Smart Internz

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

1. Introduction:

1.1 Overview

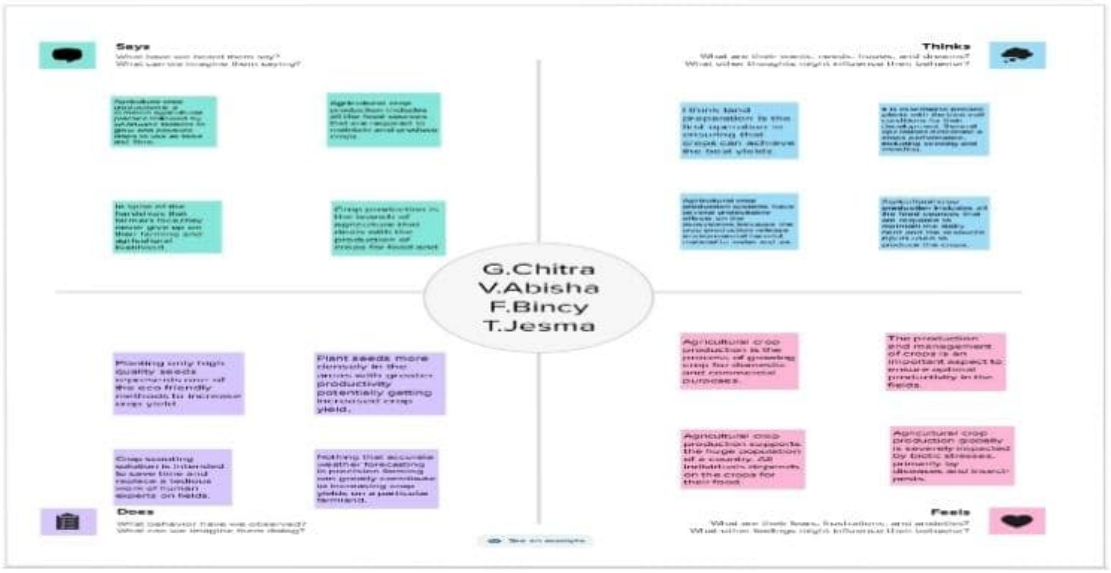
Agriculture is an evolutionary process that consists of a series of activities such as the production of food, fibers, feed and raising of domesticated animals to fulfill the demand of needs.

1.2 Purpose

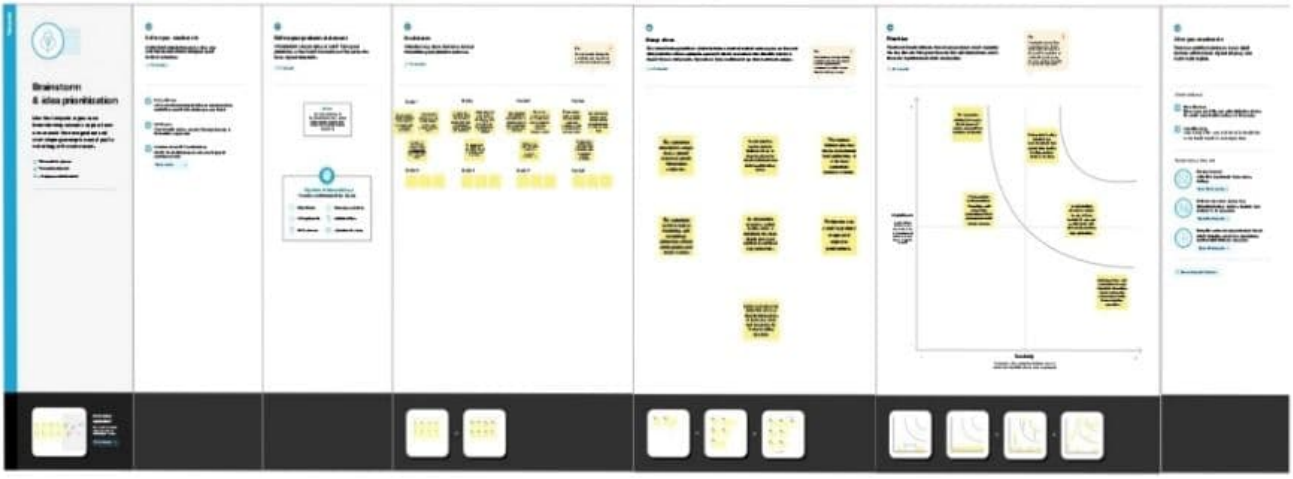
Agriculture growth throughout global history has been the pro-genitor and board based economic growth and development, as linkage between farms and non-farm economic generated widely based employment income and growth.

