

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

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVER VIEW

- This report delves into the captivating realm of india's agricultural cultivation, providing a comprehensive visual exploration of key aspects and trends in the agricultural sector. Through the visual representations, readers can gain valuable insights into crop production,seasonal variations, regional distribution, and overall production trends. These visualizations enable intuitive analysis, allowing stakeholders to uncover patterns, identify areas of growth or concern, and make data-driven decisions.
- By harnessing the power of tableau, this report not only presents the data in a visually appealing manner but also provides an interactive experience for readers to explore the intricacies of india's agricultural cultivation. To extract the insights from the data and put the data in the form of visualizations, dashboards and story we employed Tableau tool.

1.2 PURPOSE

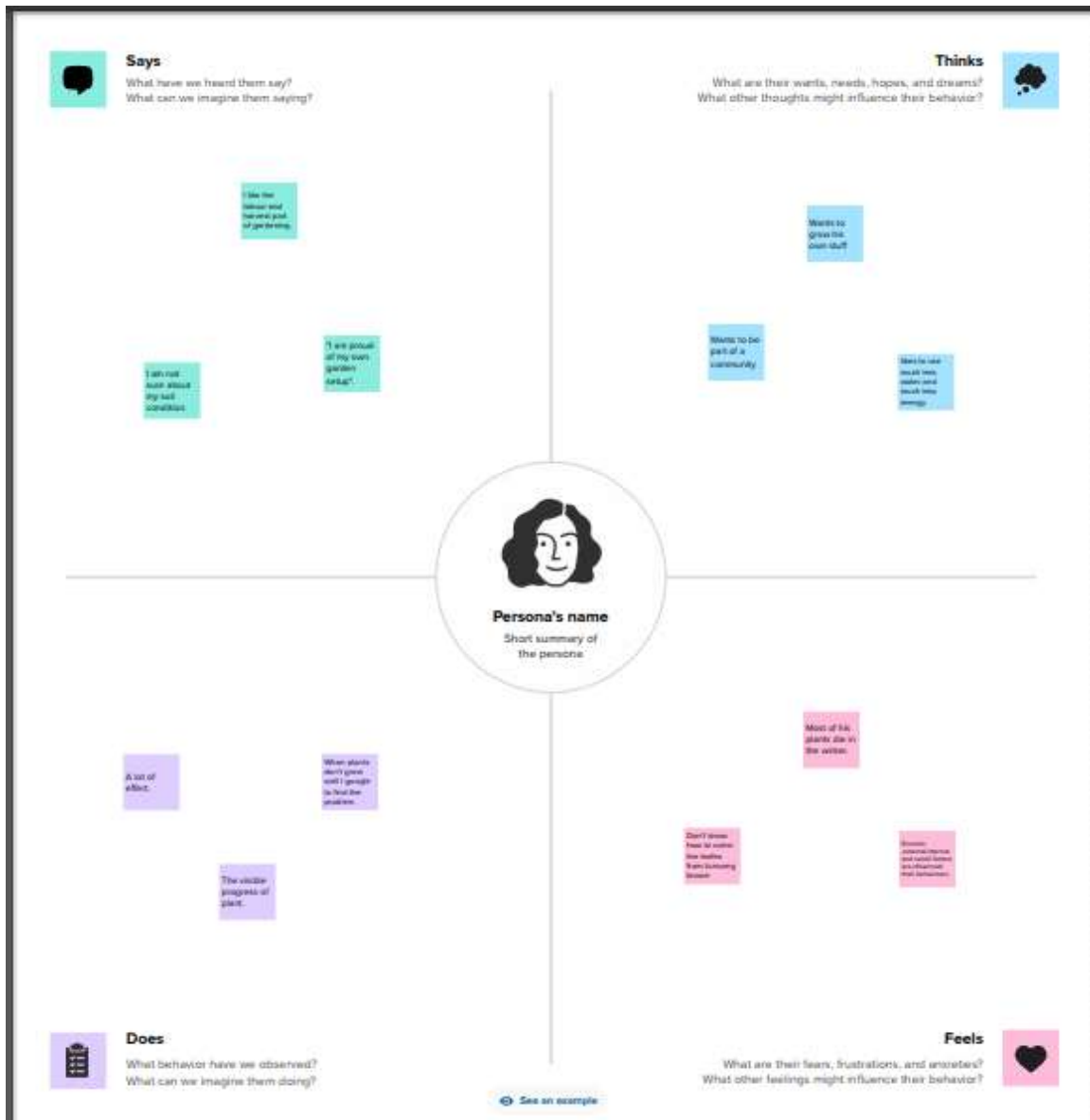
- Agriculture is the foundation of the indian economy. the population of India mostly depends on agriculture contitributes to 40 percent of the total GDPof the century. It provides employment opportunity to the run agricultural as well as non. agricultural laboures. It is the source of food and folder. It also plays an important role in international business in important and export activites.
- Almost more than half at the population residing in India depends on agricultural which holds a ver crucial. placed onl the economy.

