

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

TEAM ID : NM2023TMID18227

1.Introduction:

1.1 Overview

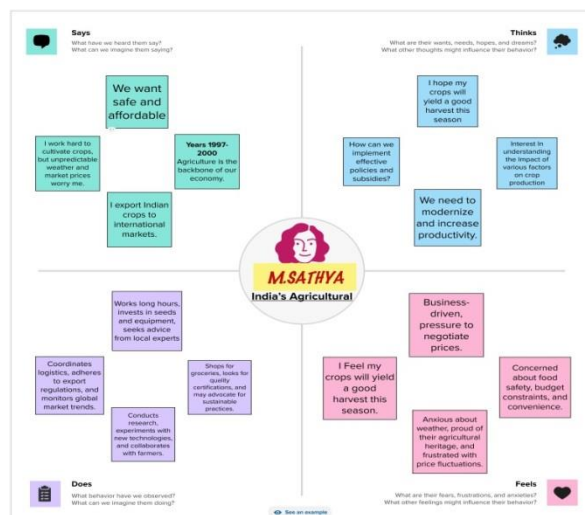
- ❖ India is currently the world's second largest producer of several dry fruits, agriculture-based textile raw materials, roots and tuber crops, pulses, farmed fish, eggs, coconut, sugarcane and numerous vegetables. India is ranked under the world's five largest producers of over 80% of agricultural produce items, including many cash crops such as coffee and cotton, in 2010.

1.2 Purpose

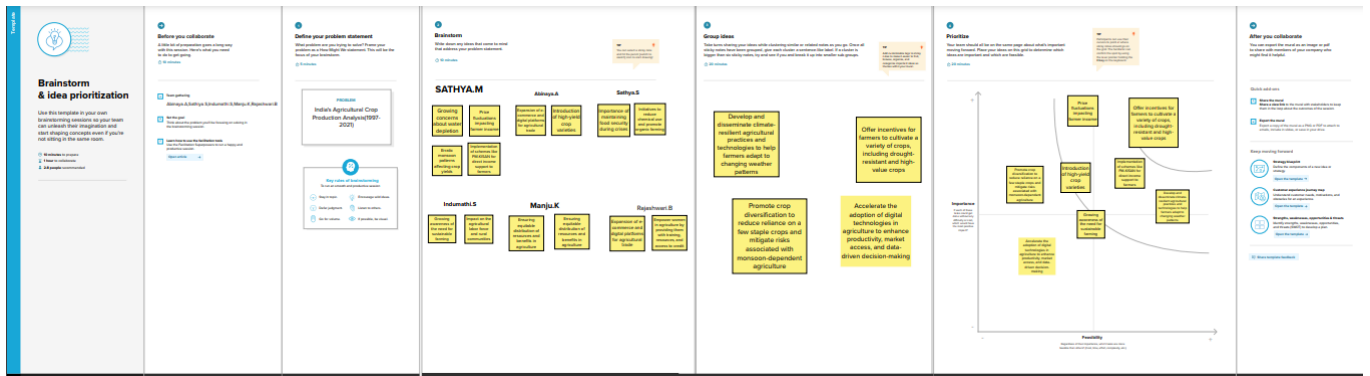
- ❖ The Indian Institute of Spices Research (IISR) is an autonomous organization engaged in agricultural research related to spices in India.