2. Problem Definition & Design Thinking

2.1 Empathy Map

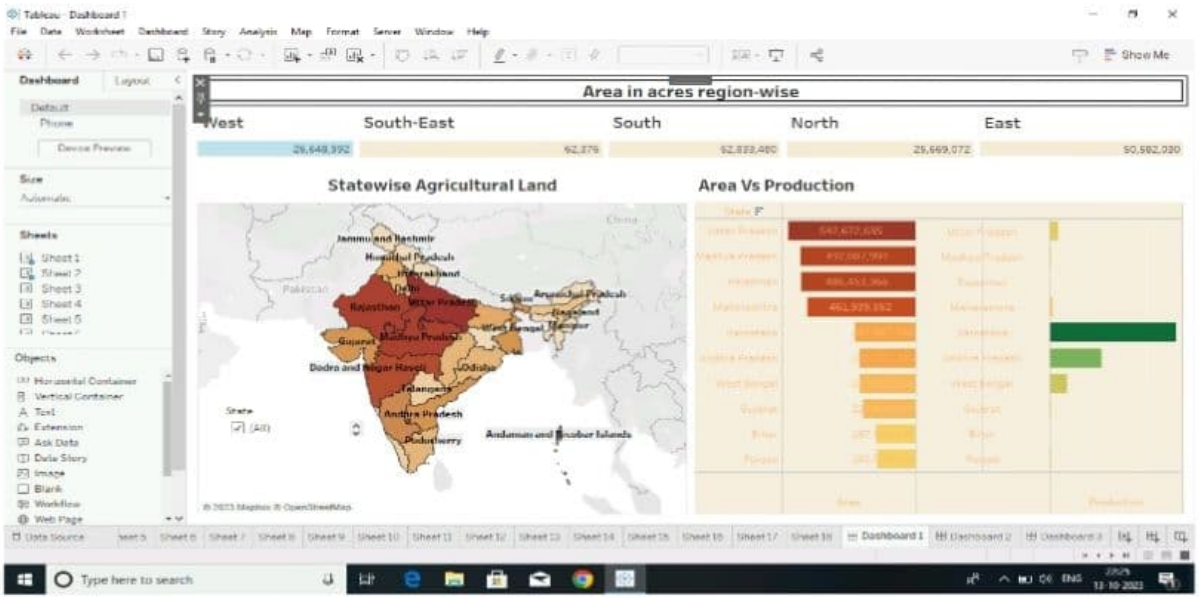


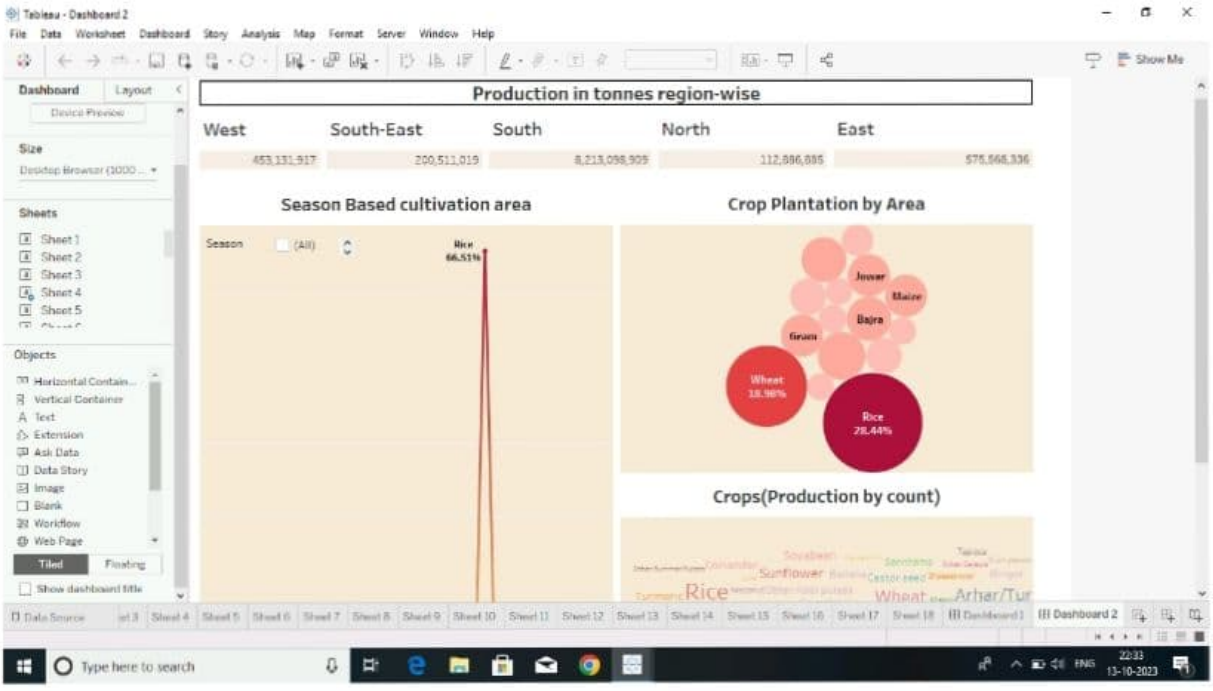
2.1 Ideation & Brainstorming Map



3. Result

Dashboard





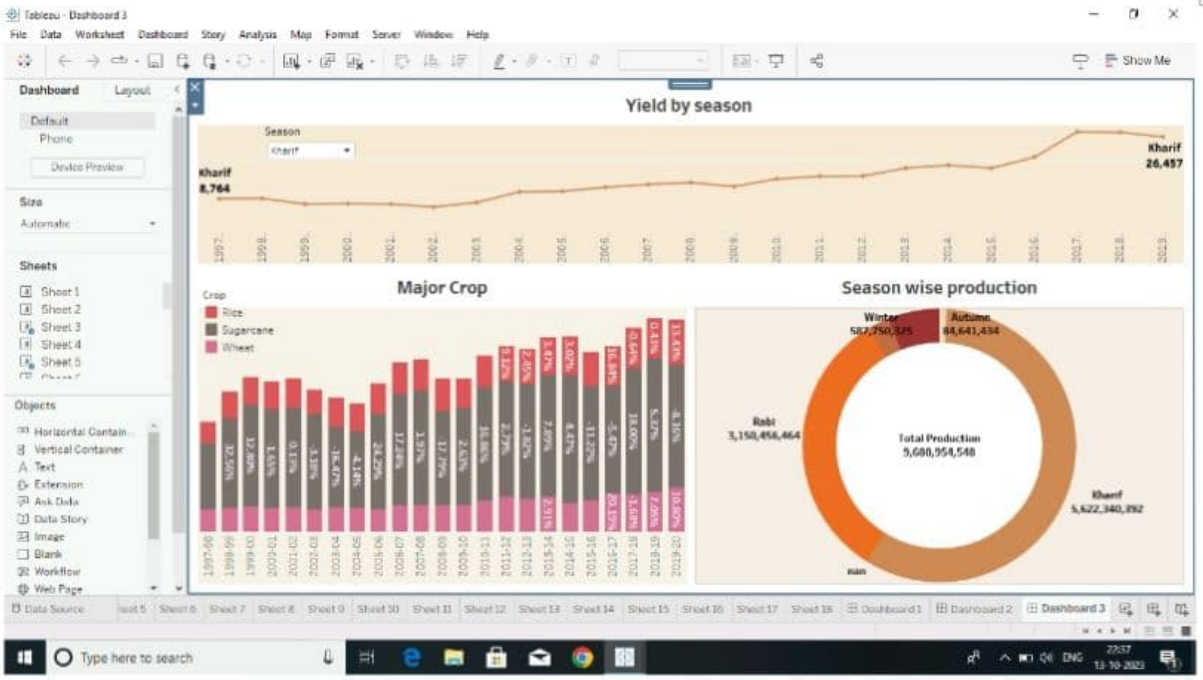


Tableau - Dashboard 3
Yield by season
Season
Kharif
Kharif
8,764
Kharif
26,457
Major Crop
Crop
Rice
Sugarcane
Wheat
Season wise production
Winter
587,750,325
Autumn
84,641,434
Rabi
3,150,456,464
Total Production
5,680,954,548
Kharif
5,622,340,892
Dashboard
Layout
Sheets
Objects
Show Me
Type here to search

