

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

PROJECT REPORT

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW:

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 sectors, the sector's importance in India's economic and social fabric goes well beyond this indicator.

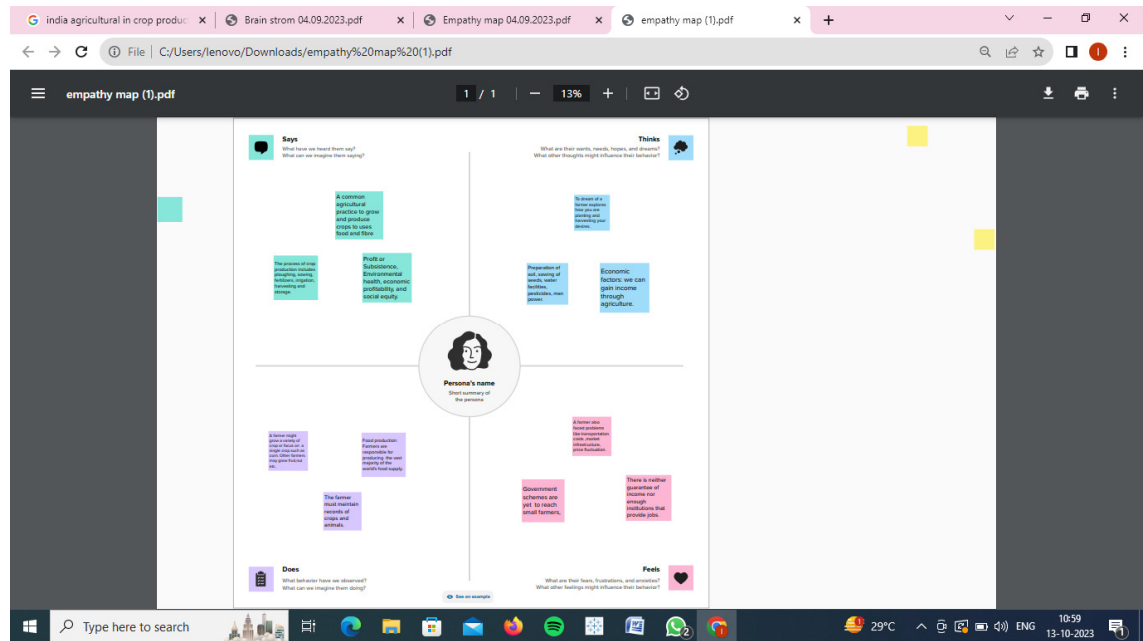
1.2 PURPOSE:

As a complex carb, it is the primary source of energy for over half of the world's people. Depending on the strain of rice, it can contain decent amounts of fibre, protein, vitamin B, iron and manganese. This means it can play a vital role against malnutrition. In some cultures, rice is thrown at weddings.