1. Employment opportunities are previded by agriculture ass well as non-agricultural activities.

2. Agriculture plays a very crucial role in international trade as wel as importand export.

2. PROBLEM DEFINITION & DESIGN THINKING

2.1 EMPATHY MAP



IDEATION & BRAINSTORMING MAP



3. RESULT

- Design thinking is a problem-solving approach that has gained popularity in recent years due to its ability to help organizations and individuals tackle complex challenges. the methodology involves empathy, experimentation, and collaboration to create innovative solutions.
- The application of design thinking in agribusiness can be particularly useful as the sector faces numerous challenges, including food security, Design thinking can help agribusinesses identify and address these challenges by putting the needs of farmers, consumers, and the environment at the forefront of their solutions.
- The application of design thinking in agribusiness can help the sector to overcome its challenges and create sustainable, innovative solutions that benefit farmers, consumers, and the environment.

4. ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

ADVANTAGES

- It provides employment opportunity to the arural agricultural as well as non-agricultural laboures. It is the source of food and folder. It also plays an important role inl international business in important and export.

DISADVANTAGES

- Erosion of soil by heavy rain floods, insufficiennt vegetation cover etc., reduces farm productivity. Imdequate irrigation facilities and poor management of water resources have bed to agrent decline is agricultural productivity.

SOLUTION

- Lack of mechamisaation.

- Prevention of soil erosion.
- Agricultural marketing.

6. APPLICATION

- Currently, the overall agricultural mechanization level in the country is around 47% which is lower than that of other developing countries such as China (59.5%) and Brazil (75%).
- Under it, subsidy is provided for purchase of various types of agricultural equipment and machinery to the extent of 40-50% for states other than NEER (North Eastern Region) states and for NEER states it is 100% limited to RS.1.25 lakhs per beneficiary.
- In conducting this analysis one set of maps that has fascinated me is that of market density in India, as presented above. This was calculated by dividing the number of markets per state reported in the agmarknet portal by the total area in square kilometers of each state. As evident through the state map, Punjab has an overwhelmingly high density of mandis relative to all other states in India. In numbers it has 6.9 mandis per 1000 square kilometers compared to the next highest market density of 5.3 mandis per 1000 square kilometers in the neighboring state of Haryana. This considerable concentration of mandis in Punjab aligns with its title as the "granary of India". Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, and Mizoram lie at the other end of the spectrum with notably low densities of agricultural markets, averaging at 0.6 mandis per 1,000 square kilometers.

7. CONCLUSION

- According to the World Bank, India is a global agricultural powerhouse. It is the world's largest producer of milk, pulses, and spices and has the world's largest cattle herd (buffaloes), as well as the largest area under wheat, rice and cotton. It is the second largest producer of rice, wheat, cotton, sugarcane, farmed fish, sheep & goat meat, fruit, vegetables and tea. While agriculture's share in India's economy has progressively declined to less than 15% due to the high growth rates of the industrial and services in India's economic and social fabric goes well beyond this industrial and services sectors, the sector's importance in India's economic and social fabric goes well beyond this indicator. Assam, Manipur, and Mizoram lie at the other end of the spectrum with notably low densities of agricultural markets, averaging at 0.6 mandis per 1,000 square kilometers.

