:

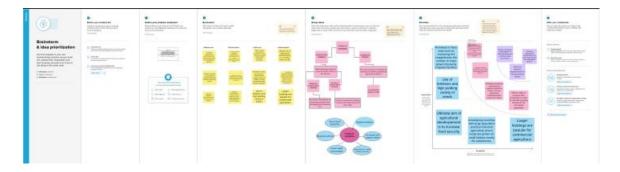
India ranks second highest worldwide in farm output. India is the largest producer of tea, mangoes, sugarcane, and banana.

Problem definition and design thinking:

i) Empathy map:

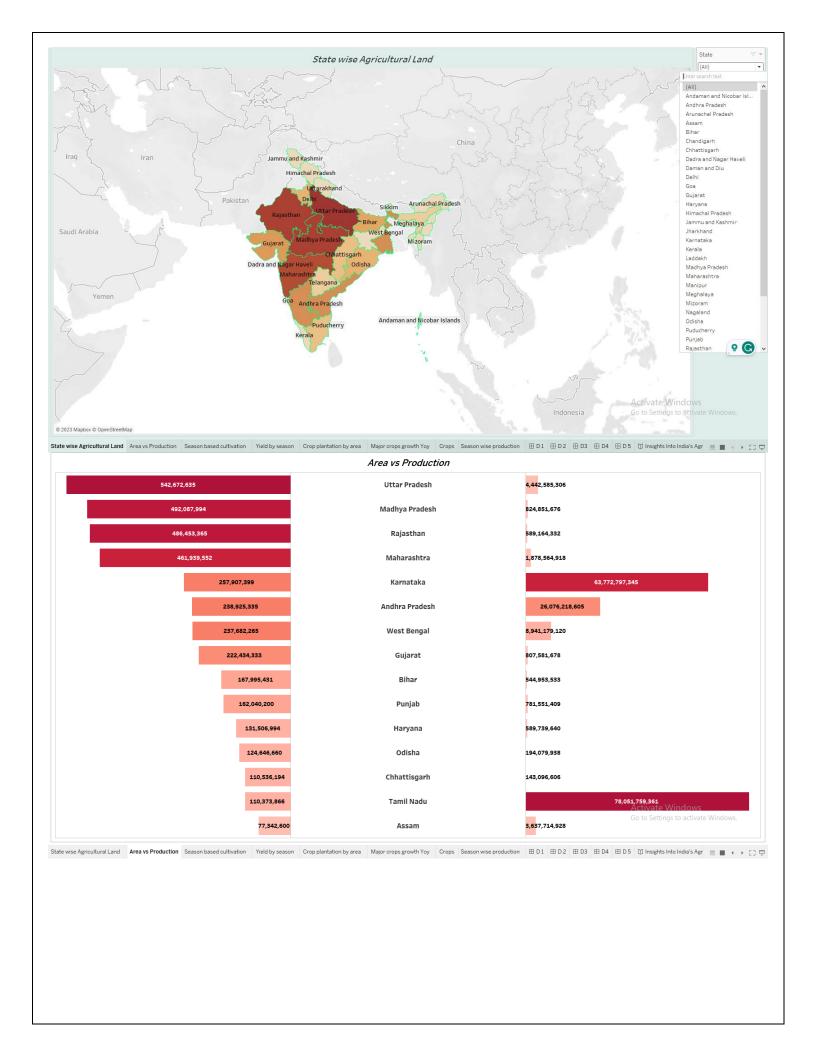


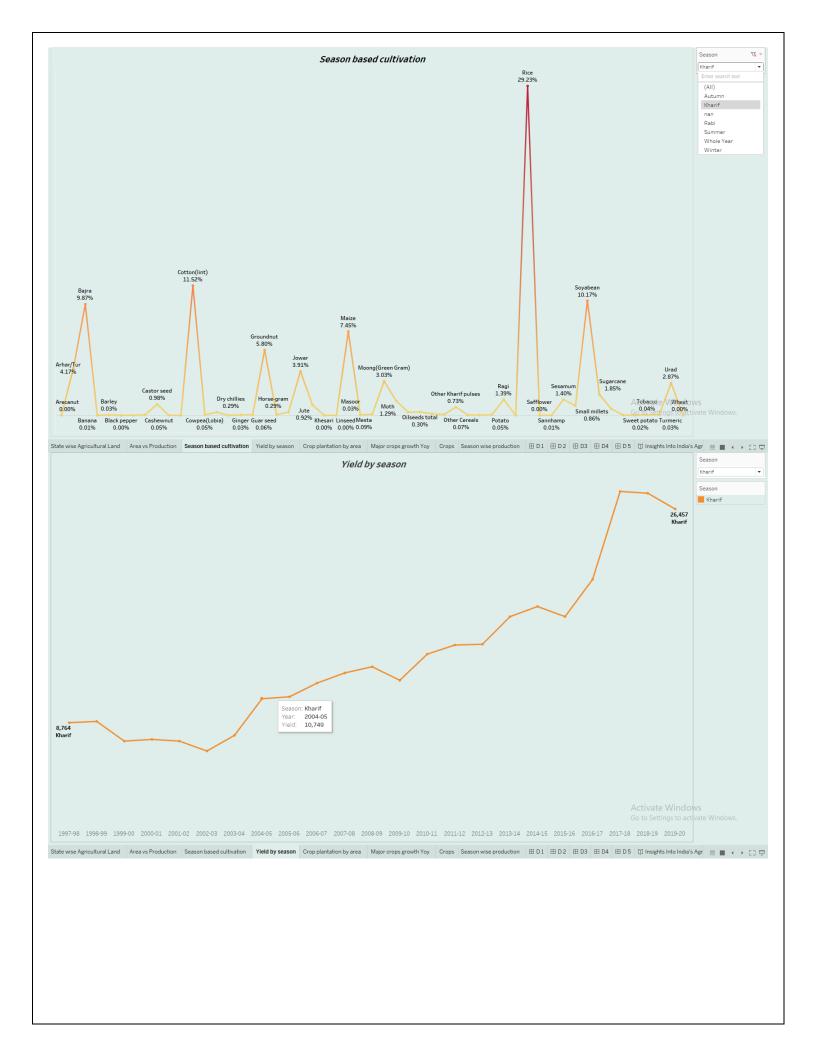
ii)Brainstorming map:

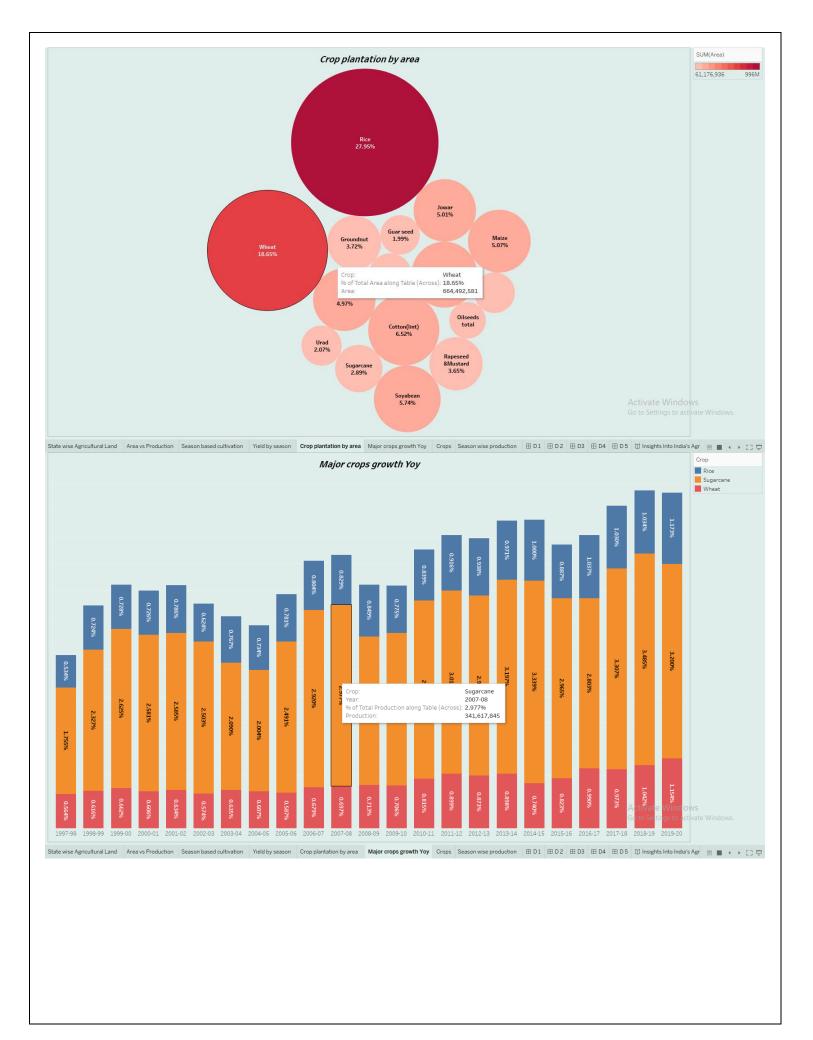


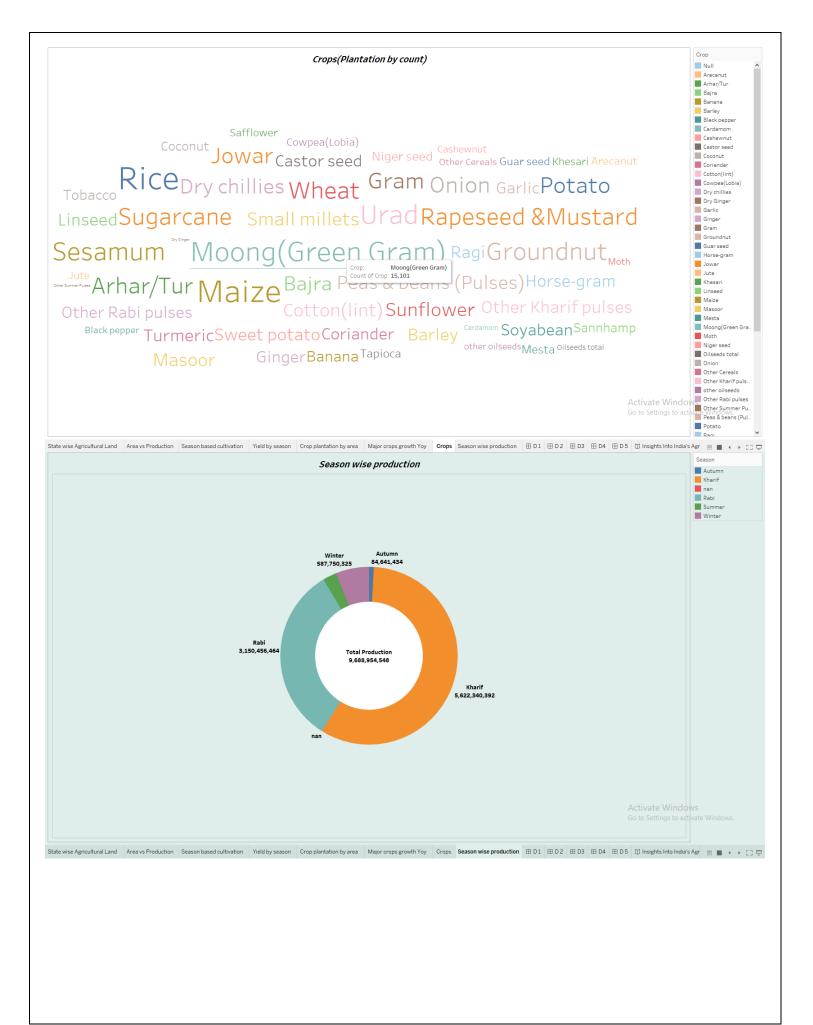
3. Result:

Sheets:

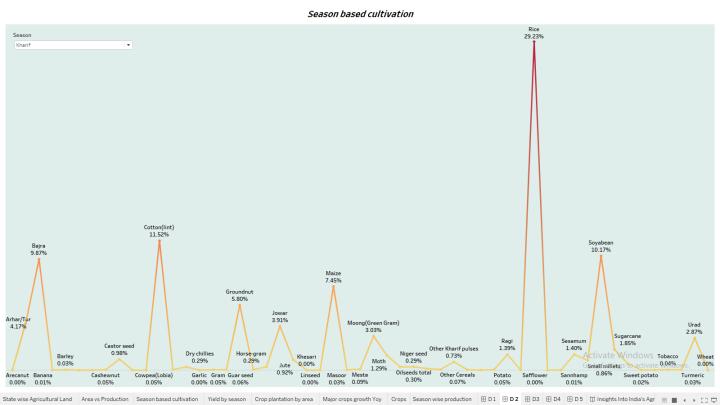


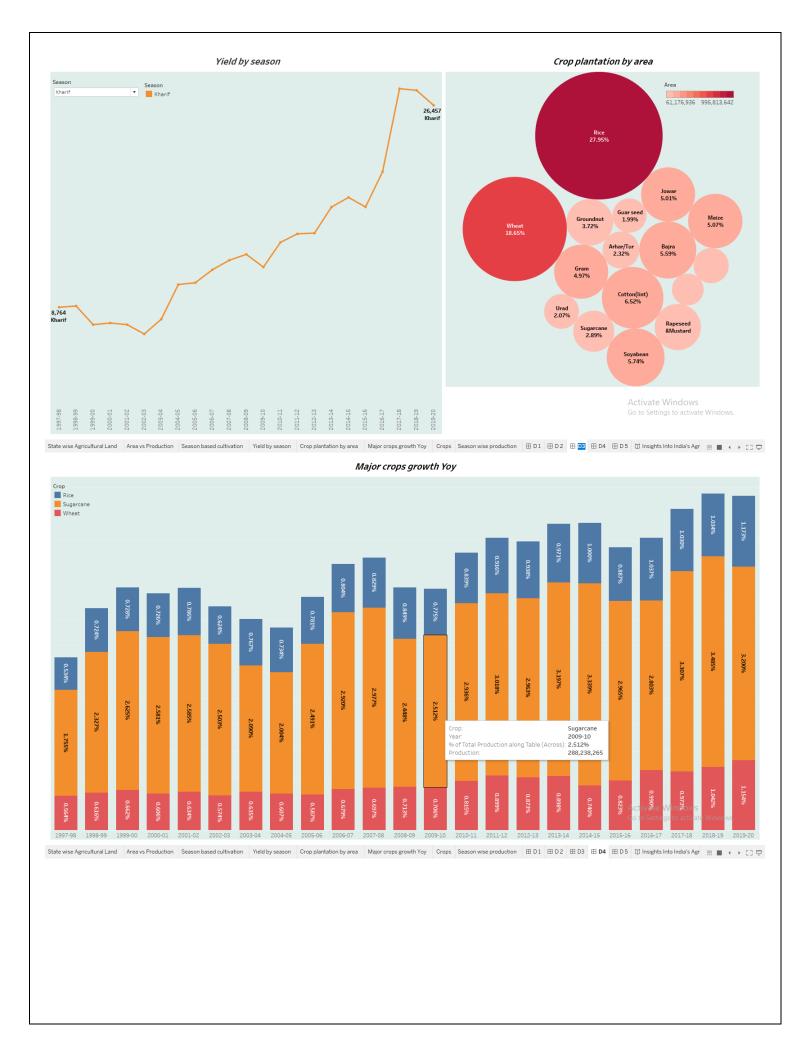


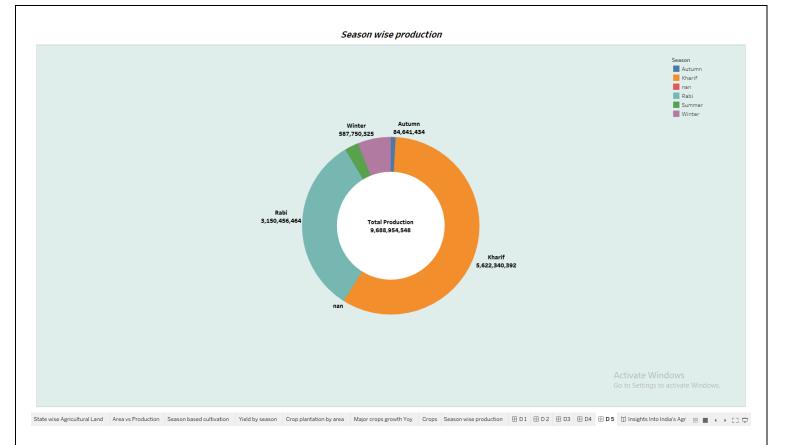




Dashboard: Area vs Production State wise Agricultural Land Q 542,672,635 Uttar Pradesh 4,442,585,306 492,087,994 Madhya Pradesh 824,851,676 486,453,365 Rajasthan 589,164,332 Maharashtra 1,878,564,918 Karnataka 63,772,797,345 257,907,399 Andhra Pradesh 26,076,218,605 Arunachal Pradesh 237,682,265 West Bengal <mark>8,94</mark>1,179,120 222,434,333 Gujarat 807,581,678 167,995,431 Bihar 544.953.533 162,040,200 Punjab 781,551,409 131,506,994 589,739,640 Haryana 124,646,660 Odisha 194,079,938 110,536,194 Chhattisgarh 143,096,606 110,373,866 Tamil Nadu 77,34<mark>2,600</mark> Assam 3,637,714,928 Season based cultivation

