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

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.

Agriculture is an evolutionary process that consists of a series of activities such as the production of food, fibers, feed, and raising of domesticated animals to fulfill the demand of the population. Agriculture is a key to development in the area of human civilization.

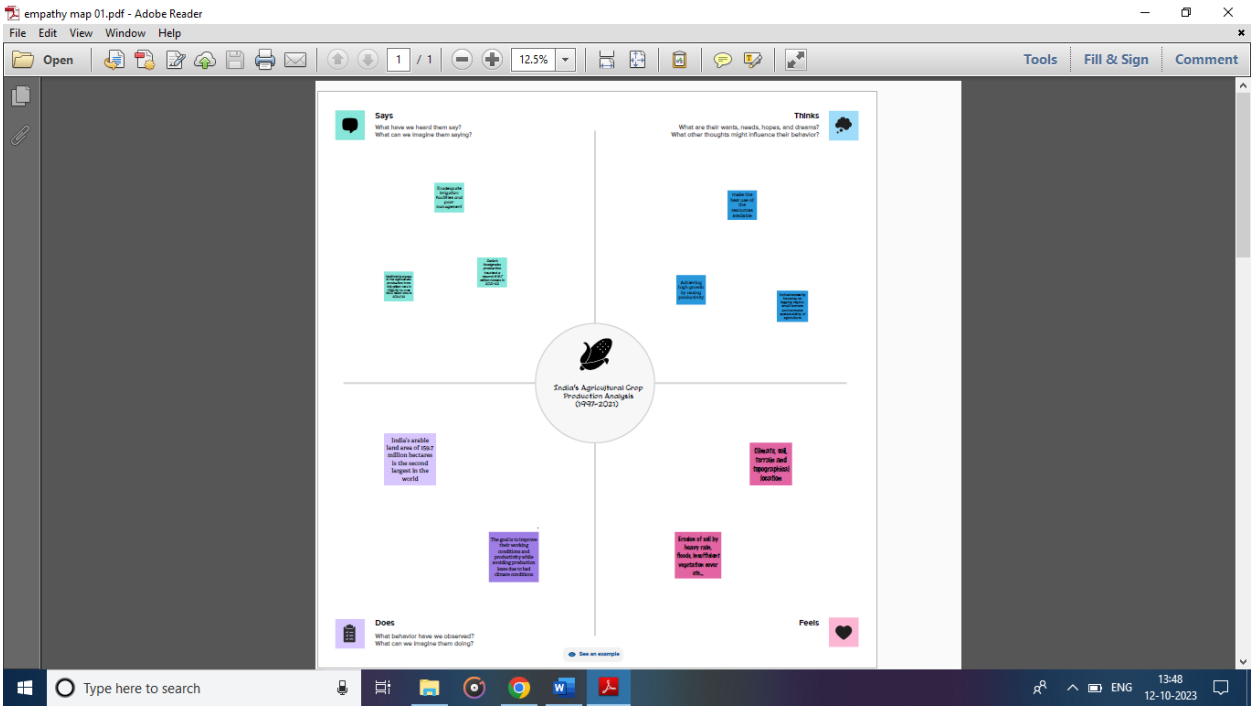
1.2 Purpose

Agriculture is the foundation of the Indian economy. The population of India mostly depends on agriculture for their