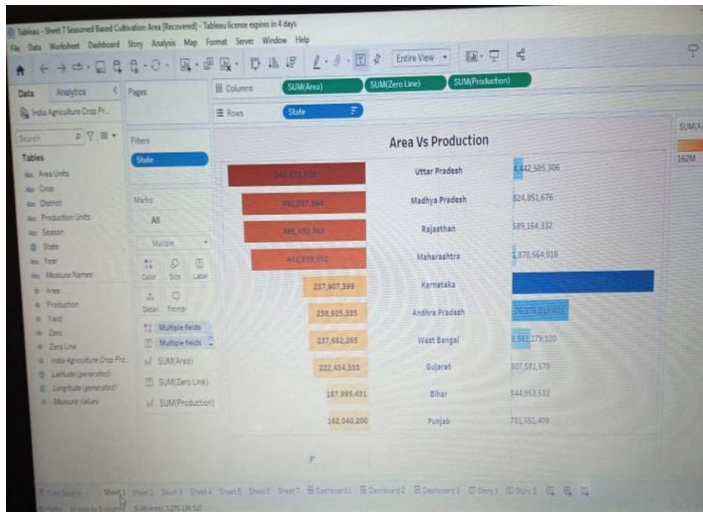
8. FUTURE SCOPE:

- Due to globalisation, increases in household incomes and health consciousness the demand for fruits and vegetables, dairy products, fish and meat is going to increase in the future. Research technology improvements, protected cultivation of high-value
- Agriculture is good for the future as it is expected to use advanced technologies and innovations to produce more food with limited land and resource, increase efficiency

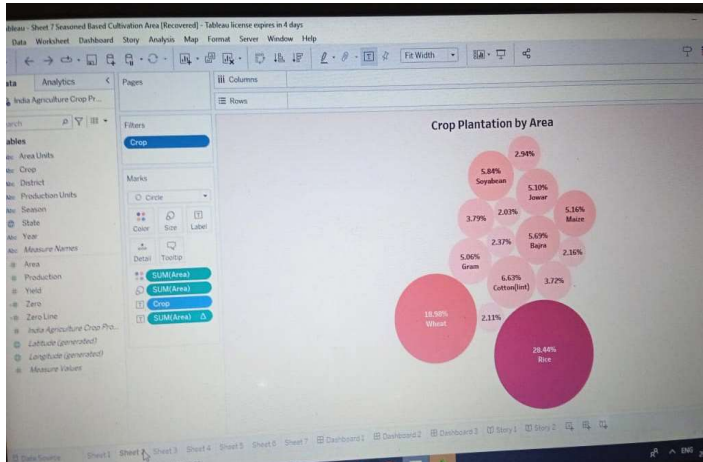
on farms, an become more profitable, efficient, safe, and environment friendly

