

Thanthai Periyar Government Arts and Science College Trichy

Department Of Mathematics

Team No : 3

NM ID : NM2023TMID03018

Project Title: India's Agricultural Crop Production Analysis (1997-2021)

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1 INTRODUCTION :

1.1 Overview :

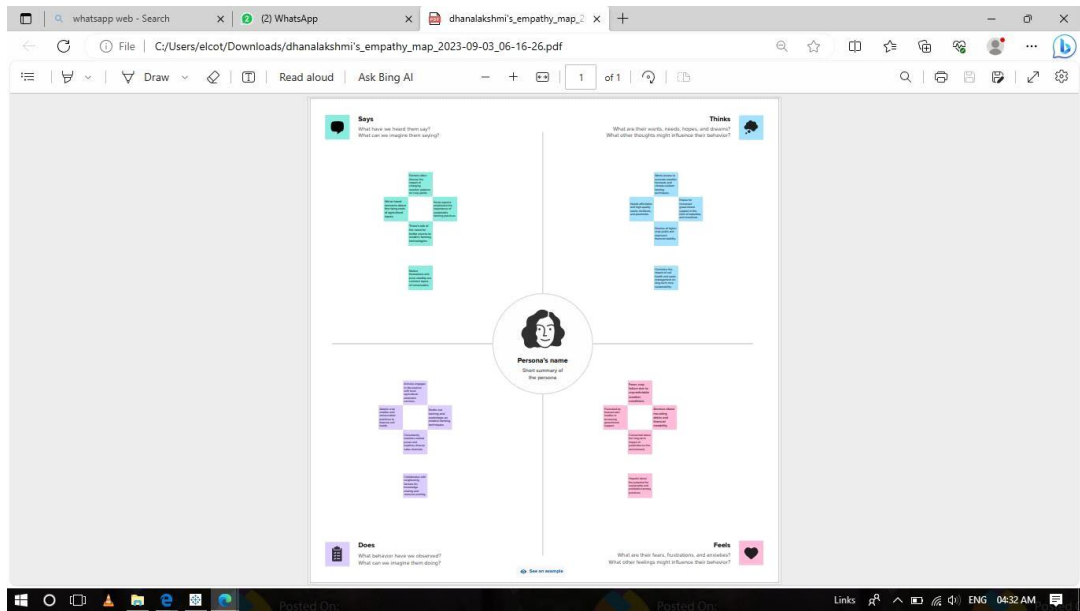
This report delves into the captivating realm of India's agricultural cultivation, providing a comprehensive visual exploration of key aspects and trends in the agricultural sector. Through the visual representations, readers can gain valuable insights into crop production, seasonal variations, regional 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.

1.2 Purpose :

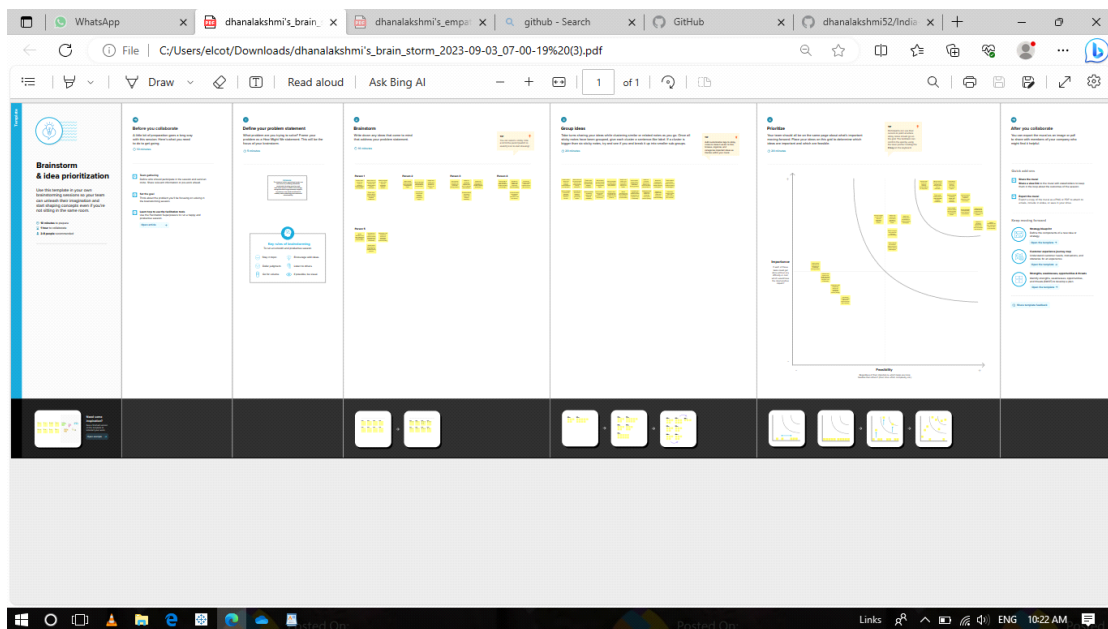
By harnessing the power of Tableau, this report not only presents the data in a visually appealing manner but also provides an interactive experience for readers to explore the intricacies of India's agricultural cultivation. To Extract the Insights from the data and put the data in the form of visualizations, Dashboards and Story we employed Tableau tool.

