

INDIA'S AGRICULTURE

INTRODUCTION:

OVERVIEW

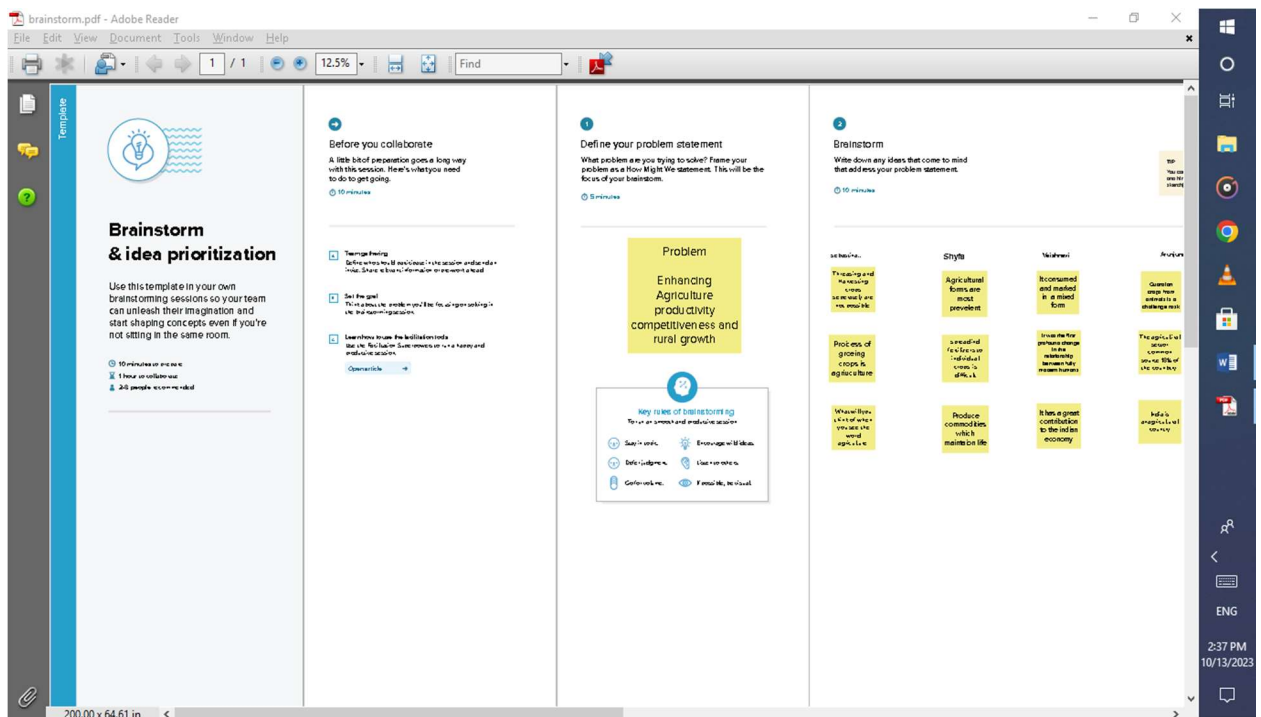
- Agriculture helps to meet the basic needs of human and their civilization by providing food and cloth.
- It is integrated into single primary unit indispensable for human beings.
- To increase the availability of raw material for bioindustry and bioenergy.
- To increase farmers welfare.

PURPOSE

- Supporting individual livelihoods.
- Poverty alleviation

- Agriculture key to a healthy biosphere.
- Agriculture is the most important sector of Indian economy.