Story

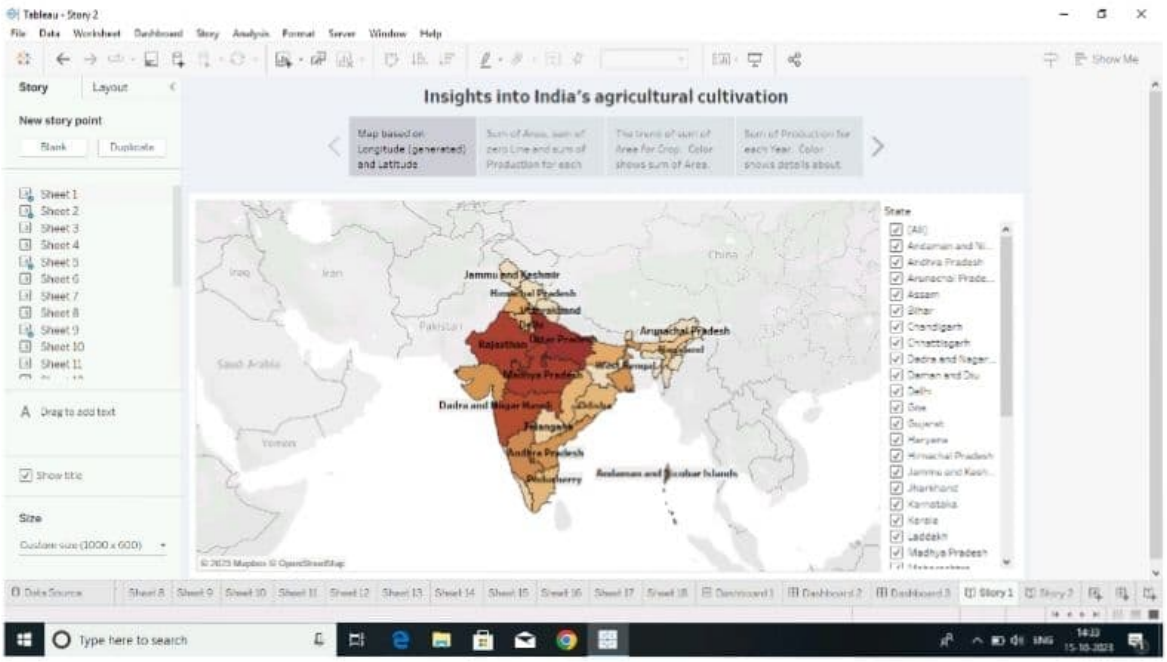
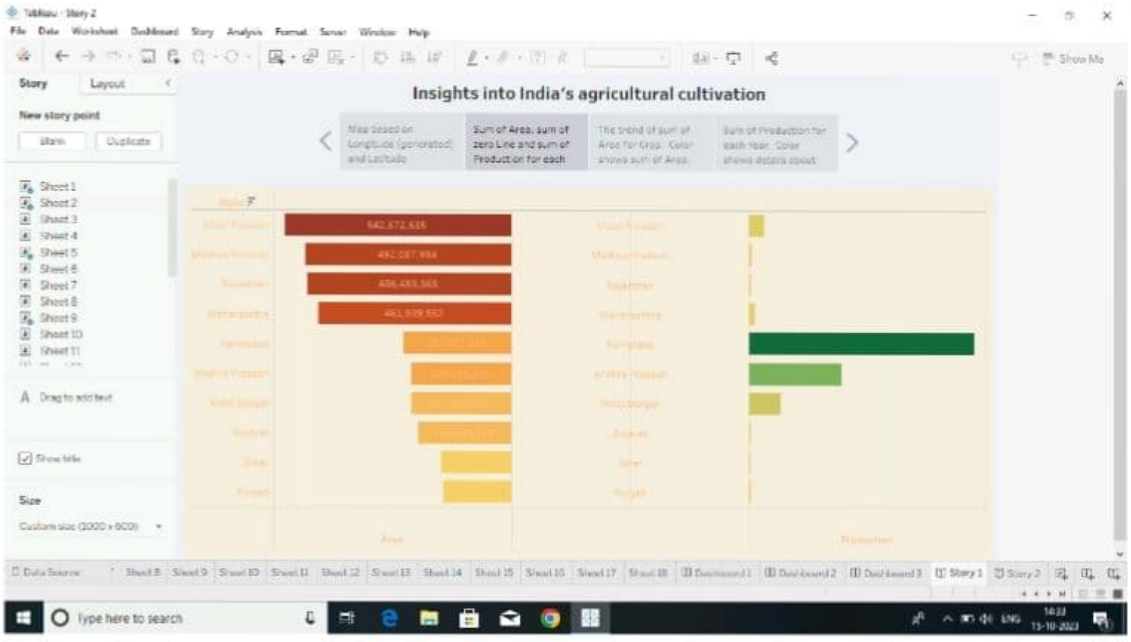
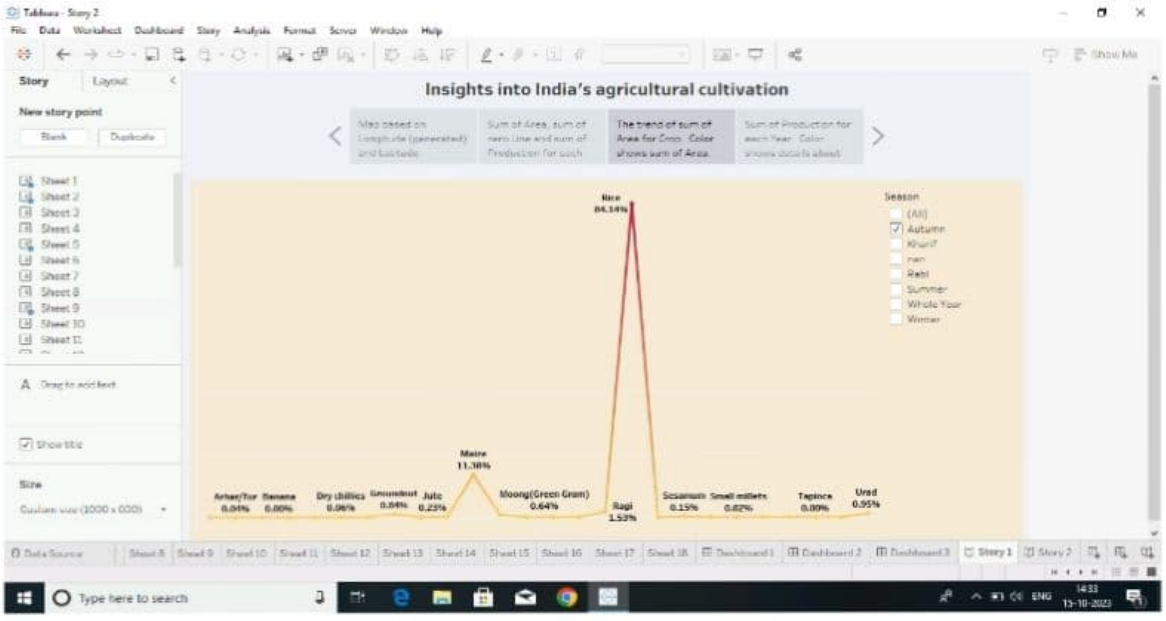


