

PROJECT REPORT

India's Agricultural Crop Production Analysis

1. INTRODUCTION:

1.1. Overview

Agriculture is one of the major sectors of the Indian economy. It is present in the country for thousands of years.

Over the years it has developed and the use of new technologies and equipment replaced almost all the traditional methods of farming.

Besides, in India, there are still some small farmers that use the old traditional methods of agriculture because they lack the resources to use modern methods furthermore, this is the only sector that contributed to the growth of not only itself but also of the other sector of the country.

Growth and Development of the Agriculture sector:

India largely depends on the agriculture sector. Besides, agriculture is not just a mean of livelihood but a way of living life in India.

Moreover, the government is continuously making efforts to develop this sector as the whole nation depends on it for food. Our agriculture sector has grown stronger than many countries and we are the largest exporter of many food grains.

1.2 Purpose

The use of this project

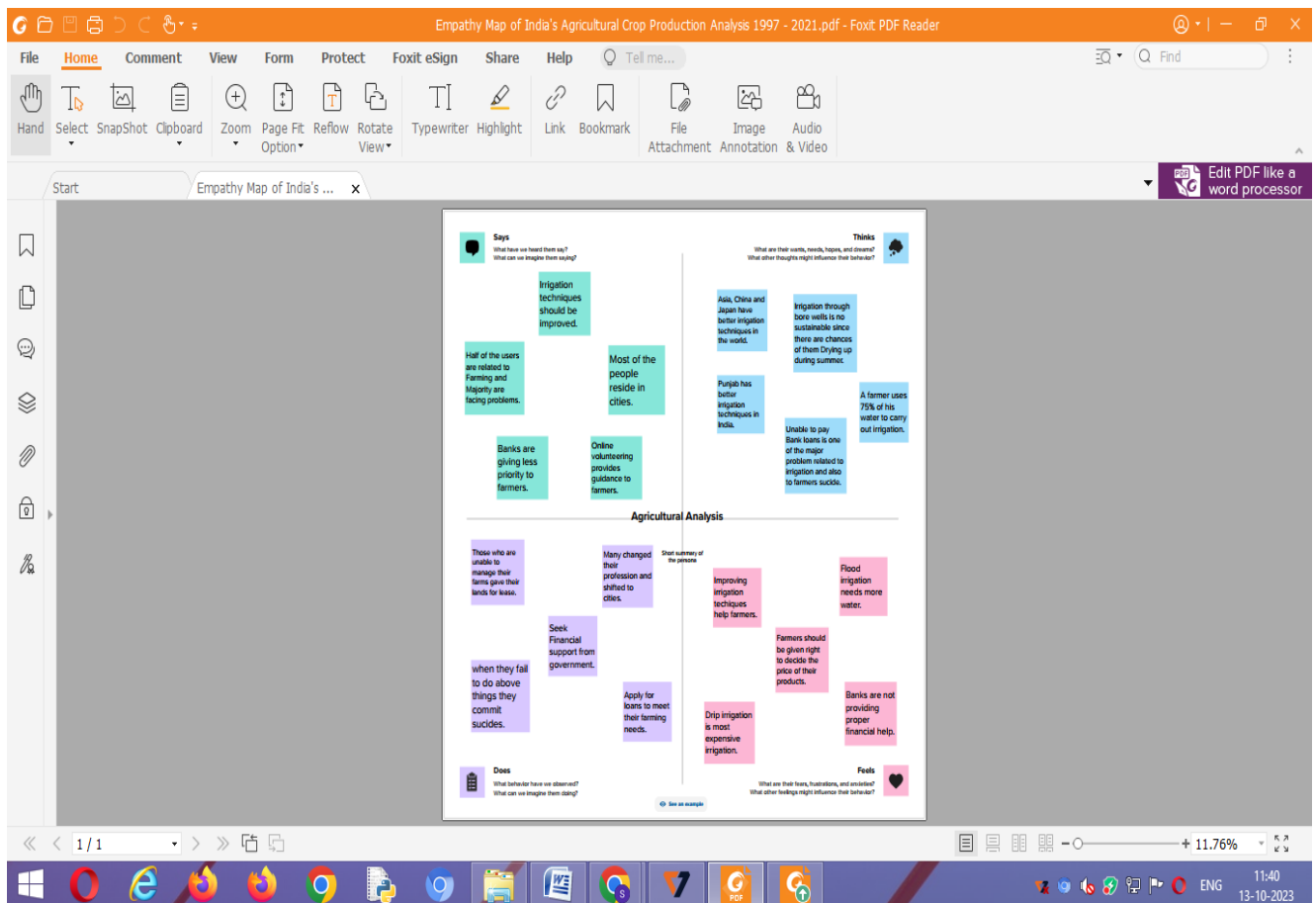
- Investing in agriculture can lead to increased productivity, value addition, and profitability.
- Modern agricultural practices, such as improved seeds, irrigation, mechanization, and better farming techniques, can increase yields and improve the quality of crops.