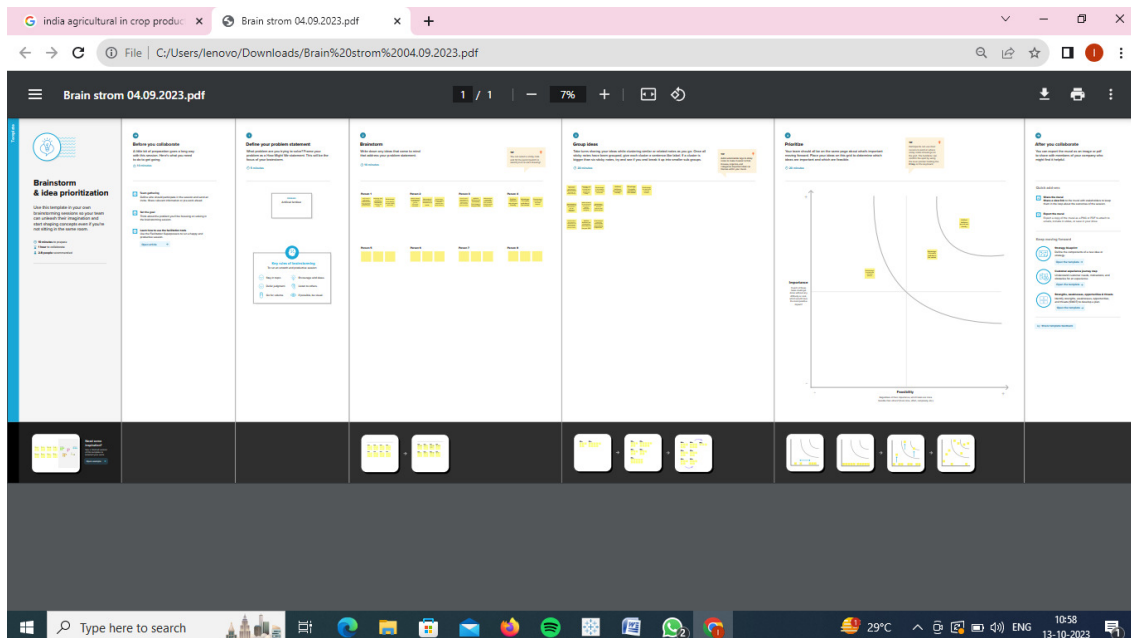
Rice is repeatedly mentioned in ancient Indian texts, including the Yajur Veda (compiled in the period circa 1800BC), and is closely associated with fertility and health across India's many cultural traditions. So, yes, rice has always been associated with civilization in India.

2 PROBLEM DEFINITION & DESIGN THINKING

2.1 EMPATHY MAP:

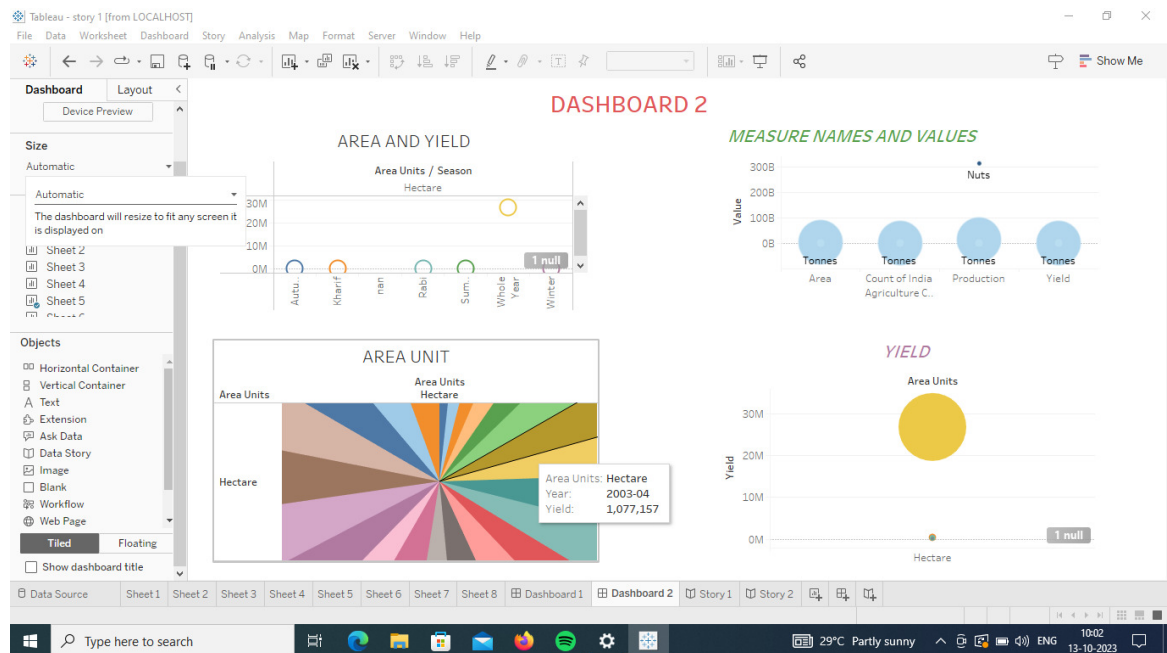
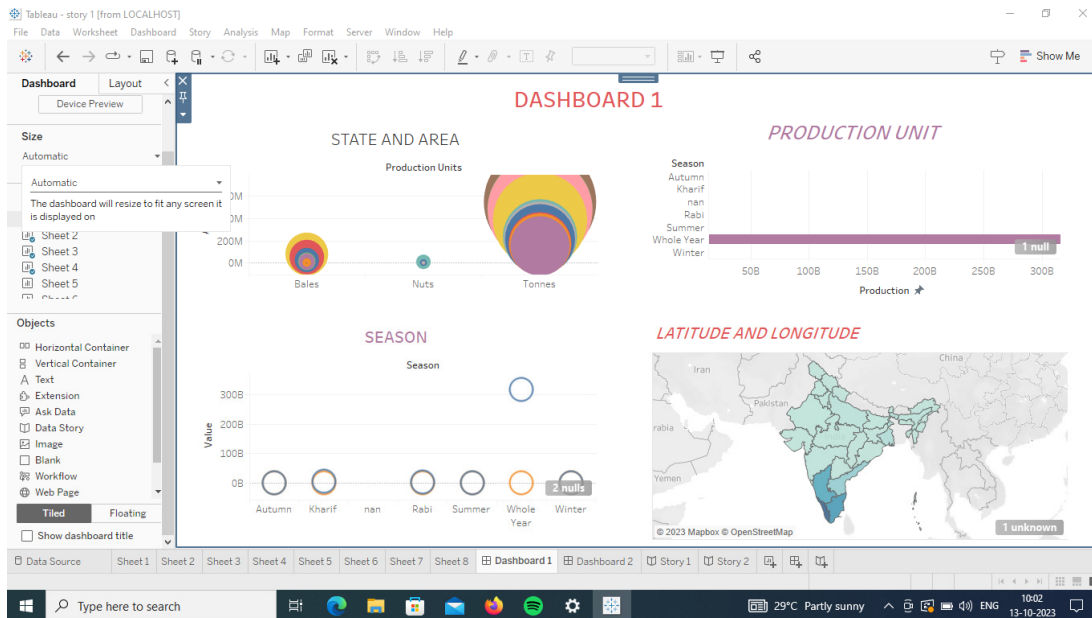


