AGRICULTURE (INDIA) DATA ANALYSIS

Detailed Project Report

Abstract

This project explores India's agricultural growth over five decades, focusing on key metrics such as fertilizer consumption, agricultural productivity, livestock production, and food production. The analysis highlights significant trends and growth patterns, identifying periods of rapid development and subsequent slowdowns.

By leveraging Power BI, the project creates interactive dashboards that visualize historical insights and annual growth rates, offering a comprehensive understanding of India's agricultural progress. These insights are designed to assist policymakers and stakeholders in addressing challenges related to productivity, sustainability, and resource allocation in the agricultural sector.

Shivam Kushwaha

profshivamm@gmail.com

Document Version Control

Date	Version	Description	Author
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Table of Contents

About This Report

This report, titled *Agriculture (India) Data Analysis*, presents a comprehensive analysis of India's agricultural trends from 1961 to 2021. It examines four critical parameters—fertilizer consumption, agricultural value-added per worker, food production index, and livestock production index. Using historical data and interactive Power BI dashboards, the analysis identifies growth patterns, peak values, and year-over-year (Y-o-Y) changes for each parameter over five decades.

The report provides insights into periods of rapid agricultural growth, including the Green Revolution, and highlights efficiency peaks and deceleration phases. Additionally, it offers a focused review of 5-year periods from 2001–2021 to identify key performance milestones and their drivers. The findings aim to empower policymakers, agricultural experts, and stakeholders with actionable insights for optimizing agricultural practices, resource allocation, and sustainable development.

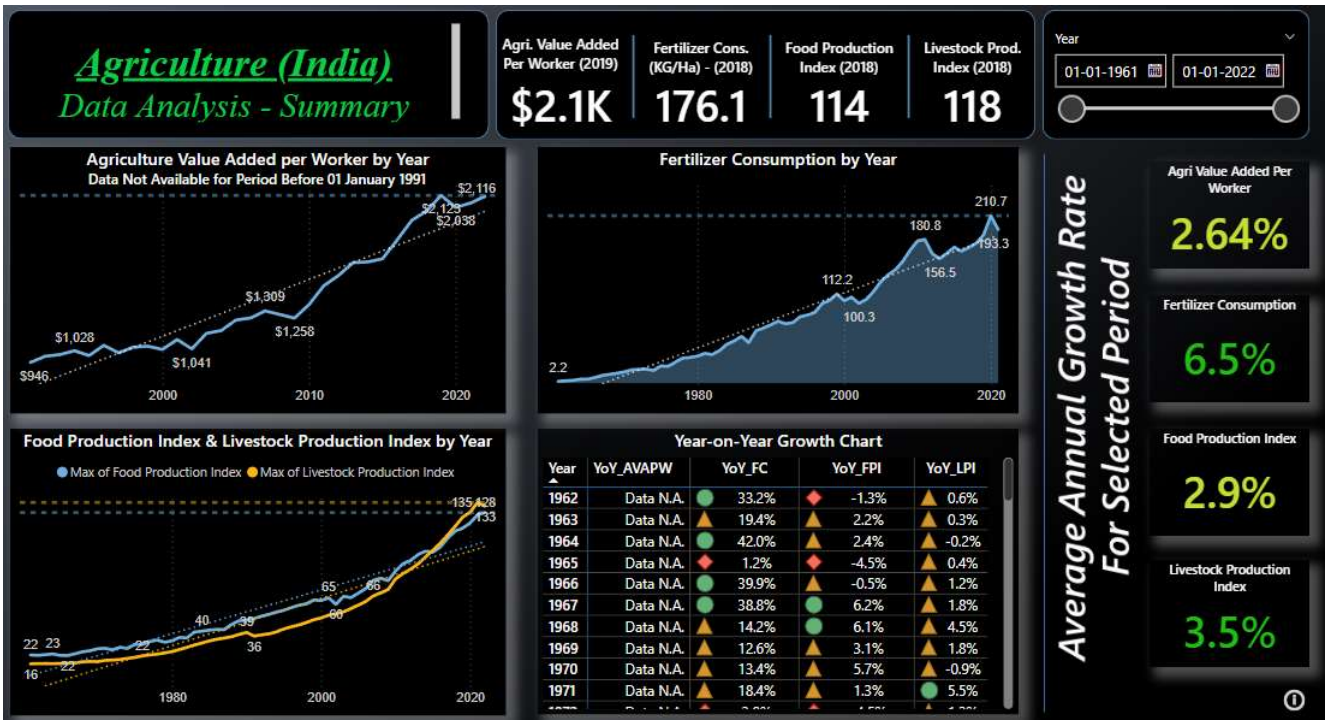
Project's Problem Statement:

The growth patterns of four key agricultural parameters in India: fertilizer consumption, agricultural value added per worker, livestock production, and food production. The goal is to calculate and visualize two key metrics: average annual growth rate and year-over-year growth for each parameter. The project seeks to create an interactive Power BI dashboard that presents these growth patterns, highlighting both long-term trends and annual variations. The insights will help stakeholders understand how these metrics have evolved over time, providing valuable information for decision-making and policy development in the agricultural sector.

Project's Objective

To provide policymakers with a data-driven dashboard for analysing trends in agriculture, livestock, and food production.

Observations (1961-2022)



1. **Agricultural Value Added Per Worker**:

   - Data is not available for the period before 01 January 1991.
   - Y-o-y growth peaked in 2002-2003.
   - Sharp rise after 2009.
   - Peaked in 2019, with maximum value of $2,123.

2. **Fertilizer Consumption**:

   - From 12.4 kg/ha in 1969 to 176.1 kg/ha in 2018.
   - Growth spiked during Green Revolution years.
   - In the period of 1966-1977, Y-o-Y growth rate was higher of every time.
   - Y-o-y growth peaked in 1963-1964.
   - Peaked in 2020, with maximum value of 210.7 Kg/Ha.

3. **Food Production Index**:

   - Y-o-y peaked in 1983, indicating a period of maximum efficiency.
   - Peaked in 2021, with maximum value of 126.

4. **Livestock Production Index**:

   - Diverse contributions: dairy, meat, wool, silk, etc.
   - Y-o-y peaked in 2009-2010, indicating a period of maximum efficiency.
   - Peaked in 2021, with maximum value of 135.

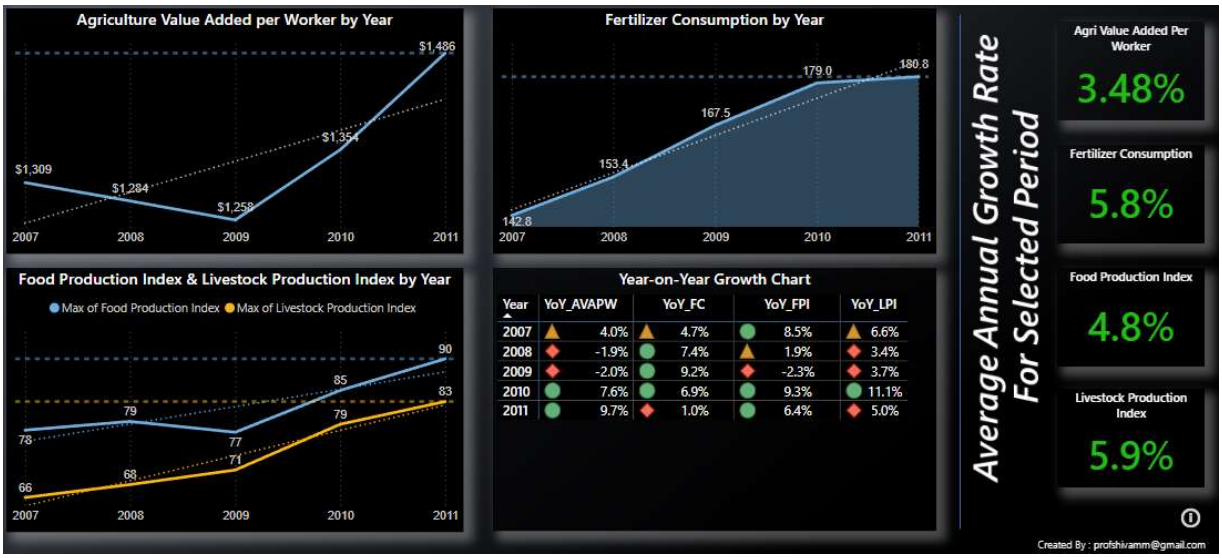
Observations in 5 years period (2016-2021)

