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

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is an important sector in India. It is indispensible for the sustenance and growth of the Indian economy. On an average, about 70% of the households and 10% of the urban population is dependent on agriculture as their source of livelihood. Today, India is a major supplier of several agricultural commodities like tea, coffee, rice, spices, oil meals, fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, meat and its preparations and marine products to the international market. India is a large producer of several agricultural products. In terms of quantity of production, India is the top producer in the world in milk, and second largest in wheat and rice.

PROBLEM DEFINITION & DESIGN THINKING

EMPATHY MAP

this empathy map is explains about my says, think ideas and feels. it is very useful to understand the project and this is show that what we understand about this project.
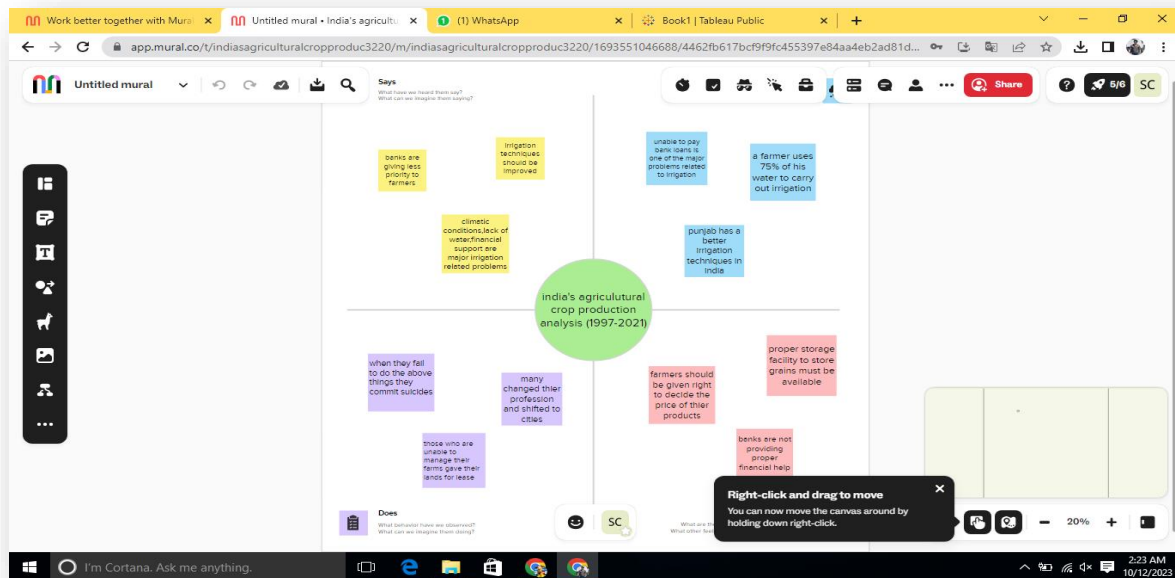
BRAINSTORMING MAP:

The brainstorming map is about the group ideas and individual ideas are show there. It may help to develop the project. The ideas are placed on graph in order by import

SCREENSHOT OF DASHBOARD:

SCREENSHOT OF STORY:

ADVANTAGES:

Controllable food supply. You might have droughts or floods, but if you're growing the crops and breeding them to be hardier, you have a better chance of not starving.

Especially if you grow grain, you can create a food surplus, which makes cities possible and also the specialization of labour.

In the days before agriculture, everybody's job was foraging, and it took about a thousand calories of work to create a thousand calories of food, and it was impossible to create large population centres.

DISADVANTAGES:

In order to keep feeding people as the population grows you have to radically change the environment of the planet.

Farming is hard. So hard, in fact, that one is tempted to claim ownership over other humans and then have them till the land on your behalf, which is the kind of non-ideal social order that tends to be associated with agricultural communities.

APPLICATION:

The development and implementation of precision agriculture or site-specific farming has been made possible by combining the Global Positioning System (GPS) and geographic information systems (GIS). These technologies enable the coupling of real-time data collection with accurate position information, leading to the efficient manipulation and analysis of large amounts of geospatial data. GPS-based applications in precision farming are being used for farm planning, field mapping, soil sampling, tractor guidance, crop scouting, variable rate applications, and yield

mapping. GPS allows farmers to work during low visibility field conditions such as rain, dust, fog, and darkness.

CONCLUSION:

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.

Perhaps because of its long-term presence in the study area, agriculture tends to be taken for granted. Many people expect that it will continue in perpetuity and that as it is pushed out of one area by urban expansion, it will relocate in another area that is less subject to growth pressure. This assumption is false.

FUTURE SCOPE:

Agriculture in India is livelihood for a majority of the population and can never be underestimated.

Although its contribution in the gross domestic product (GDP) has reduced to less than 20 per cent and contribution of other sectors increased at a faster rate, agricultural production has grown. This has made us self-sufficient and taken us from being a begging bowl for food after independence to a net exporter of agriculture and allied products.

Total foodgrain production in the country is estimated to be a record 291.95 million tonnes, according to the second advance estimates for 2019-20. This is news to be happy about but as per the estimates of Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR), demand for foodgrain would increase to 345 million tonnes by 2