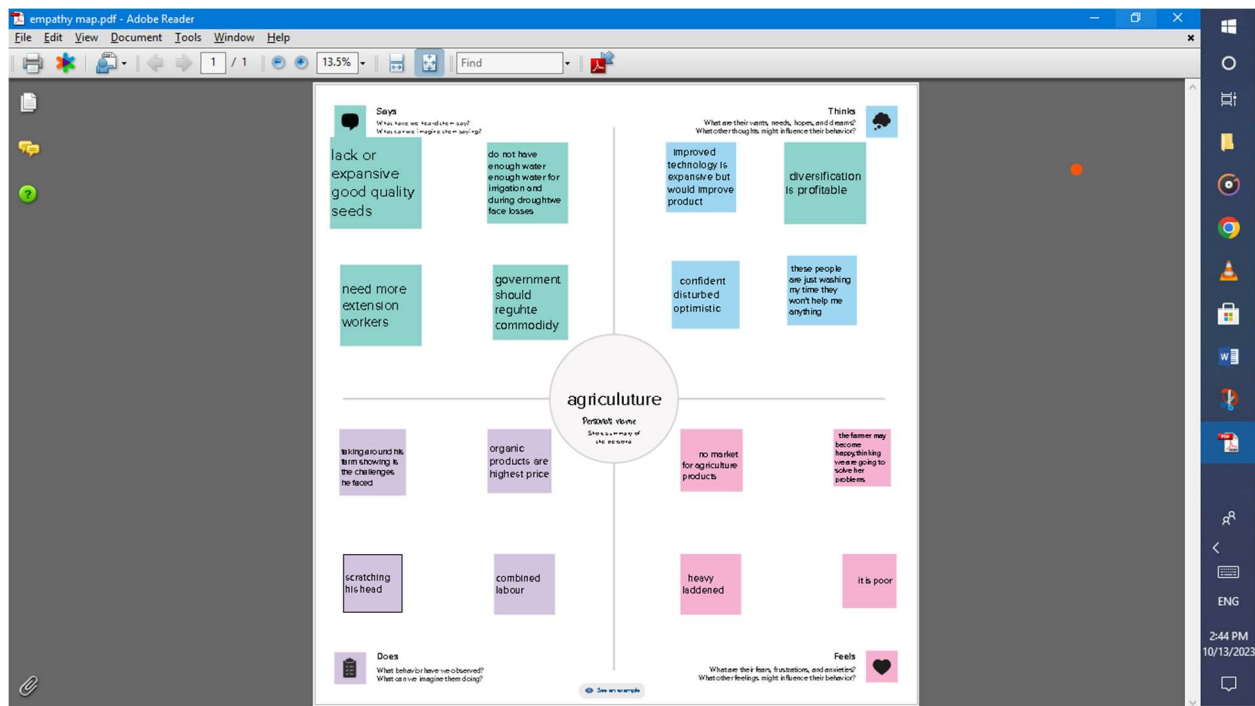
PROBLEM DESTINATION AND DESIGN THINKING



BRAINSTROM:

➤ Enhancing Agriculture productivity competitiveness and rural growth.

EMPATHY MAP:



➤ It includes Feels, Does, Thinks, Says.

Result:

