

PROJECT REPORT TEMPLATE

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

1.INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW:

Sure! Imagine you have a special kind of material, like magic metal. When you make this metal very, very cold, something amazing happens. It can let electricity flow through it without any resistance, like a slide at the playground where you can slide down super fast without anything stopping you. This is called a superconductor.

So, just like you can slide down a slide super easily, electricity can flow through a superconductor super easily. It's like magic for electricity because it doesn't lose any energy or get slowed down. Superconductors are used in things like making powerful magnets, super-fast trains, and other cool stuff!

1.2 purpose

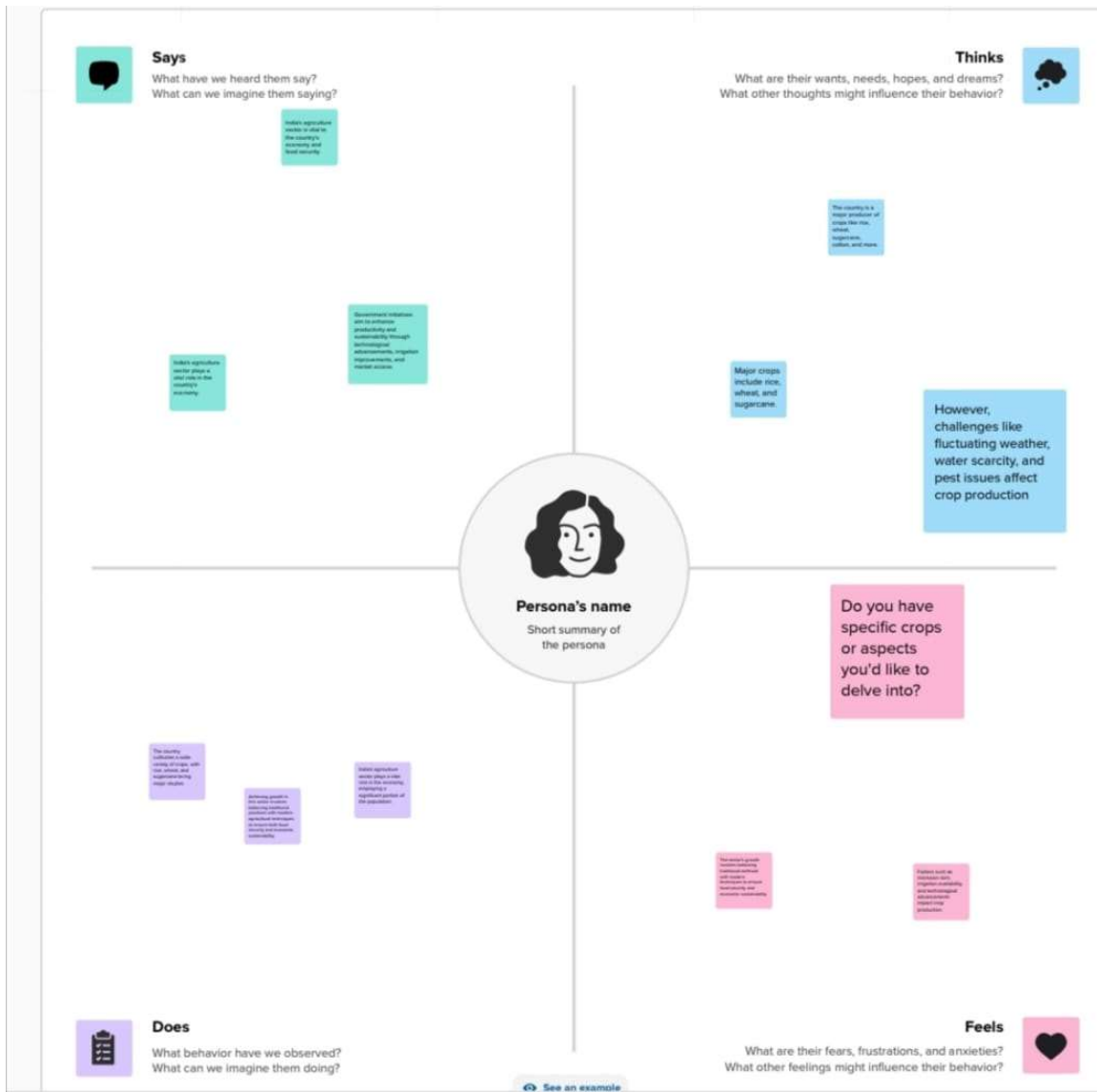
1. Food Security: The primary purpose of agricultural crop production in India is to ensure that there is enough food to feed the country's vast population. India's diverse agriculture produces a variety of crops like rice, wheat, maize, and pulses, which are staple foods for millions.