2.2 IDEATION & BRAINSTROMING MAP:

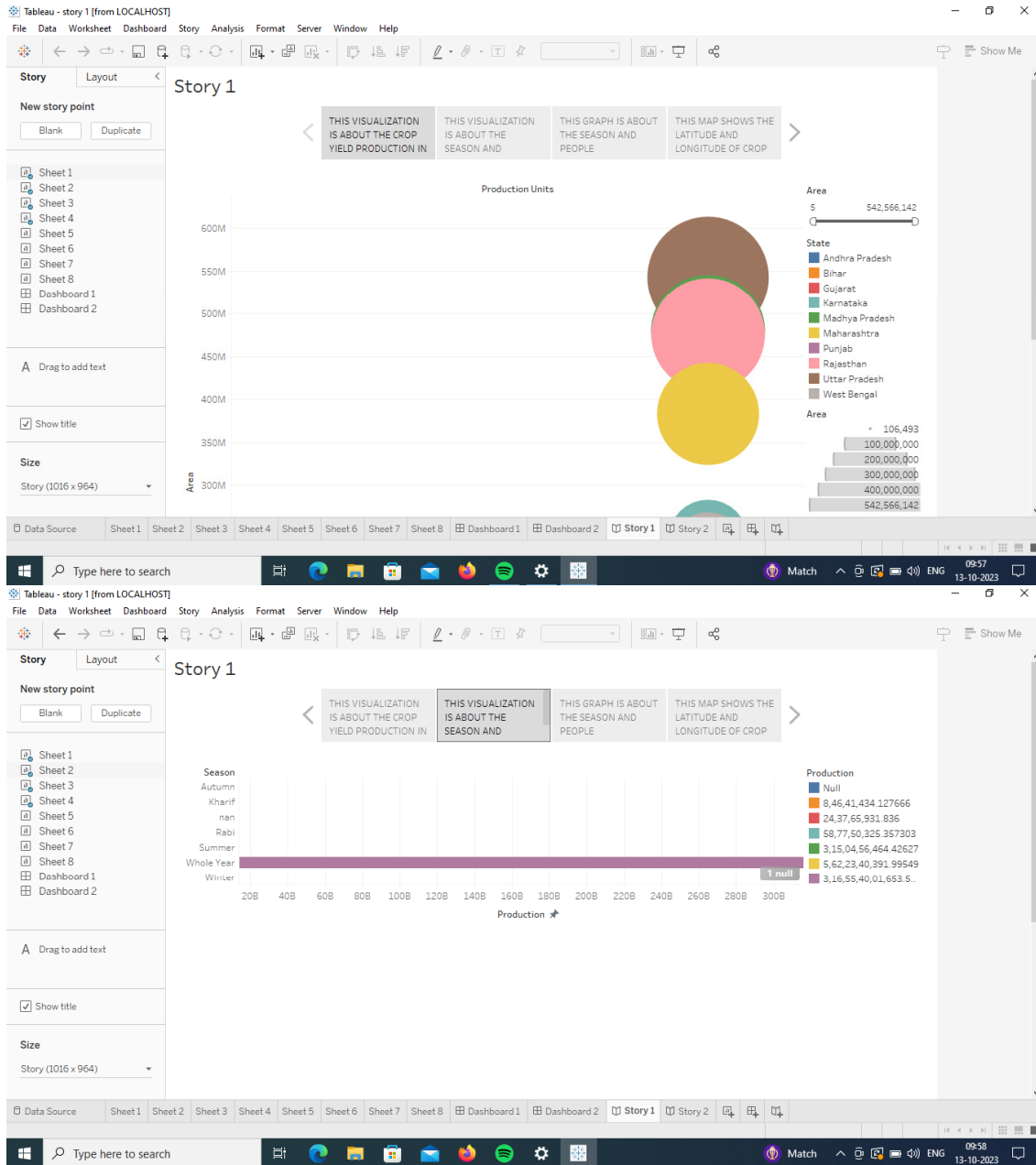


