



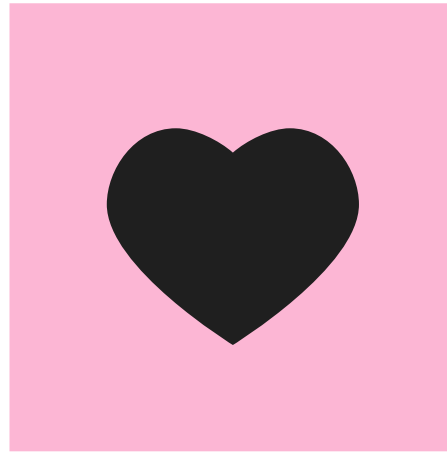
Says

What have we heard them say?
What can we imagine them saying?



Thinks

What are their wants, needs, hopes, and dreams?
What other thoughts might influence their behavior?



Feels

What are their fears, frustrations, and anxieties?
What other feelings might influence their behavior?



Does

What behavior have we observed?
What can we imagine them doing?

See an example



India agricultural Crop
production Analysis
(1997-2021)

According to The World Bank, India is a global agricultural powerhouse. It is the world's largest producer of milk, pulses and spices and has the world's largest cattle herd (buffaloes),as well as the largest area under wheat ,rice and cotton.

it is the second largest producer of rice,wheat,cotton, sugarcane,farmed fish,sheep & goat meat, fruit, vegetables and tea.

while agriculture's share in India's economy has progressively declined to less than 15% due to the high growth rates of the industrial and services sectords

Make the best use of the resources available. Minimize use of non-renewable resources. Protect the health and safety of farmworkers, local communities and safety of farmworkers, local communities and society. Protect and enhance the environment and natural resources.

Raising productivity per unit of land will need to be the main engine of agricultural growth as virtually all cultivatable land is formed. Water resources are also limited and water for irrigation must contend with increasing industrial and urban needs.

India's agricultural institutions and infrastructure are underdeveloped. The development of a class of agricultural entrepreneurs is hampered by conditions of poverty, deprivation and unequal distribution of land resources.

Agriculture digitalization is still at an early stage of development in the world, but farmers will have significant benefits from using new technologies. The goal is to improve their working conditions and productivity while avoiding production loses due to bad climate conditions.

India is a country with an agrarian economy, with over 54% of the country's land classified as arable and the agriculture industry comprising of half of the labor market. The agriculture sector is one of the most important industries in the Indian economy

Agricultural yield in India is lower than other large producing countries. Agricultural yield is the quantity of a crop produced on one unit of land.

There is also the question who is going to farm in future As million of people from rural areas migrate to cities each year, farmers need to inspire enough of them to remain and build a carrear in agriculture.

The long-standing issues faced by farmers in India, such as low income, lack of market access, and dependence on middleman. Agrarian distress is not unique to India and is a global phenomenon

Small and fragmented land holdings, Seeds, Manures, Fertilisers and Biocides, Irrigation, Lack of mechanisation, Soil erosion, Agricultural Marketing and Scarcity of capital are among the major problems faced by Indian Agriculture.