2.Economic Growth: Agriculture is a significant contributor to India's economy. Crop production provides employment to a substantial portion of the population and contributes to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

3.Export Opportunities: India also grows crops for export. This helps earn foreign exchange and contributes to the country's balance of trade. Some of the major crops for export include rice, spices, cotton, and fruits.

2.problem definition & design thinking

2.1 Empathy Map

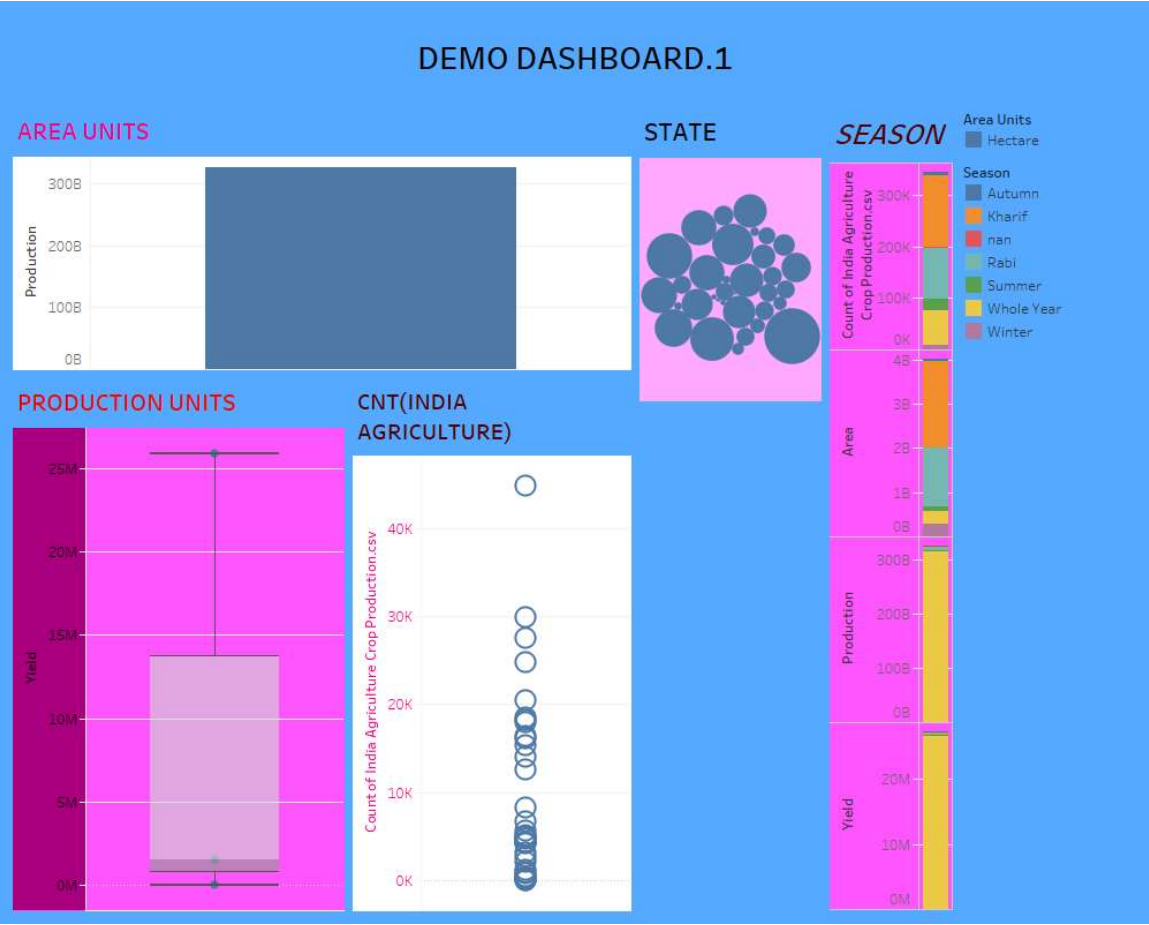


2.2 Ideation & Brainstorming Map



3.RESULT

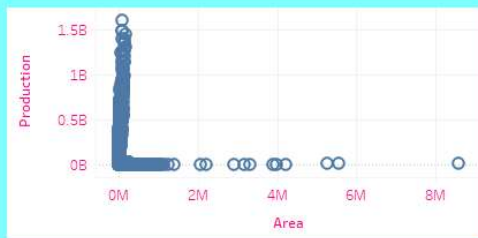
Dashboard 1:



Dashboard 2:

DEMO DASHBOARD.2

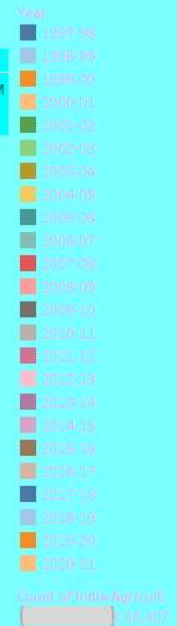
AREA



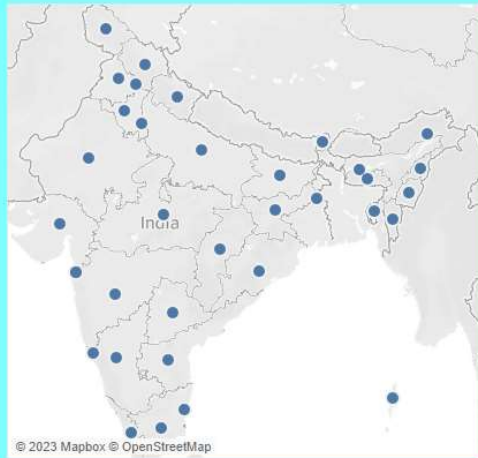
PRODUCTION



PRODUCTION



LONGITUDE(GENERATED)



YEAR



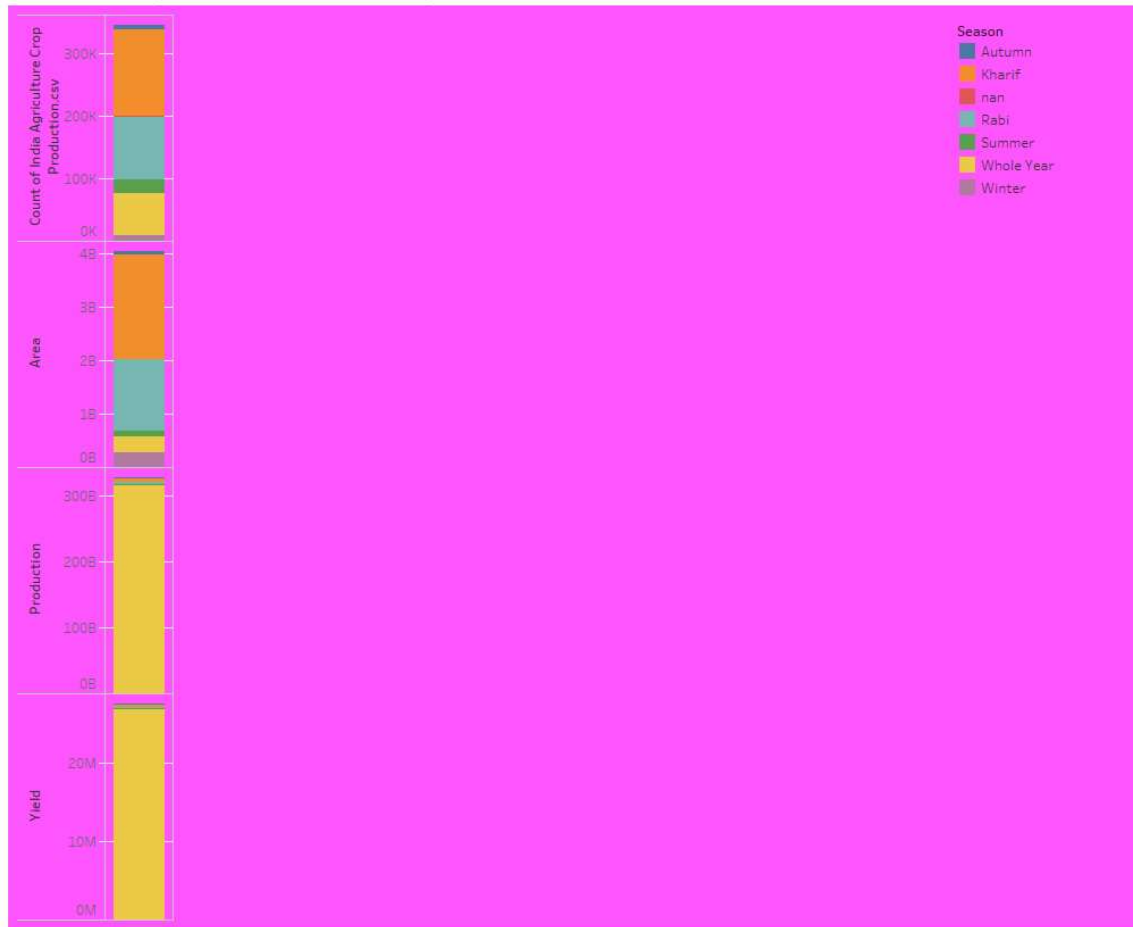
STORY :

