

PROJECT REPORT

1.INTRODUCTION:

1.1 OVERVIEW:

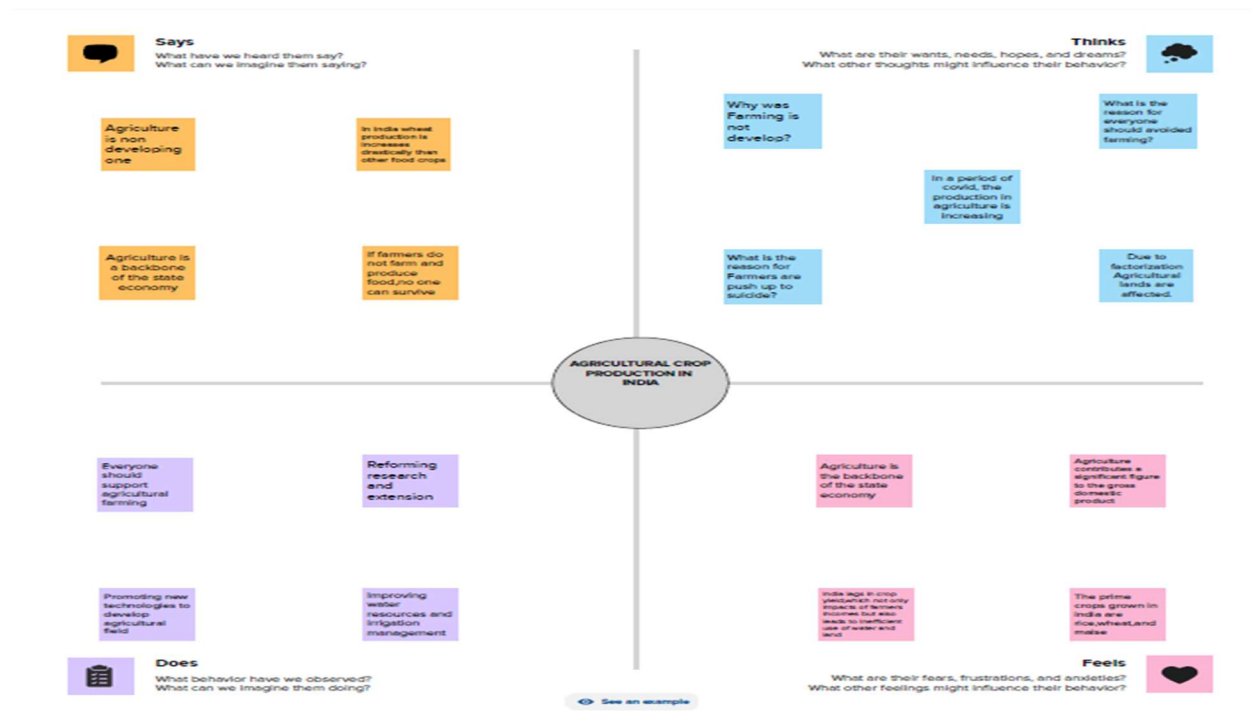
India is the second largest producer of wheat and rice, the world's major food staples. India is currently the world's second largest producer of several dry fruits, agricultural-based textile raw materials, roots and tuber crops, pulses, farmed fish, eggs, coconut, sugarcane and numerous vegetables.