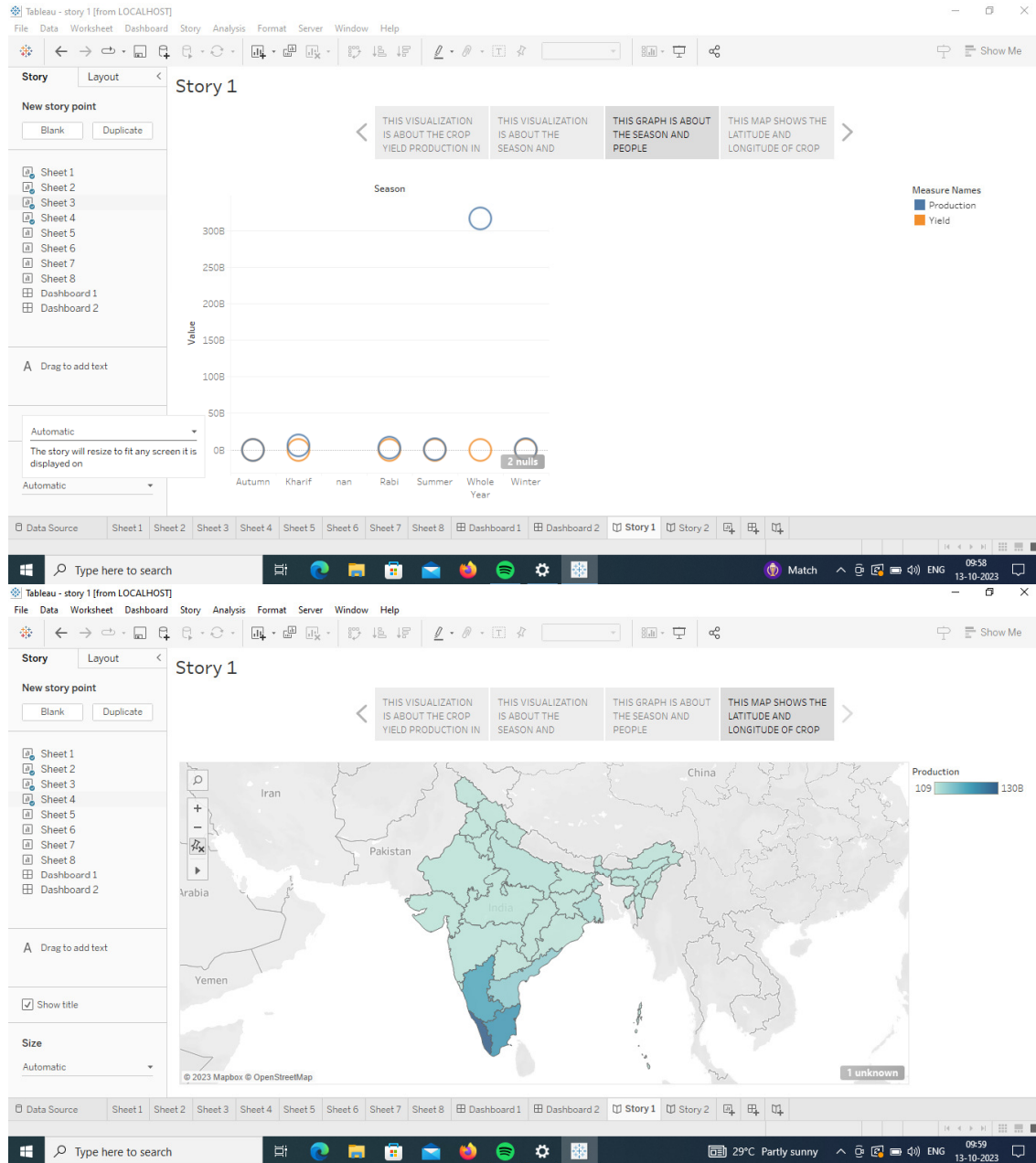