Crop Production Dashboard

Statwise Agricultural land

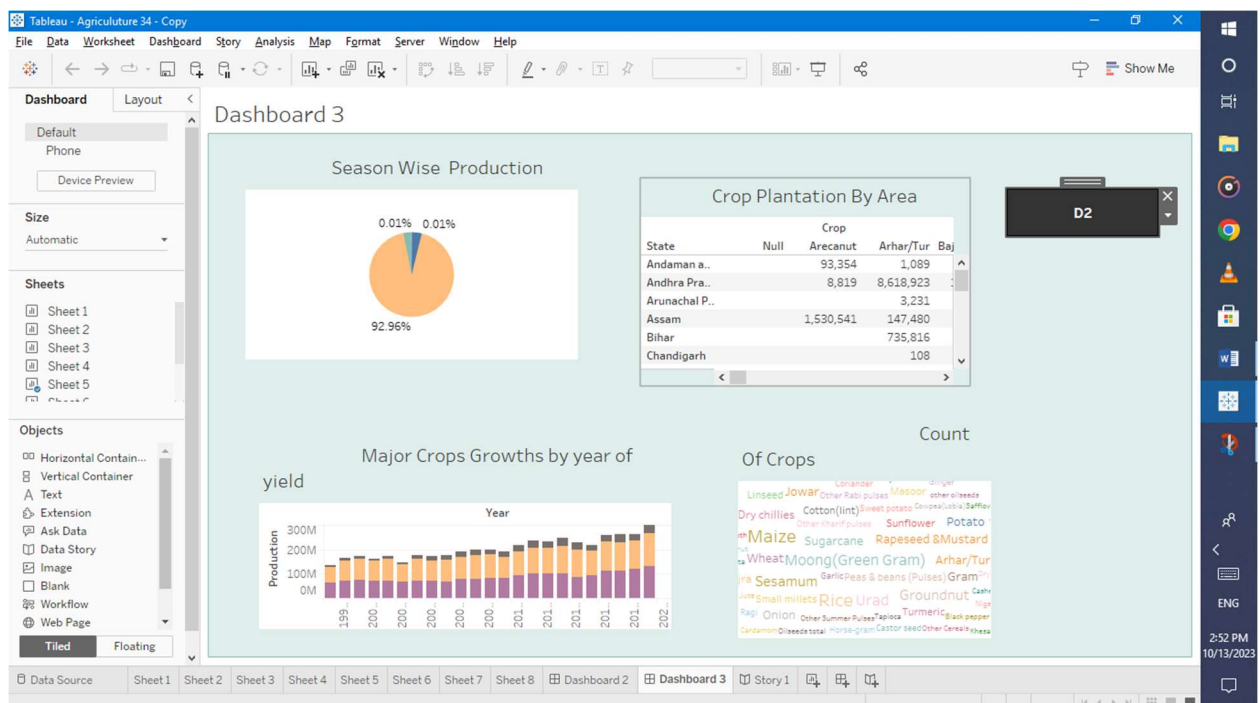
State	Avg Area
Mad..	~450K
Karn..	~400K
Gujar..	~250K
Hary..	~200K
Tamil..	~150K
Kerala	~100K
Jam..	~50K
Tripu..	~20K
Meg..	~10K
Mizo..	~5K
Pudu..	~2K
Chan..	~1K

Yield By Season

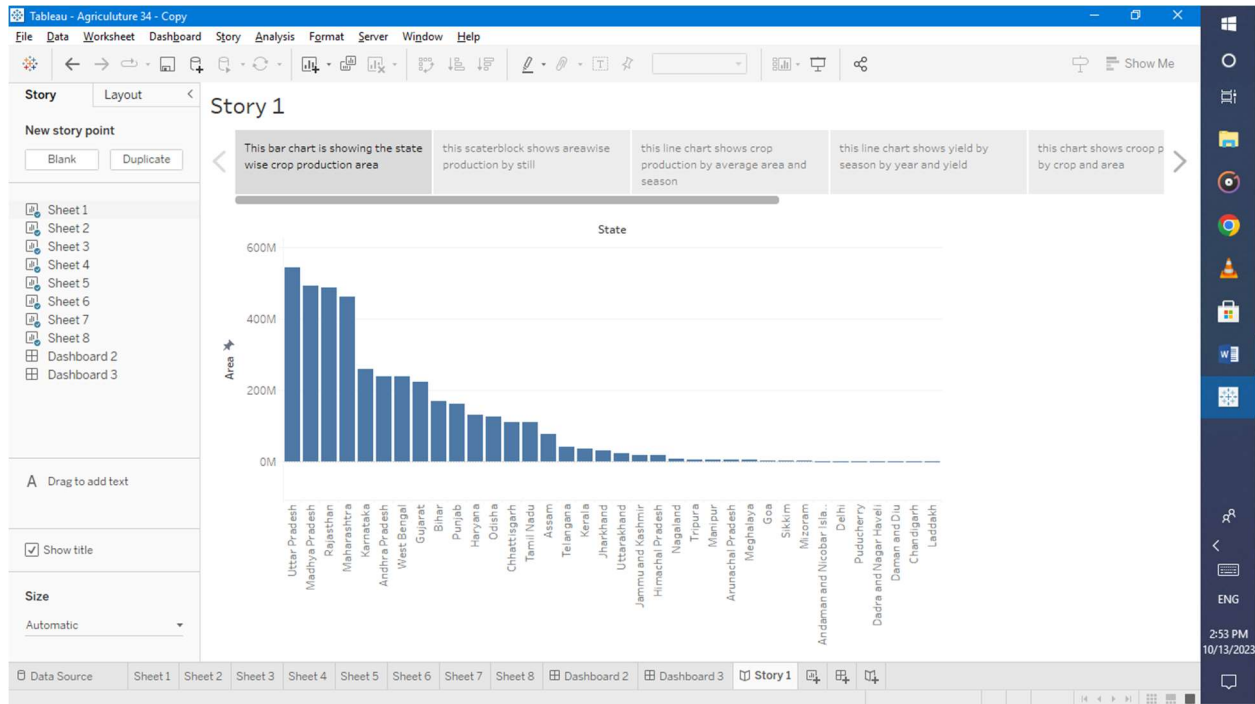
Year	Yield
1998	8,869
2000	7,380
2002	10,749
2004	7,714
2006	12,046
2008	12,883
2010	13,397
2012	15,194
2014	17,543
2016	27,914
2018	27,567
2020	272