Achievement

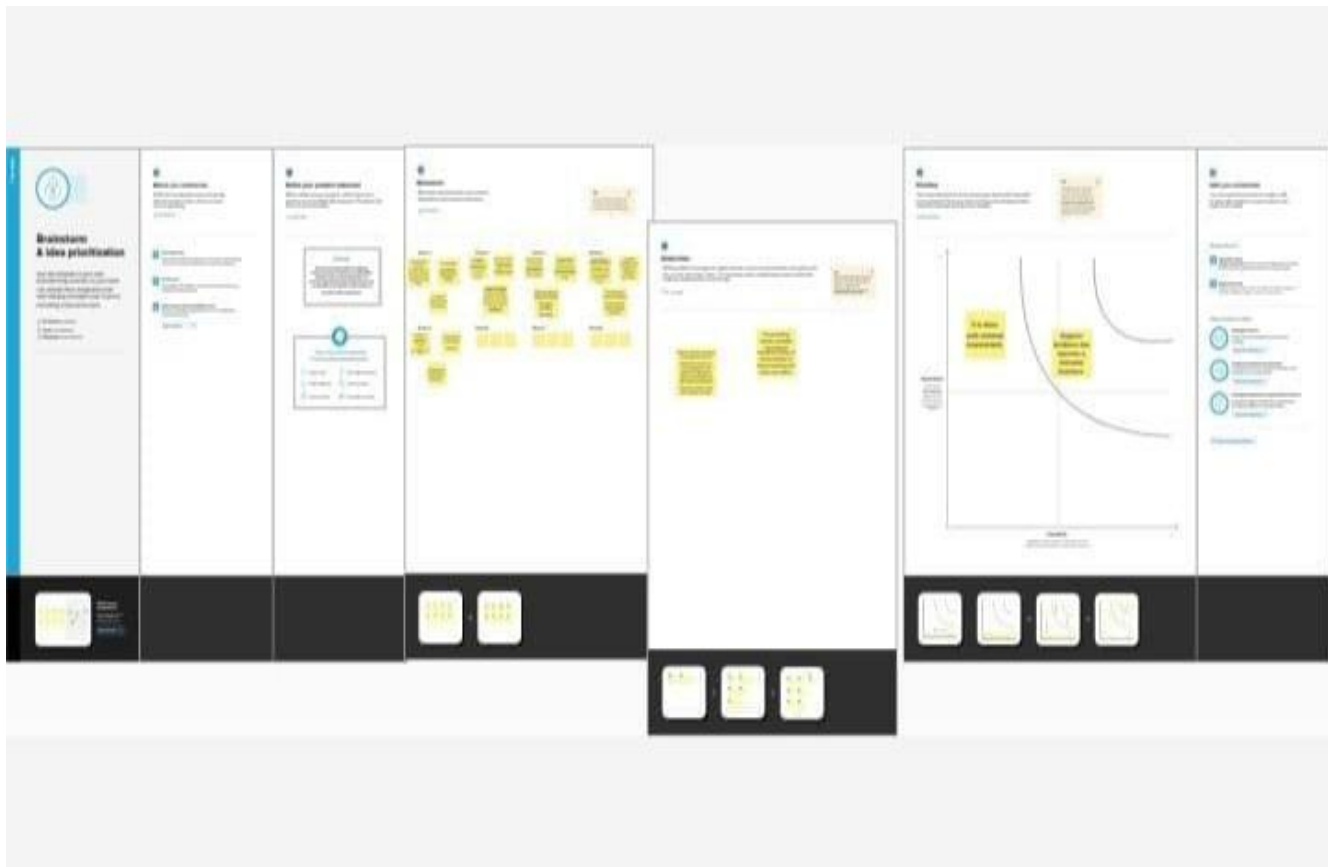
- India has emerged as the world's largest producer of milk, pulses, jute and spices, and has the world's largest cattle herd.
- Increases in quality seed and fertilizer use, irrigated land area, crop yields per acre and cropping intensity have all contributed to record food grain production in recent years.

