Smart Internz

Project Report Template

1 **INTRODUCTION**

1.1 Overview

A brief description about your project

1.2 Purpose

The use of this project. What can be achieved using this.

2 **Problem Definition & Design Thinking**

2.1 Empathy Map

Paste the empathy map screenshot

2.2 Ideation & Brainstorming Map

Paste the Ideation & brainstorming map screenshot

3 **RESULT**

Final findings (Output) of the project along with screenshots.

4 **ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES**

List of advantages and disadvantages of the proposed solution

5 **APPLICATIONS**

The areas where this solution can be applied

6 **CONCLUSION**

Conclusion summarizing the entire work and findings.

7 **FUTURE SCOPE**

Enhancements that can be made in the future.

8 **APPENDIX**

A. Source Code

Attach the code for the solution built.

1.INTRODUCTION

1.1 A brief description about your projects.

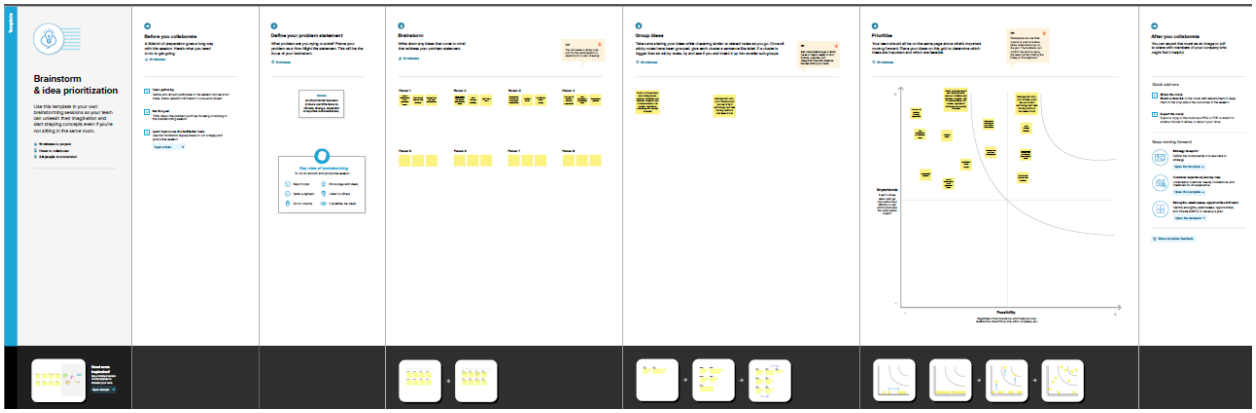
Let us analyze the Indian agriculture crop production for the data collected from 1997 to 2022. Let us ask interesting questions on existing data get production and aarea statistics and understand more on the Indian agriculture history for crop production.

1.2 The use of this project.what can be achieved using this.

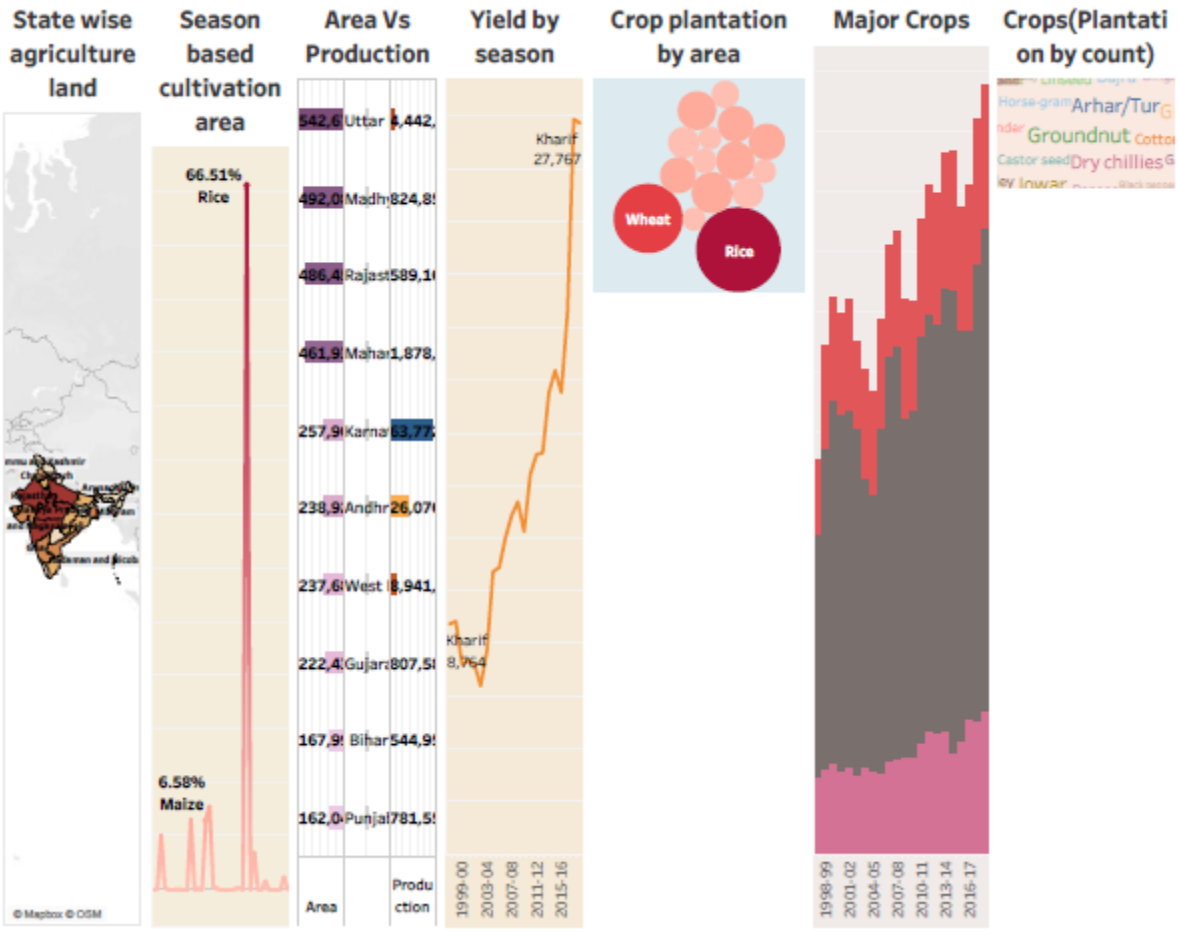
Agriculture is the foundation of the Indian economy.the population of india mostly dependes on agriculture for their livelihood and agriculture contributes to 40% of the total GDP of the country