Tableau - Story 2
Insights into India's agricultural cultivation
Map based on Longitude (generated) and Latitude
Sum of Area, sum of zero Line and sum of Production for each
The trend of sum of Area for Crop. Color shows sum of Area.
Sum of Production for each Year. Color shows details about.
Jammu and Kashmir
Himachal Pradesh
Uttarakhand
Rajasthan
Uttar Pradesh
Madhya Pradesh
Arunachal Pradesh
Dadra and Nagar Haveli
Telangana
Andhra Pradesh
Puducherry
Andaman and Nicobar Islands
State
Story
Layout
New story point
Size
Type here to search


Insights into India's agricultural cultivation
Type here to search


Insights into India's agricultural cultivation
Rice
84.14%
Maize
11.38%
Ragi
1.53%
Season
(All)
Autumn
Kharif
Rabi
Summer
Whole Year
Winter
Type here to search

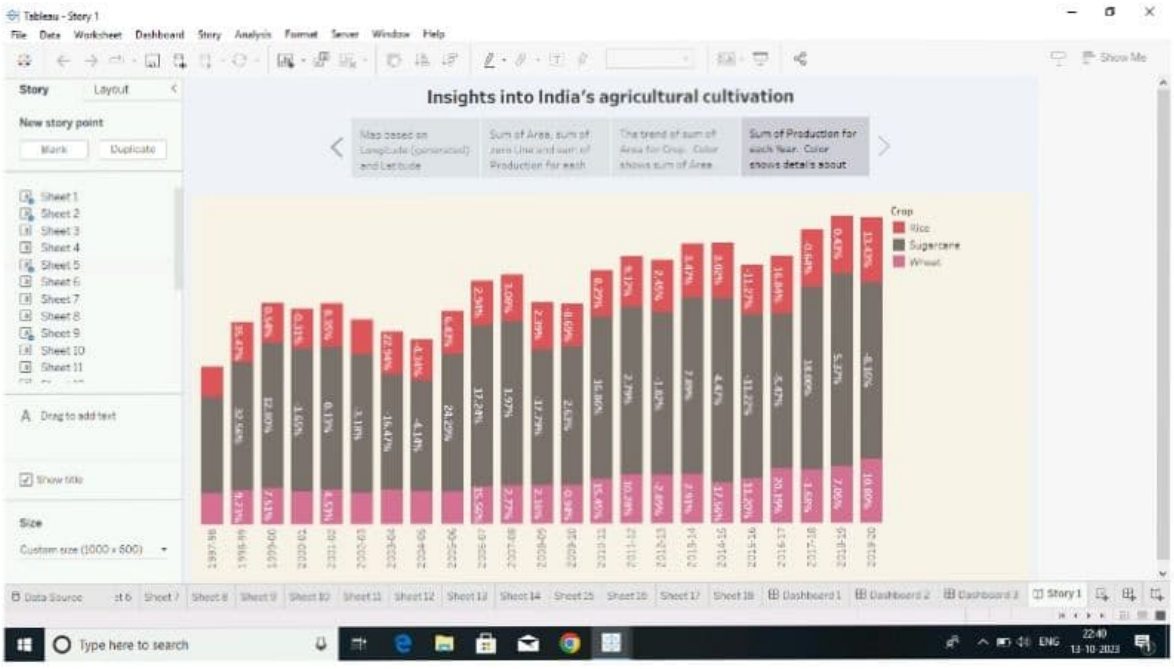


Tableau - Story 1
Insights into India's agricultural cultivation
Crop
Rice
Sugarcane
Wheat

