



India's Agriculture Crop Production Analysis (1997-2021)

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INTRODUCTION:

1.1 overview

Agriculture encompasses crops and livestock production, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry for food and non-food products. Agriculture was the key development in the rise of sedentary human civilization, whereby farming of domesticated species created food surpluses that enabled people to live in cities.

India is the second largest producer of wheat and rice, the world's major food staples. India is currently the world's second largest producer of several dry fruits, agriculture-based textile raw materials, roots and tuber crops, pulses, farmer fish, eggs, coconut, sugarcane and numerous vegetables.

The farming systems that majorly contribute to the agriculture sector in India are subsistence farming, organic farming, and commercial farming. Due to India's geographical location, certain parts experience different climates, thus affecting each region's agricultural productivity differently.

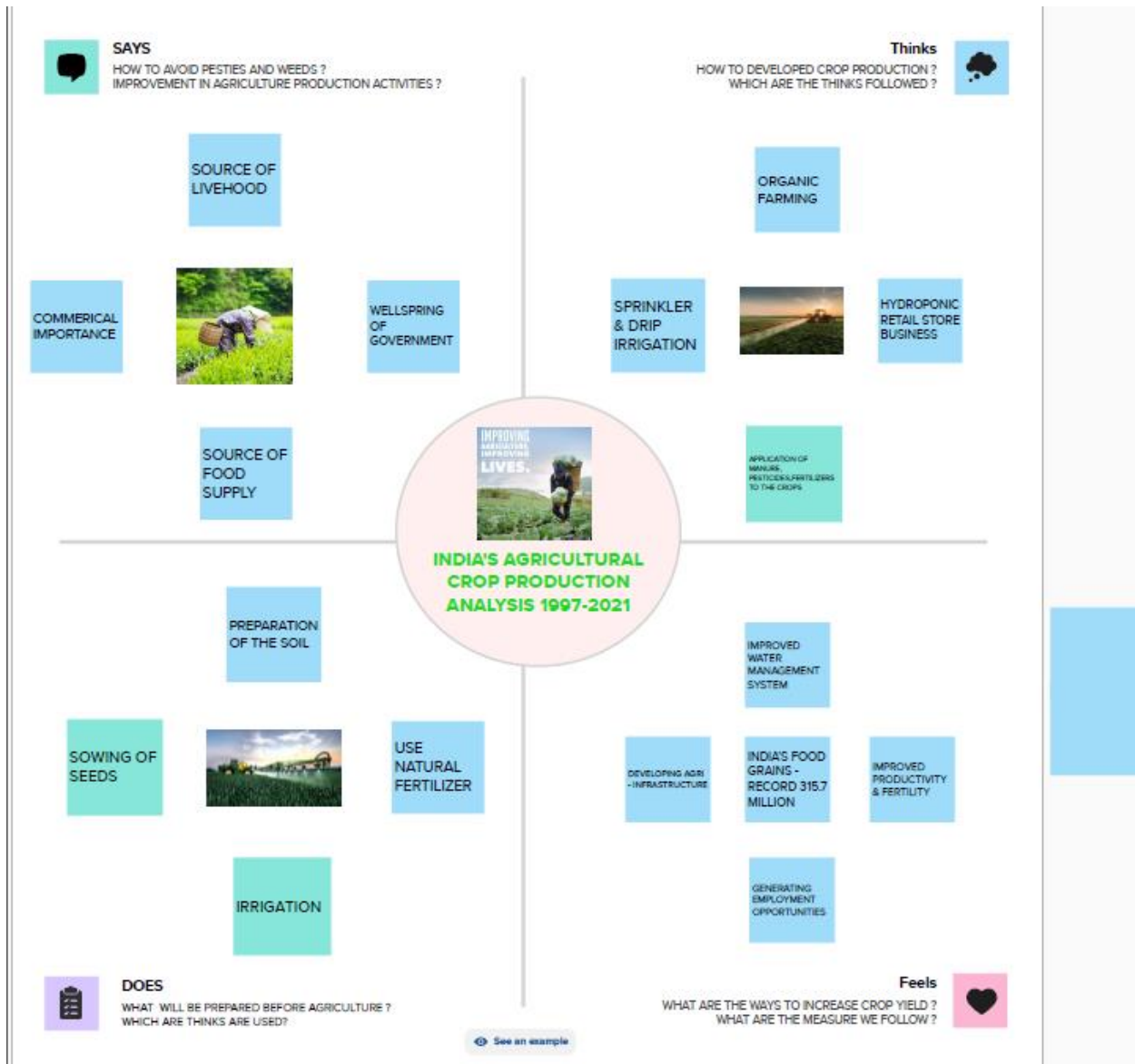
1.2 purpose

The agricultural states in the country are producing high-quality food grains and other food good as well. The Indian agriculture business is growing at a rapid rate and continues to contribute to a global trade.

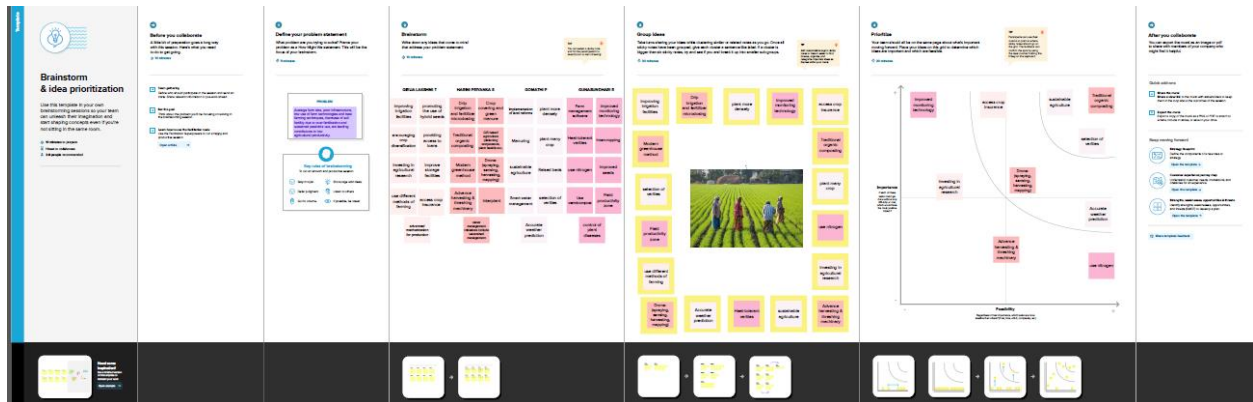
Agriculture plays a significant role in the Indian economy as the main source of food. Dairy, poultry, fisheries etc. come under animal husbandry, a sub-sector of agriculture.

Problem definition & design Thinking

EMPATHY MAP



Ideation and brainstorming map



Result

Activity 1: Downloading the dataset

The screenshot shows an Excel spreadsheet titled "India Agriculture Crop Production - Excel". The spreadsheet contains data for various crops and states, including Andaman, Nicobar, and Arunachal Pradesh. The columns are: State, District, Crop, Year, Season, Area, Area Units, Production, and Yield. The data is organized into rows, with the first row being the header and subsequent rows containing specific data points.

State	District	Crop	Year	Season	Area	Area Units	Production	Yield
Andaman	NICOBAR	Areca nut	2001-02	Kharif	1254	Hectare	2061 Tonnes	1.643541
Andaman	NICOBAR	Areca nut	2002-03	Whole Yr	1258	Hectare	2083 Tonnes	1.655803
Andaman	NICOBAR	Areca nut	2003-04	Whole Yr	1261	Hectare	1525 Tonnes	1.209358
Andaman	NORTH AN	Areca nut	2001-02	Kharif	3100	Hectare	5239 Tonnes	1.69
Andaman	SOUTH AN	Areca nut	2002-03	Whole Yr	3105	Hectare	5267 Tonnes	1.696296
Andaman	SOUTH AN	Areca nut	2003-04	Whole Yr	3118	Hectare	5182 Tonnes	1.661963
Andaman	NICOBAR	Banana	2002-03	Whole Yr	213	Hectare	1278 Tonnes	6
Andaman	NICOBAR	Banana	2003-04	Whole Yr	266	Hectare	1763 Tonnes	6.62782
Andaman	SOUTH AN	Banana	2002-03	Whole Yr	1524	Hectare	10882 Tonnes	7.14042
Andaman	SOUTH AN	Banana	2003-04	Whole Yr	1530	Hectare	11558 Tonnes	7.554248
Andaman	NICOBAR	Black pep	2002-03	Whole Yr	63	Hectare	13.5 Tonnes	0.214286
Andaman	NICOBAR	Black pep	2003-04	Whole Yr	75.5	Hectare	15.86 Tonnes	0.210066
Andaman	SOUTH AN	Black pep	2002-03	Whole Yr	487	Hectare	102.5 Tonnes	0.210472
Andaman	SOUTH AN	Black pep	2003-04	Whole Yr	497	Hectare	104.37 Tonnes	0.21
Andaman	NICOBAR	Cashew nut	2001-02	Whole Yr	719	Hectare	192 Tonnes	0.267038
Andaman	NICOBAR	Cashew nut	2002-03	Whole Yr	719	Hectare	208 Tonnes	0.289291
Andaman	NICOBAR	Cashew nut	2003-04	Whole Yr	717	Hectare	208.5 Tonnes	0.290795
Andaman	NORTH AN	Cashew nut	2001-02	Whole Yr	81	Hectare	33 Tonnes	0.407407
Andaman	SOUTH AN	Cashew nut	2002-03	Whole Yr	81	Hectare	24 Tonnes	0.296296
Andaman	SOUTH AN	Cashew nut	2003-04	Whole Yr	116.5	Hectare	26.14 Tonnes	0.224378
Andaman	NICOBAR	Coconut	2001-02	Whole Yr	18190	Hectare	64430000 Nuts	3542.056
Andaman	NICOBAR	Coconut	2002-03	Whole Yr	18240	Hectare	67490000 Nuts	3700.11

Activity 1.1: Understand the data

Data consists of 345409 rows and 10 columns that correspond to different values.

Column Description of the Dataset:

FIELDS	DESCRIPTION
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State	The name of the Indian states.
District	The name of the districts of Indian states.
Crop	Name of different crops grown in India
Year	Date
Season	India has 5 seasons for crop cultivation: kharif, rabi, autumn, winter and summer
Area	Area for crop cultivation in acres
Production	Production of crops in tones
Yield	Yield by the crops under cultivation

Activity 3: Connect Dataset with Tableau

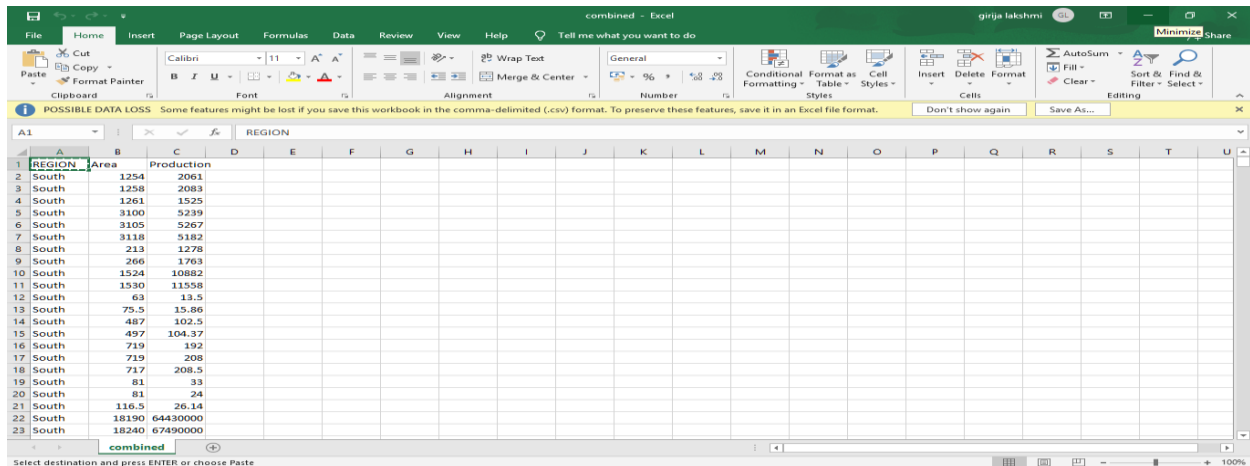
The screenshot shows the Tableau Public interface with the following components:

- Connections:** A list of connected data sources, including 'India Agriculture Crop Production' (Text file).
- Files:** A list of files, including 'India Agriculture Crop Production.csv'.
- Main Workspace:** Displays the title 'India Agriculture Crop Production' and a prompt 'Need more data? Drag tables here to relate them. [Learn more](#)'.
- Data Preview:** A table showing the first few rows of the 'India Agriculture Crop Production.csv' dataset. The table has columns: State, District, Crop, and Year.