3 RESULTS

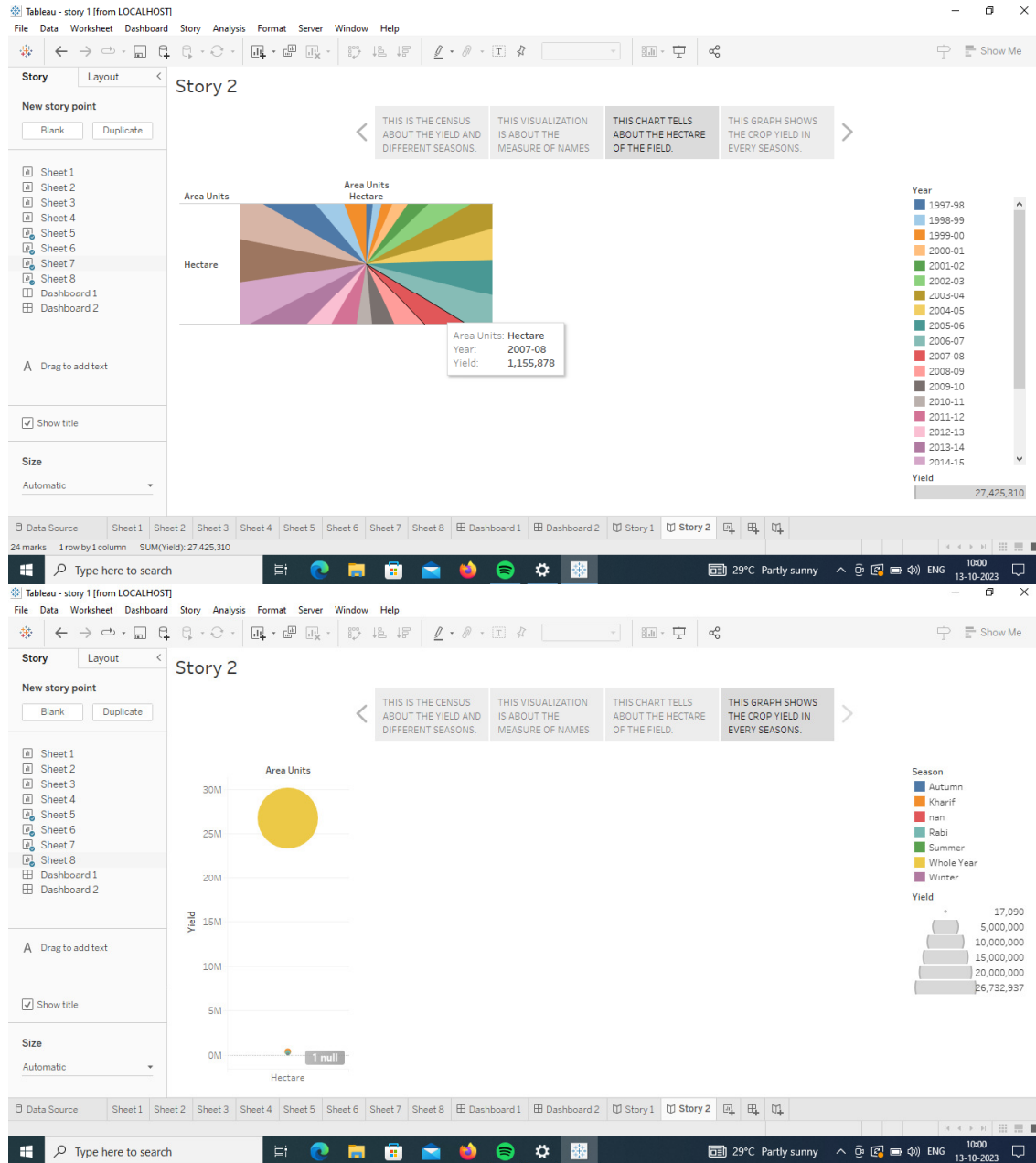
DASHBOARD:



STORY:







4 ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

ADVANTAGES:

- ❖ The young rice plant is raised in a small seed bed, so it can receive intensive care and protection.
- ❖ The field can be used to grow other thing according to the time taken to grow the rice.
- ❖ Increase of crop collected per unit area because the caring of the farm will be held intensively.
- ❖ Less seeds are required per unit area to be transplanted.
- ❖ Rice provides 21% of global human per capita energy and 15% of per capita protein. Although rice protein ranks high in nutritional quality among cereals, protein content is modest.
- ❖ Rice also provides minerals, vitamins, and fiber, although all constituents except carbohydrates are reduced by milling.

DISADVANTAGES:

- ❖ More water is required.
- ❖ Labour cost is very high.
- ❖ Need to take care.
- ❖ Pest and diseases attack is very high.
- ❖ More fertilizers are required and hence the cost of fertilizers are very high.
- ❖ Harvesting cost is very high.
- ❖ Less marketing cost, so farmers are diverting to another crop.

5 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Agriculture has given so much to society. But it has its own pros and cons that we can't overlook. Future more, the government is doing his every bit to help in the growth and development of agriculture; still, it needs to do something for the negative impacts of agriculture.

6 FUTURE SCOPE

- **There will be more of vertical and urban farming and there will also be efforts in long term to find new areas for production like barren deserts and seawater. 5. Precision farming with soil testing-based decisions, automation using artificial intelligence will be focused for precise application inputs in agriculture.**
- **There is a tremendous scope for agriculture because food & food products are indispensable for the survival of humanity. It's a recession proof industry because when every industry is downsizing the demand for food crops is on a rise underlining the need for agricultural productivity.**
- **Due to globalisation, increase in household incomes and health consciousness the demand for fruits and vegetables, dairy products, fish and meat is going to increase in future. Research, technology improvements, protected cultivation of high-value greens and other vegetables will be more**

7 APPENDIX

Largest Rice-Producing States in India. West Bengal is the largest rice-producing state in India. Rice is an extremely important food crop India. Rice is the staple food for millions of people in India. According to The World Bank, India is a global agricultural powerhouse.