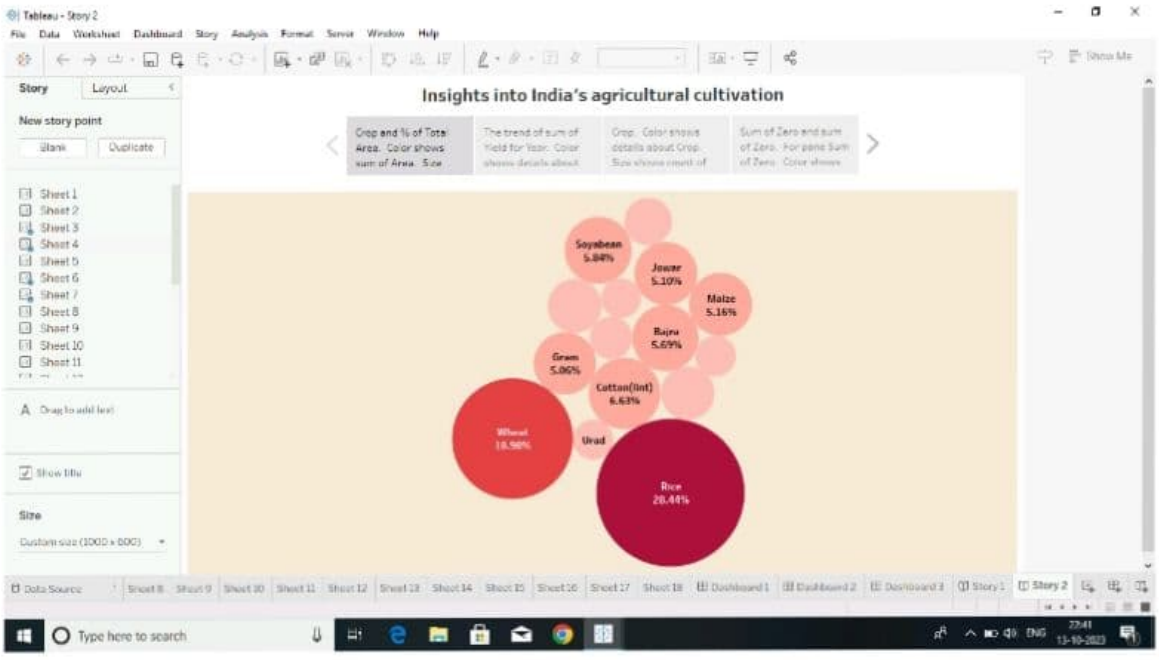


Tableau - Story 2
Insights into India's agricultural cultivation
Soyabean 5.84%
Jowar 5.10%
Maize 5.16%
Bajra 5.69%
Gram 5.06%
Cotton(lint) 6.63%
Wheat 18.98%
Urad
Rice 28.44%