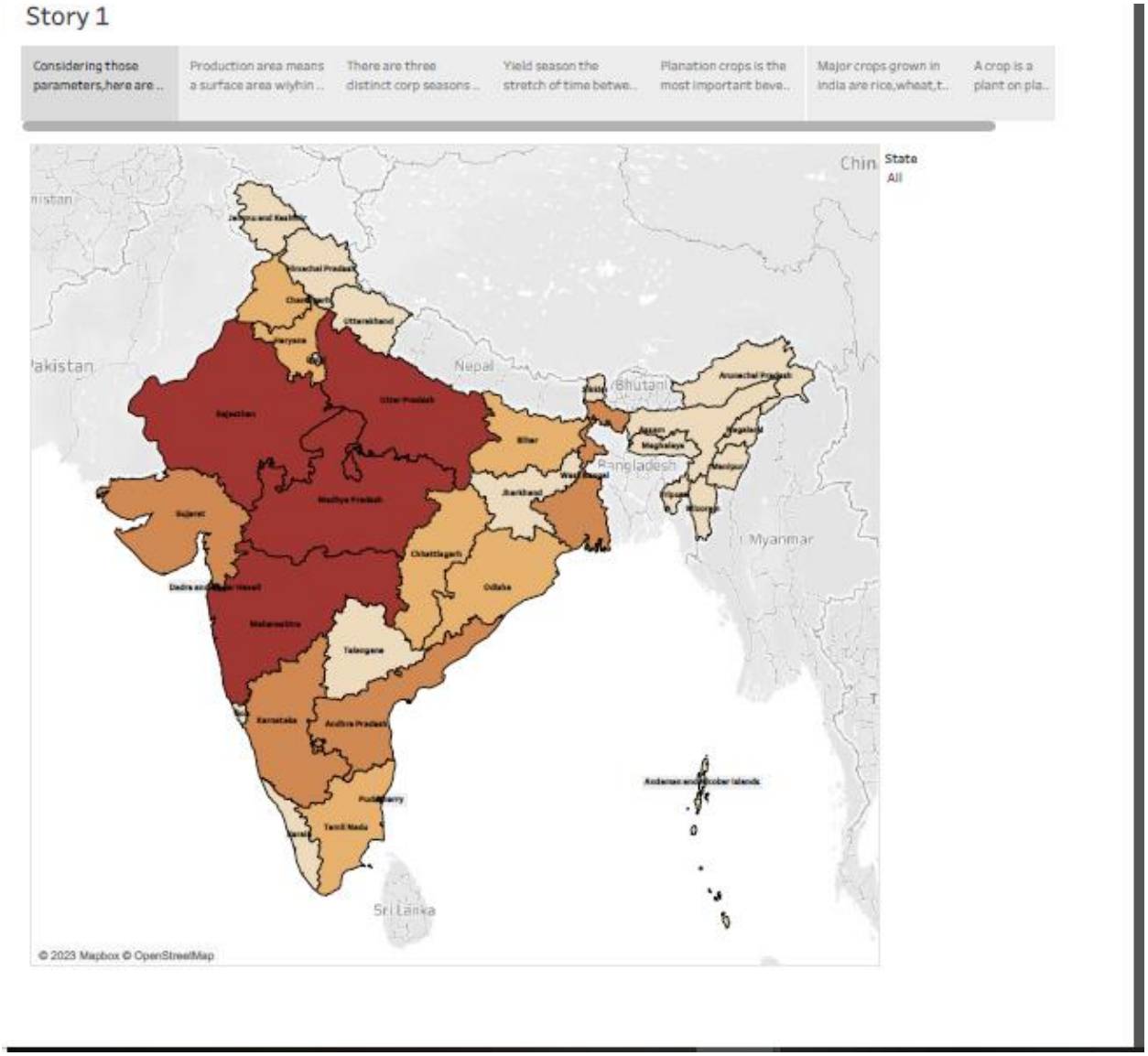
2.Problem definition and design thinking