State	District	Crop	Year
Maharashtra	AMRAVATI	Gram	2004-0
Maharashtra	AMRAVATI	Gram	2005-0
Maharashtra	AMRAVATI	Gram	2006-0
Maharashtra	AURANGABAD	Gram	2004-0
Maharashtra	AURANGABAD	Gram	2005-0

Data Preparation:

Activity 1: Prepare the Data for Visualization



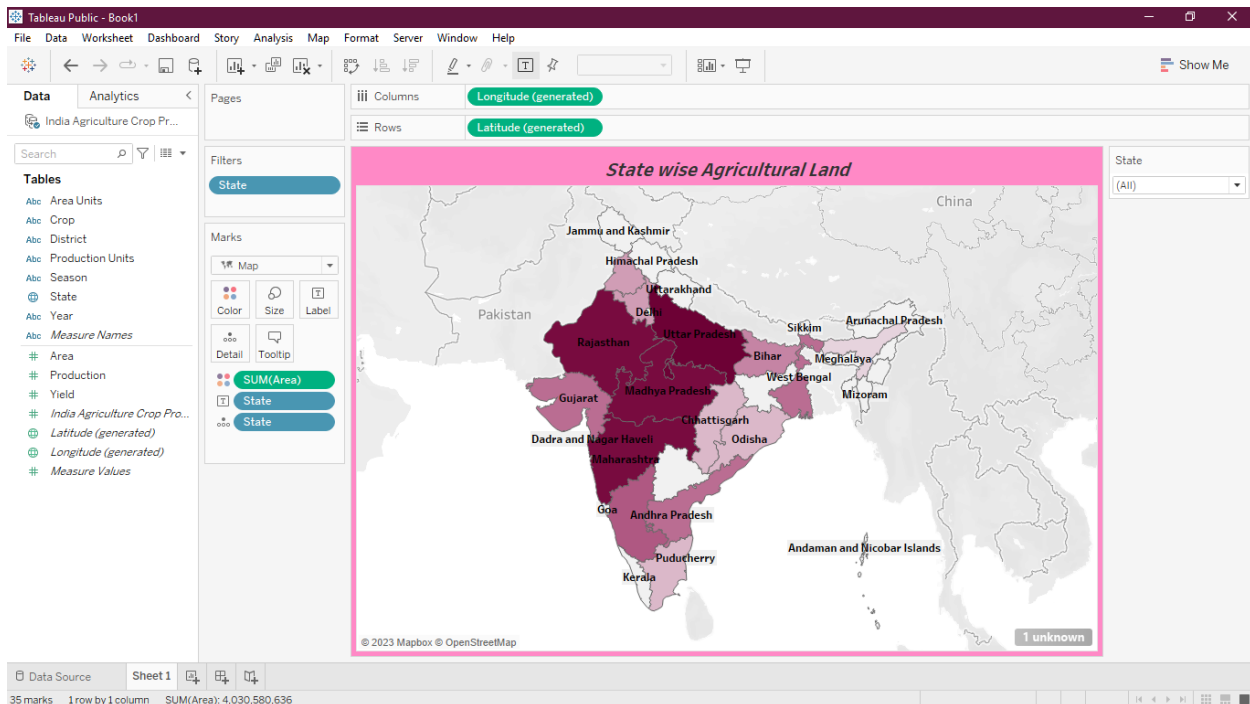
	REGION	Area	Production
2	South	1254	2061
3	South	1258	2083
4	South	1261	1525
5	South	3100	5239
6	South	3105	5267
7	South	3118	5182
8	South	213	1278
9	South	266	1763
10	South	1524	10882
11	South	1530	11558
12	South	63	13.5
13	South	75.5	15.86
14	South	487	102.5
15	South	497	104.37
16	South	719	192
17	South	719	208
18	South	717	208.5
19	South	81	33
20	South	81	24
21	South	116.5	26.14
22	South	18190	64430000
23	South	18240	67490000

Data Visualization:

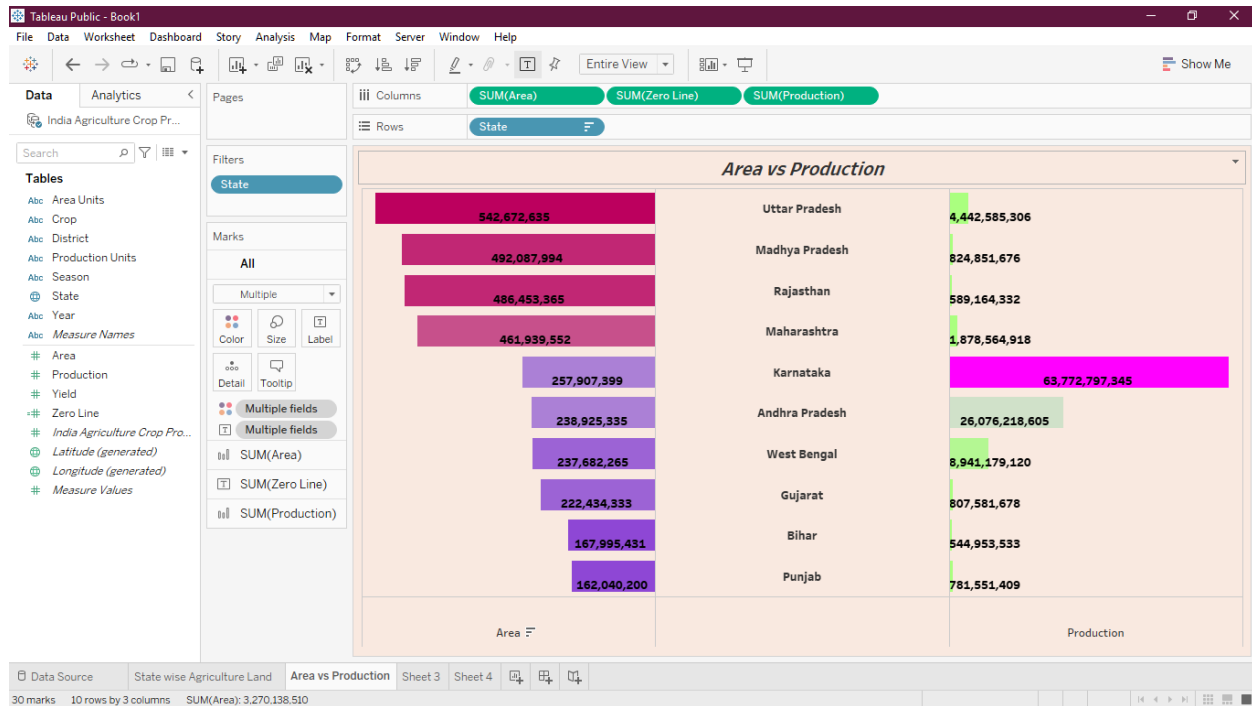
Activity 1: No of Unique Visualizations

The number of unique visualizations that can be created with a given dataset.

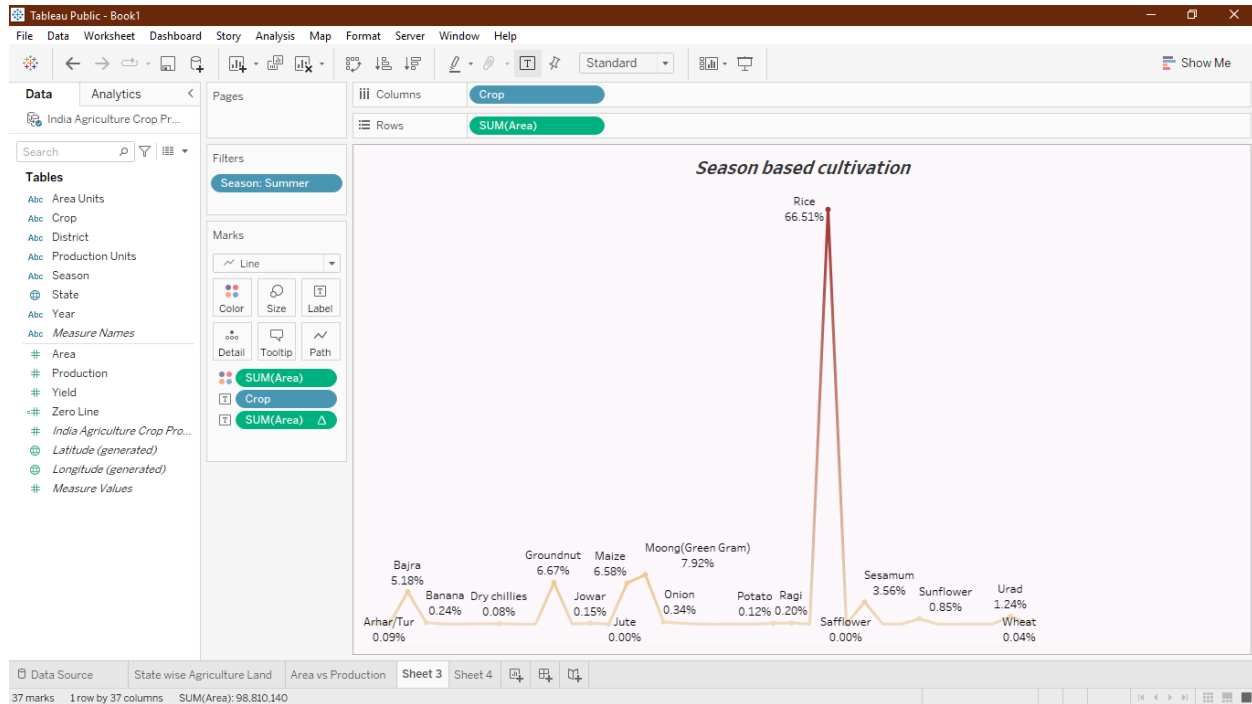
Activity 1.1: State wise Agricultural Land