VISUALATIONS

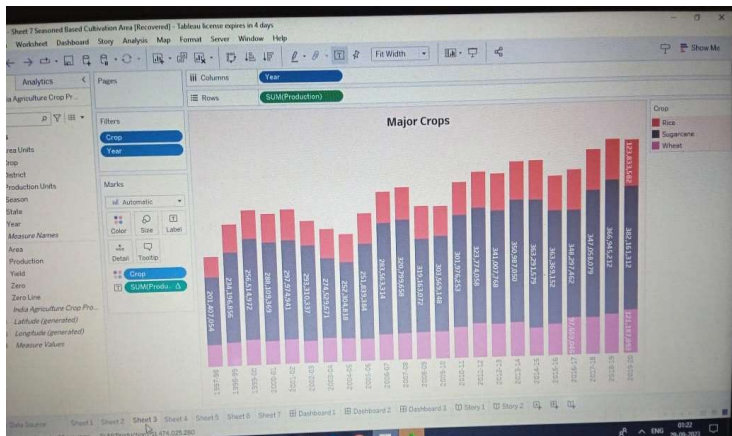
workbook 1



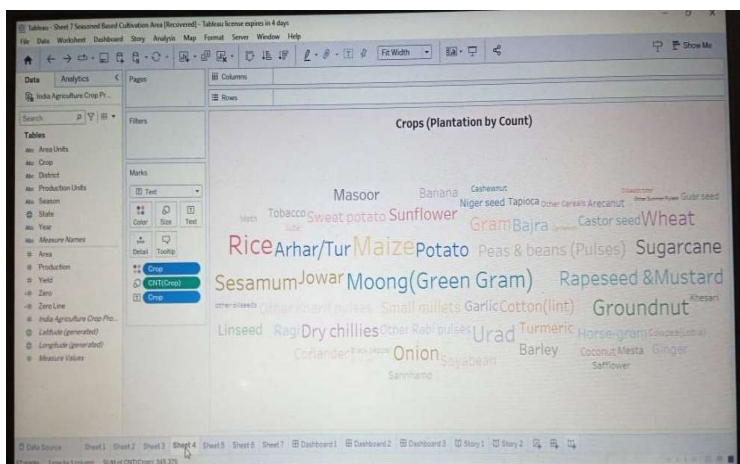
work book 2



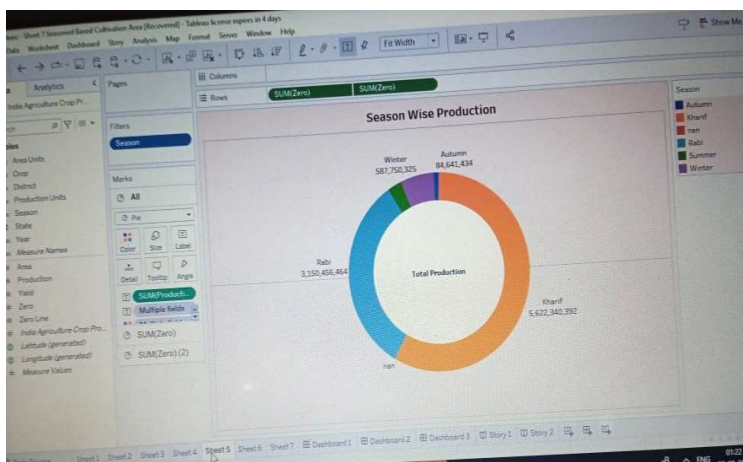