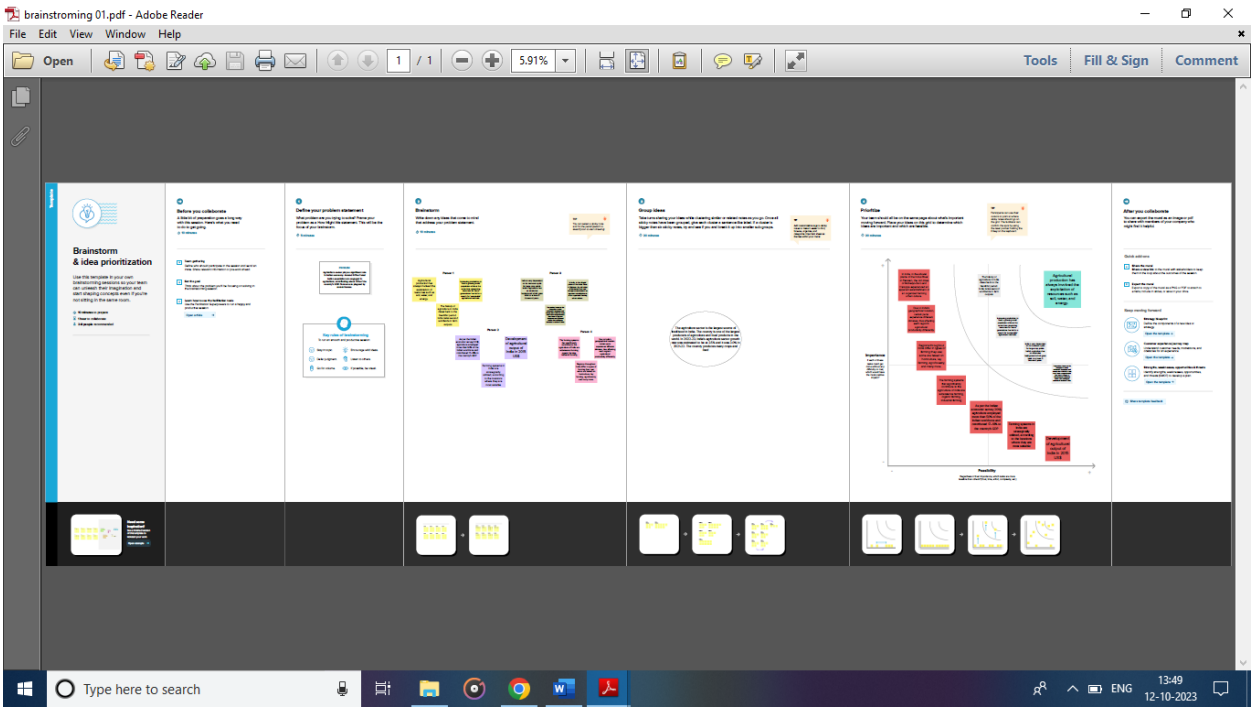
livelihood and agriculture contributes to 40 percent of the total GDP of the country.