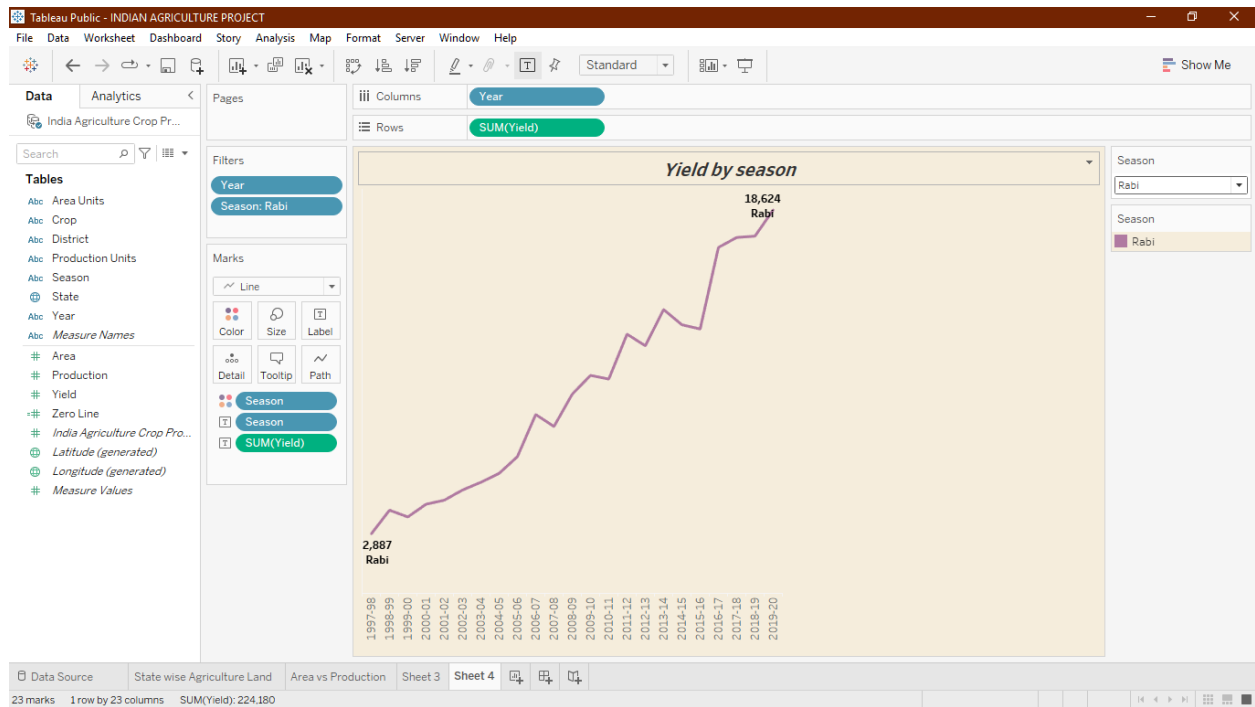
Activity 1.2: Area vs Production



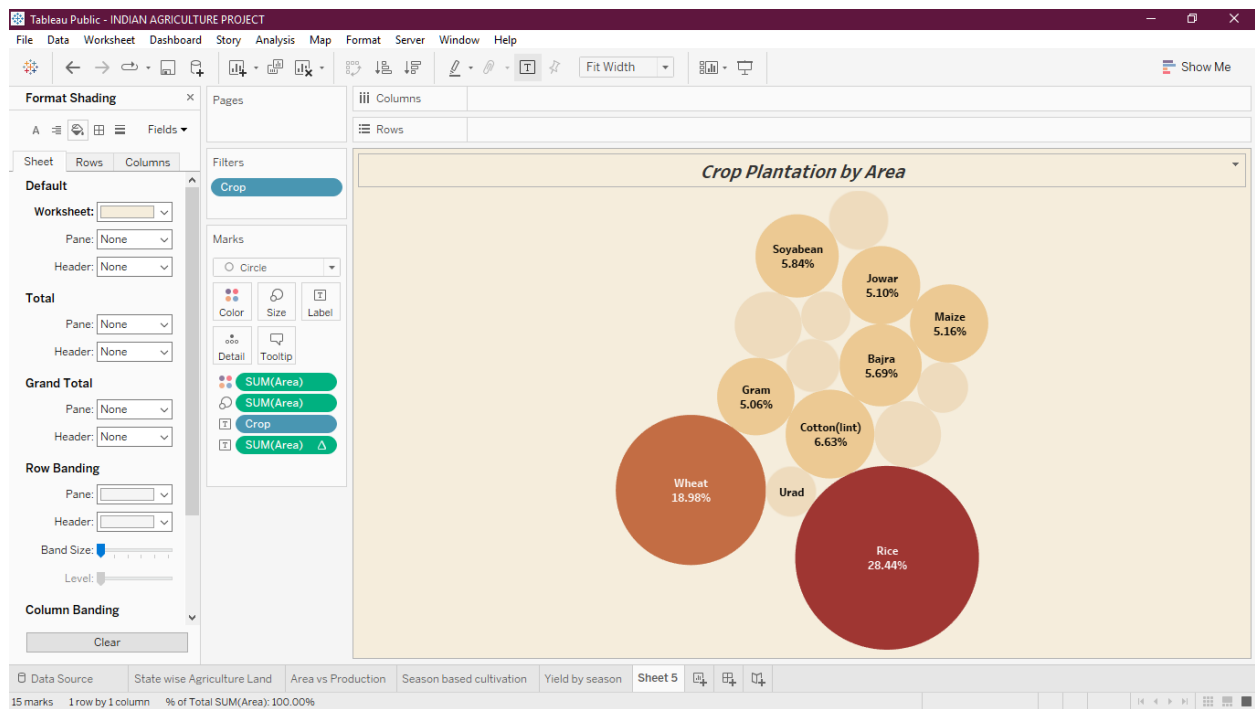
Activity 1.3: Season based cultivation



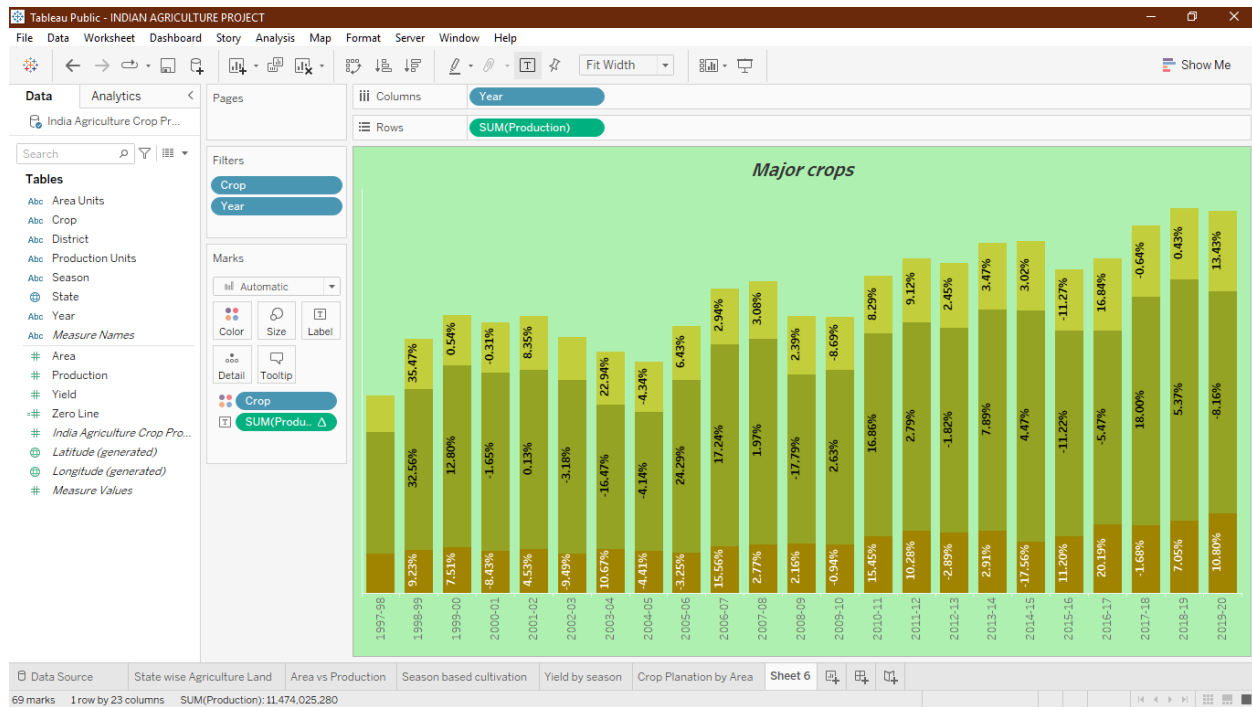
Activity 1.4: Yield by season



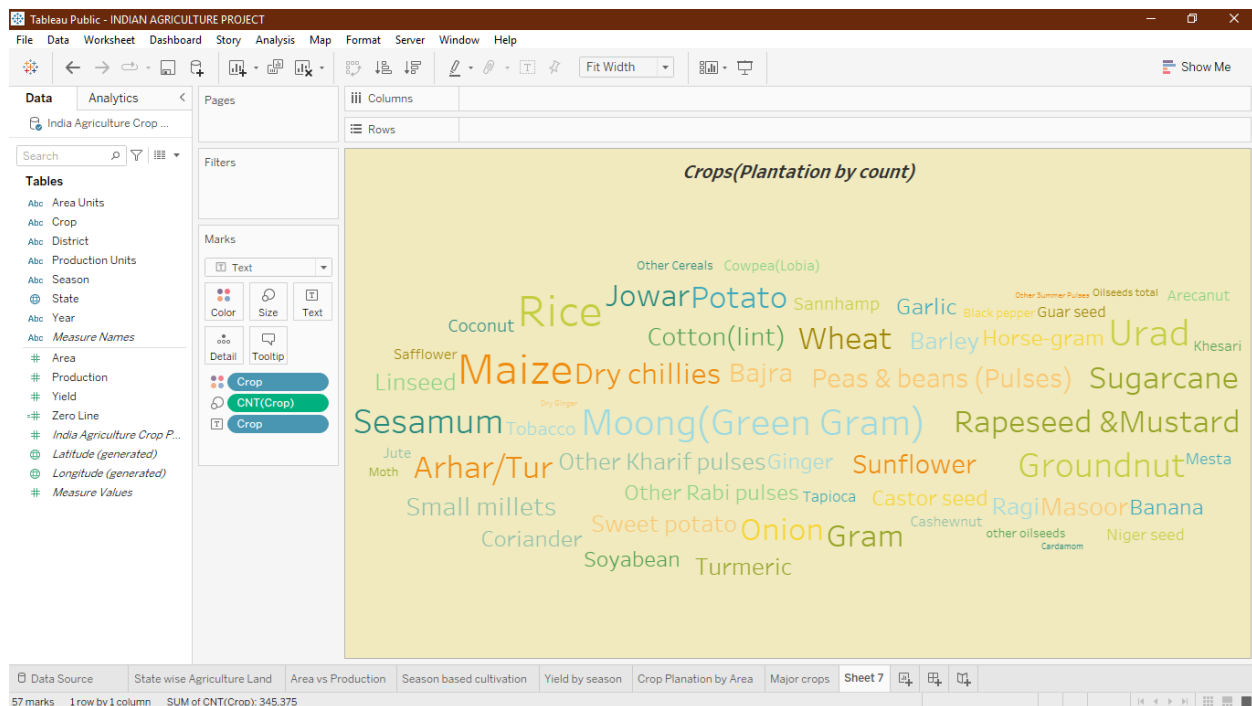
Activity 1.5: Crop plantation by area



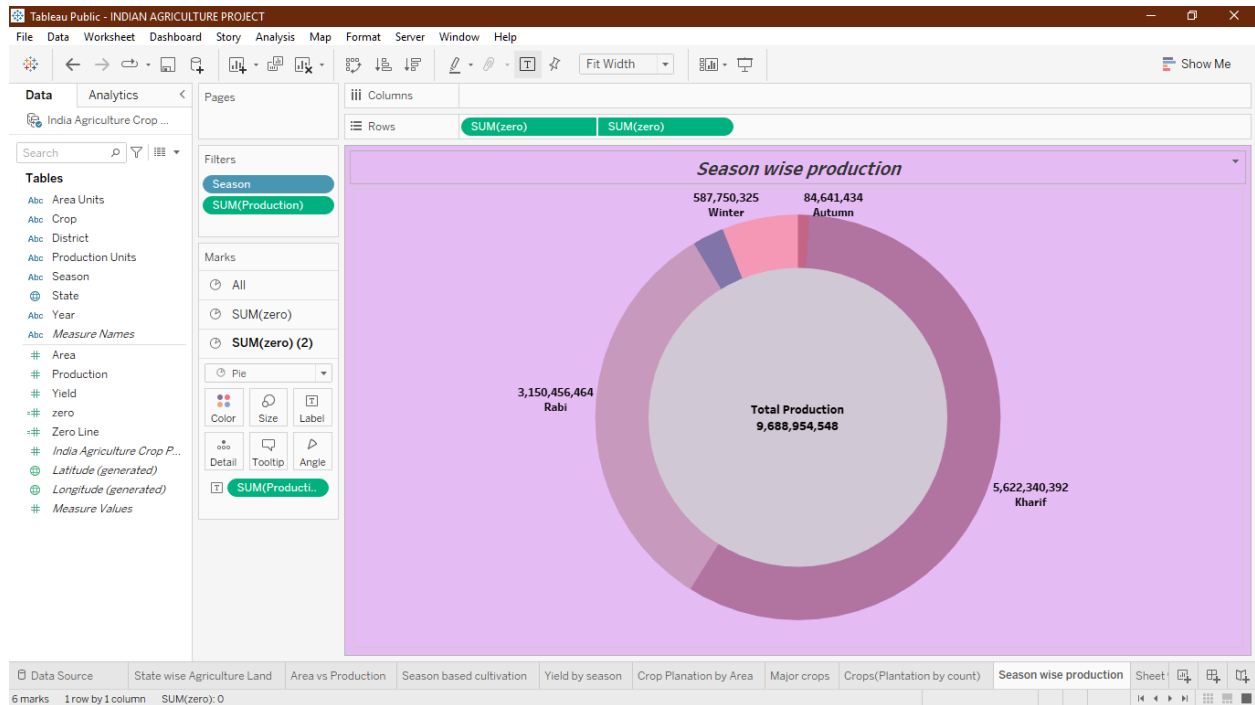
Activity 1.6: Major crops growth year on year.



Activity 1.7: Crops



Activity 1.8: Season wise production

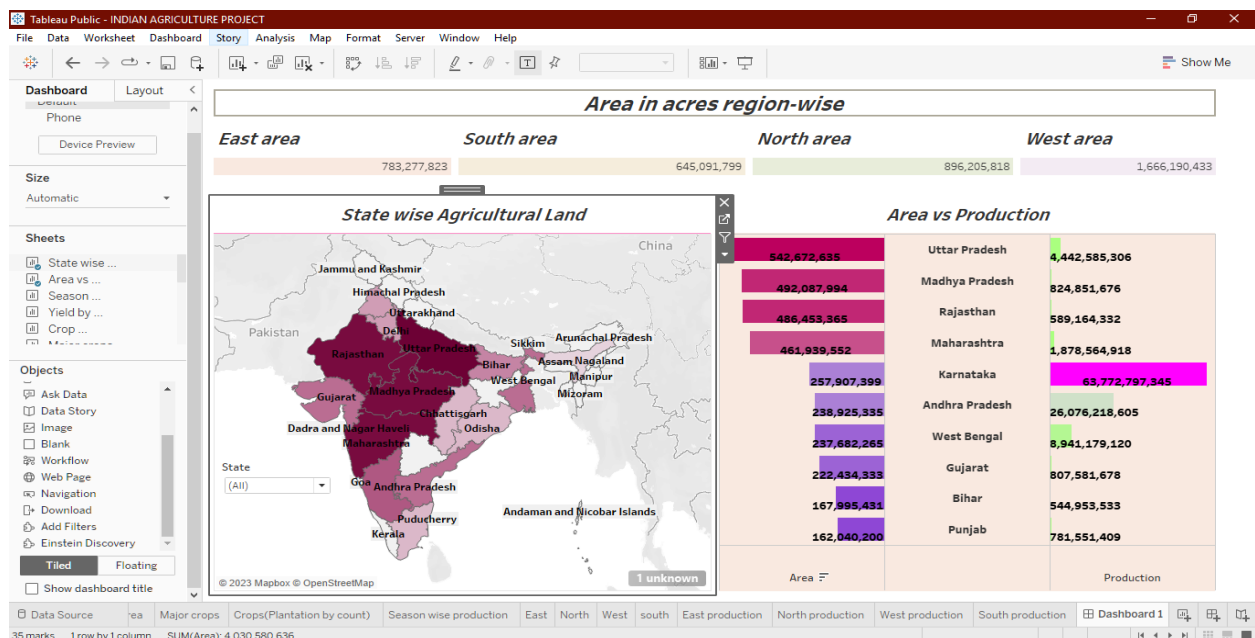


Dashboard:

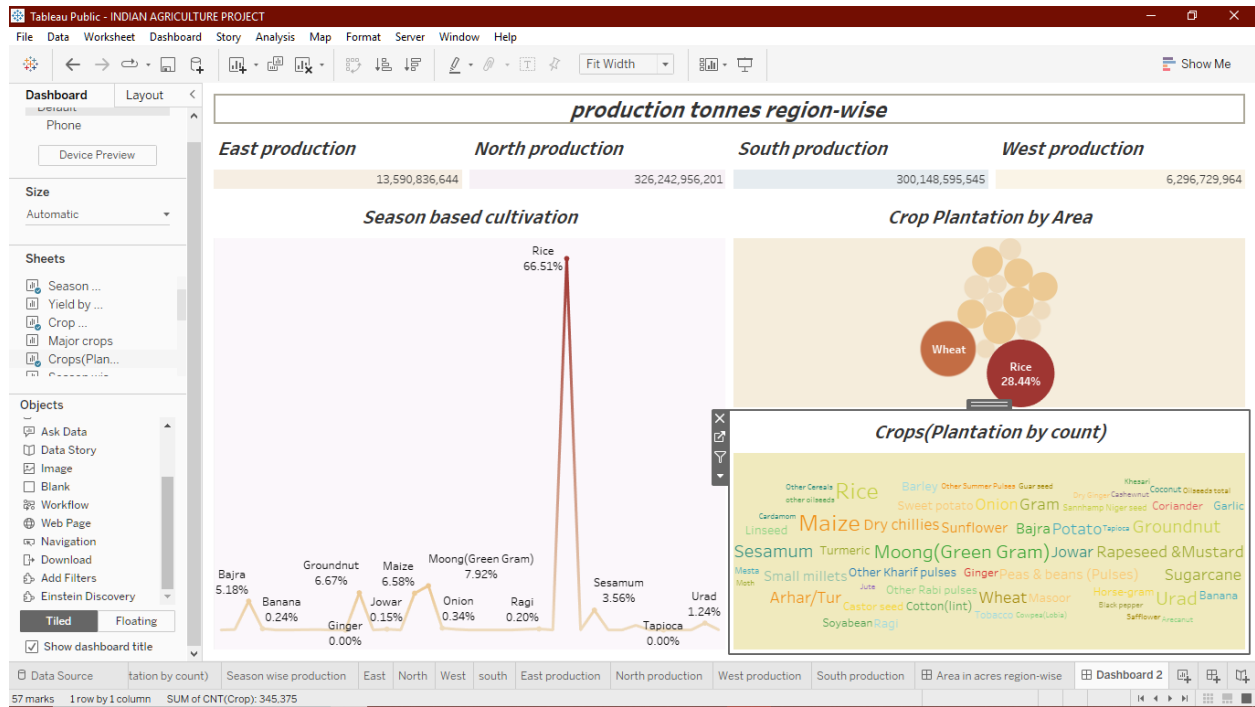
Activity 1: Responsive and Design of dashboard

Once you have created views on different sheets in Tableau, you can pull them into a dashboard.

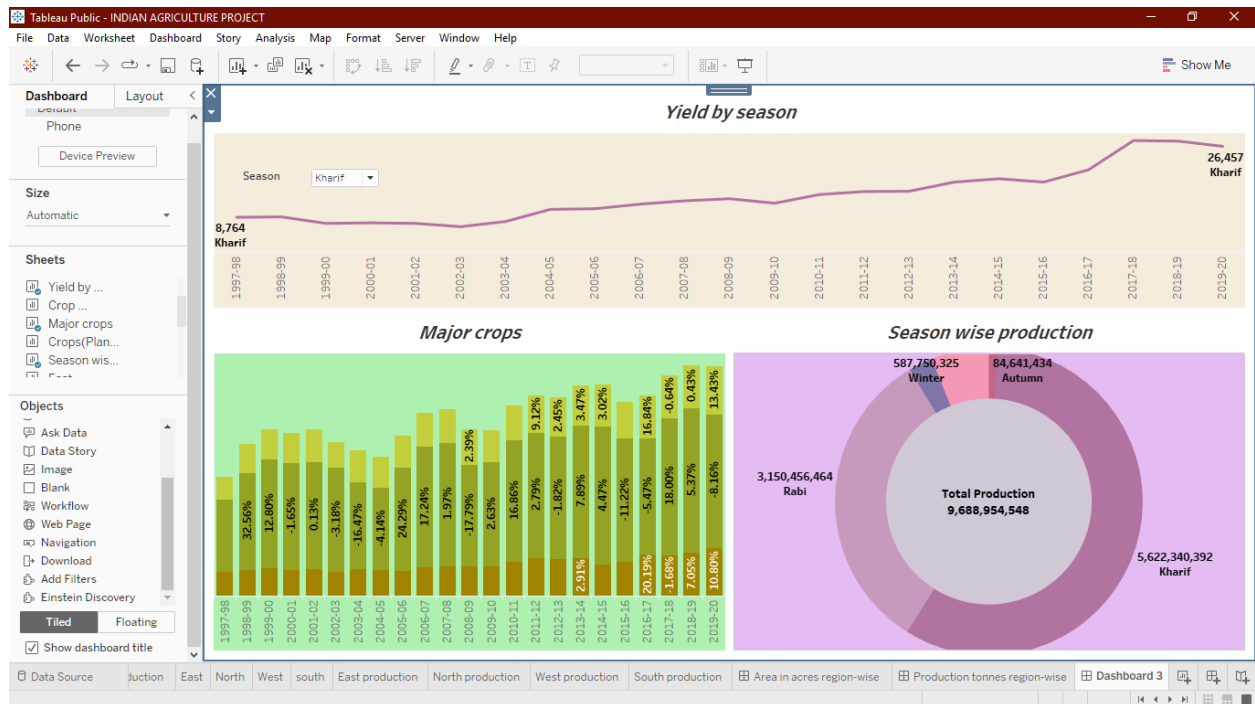
Activity 1.1: Dashboard 1



Activity 1.2: Dashboard 2



Activity 1.3: Dashboard 3

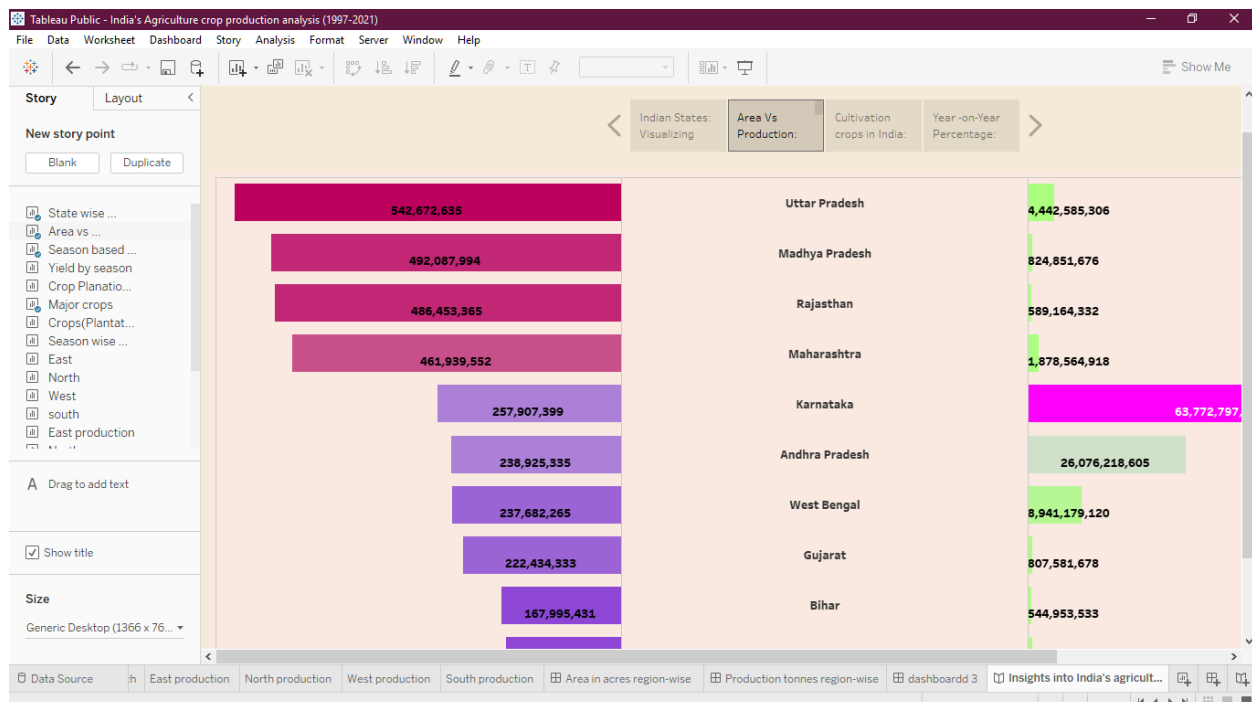
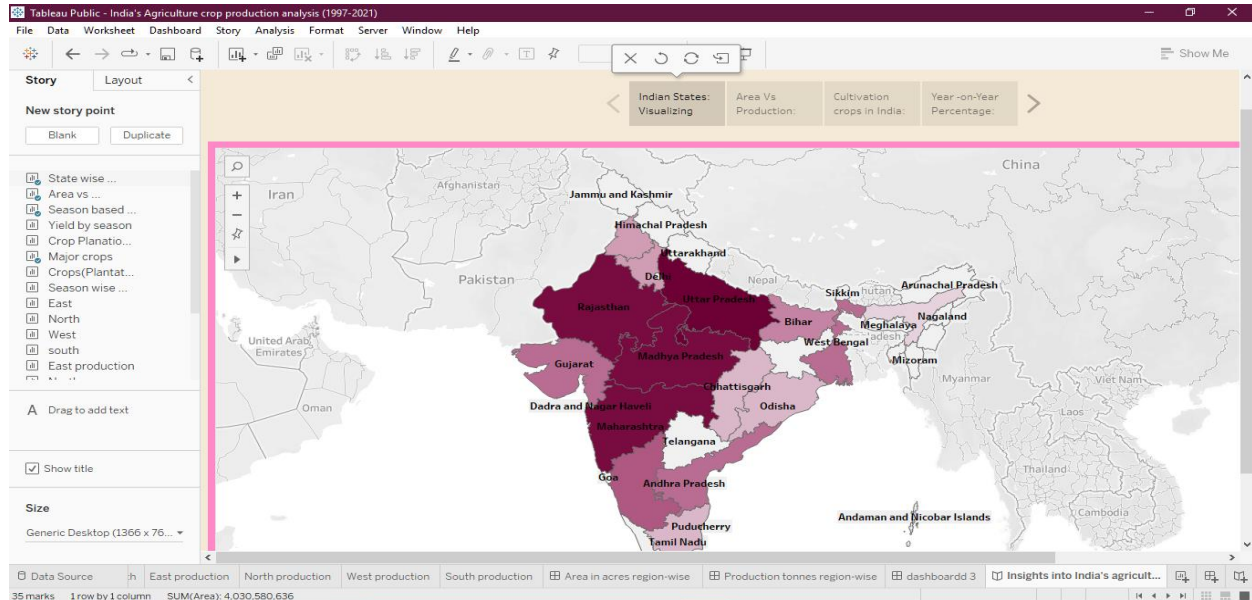