2. PROBLEM DEFINITION & DESIGN THINKING

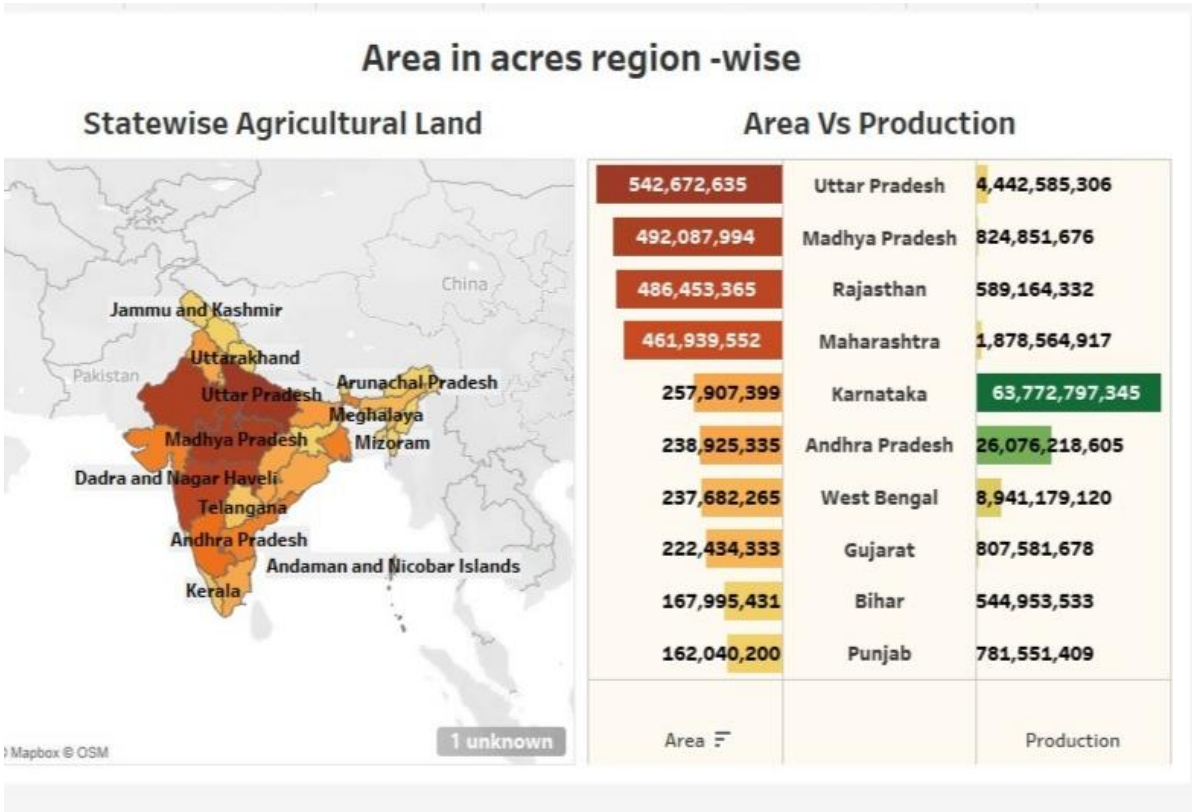
2.1 Empathy map