2.PROBLEM DEFINTION &DESIGN THINKING

2.1 Empathy Map

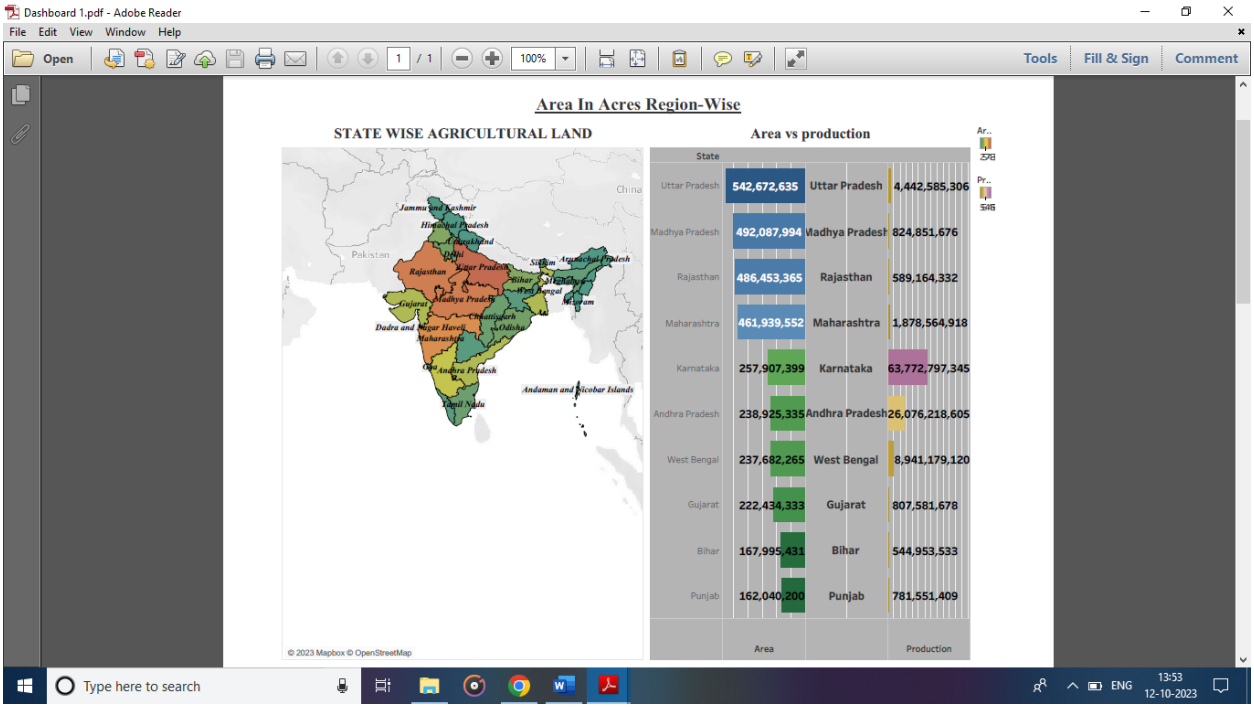


2.2.Ideation & Brainstroming Map

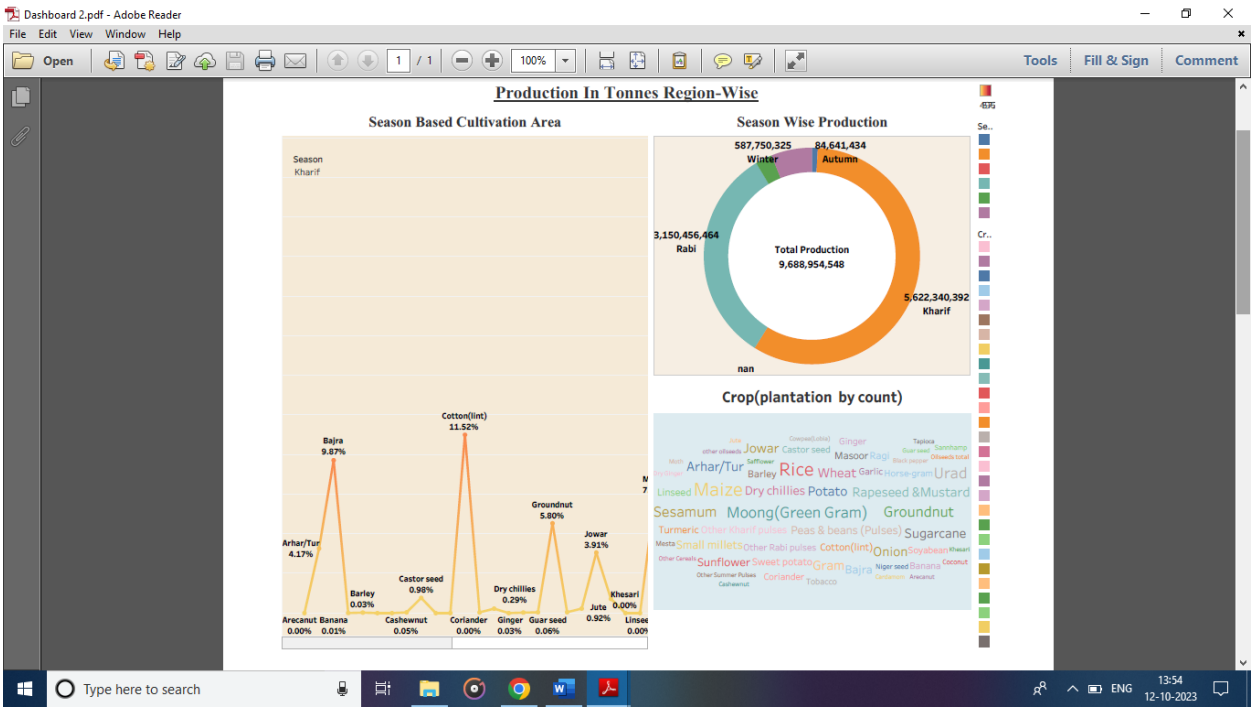


RESULT

Dashboard 1



Dashboard 2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Production In Tonnes Region-Wise
Season Based Cultivation Area
Season
Kharif
Season Wise Production
587,750,325
Winter
84,641,434
Autumn
3,150,456,464
Rabi
Total Production
9,688,954,548
5,622,340,392
Kharif
nan
Crop(plantation by count)
Cotton(lint)
11.52%
Bajra
9.87%
Groundnut
5.80%
Jowar
3.91%
Arhar/Tur
4.17%
Castor seed
0.98%
Barley
0.03%
Dry chillies
0.29%
Khesari
0.00%
Jute
0.92%
Arecanut
0.00%
Banana
0.01%
Cashewnut
0.05%
Coriander
0.00%
Ginger
0.03%
Guar seed
0.06%
Sesamum
Moong(Green Gram)
Groundnut
Maize
