1. The ISRO data used was the Vegetation Fraction in India, recorded as a percentage (ND/2). Two data sets were used, one from 2013 and the other from 2019. Both datasets were downloaded from the Open Data Archive in the Bhuvan website. The Indian state boundary file used was also downloaded from Bhuvan.
2. The first step was finding the Indian state boundary file and downloading it as a shapefile. In QGIS the Maharashtra boundary was selected and distinguished using a different color. Following this, the Vegetation Fraction 2013 and 2019 files were separately downloaded as raster files and imported into QGIS. Lastly, map composer was used to create a map complete with vegetation fraction data from both years, a legend, a title, a scale bar, a north-facing arrow, and the source.
3. The application of this could be in understanding the extent of vegetation in Maharashtra. In agricultural fields, this information could be used to look for new areas within the state that could be used as land for harvesting crops, a field that is heavily relied upon by the Indian economy.