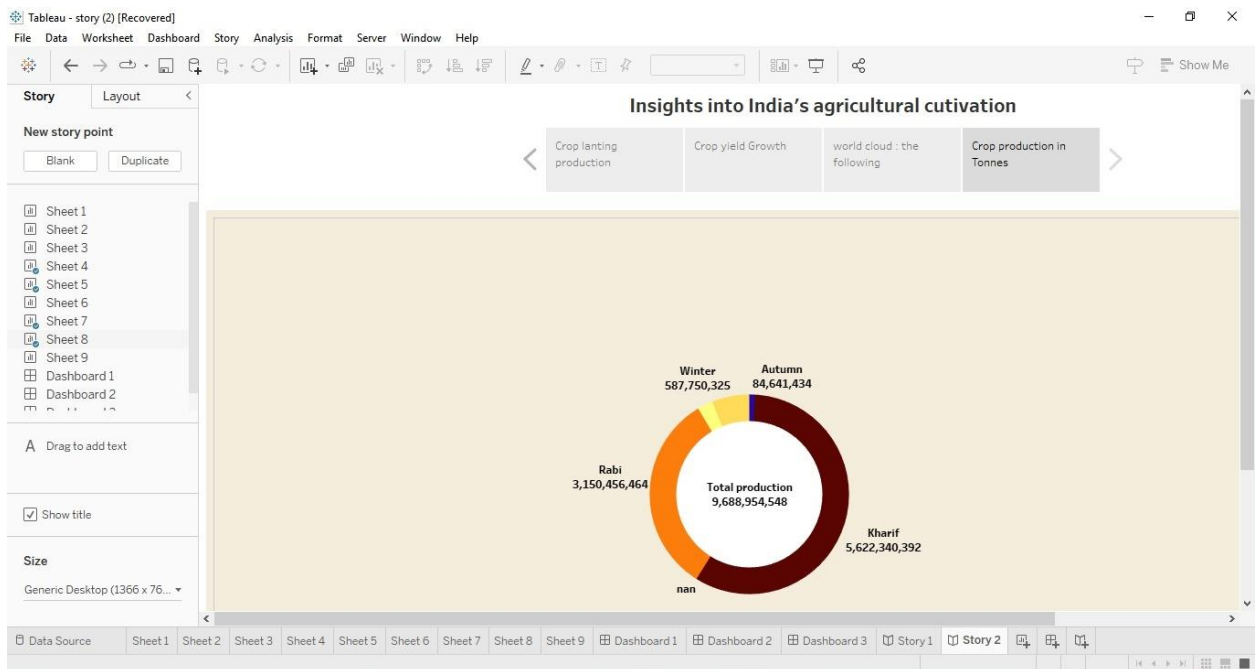
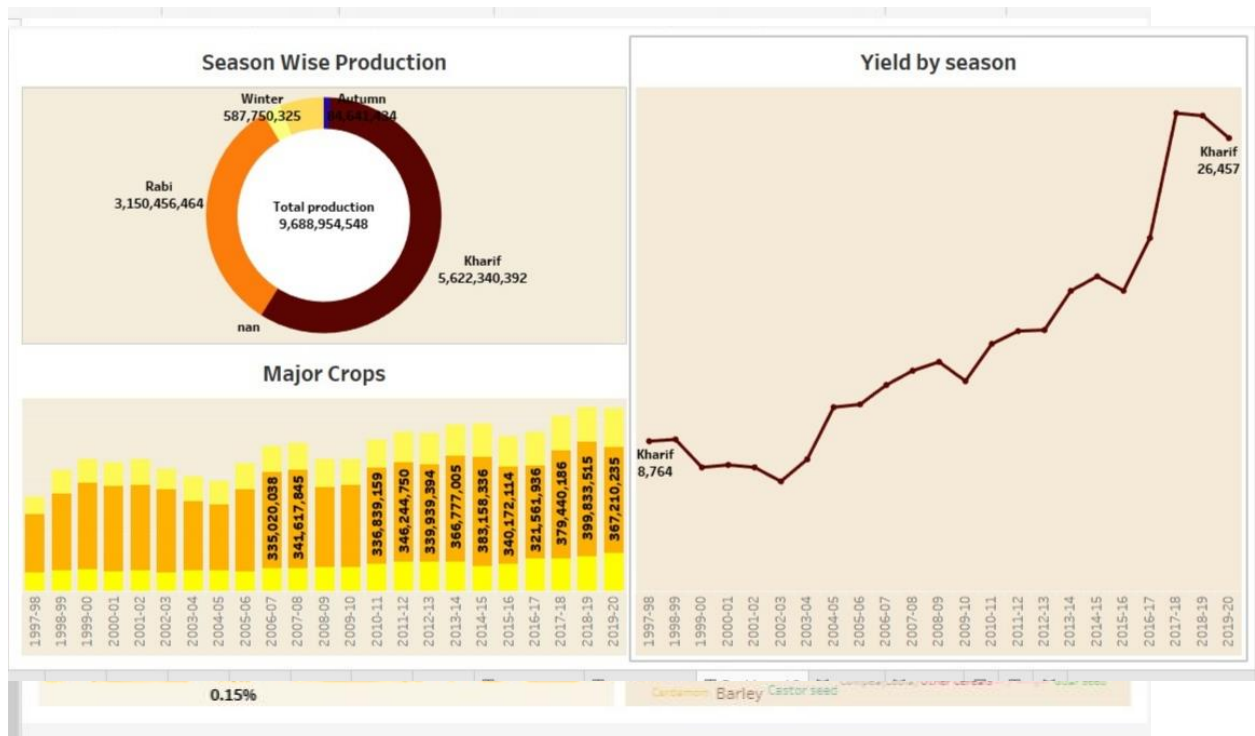