Story 1

This visualizations explain are state.

This visualizations explain are season .

This visualizations are production units



4.ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

ADVANTAGES:

1. Adaptability to New Technologies: Indian farmers have shown adaptability to modern agricultural technologies, such as genetically modified crops, precision farming, and mechanization, to improve productivity.

2.Global Agricultural Powerhouse: India is consistently among the world's top producers of several crops, including rice, wheat, sugarcane, cotton, and pulses, contributing significantly to global food security.

3.Sustainable Practices: The adoption of organic and sustainable farming practices is gaining momentum in India, contributing to healthier and environmentally friendly crop production.

DISADVANTAGES

1. Lack of Mechanization: A significant portion of Indian agriculture relies on manual labor, which is not only labor-intensive but also less efficient than mechanized farming practices.

2.infrastructure, many regions still face water scarcity, affecting crop yields. Inefficient water use and outdated irrigation methods are common issues.

3.dependent on the monsoon, which can be unpredictable and unevenly distributed, leading to droughts or floods in some regions.

5.APPLICATIONS

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1 . Food Security: Crop production in India primarily serves the purpose of providing food for its vast population. Crops like rice, wheat, maize, pulses, and millets are staples that form the foundation of the Indian diet.

2.Livestock Feed: Crops like maize, sorghum, and legumes are used as feed for livestock, supporting the dairy and meat industries.

3.Exports: India is a significant exporter of agricultural products. Crops like rice, wheat, cotton, spices, and fruits are exported to various countries, contributing to foreign exchange earnings.

6.CONCLUSION

India's agricultural crop production is not only a source of sustenance and income but also a symbol of the nation's rich agricultural heritage, cultural diversity, and its commitment to addressing the global demand for food, fiber, and other agricultural products. Balancing the advantages and disadvantages, while pursuing innovations and sustainable practices, is crucial for India to continue to play a significant.

7.FUTURE SCOPE

income prospects can revitalize the sector1. Rural-Urban Linkages: Building stronger linkages between rural and urban areas can promote food processing, value addition, and agro-industrial development, creating additional employment opportunities.

2.safety of agricultural exports will be crucial for international

market access.

3.Youth Engagement: Attracting the younger generation to agriculture by making it more appealing through modern technologies, entrepreneurship opportunities, and improved.

8.APPENDIX

A.SOURCE CODE:

DATA LINK:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1_QKcNhqTKLujmt3KMh6vXlaNu3QHUGLB/view?usp=sharing

DASHBOARD LINK 1:

https://public.tableau.com/views/demodashboard1_16969966252990/Dashboard2?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link

DASHBOARD Link 2:

https://public.tableau.com/views/demodashboard2_16969537907580/Dashboard3?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link

STORY LINK:

https://public.tableau.com/views/demodashboard1_16969966252990/Dashboard2?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link