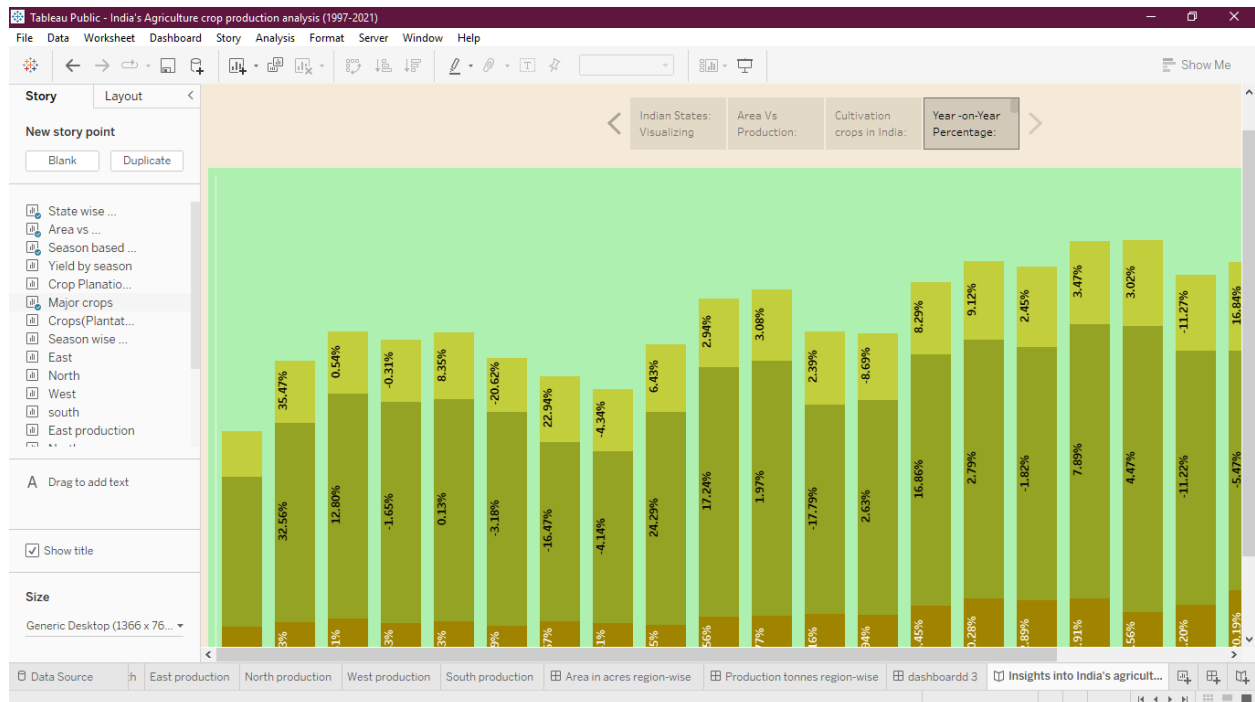
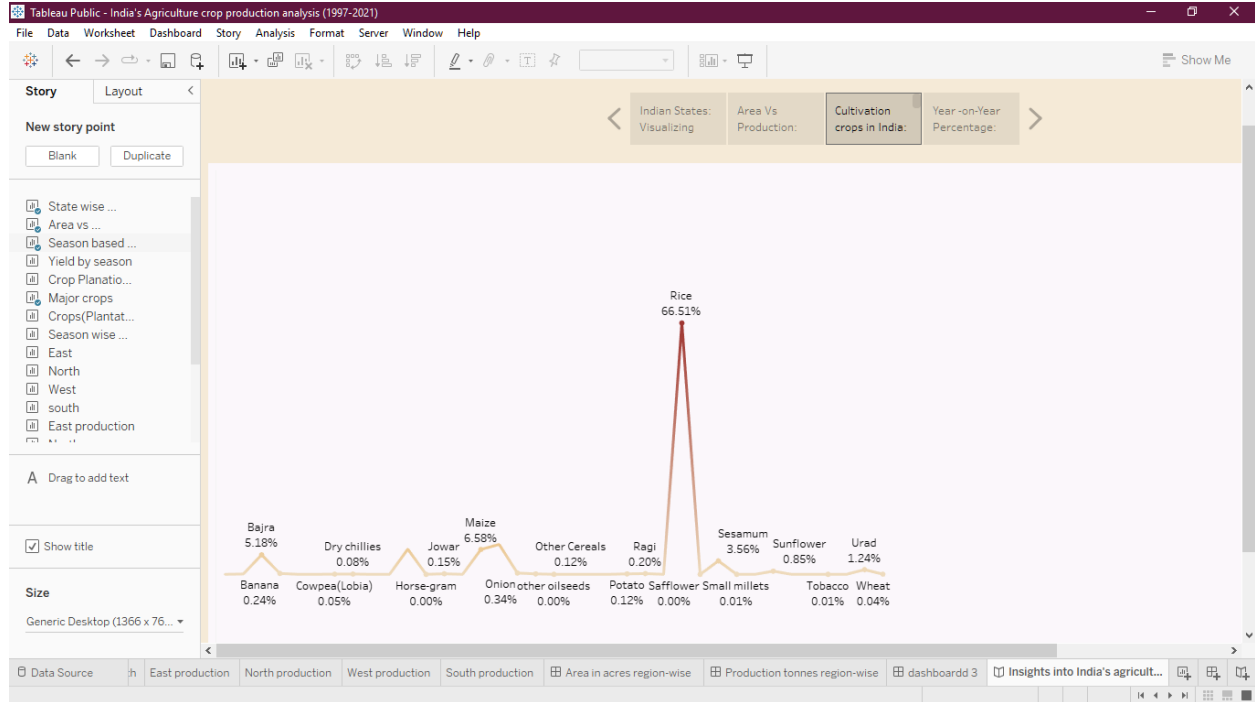
Story:

Activity 1: Number of scenes in a story

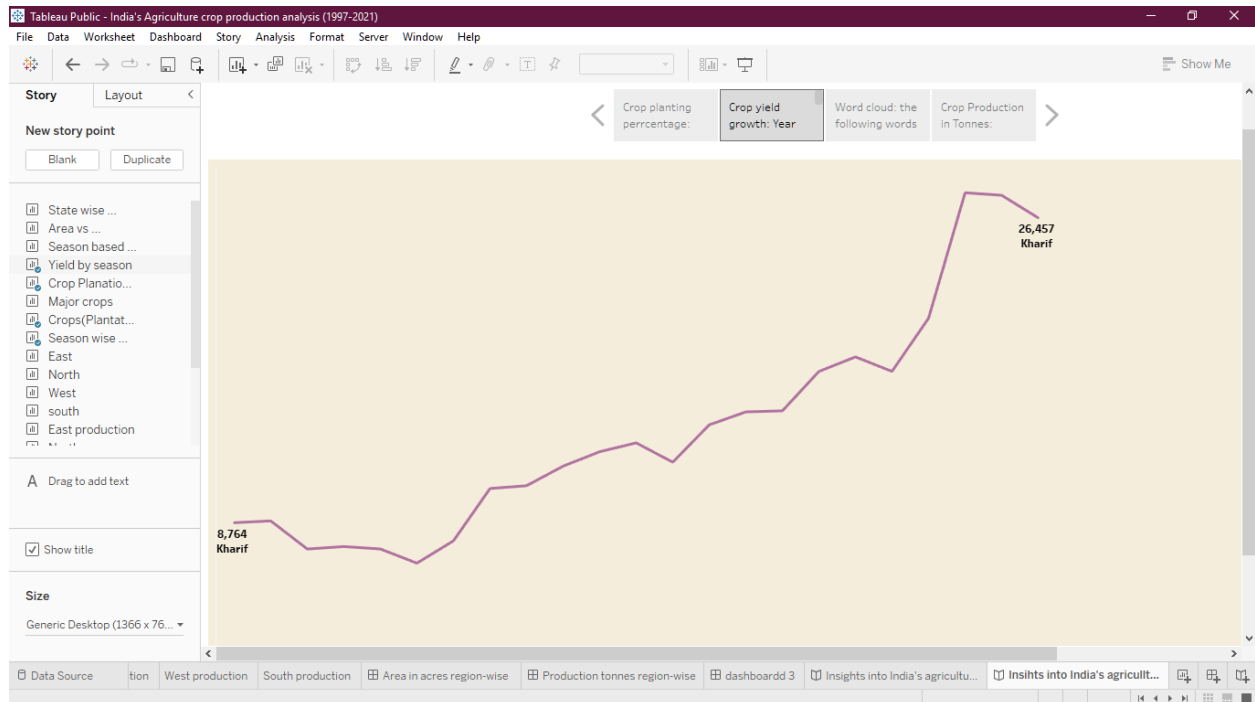
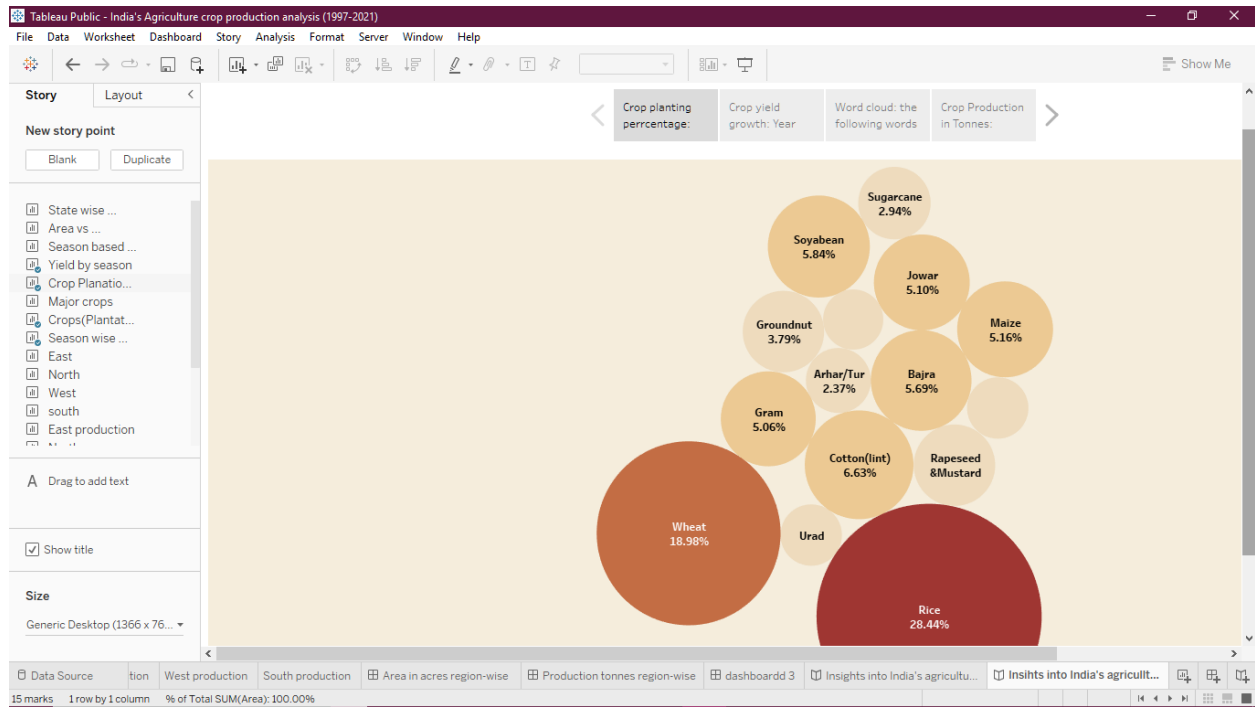
A storyboard is a visual representation of the data analysis process and it breaks down the analysis into a series of steps or scenes.

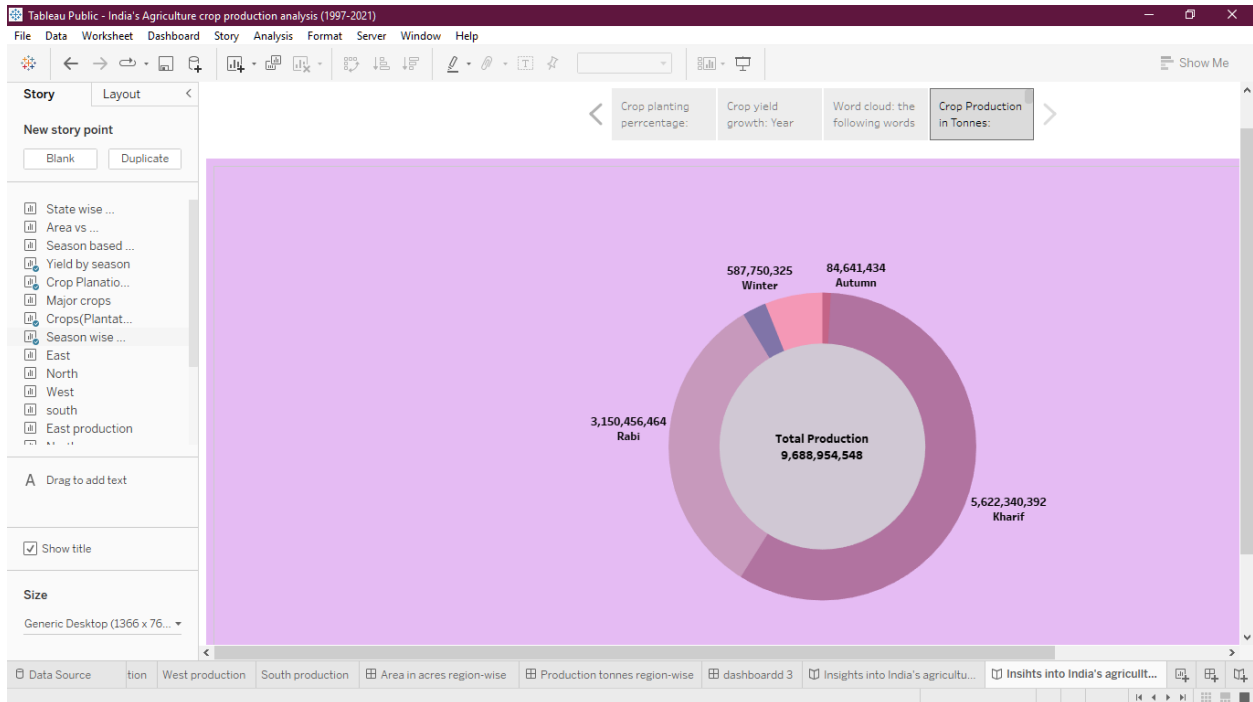
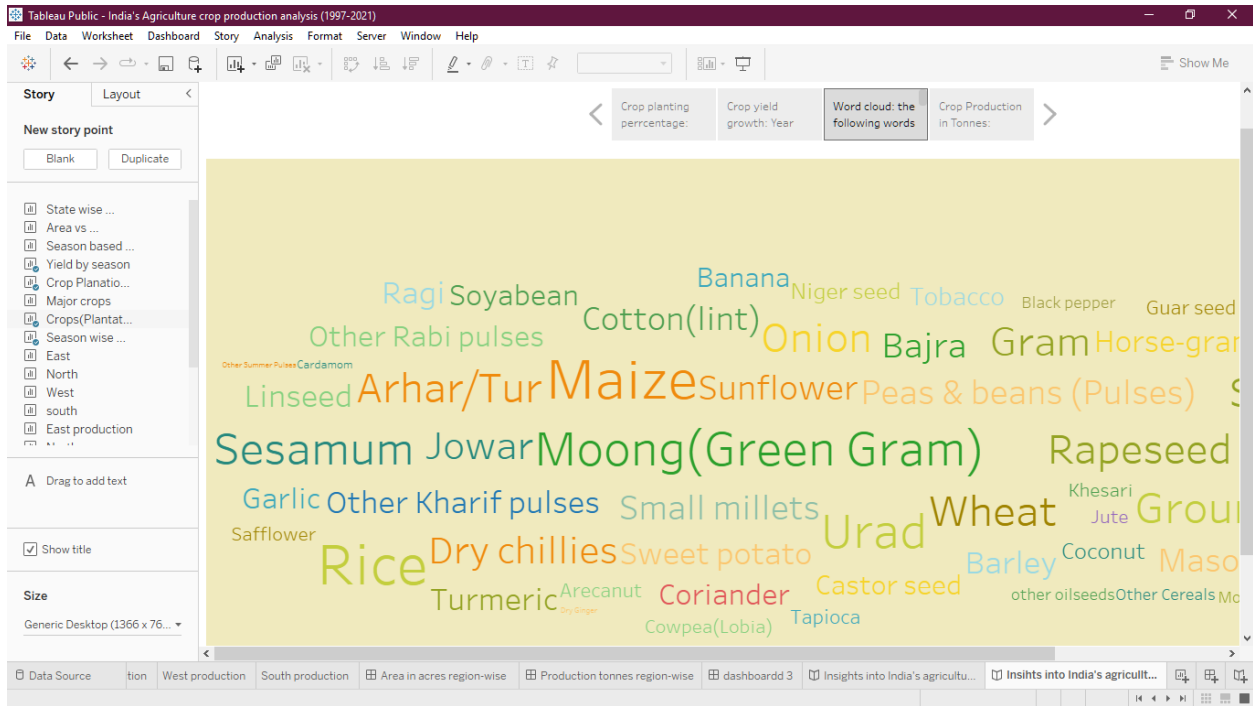
Activity 1.1: Story 1