2. Problem Definition & Design Thinking

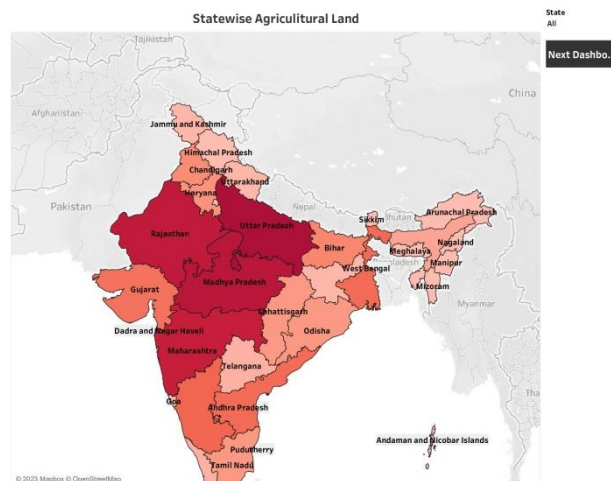
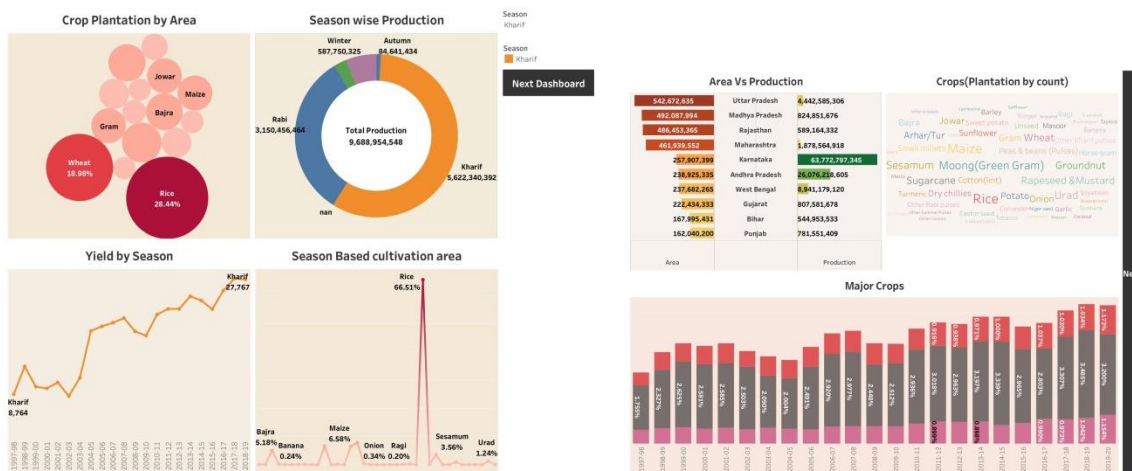
2.1 Empathy Map



2.2 Ideation & Brainstorming Map



3. RESULT



4. ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

ADVANTAGES

- India has made significant strides in achieving food security, producing enough food to feed its large and growing population.
- The Green Revolution in the 1960s and 1970s resulted in increased agricultural productivity, making India self-sufficient in food production.
- Agriculture remains a major source of employment in rural areas, providing livelihoods to a significant portion of the population.
- Agriculture contributes to the country's GDP and provides raw materials to various industries, including textiles, food processing, and agribusiness.

DISADVANTAGES

- Indian agriculture is highly dependent on monsoon rains, making it vulnerable to climate variability and droughts, which can lead to crop failures.
- Farmers often face unpredictable market prices for their crops, affecting their income stability and leading to distress sales.
- Income inequality among farmers is a significant issue, with a large percentage of small and marginal farmers struggling to make ends meet.
- Excessive use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers has raised concerns about soil degradation, water pollution, and health risks for farmers and consumers.

5. APPLICATIONS

- Marketing & Sales
- Organic Forms

6. CANCLUSION

- ❖ Agriculture is an integral part of smart growth. The ability to feed one's own population is critical to the independence of any state. Ontario is blessed with resources that have facilitated the development of a worldclass agricultural industry that provides safe, nutritious, and reliable food. The ability to feed the local population from local sources should not be underestimated.
- ❖ Preserving the quality of life is perhaps the most fundamental goal of smart growth. A healthy agricultural industry close to urban areas contributes to the quality of life in ways that should not be underestimated.

7. FUTURE SCOPE

- ❖ India's agriculture sector plays a critical role in the country's bioethanol sector, as well as supporting moves toward food security, energy security and decarbonization goals.
- ❖ The country has come a long way with bioethanol policies, and it is likely to achieve a 10% ethanol blending target in 2023–24. There will be pressure on agriculture to meet future targets, so innovation will be important.