1.2 PURPOSE:

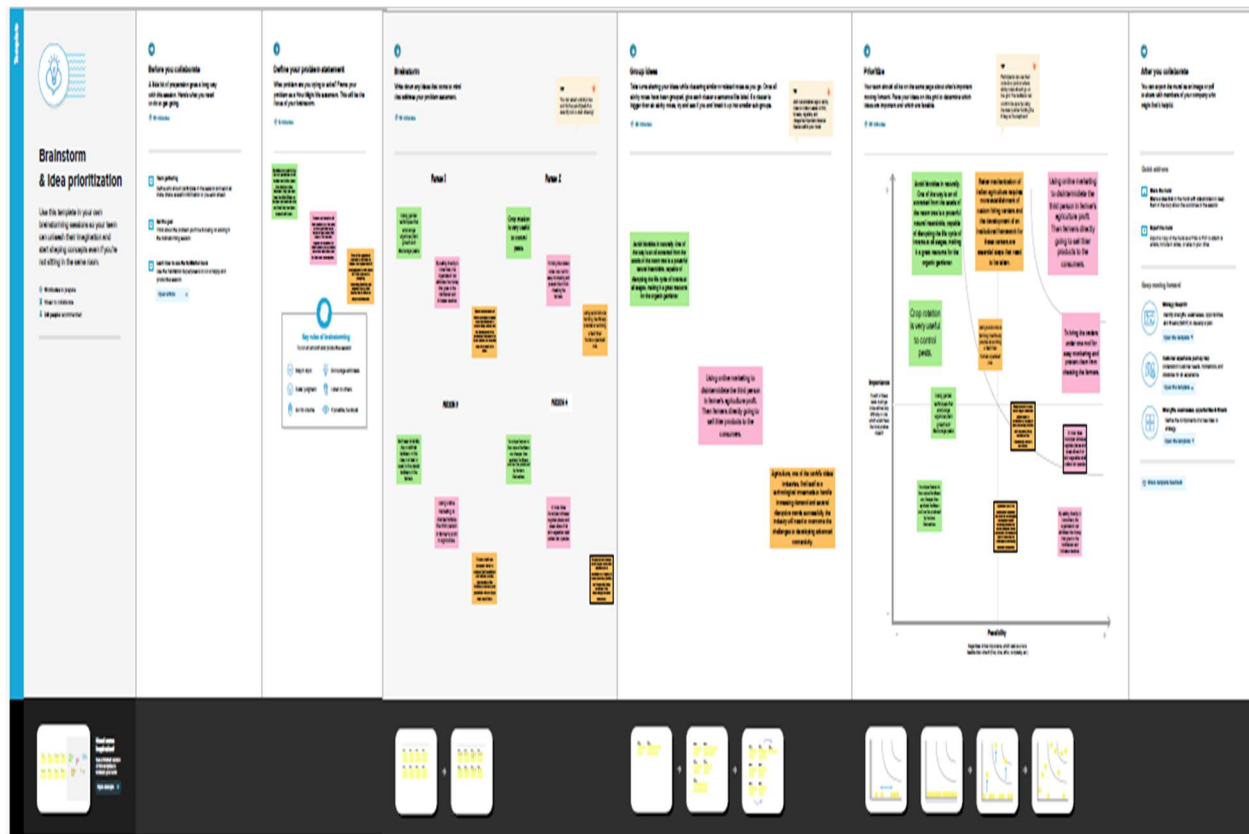
Agriculture is the art and science of cultivating the soil, growing crops, and raising livestock. It includes the preparation of plant and animal products for people to use and their distribution to markets. Agriculture provides most of the world's food and fabrics.