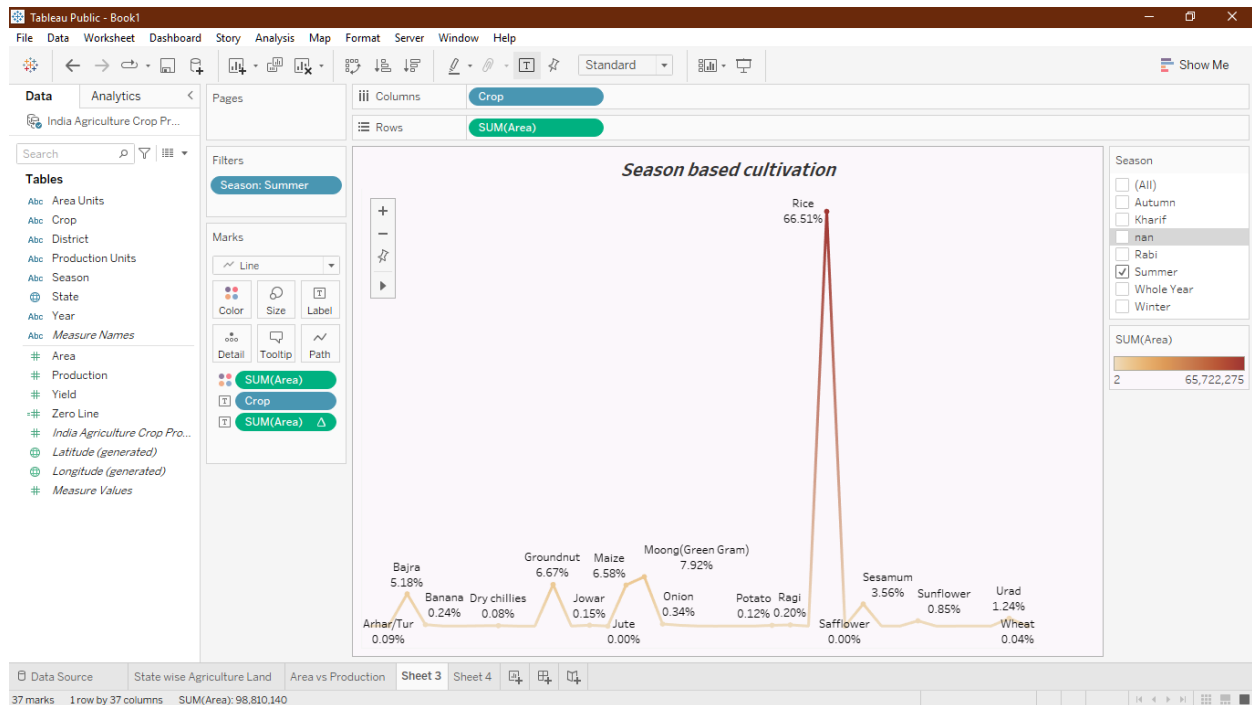
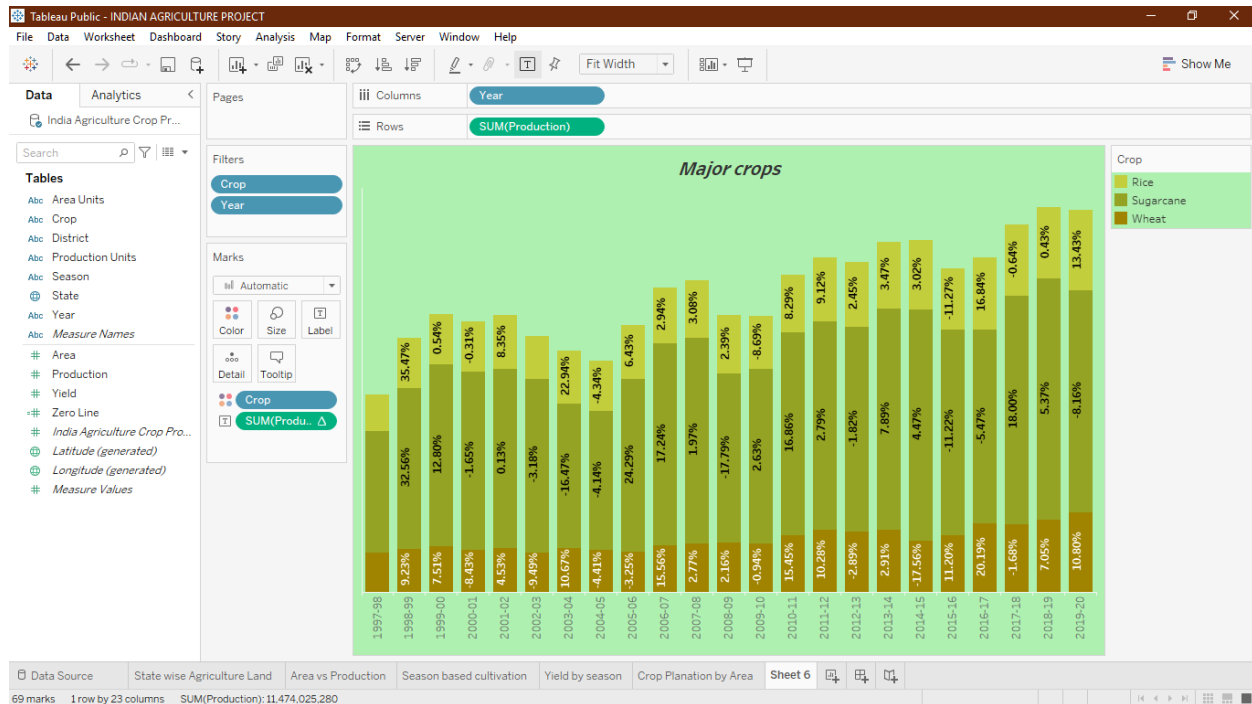
Activity 1.2: Story 2

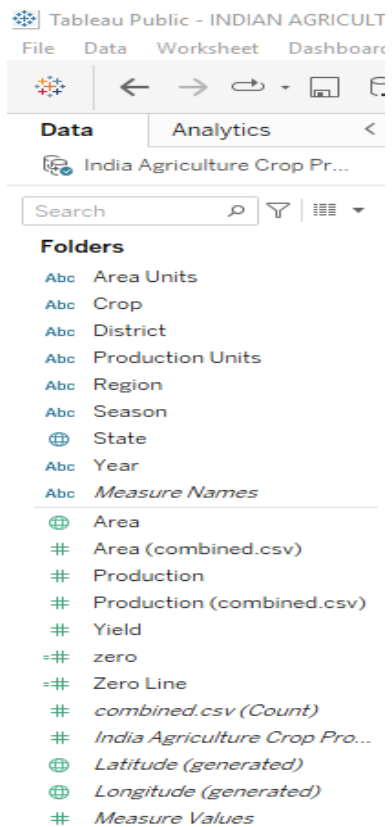
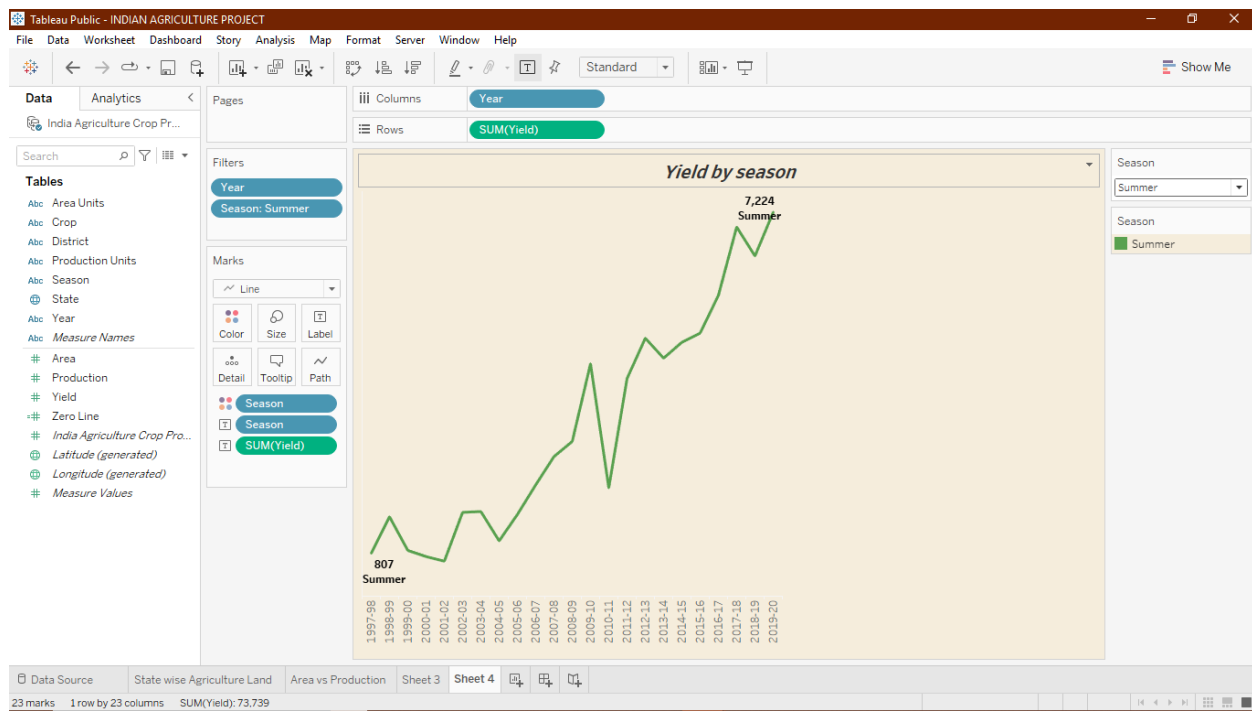




Performance Testing:

Activity 1: Utilization of Filters

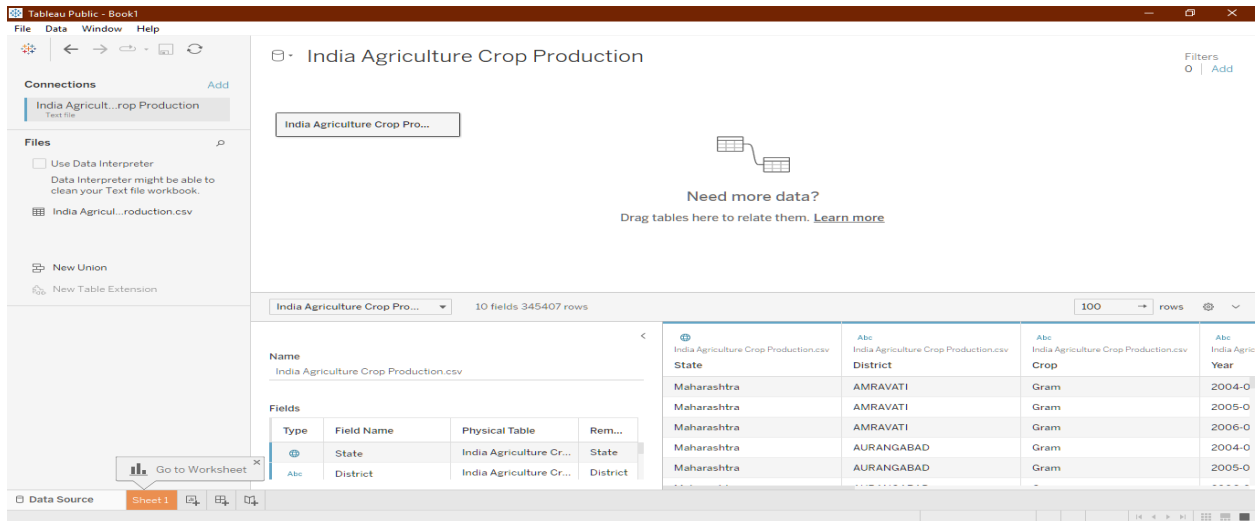




Publishing:

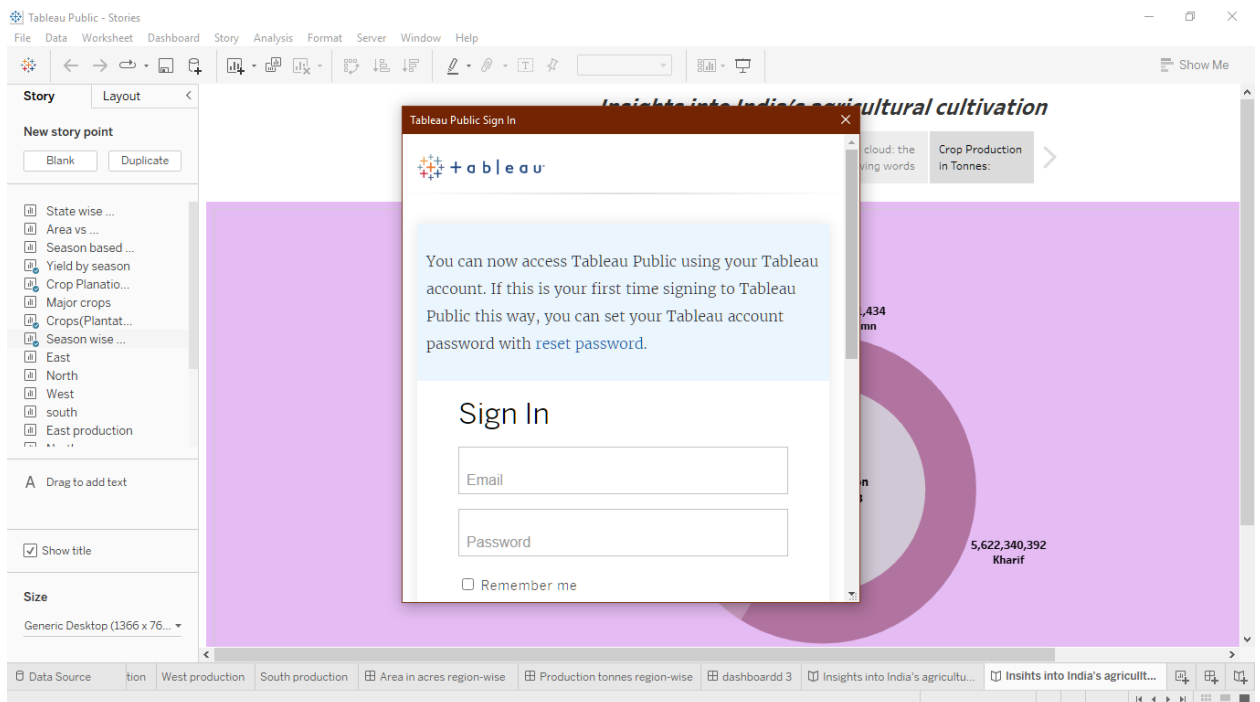
Publishing dashboard and reports to tableau public

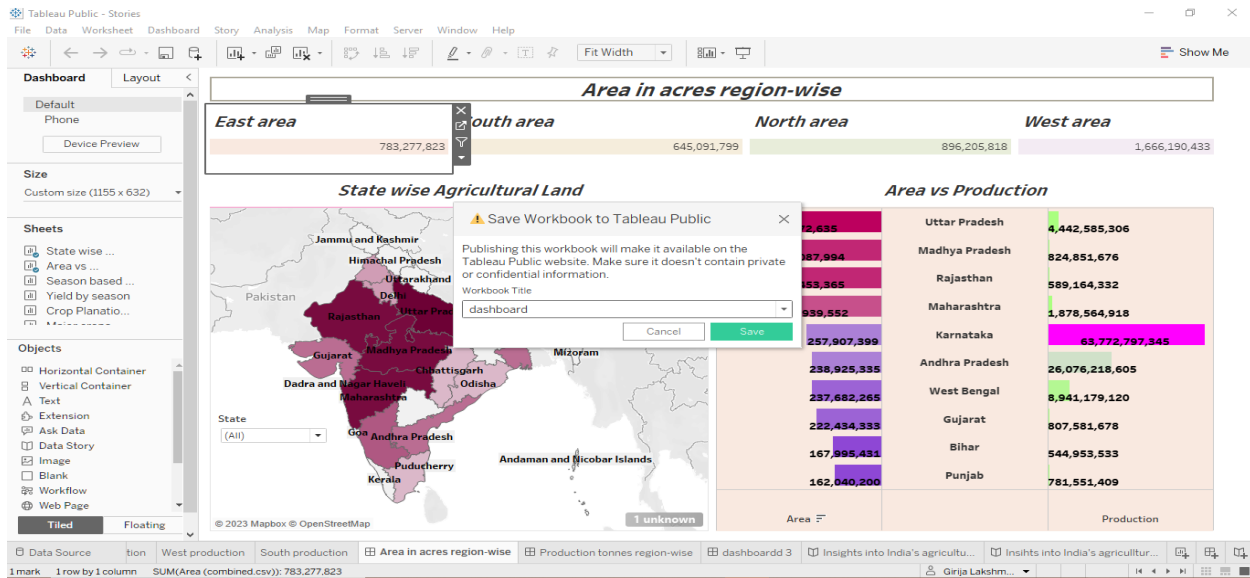
Step 1 Go to data Source and Select Extract so that hyper extension files are created and save it at your desktop.



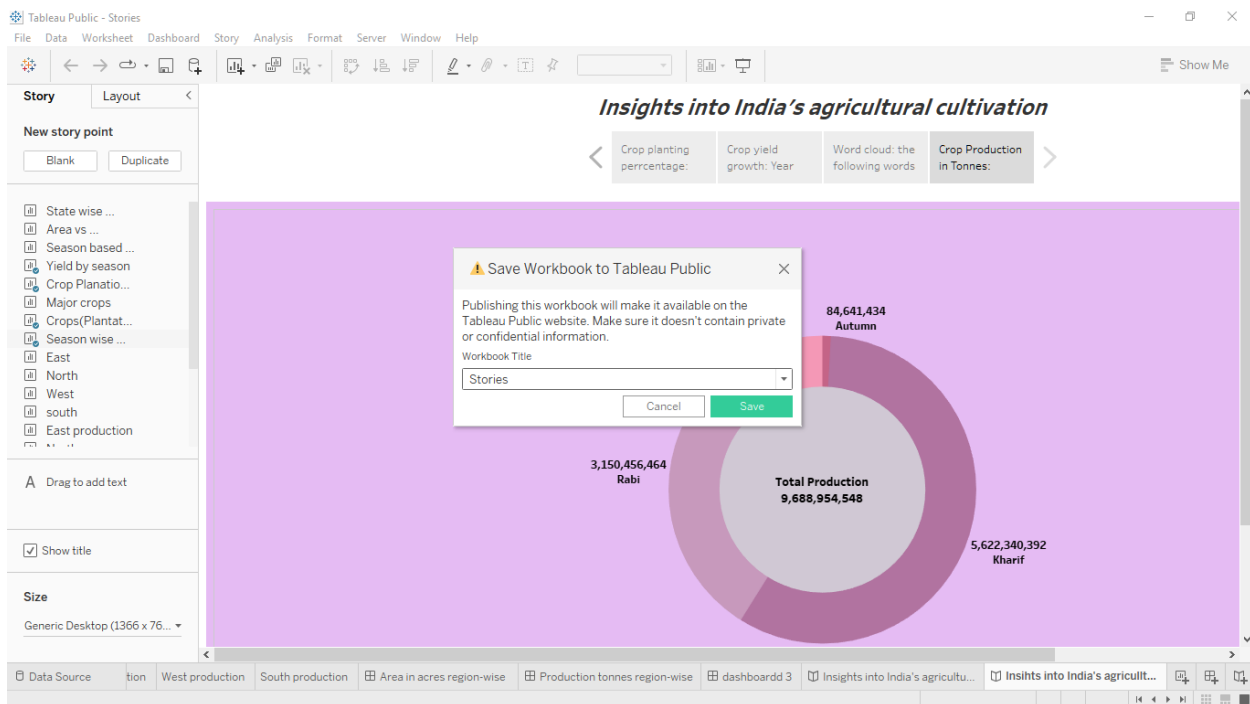
Step 2: Go to Dashboard/story, click on share button on the top ribbon

Give the server address of your tableau public account and click on connect.

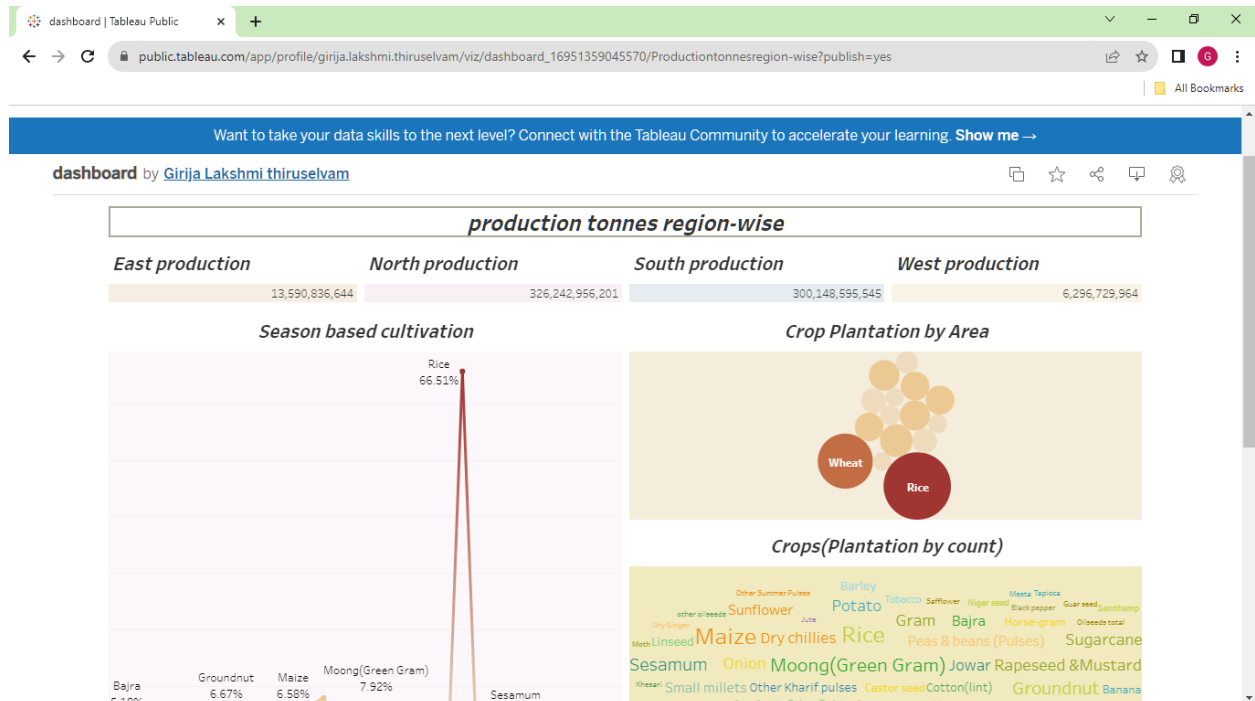
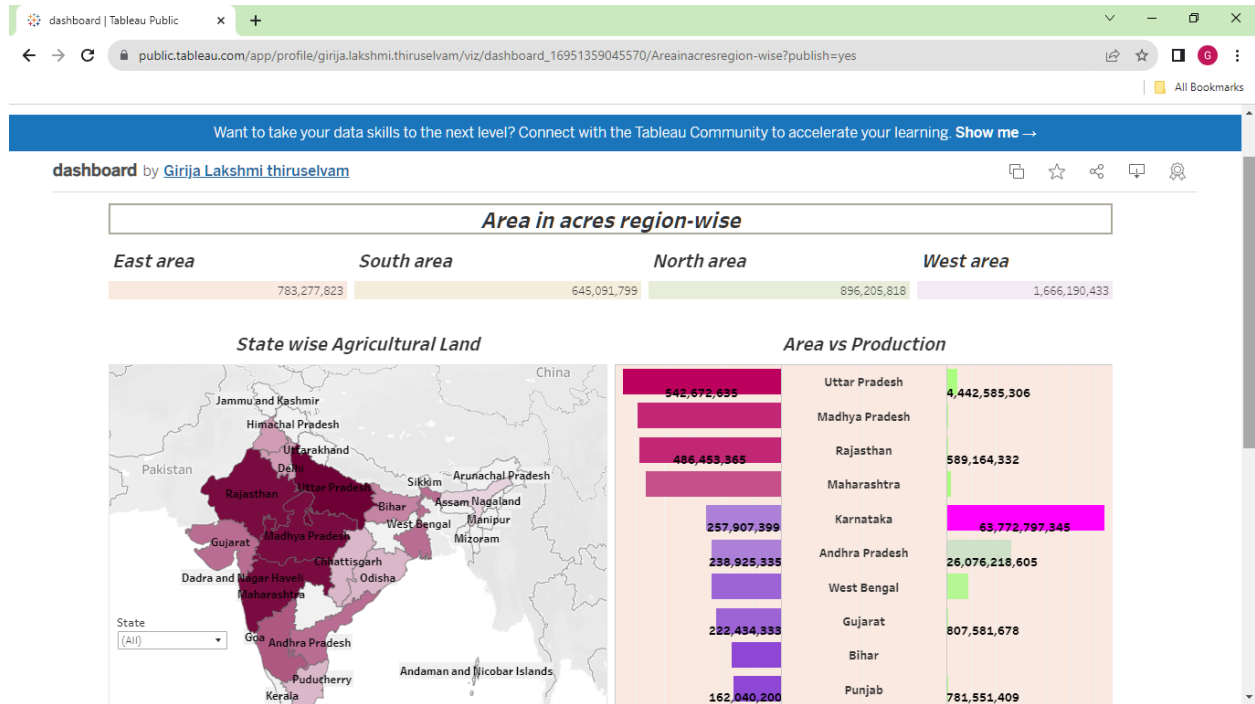