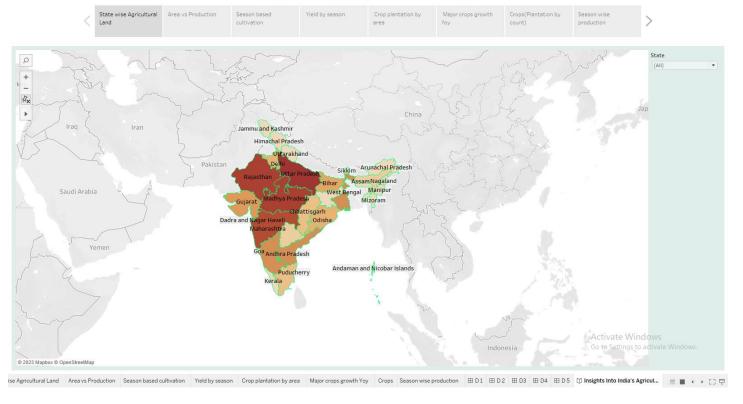


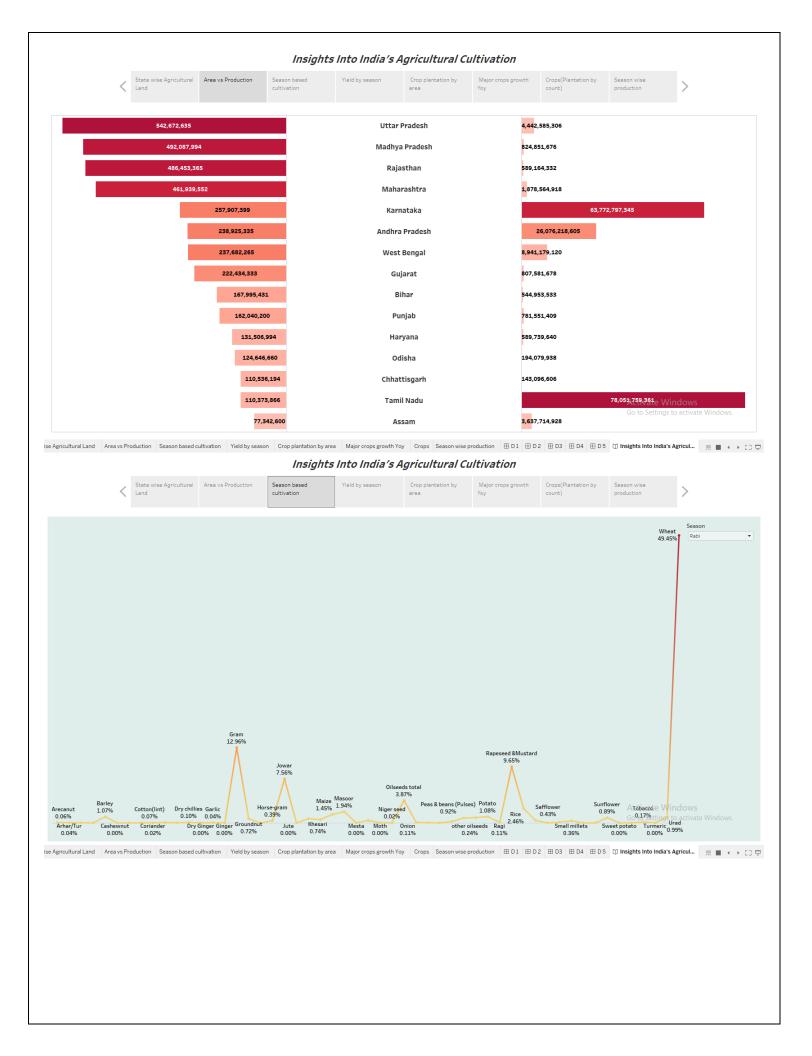