2 Problem Definition & Design Thinking

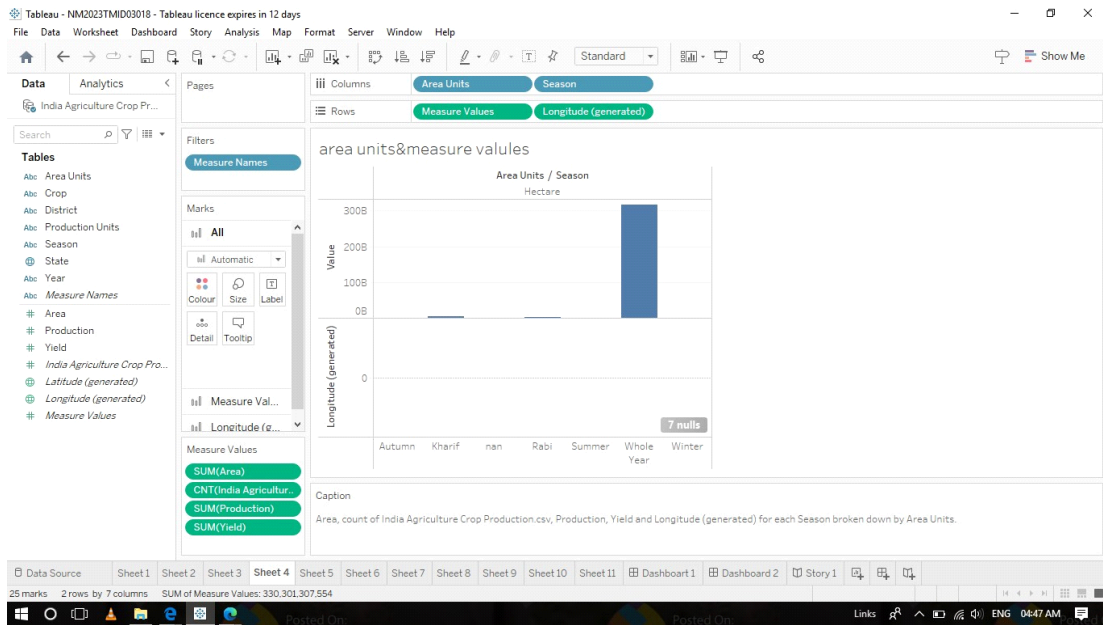
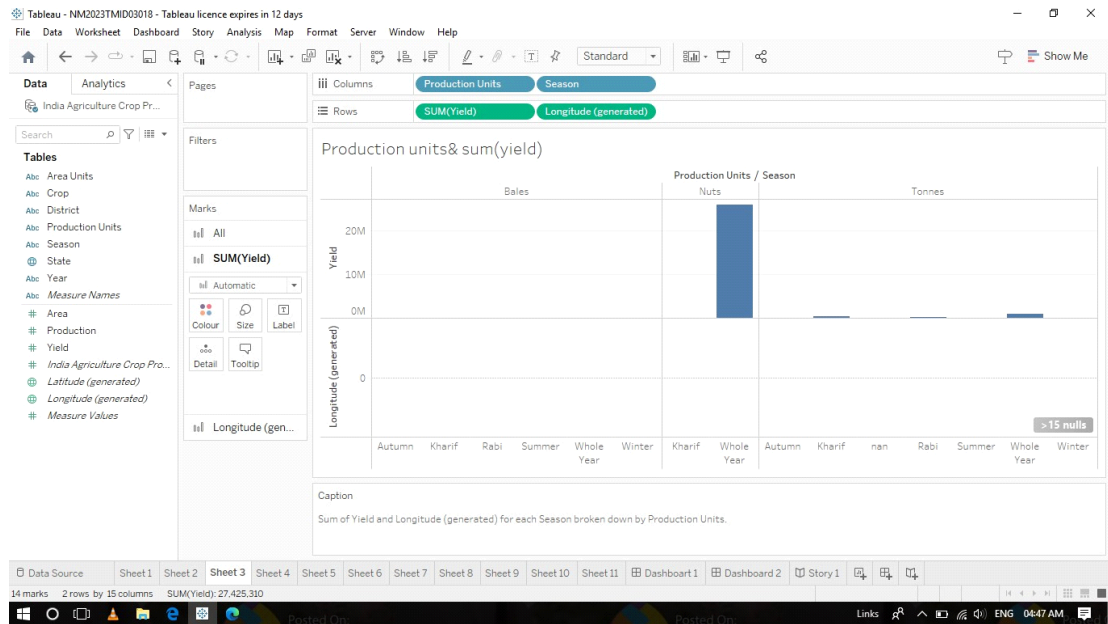
2.1 Empathy Map