work book 3



work book 4



work book 5

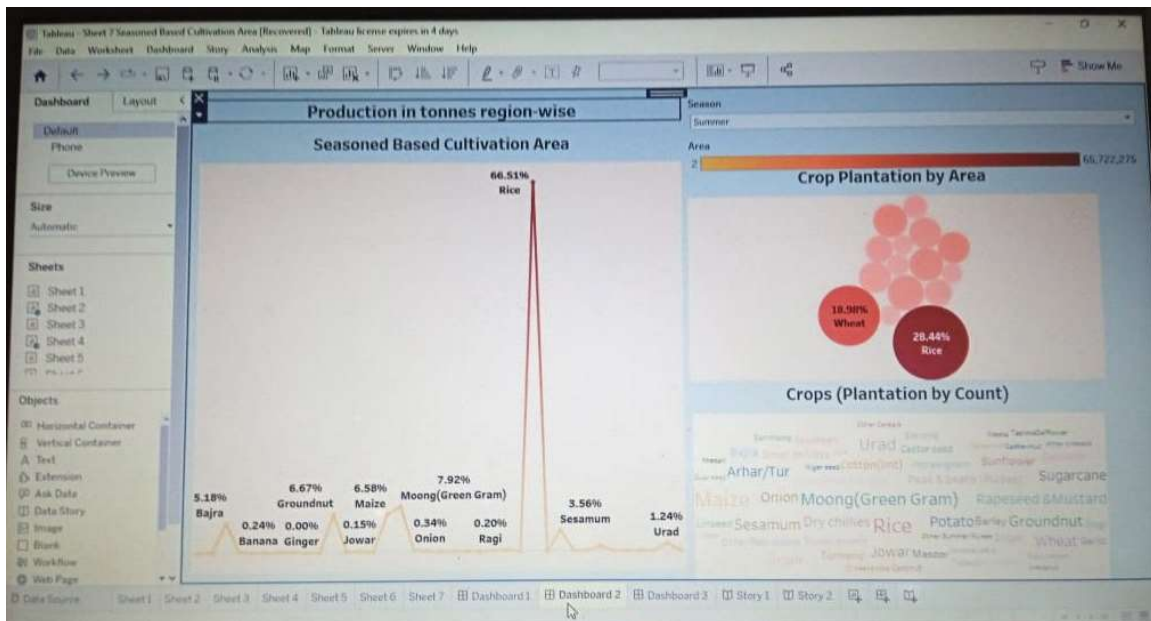
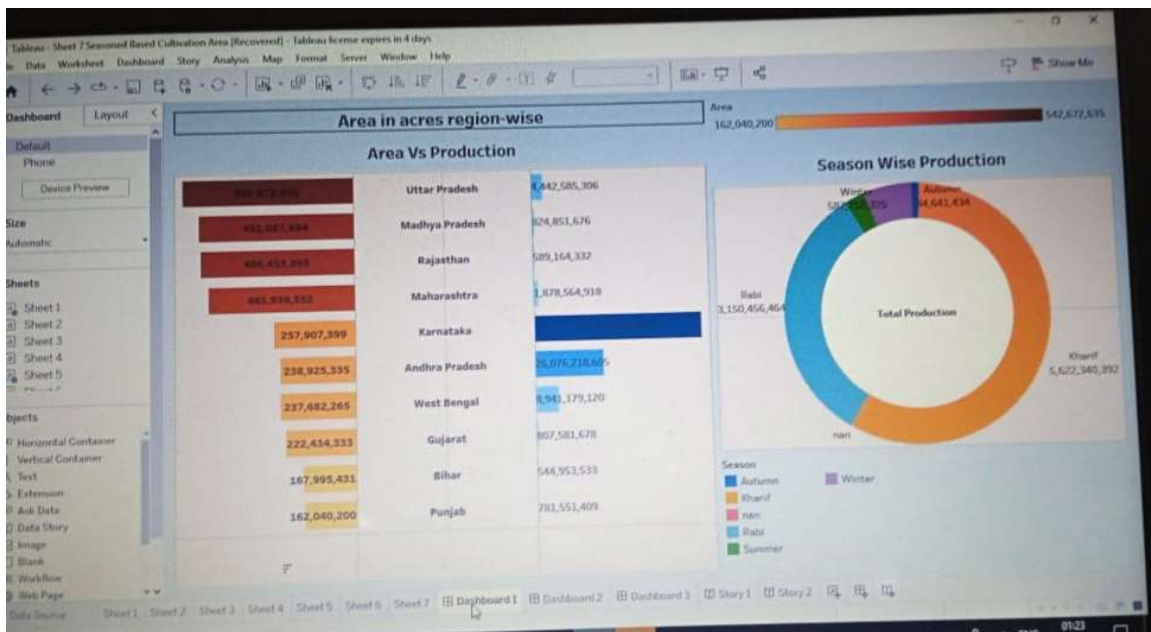