Rice
Wheat
Urad
Sugarcane
Sunflower
Onion
Gram
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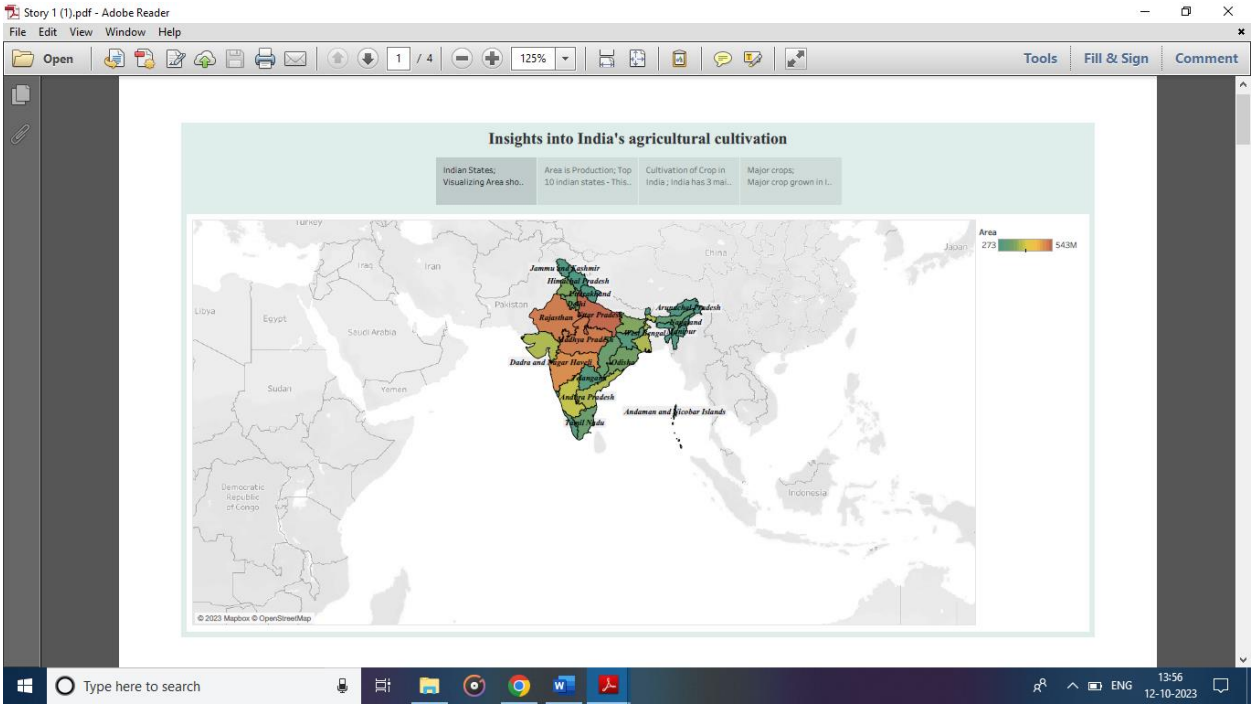
Story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Insights into India's agricultural cultivation
Indian States; Visualizing Area sho..
Area is Production; Top 10 indian states - This..
Cultivation of Crop in India ; India has 3 mai..
Major crops; Major crop grown in i..
Area
273
543M
Jammu and Kashmir
Himachal Pradesh
Rajasthan
Uttar Pradesh
Arunachal Pradesh
Nagaland
Meghalaya
Dadra and Nagar Haveli
Telangana
Andhra Pradesh
Tamil Nadu
Andaman and Nicobar Islands
Pakistan
Iran
Iraq
Turkey
China
Japan
Libya
Egypt
Saudi Arabia
Sudan
Yemen
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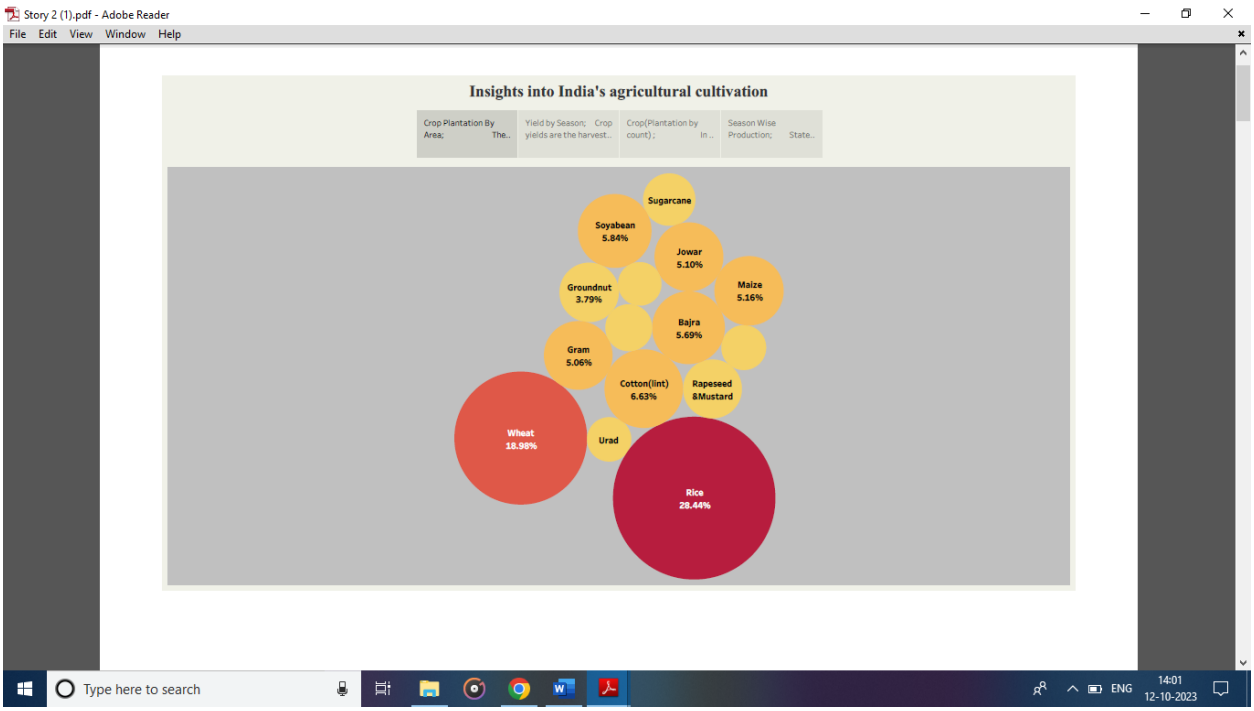