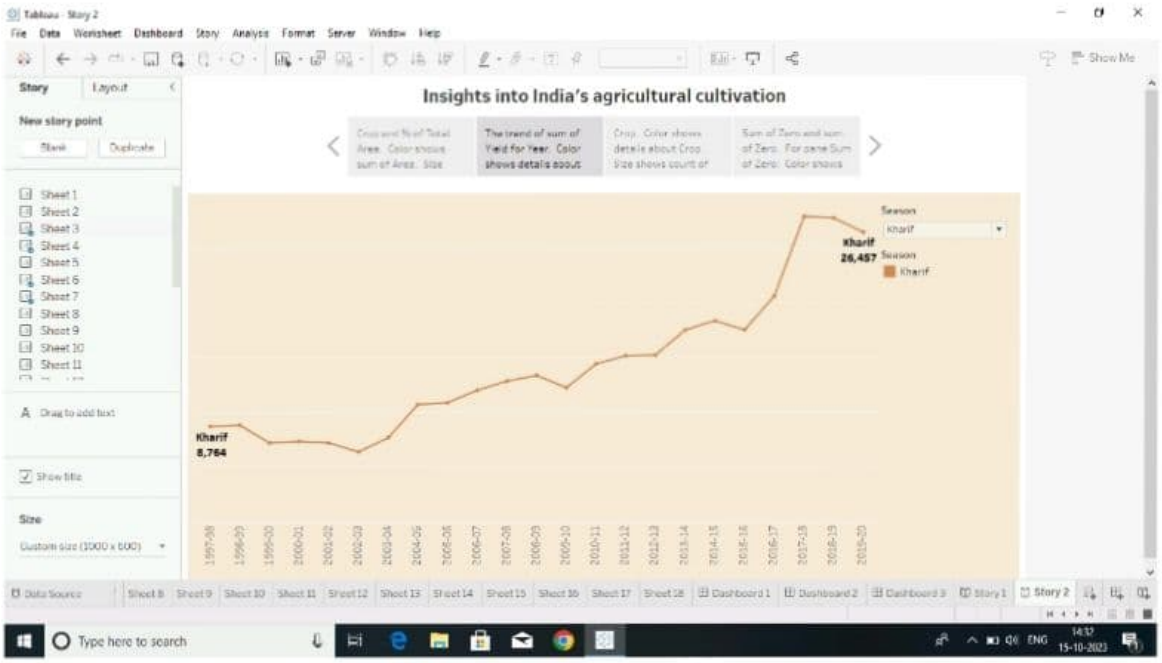


Tableau - Story 2
File Data Worksheet Dashboard Story Analysis Format Server Window Help
Insights into India's agricultural cultivation
Kharif
26,457
Kharif
8,764
Type here to search

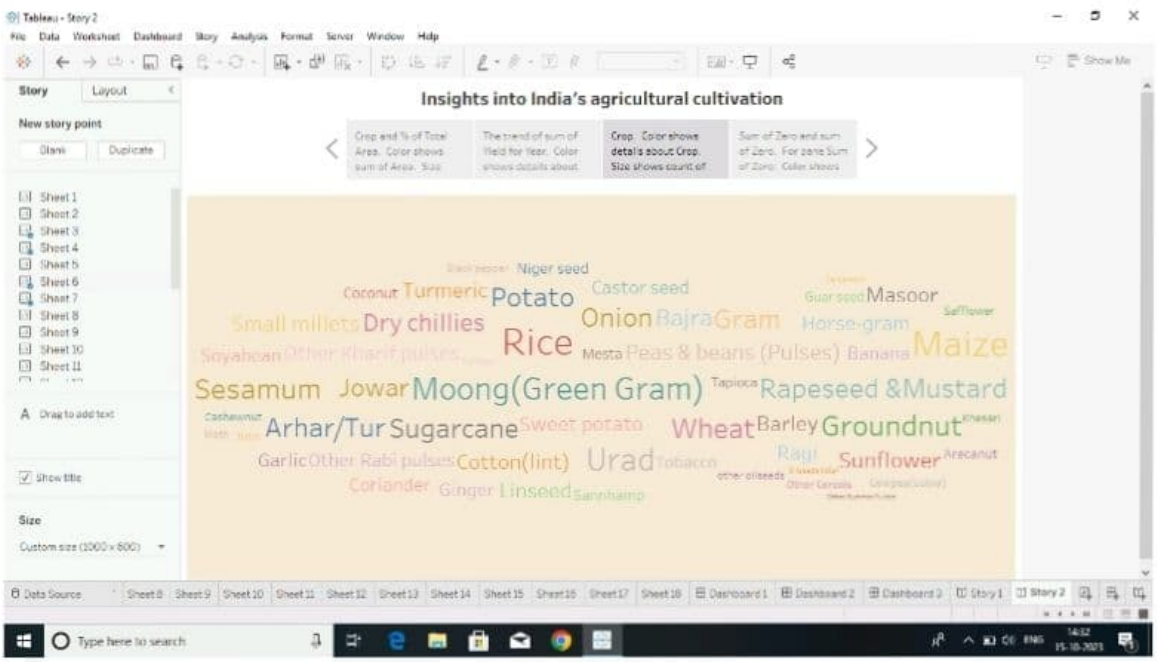
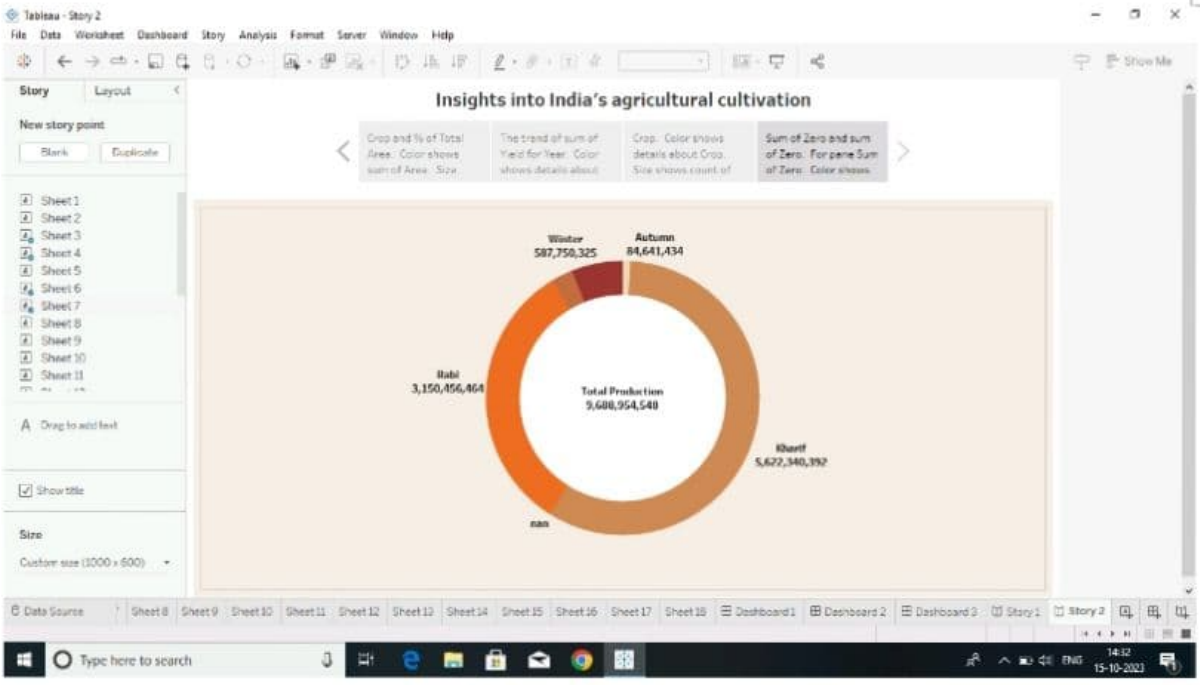