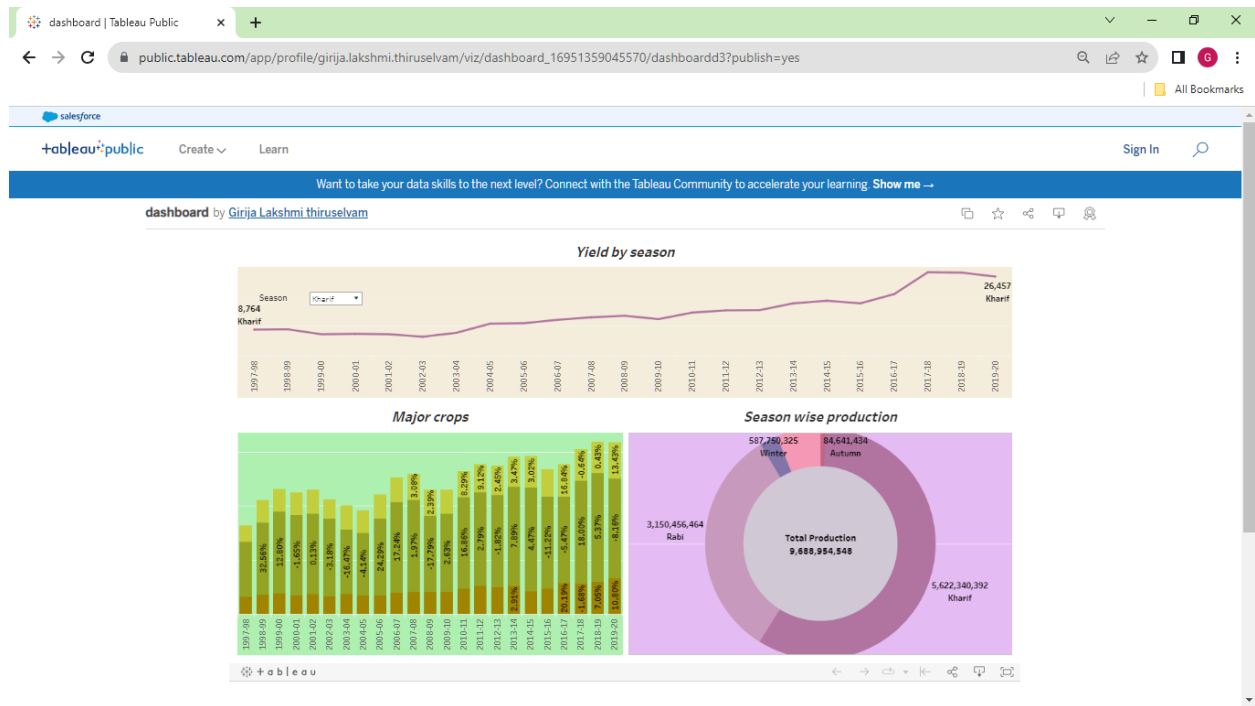


Publishing story and reports to tableau public

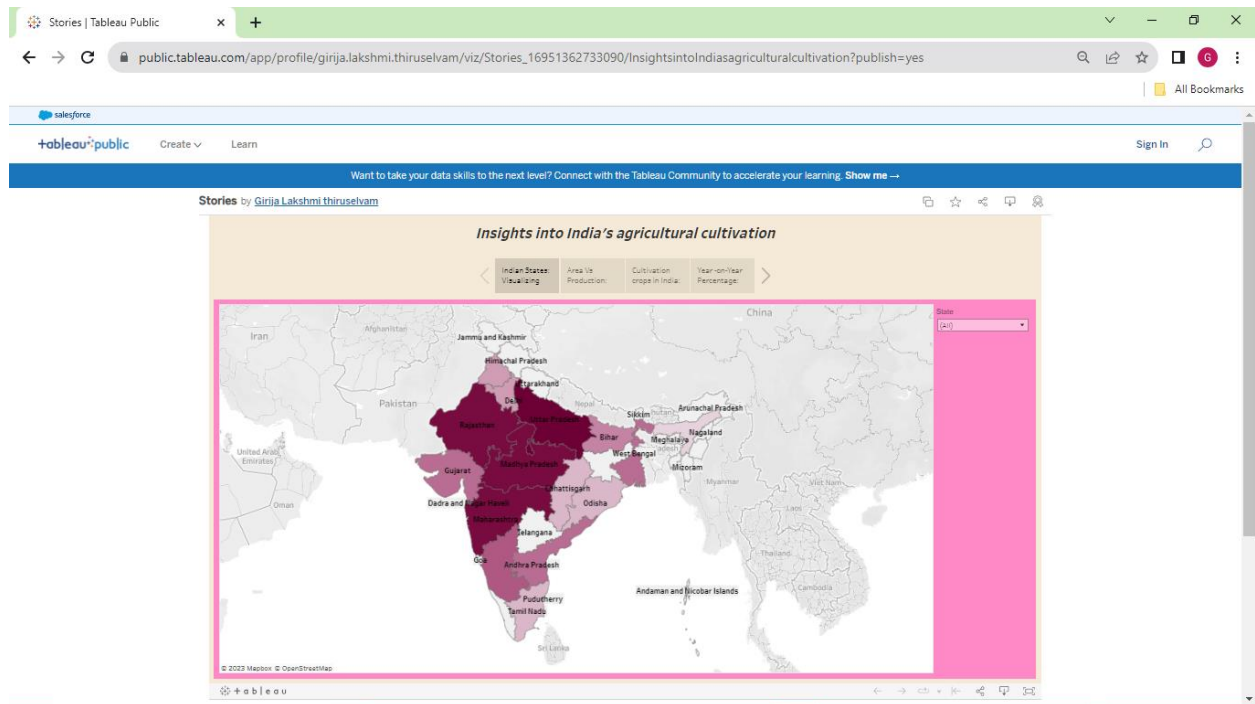


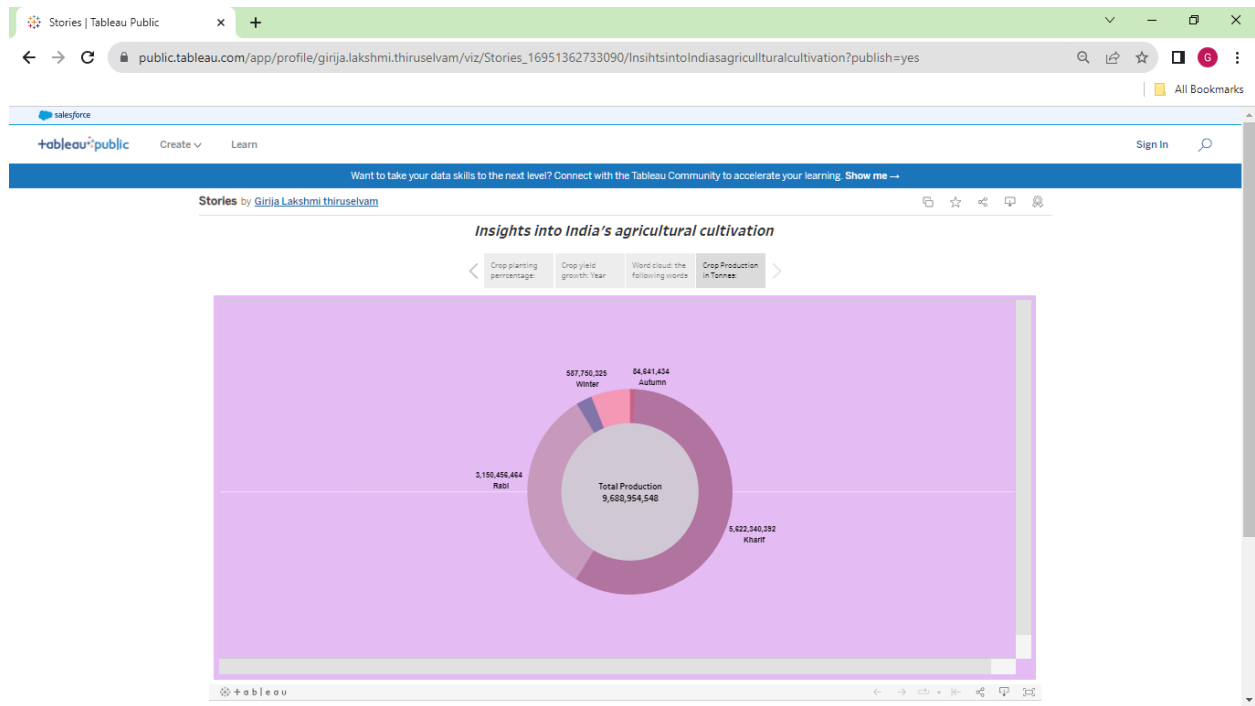
Activity 1: Publishing dashboard and reports to tableau public





Activity 2: Publishing story and reports to tableau public





Demonstration video link:

<https://photos.app.goo.gl/1SV9yq8q95FyZN4m8>

ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

Advantages:

- Increased Efficiency modern farming methods are more efficient than traditional methods, with advanced machinery and equipment, allowing farmers to produce larger quantities of crops in less time and with less labor.
- Improved Crop Quality the use of advanced techniques such as precision farming and genetic engineering has led to the development of higher quality crops that are more resistant to pests and disease.
- Reduced Environmental Impact agriculture techniques are designed to be more sustainable, with a focus on reducing waste, conserving resources, and minimizing the use of harmful chemicals.

- **Increased Food Production** agriculture has enabled farmers to produce larger quantities of food, helping to address food shortages and hunger in many parts of the world.
- **Economic Benefits** modern agriculture has had a positive impact on the economy, by creating jobs and generating revenue for farmers, agribusinesses, and related industries.

DISADVANTAGES

- **Soil Degradation** the intensive use of modern farming practices, such as heavy use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, can lead to soil degradation over time, reducing soil fertility and leading to erosion.
- **Biodiversity Loss** modern agriculture can have a negative impact on biodiversity, with the use of monoculture and genetically modified crops leading to a loss of natural diversity in plant and animal species.
- **Water Pollution** the excessive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides in modern agriculture can lead to runoff and contamination of nearby water sources, potentially harming aquatic ecosystems and human health.
- **Health Risks** the use of chemicals in modern agriculture can pose health risks to farmers and farm workers who are exposed to these chemicals on a regular basis.
- **Food Safety Concerns** the use of genetically modified crops and hormones in modern agriculture has raised concerns about the safety of the food supply, with some studies suggesting potential long-term health effect.

CONCLUSION

In this project, we analysis crop production India states year on year. We improve our crop production, we use organic fertilizers and improve soil managements, irrigation system. We use the hybrid seeds to crop. We investing in agricultural technology. Government provides to farmer to new policy schemes.

Application

- It provides employment opportunity to the rural agricultural as well as non-agricultural labors
- It is source of food and fodder
- It is play an important role in international business import and export activities
- Dependent upon the monsoon

FUTURE SCOPE

- Future agriculture will use sophisticated technologies such as robots, temperature and moisture sensors, aerial images, and GPS technology.
- These advanced devices and precision agriculture and robotic systems will allow farms to be more profitable, efficient, safe, and environmentally friendly.