

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

INTRODUCTION:

Agriculture in India started with the Indus valley civilization. It is mentioned in the history of India that rice and cotton were the two crops that were cultivated in the Indus valley. Agriculture is the backbone of our country's economy. It is the main traditional occupation of our country.

OVERVIEW:

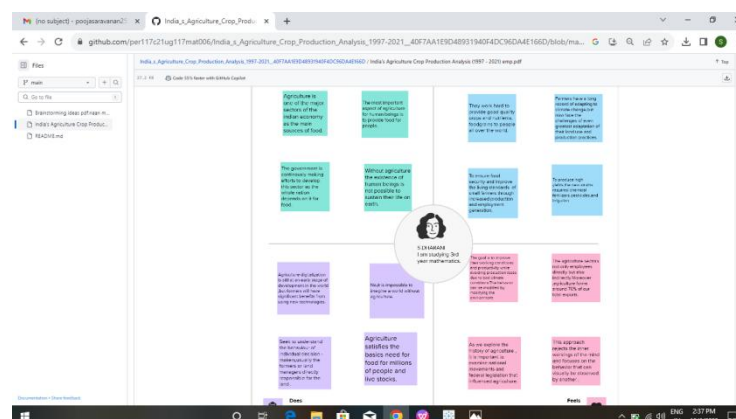
The importance of crop production has always been essential to human survival. Agriculture provides most of the world's food and is responsible for livelihoods for billions of people.

PURPOSE:

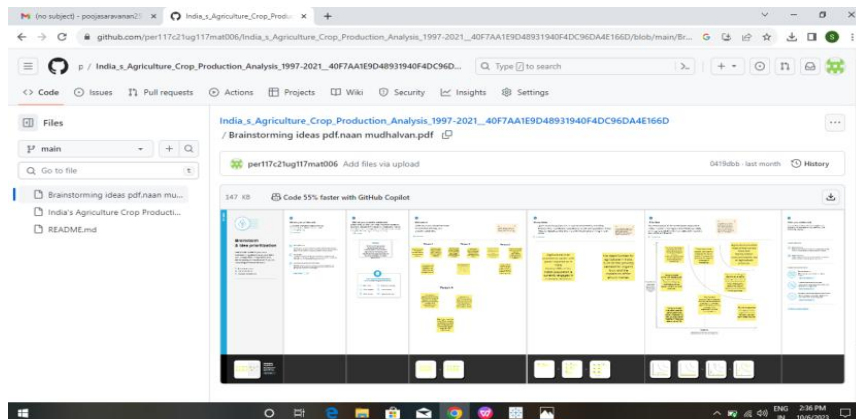
The population of India mostly depends on agriculture for their livelihood and agriculture contributes to 40 percent of the total GDP of the country. Supporting livelihoods through food, habitat, and jobs; providing raw materials for food and other products; and building strong economies through trade. Agriculture is the foundation of the Indian economy.

Problem Definition & Design Thinking:

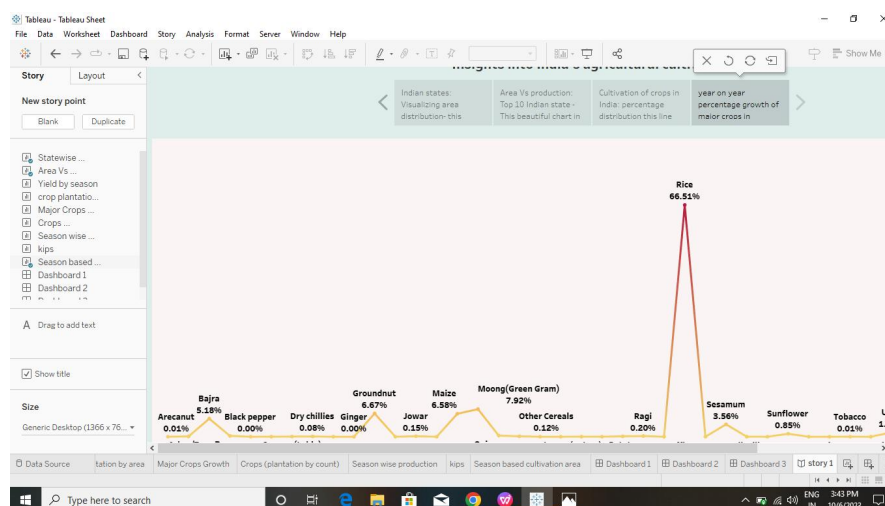
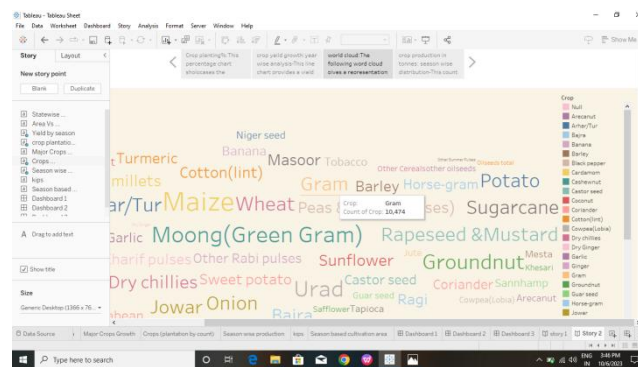
Empathy Map:

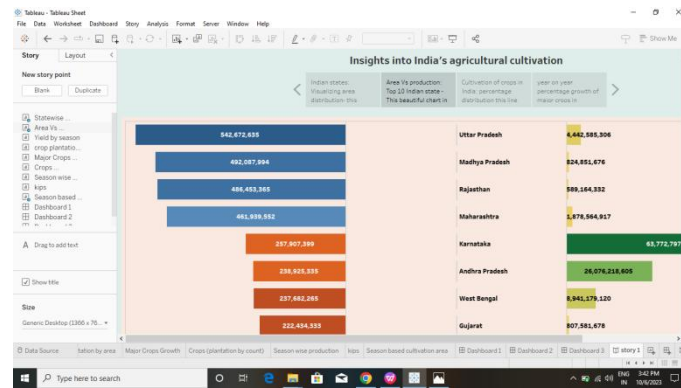


Ideation & Brainstorming map:



RESULT





ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

Advantages:-

Advantages of An Ideal Crop Production:-

There is over all increase in yield of crops mainly due to maintaining physical- chemical properties of soil.

It helps in controlling insects, pests and soil borne diseases.

Prevent or limit periods of peak requirements of irrigation water.

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

Agriculture supplies raw materials to various agro-based industries like sugar, jute, cotton textile and vanaspati industries. Food processing industries are similarly dependent on agriculture. Therefore the development of these industries entirely is dependent on agriculture.

Farming is Good for Your Health.

Being a Farmer is Challenging and Stimulating Work.

It Provides a Source of Income in Rural Areas.

Farm Work Helps Develop Younger Generations.

Farming Can Help the Environment Thrive.

Agriculture plays a very vital role in our life. Without agriculture, the existence of human beings is not possible as it is the main source of our food supply to sustain on the earth and it also helps to grow our economy across the world.

Disadvantages:-

Erosion of soil by heavy rain, floods, insufficient vegetation cover etc., reduces farm productivity. Inadequate irrigation facilities and poor management of water resources have led to a great decline in agricultural productivity.

The present challenges that plague Indian agriculture are limited knowledge and insufficient infrastructure, especially in the rural areas. Problems related to lack of infrastructure, such as irrigation, market and transport, add huge costs to farmers' operations. In addition, there are no proper delivery systems.

It comes with certain environmental concerns: As this type of farming is conducted on a large scale, it can lead to several environmental issues such as deforestation, soil degradation, water pollution, and biodiversity loss.

APPLICATIONS:-

The use of predictive modeling and analytics can: Select the best crop for your field: By using soil analysis data, historical weather, and other parameters farmers can make the best crop selection for any given condition.

CONCLUSION:-

Agriculture has given so much to society. But it has its own pros and cons that we can't overlook. Furthermore, 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.

Modern agricultural techniques help in reducing the manpower required for agricultural work so that the additional manpower available in the agriculture sector can be used in the industry sector to grow the Indian economy.

FUTURE SCOPE:-

Increasing population, increasing average income and globalisation effects in India will increase demand for quantity, quality and nutritious food, and variety of food. Therefore, pressure on decreasing available cultivable land to produce more quantity, variety and quality of food will keep on increasing.