2. PROBLEM DEFINITION AND DESIGN THINKING:

2.1 EMPATHY MAP:



2.2 IDEATION AND BRAINSTROMING MAP:



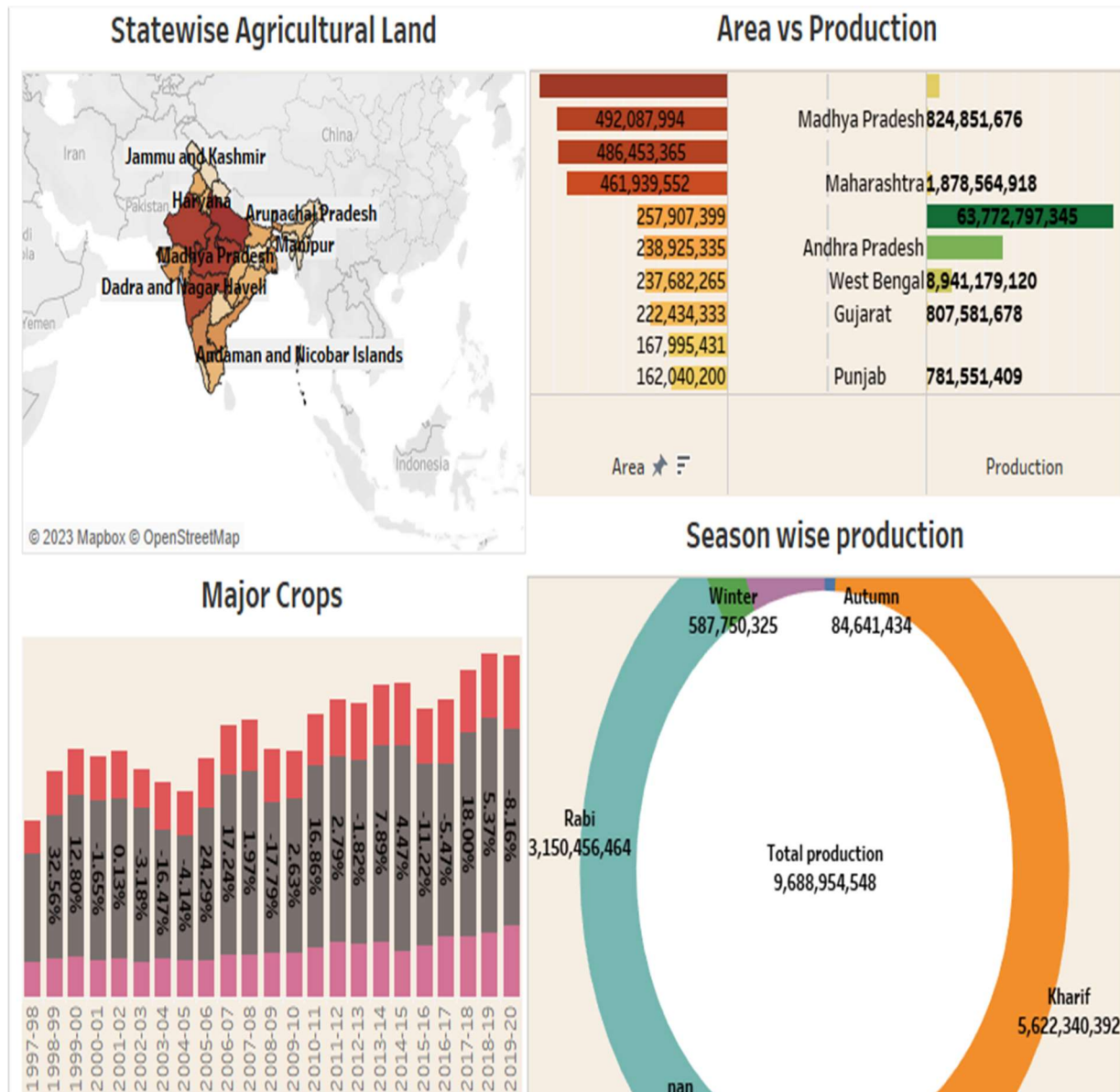
3.RESULT:

Through the visual representations, readers can gain valuable insights into crops production, seasonal variations, regional distribution, and overall productions trends. These visualizations enable intuitive analysis, allowing stakeholders to uncover patterns, identify areas of growth or concern, and make data driven decisions.