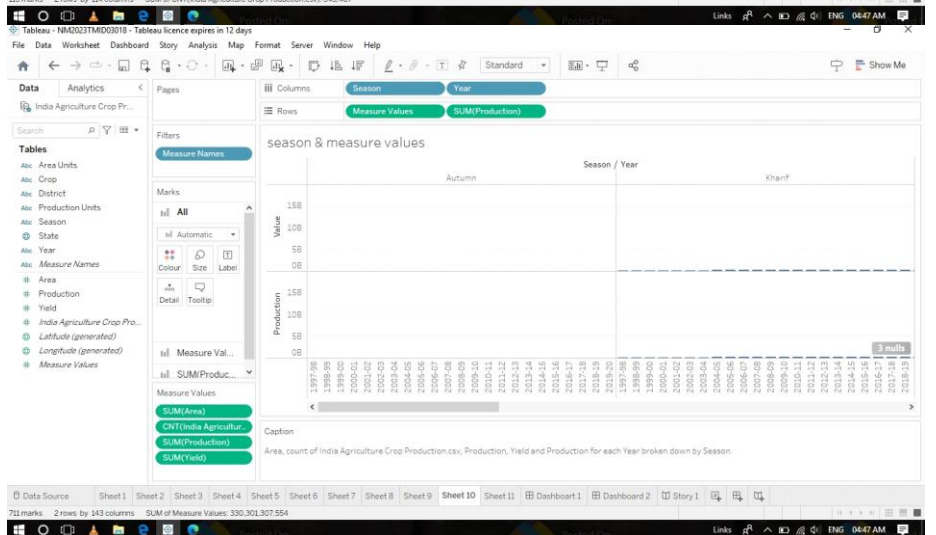
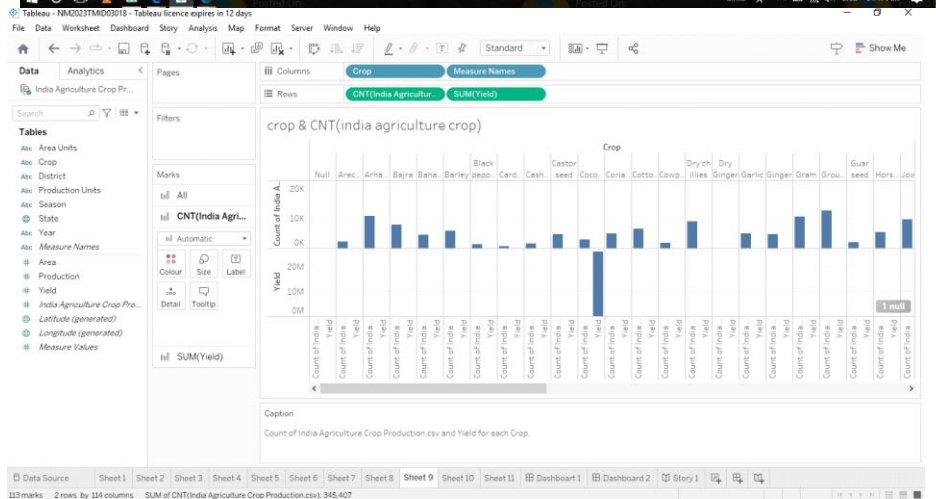
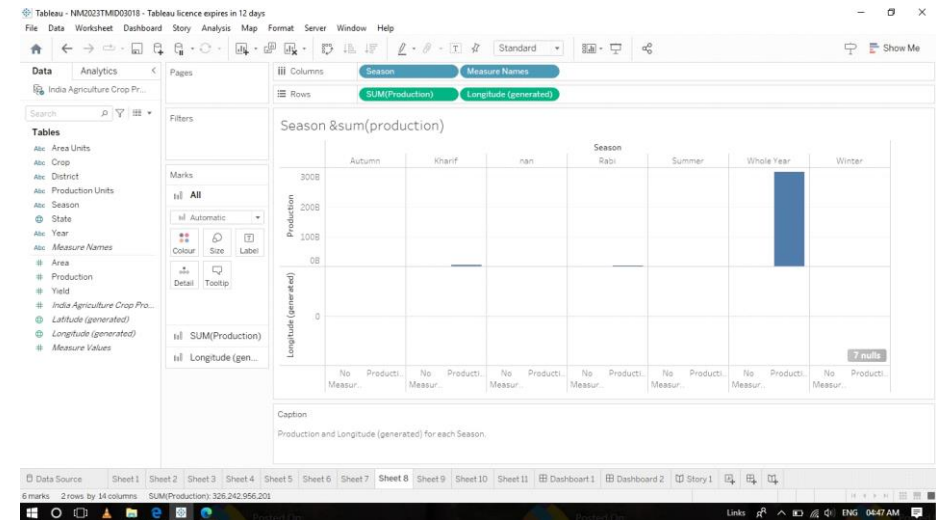