2.2 BRAIN STORM AND IDEATION



3. Result


State wise agriculture land
Season based cultivation area
66.51%
Rice
6.58%
Maize
Area Vs Production
Uttar
Madh
Rajast
Mahar
Karna
Andhr
West
Gujara
Bihar
Punjal
Area
Produ ction
Yield by season
Kharif
27,767
Kharif
8,764
1999-00
2003-04
2007-08
2011-12
2015-16
Crop plantation by area
Wheat
Rice
Major Crops
1998-99
2001-02
2004-05
2007-08
2010-11
2013-14
2016-17
Crops(Plantation by count)
Horse-gram
Arhar/Tur
Groundnut
Castor seed
Dry chillies
Jowar



4. ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES :

ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
1.Agriculture is the mainstay of Indian economy because about 60% of our population depends directly or indirectly on agriculture	1.Requires expertise and finesse
Supplies raw materials to various agro-based	Adapting to the significant shift in the

2.industries like sugar,jute,cotton textile and vanaspati industries	2.environment
Improved efficiency	Erosion of soil by heavy rain,floods,insufficient vegetation cover
3.Produces most of the food and foodgrains that we consume	3.The effect of removing the top soil and its subsequent influence on plant growth
4.Improved crop quality	4.Bio diversity loss
5.Supporting livelihoods through food,habitat and jobs providing raw materials for food and protects and boiding strong economics through trade	5.Over used the natural resource base
6.Reduced Environmental Impact	6.Water pollution
7.Increased to food production	7.Health risks
8.Economic benefits	8.Food safety concerns

5 APPLICATIONS

- More than 60% Indian people are engaged in agriculture. But now farmers are afraid to loose their livelihood due new farm laws. As a result thousands of farmers start protesting against these laws. Watch the following video to learn about the causes of huge farmer protests in India.
- Rice is a staple food of 3.5 billon people of the world. But each year insects and many diseases destroy a lot of rice. To cope with situation scientists developed genetically modified crops which will help us to save crops from bacteria, fungi and viruses. Watch the following video to get to know benefits of genetically modified crops in agriculture.
- With the farmers' strike in full swing in India's capital , their importance and their contribution to the Indian economy through their supply of food, fabrics, livestock,etc ,has never been more stark.Life without them is unthinkable!
- These farmers and other associated people in agriculture need to have multiple skills to run this multifaceted business. Raw materials (like seeds, tools, fertilizers) must be purchased, certain services must be sought and products sold. All this entails an understanding of the agribusiness market and economics to ensure a profit.
- Farmers work with individuals and communities to supply the needs of their farm and sell their products. Farmers must manage their funds, compare prices, and make wise financial decisions.

- Farmers use mathematical skills and science in their day-to-day farm activities.
- For example, farmers use mathematical skills to estimate the seed amount needed, the cost to plant their crop based on the area of cultivable land they possess, to purchase equipment or tools needed and make payments for various purchases. Mathematical calculation is essential for determining the amount of tax that needs to be paid and also to track the weight of cattle, the milk the cows produce and the crop yield per season, etc.
- The nature lab facility at our Babaji Vidhyasharam School Chennai is an excellent place to witness the application of math and science skills in real life when growing vegetables. Math and science both are integrated and it's amazing how we can apply the textual knowledge practically.
- The nature lab constructed over half an acre land is designed for cultivating vegetables organically using aquaponics. The circular cultivating area receives water from a fish tank. This system itself requires a lot of calculation. The reason behind the cultivable bed being in the shape of a circle and not a square, the calculation of the flow of water to each sector of the circle.....and so on. The calculations do not stop here.
- Indias arable land area of 159 .7 million hectares is the second largest in the world after the united status. Rice is sown the largest area in india.

6 CONCLUSION

Agriculture is the art and science of cultivating the soil , growing crops , and raising livestock.Agriculture provides most of the worlds food and fabrics.

7 FUTURE SCOPE

- Future agriculture will use sophisticates technologieas such as roborts ,temperature and moisture sensors ,aerial images , and GPS techonology.
- agriculture sector is the largest sector with 49% of country's population works in Agriculture sector by occupation. India is also a developing country with about 16% of its GDP is contributed by this sector.