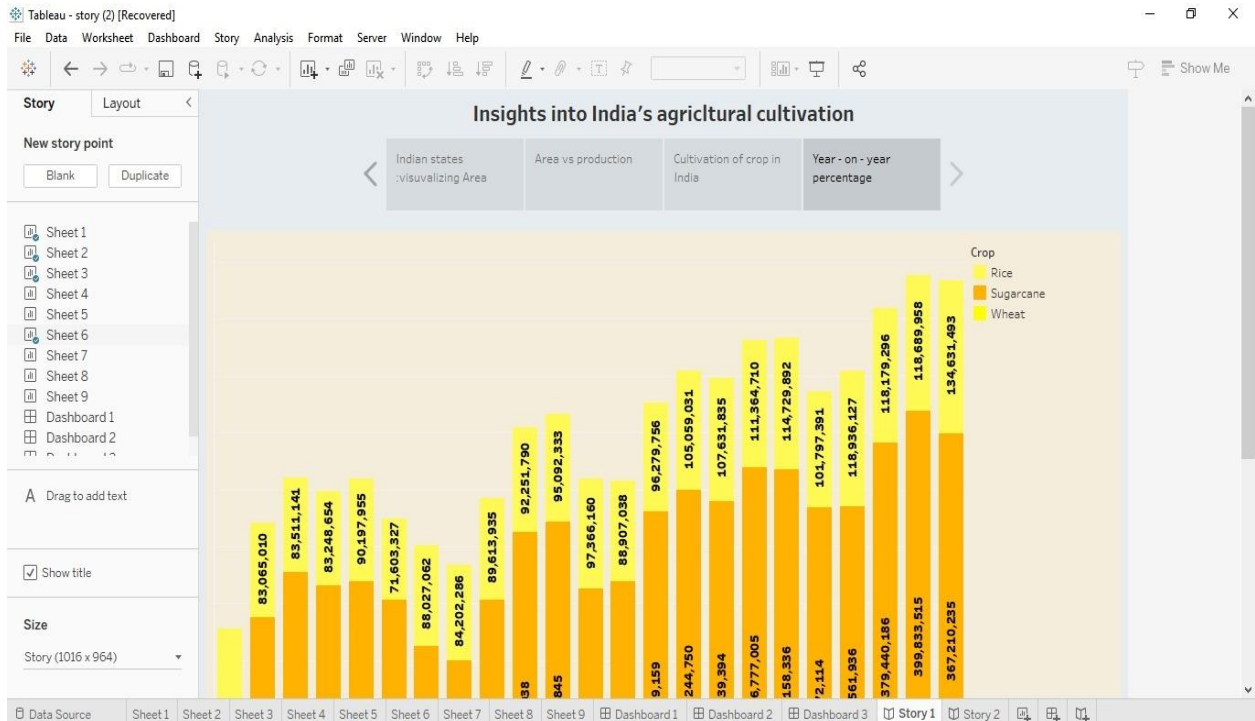
2.2 Ideation & Brainstorming map



3.RESULT







4. Advantage:

- Helps with predictable yields.
- It has reduced the production cost and increased rural employment.
- It has helped the industries to grow large amounts of crops.
- It has helped to feed more individuals.
- Increased the growth of food crops.
- Produced crops in uncooperative season.
- Decrease the price of food crops.
- Increase rural employment in every part of the world.
- It gives economic benefits.
- It reduced environmental impact.

Disadvantage:

- It decreases the quality of the soil .
- It has some severe health impact on the human body.
- It has depleted the soil, thus developing soil pollution.
- Grown regional disparities in India.
- Increase the impact of health.
- Regional Disparties.
- It produces the water pollution.
- It increases the biodiversity loss.
- High cost of produces.

5. APPLICATIONS:

- The prepared data of agricultural production will be explained to the field members.
- It is very easy to understand the visualization of the data.
- These summarized data will be applied in any field to capture easily.
- The details of the areas are entered in this view.

6. Conclusion

- The agricultural sector is the vital importance for the region. It is a undergoing a process of transition to a market economy.
- The organic farming appears to be in sustainable, economic and eco friendly, since there is no risk of residual toxicity.
- Develop a strategy to exploit the potential of different regions to increase the production of crops.
- Production of crops by areas are the fastest growing market all over the world including India.
- It is very necessary for improving solid quality and maintaining farm productivity.

7.FUTURE SCOPE

- Agriculture sector with by occupation .India is also a developing country with about 16 percentage of it's GDP is contributed by this sector.
- There will be pressure on agriculture to meet future targets, so innovation will be important.
- Participating in biofuel will provide farmers with an opportunity to improve economic efficiency.
- It will also create competition between food and fuel producers for valuable crop.