Season Based Cultivation

Crop	Avg Area
Arhar/Tur	7,767
Bana..	~5K
Black..	~5K
Cashewnut	4,852
Coco..	~5K
Cotto..	~5K
Dry C..	463
Garlic	~5K
Groundnut	13,252
Guar..	~5K
Jowar	~5K
Khes..	10,152
Maize	11,101
Mesta	~5K
Moth	~5K
Moth	~5K
Oilseeds total	172,927
Onion	18,262
Othe..	~5K
Peas..	~5K
Ragi	6,690
Rice	54,726
Sann..	~5K
Small..	~5K
Sugarcane	22,650
Swee..	~5K
Toba..	~5K
Urad	5,936
Wheat	60,933



STORY:



ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES:

Advantages

- High crop yield.

- India is currently the world's second largest producer of several dry fruits agriculture based textile raw material.
- Traditional farmers are unable to Gain Enough profits and less job creation opportunities.
- India is the second largest producer of wheat and rice.

DISADVANTAGE

- Short term problems with pests due to changes in crop cultivation.
- Management needed it is not based on a natural atmosphere.
- It demands interviewers carefully trained.
- It takes effort to assemble the groups.

APPLICATION:

Agriculture is a vast subject and professionals in this field can work in a variety of sectors like sales administration, engineering, research or manual labour. A career in agriculture may involve planning, manufacturing, marketing and selling agricultural products. If you are looking to pursue a career in this field, it can be beneficial for you to learn about the numerous career opportunities that are available to candidates.

CONCLUSION:

The agricultural sector is of vital importance for the region. It is undergoing a process of transition to a

market economy. Agriculture has given so much to society.

FEATURE SCOPE:

It provides employment to nearly 61% persons of total population. It

Contributes 25% to national income.

Dependence on monsoon: Agriculture in India mainly depends on monsoon. If monsoon is good, the production will be more and if monsoon is less than average then the crops fail. Indian

Agriculture is mainly of intensive subsistence type. It is mainly practiced in areas of high population pressure on land. Indian agriculture has three cropping seasons.

APENDIX:

Agriculture impacts society in many ways, including: supporting livelihood through food, habitat, and jobs; providing raw materials for food and other products; and building strong economies through trade. Agriculture is the backbone of our economic country. It is the main traditional occupation of our country. India produces both Kharif and Rabi crops. The main crops produced in India are rice, wheat, maize, jute, sugarcane, other cereals, pulses, spices, cotton, tea, coffee, etc.