1. ***Agriculture value addition*** peaked in year ***2019*** with a value of ***$2,123***.
2. ***Fertilizer consumption*** peaked in year ***2020*** with a ***210.7 Kg/Ha***.
3. ***Livestock Production Index*** and ***Food Production Index*** peaked in year ***2021*** with maximum values of ***135 & 126*** respectively.
4. In terms of Y-o-y growth, maximum growth rates for each parameter are as follows:
    - Max Y-o-Y Agri Value added per Worker = ***7.7% for 2016-2017***
    - Max Y-o-Y Fertilizer Consumption = ***13% for 2019-2020***
    - Max Y-o-Y Food Production Index = ***6.5% for 2016-2017***
    - Max Y-o-Y Livestock Production Index = ***5.8% for 2016-2017***

Observations in 5 years period (2011-2016)

1. ***Agriculture value addition*** peaked in year ***2016*** with a value of ***$1,808***.
2. ***Fertilizer consumption*** peaked in year ***2015*** with a ***171.0 Kg/Ha***.
3. ***Livestock Production Index*** and ***Food Production Index*** peaked in year ***2016*** with maximum values of ***105 & 102*** respectively.
4. In terms of Y-o-y growth, maximum growth rates for each parameter are as follows:
    - Max Y-o-Y Agri Value added per Worker = ***7.9% for 2015-2016***
    - Max Y-o-Y Fertilizer Consumption = ***4.6% for 2014-2015***
    - Max Y-o-Y Food Production Index = ***4.7% for 2012-2013***
    - Max Y-o-Y Livestock Production Index = ***5.8% for 2013-2014***

Observations in 5 years period (2006-2011)



1. ***Agriculture value addition*** peaked in year ***2011*** with a value of ***$1,486***.
2. ***Fertilizer consumption*** peaked in year ***2011*** with a ***180.8 Kg/Ha***.
3. ***Livestock Production Index*** and ***Food Production Index*** peaked in year ***2011*** with maximum values of ***83 & 90*** respectively.
4. In terms of Y-o-y growth, maximum growth rates for each parameter are as follows:
    - Max Y-o-Y Agri Value added per Worker = ***9.7% for 2010-2011***
    - Max Y-o-Y Fertilizer Consumption = ***9.2% for 2008-2009***
    - Max Y-o-Y Food Production Index = ***9.3% for 2009-2010***
    - Max Y-o-Y Livestock Production Index = ***11.1% for 2009-2010***

Observations in 5 years period (2001-2006)

1. ***Agriculture value addition*** peaked in year ***2006*** with a value of ***$1,259***.
2. ***Fertilizer consumption*** peaked in year ***2006*** with a ***136.4 Kg/Ha***.
3. ***Livestock Production Index*** and ***Food Production Index*** peaked in year ***2006*** with maximum values of ***62 & 72*** respectively.
4. In terms of Y-o-y growth, maximum growth rates for each parameter are as follows:
    - Max Y-o-Y Agri Value added per Worker = ***10.6% for 2002-2003***
    - Max Y-o-Y Fertilizer Consumption = ***10.7% for 2004-2005***
    - Max Y-o-Y Food Production Index = ***9.8% for 2002-2003***
    - Max Y-o-Y Livestock Production Index = ***4.7% for 2003-2004 & 2004-2005***

Conclusion

The analysis reveals significant growth across all four parameters, reflecting India's progress in agriculture and food production over the years. Key observations include:

1. **Fertilizer Consumption**: Fertilizer usage showed substantial growth since the Green Revolution, peaking in 2020 at 210.7 kg/ha. However, the Y-o-Y growth rates suggest variability due to external factors such as policy changes, supply chain issues, and climate events.
2. **Agricultural Value Added Per Worker**: This parameter consistently grew, reflecting improvements in mechanization and farming practices. It peaked in 2019 at $2,123 per worker, but growth rates indicate varying productivity trends over time.
3. **Food Production Index**: Significant growth was observed, with peak values in 2021, indicating India's increasing capacity to produce nutrient-rich food despite challenges like soil degradation and climate change.
4. **Livestock Production Index**: The index reflects robust growth driven by diverse contributions from dairy, meat, wool, and silk. It reached its highest value in 2021, signifying efficiency gains in animal husbandry practices.

The report highlights critical periods of growth and stagnation, offering a detailed understanding of the factors driving these changes.

Story and Implications

The Evolution of Indian Agriculture: 1961-2022

India's agricultural sector has undergone a profound transformation since 1961, moving from a traditional, subsistence-based farming system to a more industrialized, resource-intensive one. The initial stages were marked by minimal fertilizer use and low agricultural productivity. However, by the late 1980s, India began to experience rapid growth in fertilizer consumption, marking the start of the Green Revolution. This period saw a massive leap in agricultural output, driven by high-yielding varieties, better irrigation, and a significant increase in chemical inputs like fertilizers and pesticides.

This surge in fertilizer use mirrored a growth in agricultural value-added per worker, as the adoption of modern farming techniques allowed Indian farmers to produce more with fewer workers. The Green Revolution led to improved food security, particularly for staple crops like wheat and rice.

By the early 2000s, India's agricultural productivity saw significant gains, as reflected in both the fertilizer consumption per hectare and the value added per worker. However, post-2011, growth in these indicators began to slow down. The country's farming practices reached a stage where traditional inputs could no longer guarantee the same level of growth. Factors such as resource constraints, labor migration out of agriculture, and changing climate conditions are likely contributing to the deceleration in agricultural productivity.

As India enters the 2020s, the slowing growth in fertilizer use and food production presents a challenge to maintaining the agricultural gains of the past. The story now moves toward sustainability—finding ways to increase productivity without further depleting natural resources and ensuring food security in the face of environmental challenges.

Strategic Recommendations

1. **Sustainability in Fertilizer Use**:
    - Encourage balanced fertilizer application through awareness programs and subsidies for organic fertilizers.
    - Invest in research to develop climate-resilient crops requiring less fertilizer input.
2. **Improving Agricultural Productivity**:
    - Enhance mechanization and access to modern farming techniques, particularly for smallholder farmers.
    - Increase investment in agricultural education and extension services to improve workforce efficiency.
3. **Boosting Food Production**:
    - Promote sustainable farming practices to maintain growth in the food production index.
    - Strengthen the supply chain for nutrient-rich crops, focusing on reducing post-harvest losses.
4. **Enhancing Livestock Productivity**:
    - Expand livestock research and development programs to boost productivity and efficiency.
    - Improve access to veterinary services and disease management to ensure livestock health.
5. **Policy and Planning**:
    - Use data-driven decision-making to allocate resources effectively and address regional disparities.
    - Focus on regional challenges, such as drought-prone or flood-affected areas, to create customized agricultural policies.

Key Challenges Identified

1. **Climate Impact**: Variability in Y-o-Y growth rates highlights the impact of extreme weather events and climate change on agricultural performance.
2. **Resource Scarcity**: Rising fertilizer consumption indicates resource-intensive practices, risking soil degradation and environmental stress.
3. **Regional Disparities**: National-level data may mask regional disparities that require targeted interventions.

Future Scope

1. **Predictive Analytics**: Incorporate machine learning models to forecast agricultural trends and plan interventions proactively.
2. **Granular Analysis**: Expand the analysis to include state-wise or district-wise performance for more actionable insights.
3. **Integration of New Metrics**: Include additional parameters such as irrigation coverage, soil health indices, and crop diversification trends for a holistic view of agricultural progress.