3.1 DASHBOARDS:

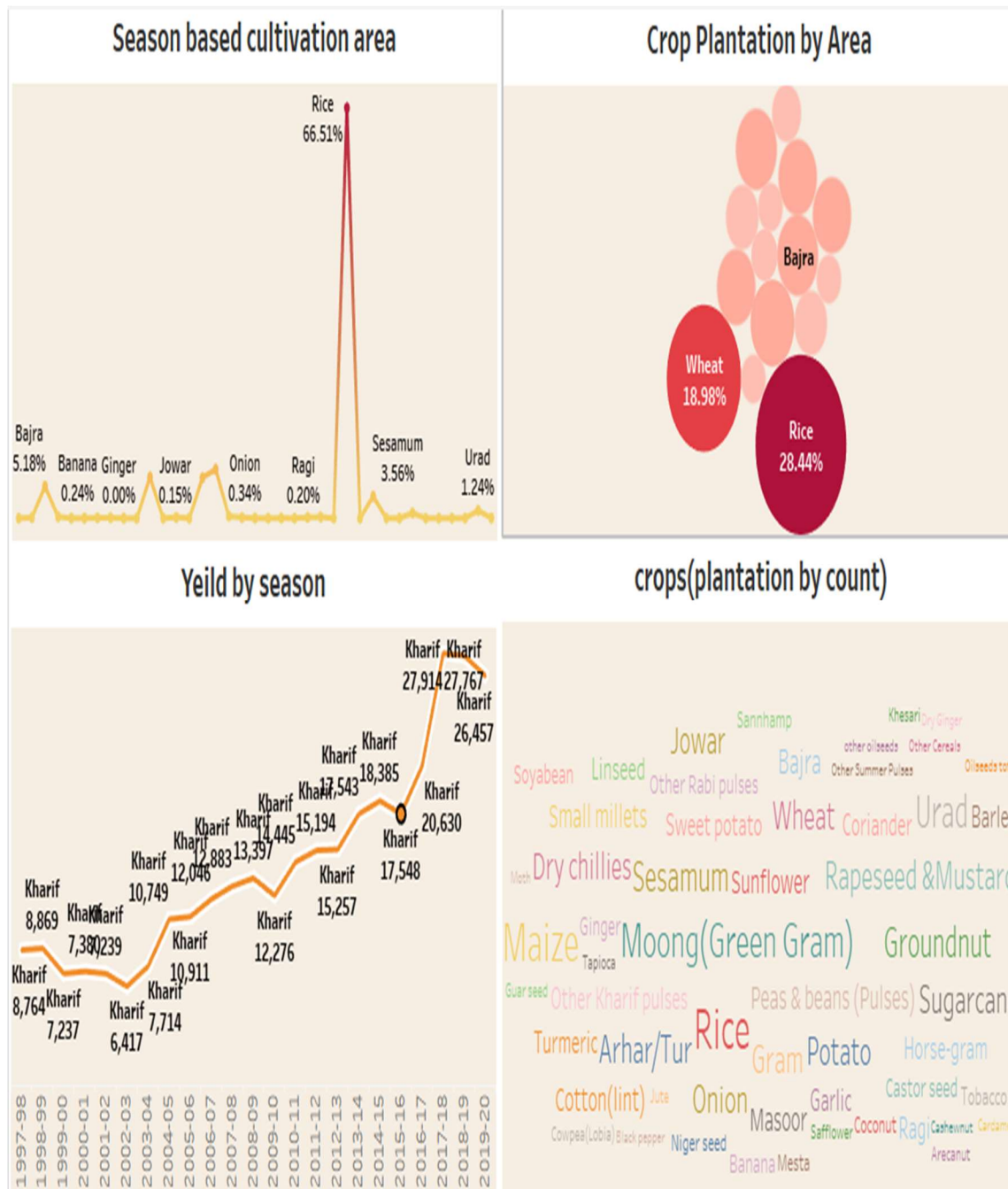
DASHBOARD:1

https://public.tableau.com/views/Dashboard1_16967479242320/Dashboard1?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link



DASHBOARD:2

https://public.tableau.com/views/Dashboard2_16967480069500/Dashboard2?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link