Tableau - Story 2
File Data Worksheet Dashboard Story Analysis Format Server Window Help
Insights into India's agricultural cultivation
Niger seed
Coconut
Turmeric
Potato
Castor seed
Masoor
Small millets
Dry chillies
Onion
BajraGram
Horse-gram
Rice
Mesta
Peas & beans (Pulses)
Banana
Maize
Sesamum
Jowar
Moong(Green Gram)
Tapioca
Rapeseed &Mustard
Arhar/Tur
Sugarcane
Sweet potato
Wheat
Barley
Groundnut
Garlic
Cotton(lint)
Urad
Tobacco
Ragi
Sunflower
Coriander
Ginger
Linseed
Sannhamp
Type here to search



4. Advantages

- There is overall increase in yield of crops mainly due to maintaining physical-chemical properties of soil.

- It helps in controlling insects, pest and soil borne diseases.

- Prevent or limit periods of peak requirements of irrigation water.

- Provides employment opportunity to the rural agricultural as well as non-agricultural labours.

- Provides food to the second biggest population of cattel in the world.

Disadvantages

- Soil erosion can also be brought on by agricultural practices.

- Increased use of fertilizers has led to the loss of soil fertility.

- Water quality issue can arise from agricultural pollution in both surface and groundwater.

- It involves the deliberate removal of forests.

- The majority of soil depletion is caused by the overuse of land and the products that we apply to it.

5. Application

- India is the world's largest producer of milk pulses and jute.

- India ranks as the second largest producer of rice, wheat, sugarcane, groundnut, vegetables, fruits and cotton.

- We presently produce 300 million tones (MT) of food grains.
- India is a country with an agrarian economy, with over 54% of the countries land classified as arable and the agricultural industry comprising of half of the labour market.

- Agricultural supply chains in the developing world face the daunting task of feeding a growing population in the coming decades

.

6. Conclusion

Sustainable agriculture gives equal weight to environmental,

social and economic concerns in agriculture. Agriculture sustainability rests on the needs of the principle that we must meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generation to meet their own needs.

7. Future Scope

- Agriculture sector have an enormous scope in India as of the future reference because agriculture sector is the largest sector with 49% of countries population works in agriculture sector by occupation.

- India is also a developing country with about 16% of its GDP is contributing by this sector.

- The future India's Agricultural Crop production depends on the various factors such as technological advancement, climate change, government policies and global market demands.

- Continued investment in agriculture research, sustainable forming practices and infrastructure development could enhance productivity.

- However, challenges like water scarcity and climate change impact might also pose threats. It's essential for policymakers and farmers to adapt to changing conditions for a sustainable agriculture future.