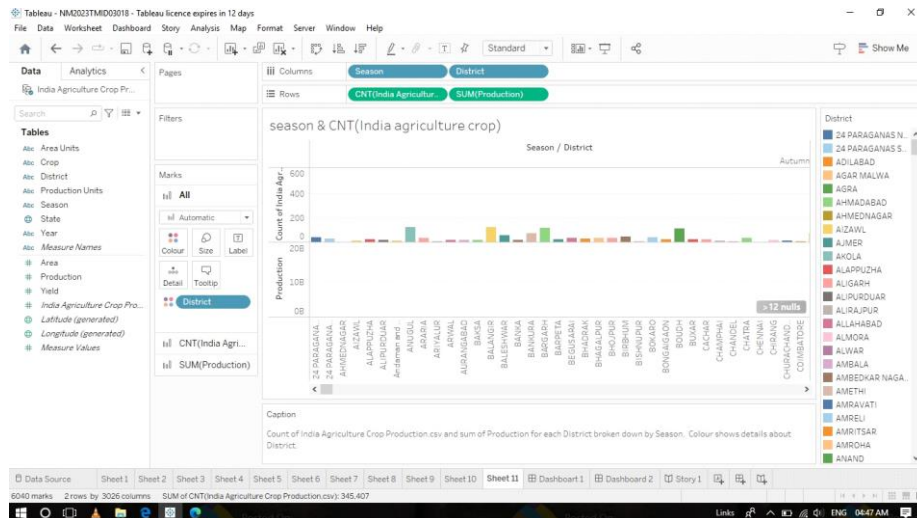
2.2 Ideation & Brainstorming Map



3 RESULT :







4 ADVANTAGE & DISADVANTAGE

India 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 sectors, the sector's importance in India's economic and social fabric goes well beyond this indicator. The areas where agriculture production is high must be analysed applied to other parts of the country.

5 APPLICATIONS

Agricultural production is prone to several risks which affect both producers and consumers. In order to enhance investment and achieve a sustained increase in production, coherent and integrated long-term strategies and policies are required to reduce risk aversion and build flexibility among Indian rural producers.

6 CONCLUSION

The Indian Agriculture crop production for the data collected from 1997 to 2021. There is a need to provide remunerative prices for farmers in order to increase the incomes of farmers.

7 FUTURE SCOPE

Emphasis needs to be given for diversification of agricultural exports for more products and more destinations with improved infrastructure, trained human resources and support facilities. The efficiency at production level needs to be raised in order to make the product price competitive in the international market. The producers and exporters need to be educated and trained to maintain the quality of the products as per global standards.