ADVANTAGES

- 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.
- It helps maintain agricultural product price stability.
- It helps eliminate price disparities between two regions or across the entire country.

DISADVANTAGES

- Erosion of soil by heavy rain, floods, insufficient vegetation cover etc., reduces farm productivity.
- Environmental degradation: Intensive agriculture can lead to soil erosion, deforestation, water pollution, and loss of biodiversity.
- Large-scale monoculture farming can lead to the loss of genetic diversity and can increase the risk of crop failure.
- Environmental degradation: Intensive agriculture can lead to soil erosion, deforestation, water pollution, and loss of biodiversity.

APPLICATIONS

- Agricultural output has been volatile over the past 10 years, with annual growth ranging from 8.6% in 2010-11, to -0.2% in 2014-15 and 0.8% in 2015-16.
- The main objective of Department of agriculture is to give pace to the growth rate of agriculture development and crop production and productivity which will strengthen the economic status of the farmers and uplift their life-style.

CONCLUSION

The agricultural sector is of vital importance for the region. It is undergoing a process of transition to a market economy, with substantial changes in the social, legal, structural, productive and supply set-ups, as is the case with all other sectors of the economy. The Indian economy is an agro-economy and depends highly on the agricultural sector. Despite just supporting the Indian Economy, the agricultural sector also supports the industrial sector and international trade in imports and exports.

FUTURE SCOPE

Indian agriculture can help the nation tackle three of its biggest challenges — feeding a huge and expanding population, ensuring sufficient energy supplies and curbing emissions.