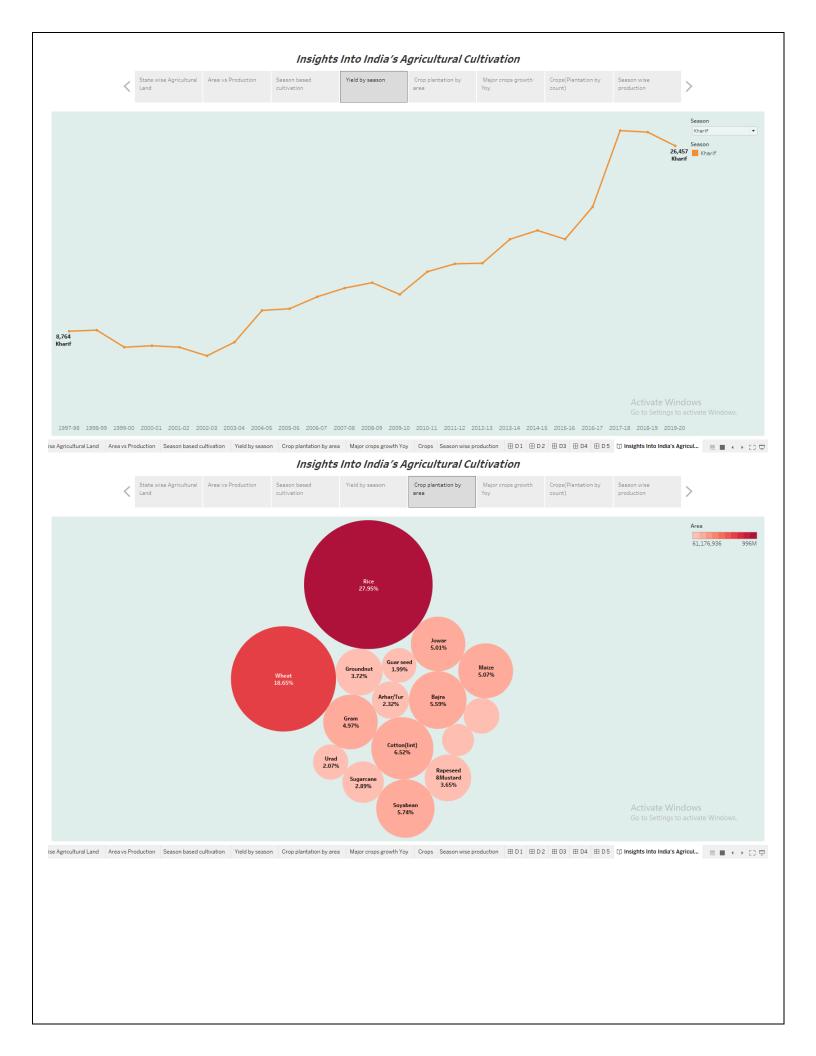


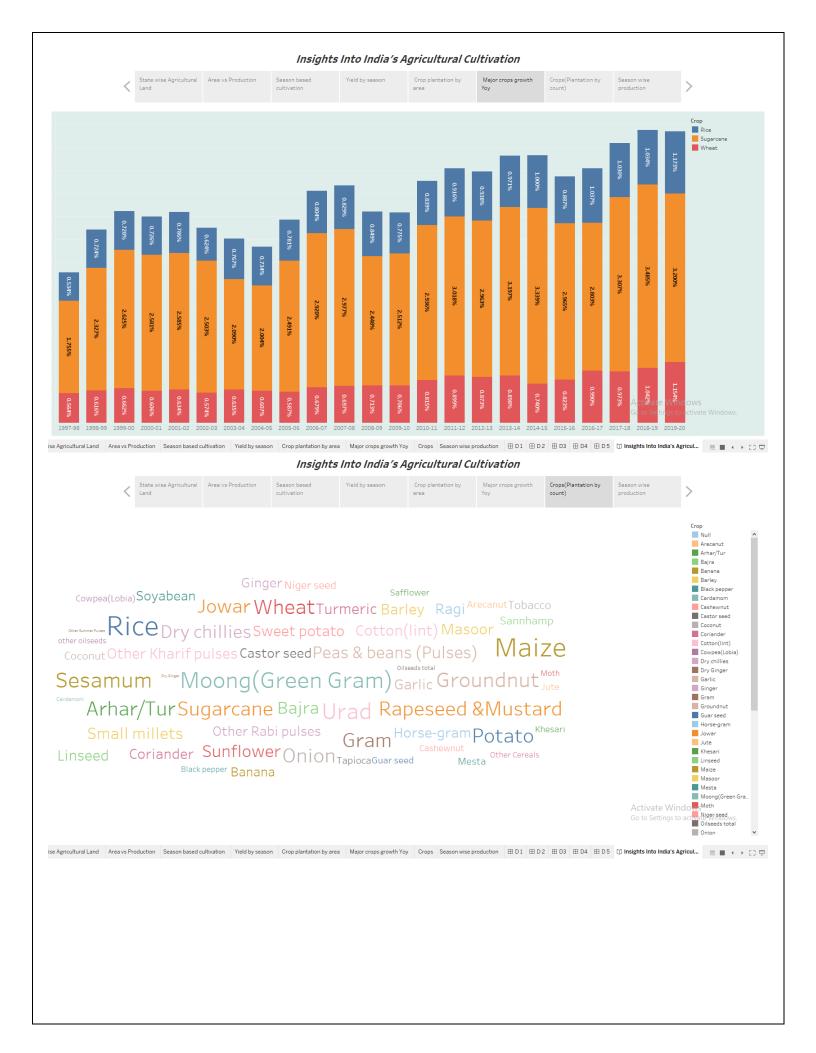
Story:

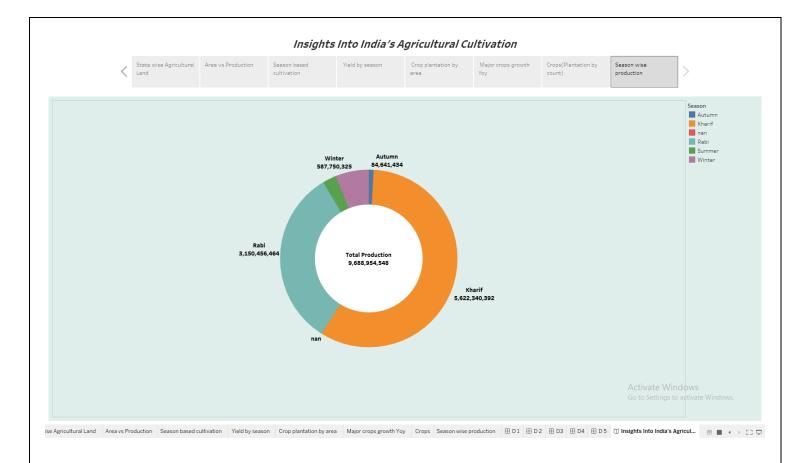
Insights Into India's Agricultural Cultivation











4) Advantages and disadvantages:

Advantages:

- > Reduced cost on the farm, savings in time, human labor, and machinery.
- ➤ Increased soil fertility and retention of moisture leading to long-term increases in yield, reduction of variation in yield, and higher security of food production.
- ➤ Soil conservation measures and protection from erosion lead to reduced leaching of soil down the slope.
- ➤ Reduced toxic contamination of surface and ground waters.
- > Filling of aquifers due to better infiltration.
- Conversation of biodiversity.
- Reduced air pollutions resulting from the machinery used in tillage practice.

Disadvantages:

- ➤ Acquisition of specialized machinery for seeding and planting.
- ➤ Short-term problems with pests due to changes in crop cultivations.
- > Acquisition of new management skills.
- ➤ High risk for farmers due to technological uncertainties.
- > Development of appropriate technical packages and training.

Conclusion:

Agricultural is the determining factor for food security as well as the pro-poor development of Bangladesh's economy. The problems of agriculture are multifaceted so the ways of addressing the challenges should be comprehensive, global, and participatory for sustainable agricultural development.

Meeting the nation's food requirements remains the key objective of the government and in recent years there has been a substantial increase in grain production.

Applications:

Cultivating, characterizing, or modifying soil is a crucial aspect of food production, especially when it comes to supplying food for growing populations. This category includes fertilizers, herbicides, and other applications that help improve agricultural performance. It not only supports livelihoods through food, habitat, and jobs but also provides raw materials for food and other products.

Future scope:

Agricultural sector have an enormous scope India as of the future reference because agricultural sector is the largest sector with 49% of country's population works in agricultural sector by occupation. India is also a developing country with about 16% of its GDP is contributed by this sector.