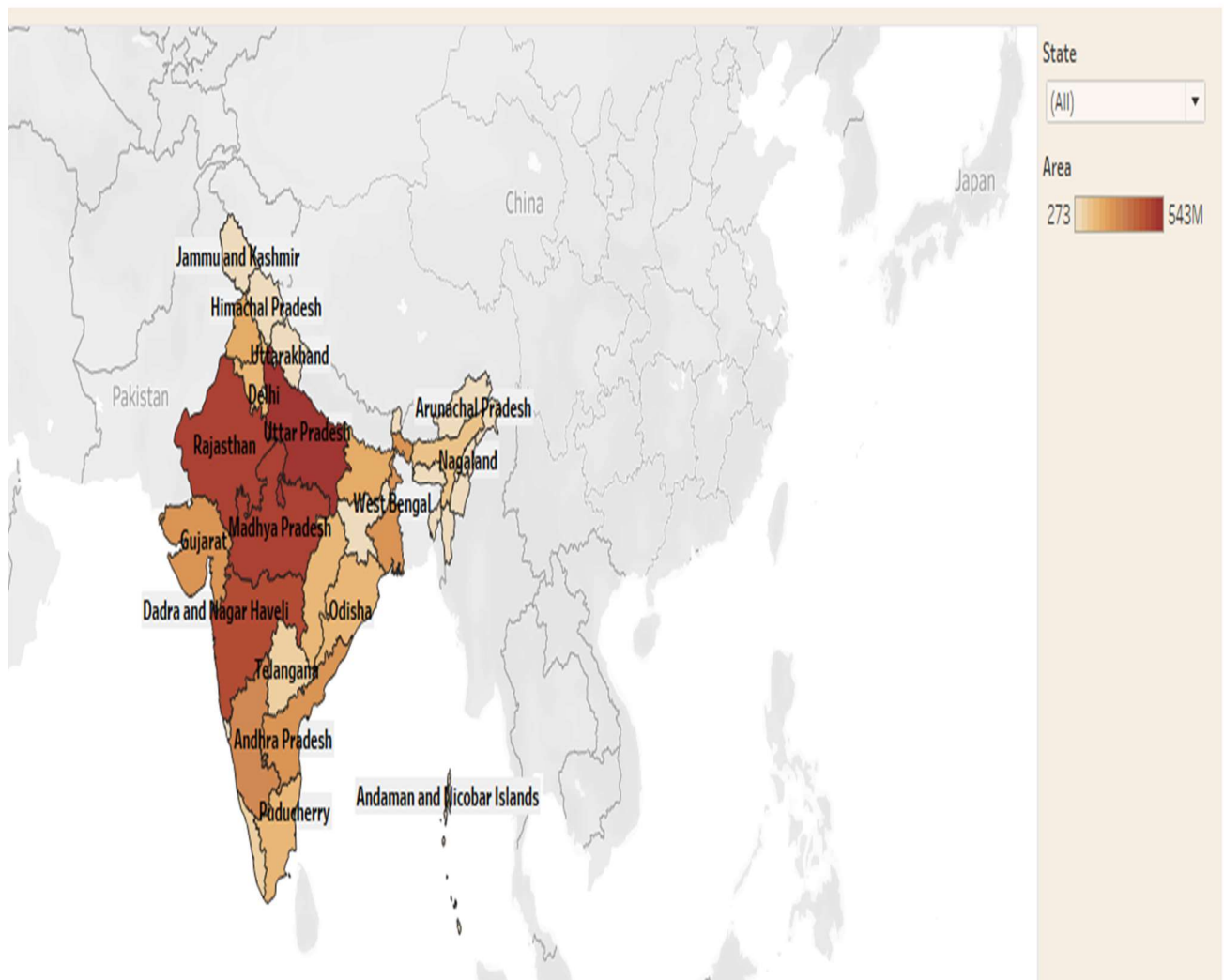
3.2 STORIES:

STORY:1

https://public.tableau.com/views/story1_16967482254830/Story1?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link

Insights into india's agricultural cultivation

<	Indian states :The name of the indian states	Area vs production:top 10 states in crop production in india	season based cultivation:Area for crop cultivation in	Major crops:rice is one of the major crop in indian aoriculture	>
---	--	--	---	---	---



STORY:2

https://public.tableau.com/views/story2_16967480922050/Story2?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link



4.ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES:

ADVANTAGES:

- Agriculture supplies raw materials to various agro-based industries like sugar, Jute, cotton, sunflower, rice, etc.,
- Supporting livelihoods through food, habitat, and jobs.
- It provides employment opportunity to the rural agricultural as well as non-agricultural labourers.
- Modern farming methods are more efficient than tradition methods, With advanced machinery and equipment, allowing famers to produce larger quantities of crops in less time and with less labor.

DISADVANTAGES:

- Modern devices are expensive, and hence out of reach for most people.
- 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.
- Erosion of soil by heavy rain, floods, insufficient vegetation cover etc., reduces farm productivity.
- Inadequate irrigation facilities and poor management of water resources have led to a great decline in agricultural productivity.

5.APPLICATIONS:

The insights gathered from this project can be applied in the areas:

- Optimizing automated irrigation systems.
- Detecting diseases and pests.
- Automatic weeding and harvesting.
- Yield mapping and predictive analytics.

6.CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, this project provides the overview of Indian agricultural crop production:

In now a days Indian economy is an agro-economy and depends highly on the agricultural sector. India's agriculture was facing many problems to developing. Like money problem, Deforestation, using biosides, Disintermediation etc., At the same time agriculture was developed in many areas.

7.FUTURE SCOPE:

Future enhancements for this project could include:

- Better mechanization of Indian agriculture requires more establishment of custom hiring centres and the development of an institutional framework for these centres are essentials steps the need to be taken.
- Using online marketing to disintermediate the third person in farmers' agriculture profit. Then farmers directly going to sell their products.
- It's unique feature is that natural fertilizers are cheaper than the synthetic fertilizers and can be produced by farmers themselves.