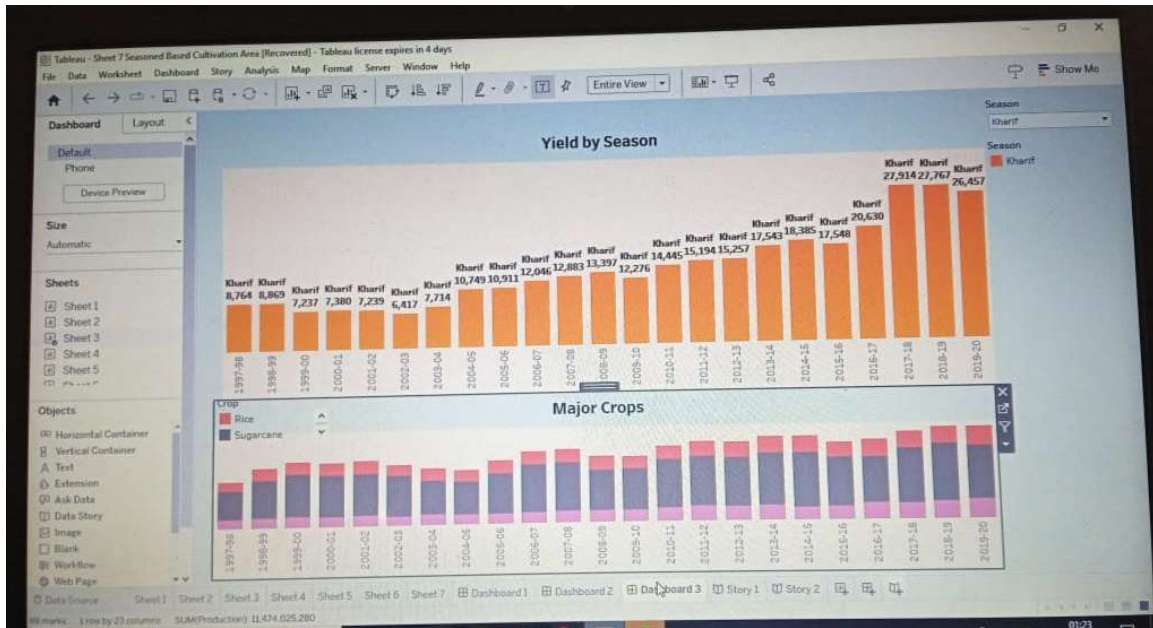
The screenshot shows the Tableau Desktop interface with a bar chart titled "Yield by Season". The chart displays the sum of yield for each season, categorized by year. The y-axis represents the sum of yield, and the x-axis represents the season. The data shows a general upward trend in yield over time, with values ranging from approximately 6,164 to 28,457. The interface includes a sidebar with filters for "Area", "Crop", "District", "Production Units", "Season", "State", "Year", and "Measure Names". The "Season" filter is set to "Kharif", and the "Year" filter is set to "SUM(Year)". The chart is displayed on a grid background.

Year	Season	Yield
1997-98	Kharif	6,164
1998-99	Kharif	6,460
1999-00	Kharif	7,071
1999-00	Kharif	7,071
2000-01	Kharif	7,071
2000-01	Kharif	7,071
2001-02	Kharif	7,071
2001-02	Kharif	7,071
2002-03	Kharif	7,071
2002-03	Kharif	7,071
2003-04	Kharif	7,071
2003-04	Kharif	7,071
2004-05	Kharif	7,071
2004-05	Kharif	7,071
2005-06	Kharif	7,071
2005-06	Kharif	7,071
2006-07	Kharif	7,071
2006-07	Kharif	7,071
2007-08	Kharif	7,071
2007-08	Kharif	7,071
2008-09	Kharif	7,071
2008-09	Kharif	7,071
2009-10	Kharif	7,071
2009-10	Kharif	7,071
2010-11	Kharif	7,071
2010-11	Kharif	7,071
2011-12	Kharif	7,071
2011-12	Kharif	7,071
2012-13	Kharif	7,071
2012-13	Kharif	7,071
2013-14	Kharif	7,071
2013-14	Kharif	7,071
2014-15	Kharif	7,071
2014-15	Kharif	7,071
2015-16	Kharif	7,071
2015-16	Kharif	7,071
2016-17	Kharif	7,071
2016-17	Kharif	7,071
2017-18	Kharif	7,071
2017-18	Kharif	7,071
2018-19	Kharif	7,071
2018-19	Kharif	7,071
2019-20	Kharif	7,071
2019-20	Kharif	7,071

[illegible]

7





STORY

