

INDIA'S AGRICULTURE CROP PRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Overview:

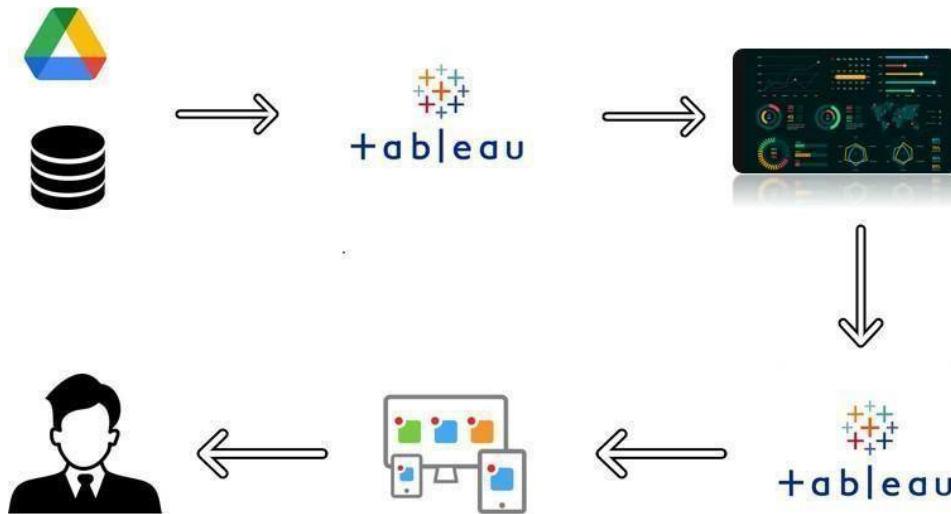
Project Description

According to The World Bank, India is a global agricultural powerhouse. It is the world's largest producer of milk, pulses, and spices, and has the world's largest cattle herd (buffaloes), as well as the largest area under wheat, rice and cotton. It 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.

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.

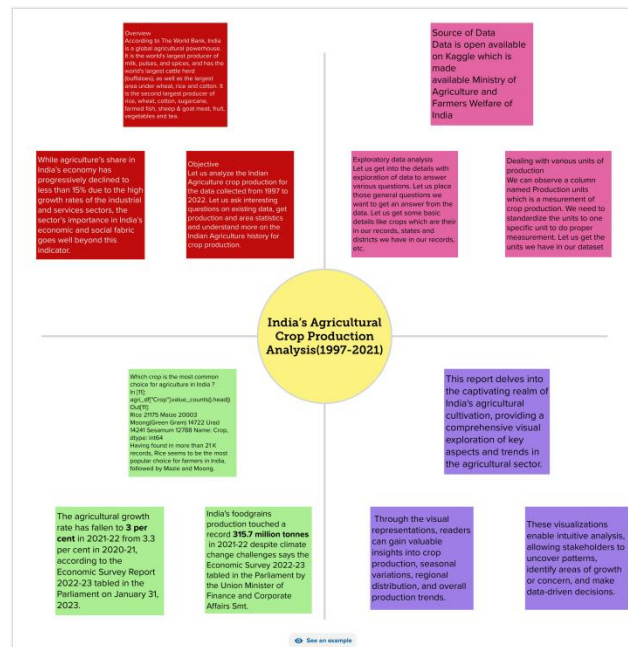
By harnessing the power of Tableau, this report not only presents the data in a visually appealing manner but also provides an interactive experience for readers to explore the intricacies of India's agricultural cultivation. To Extract the Insights from the data and put the data in the form of visualizations,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

Technical Architecture:



Problem Definition & Design Thinking

Empathy:

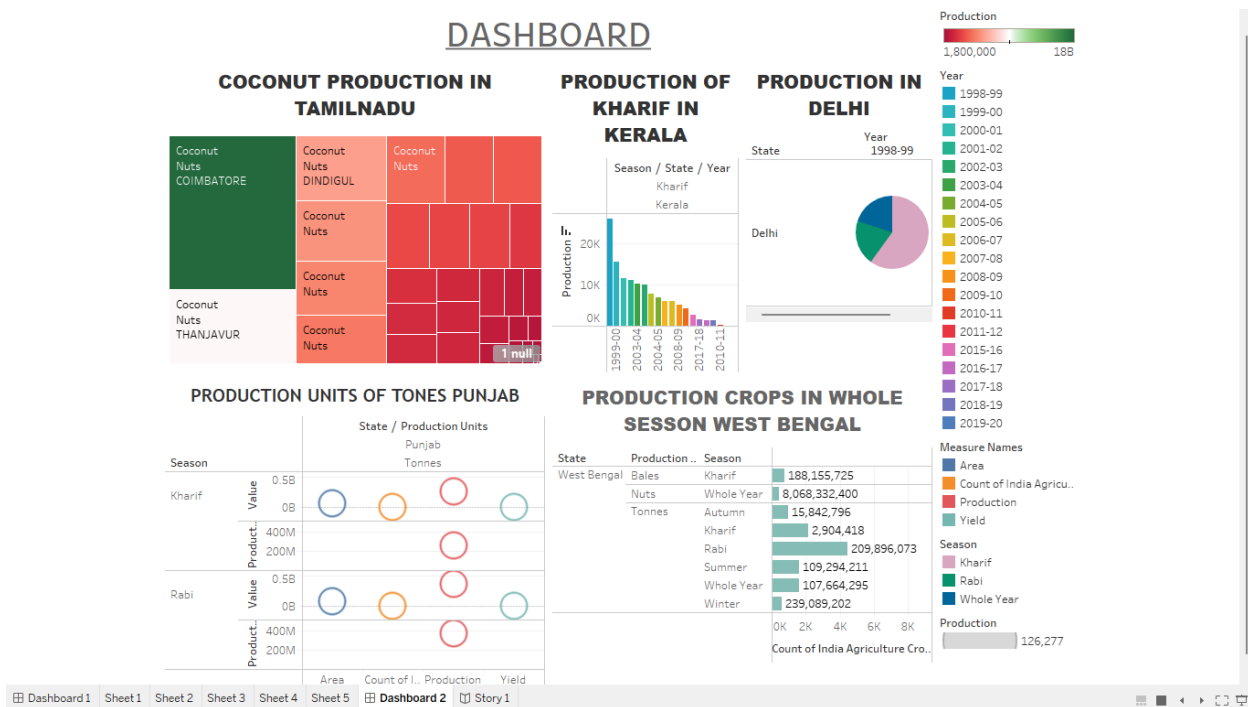


Ideation&Brainstroming Map



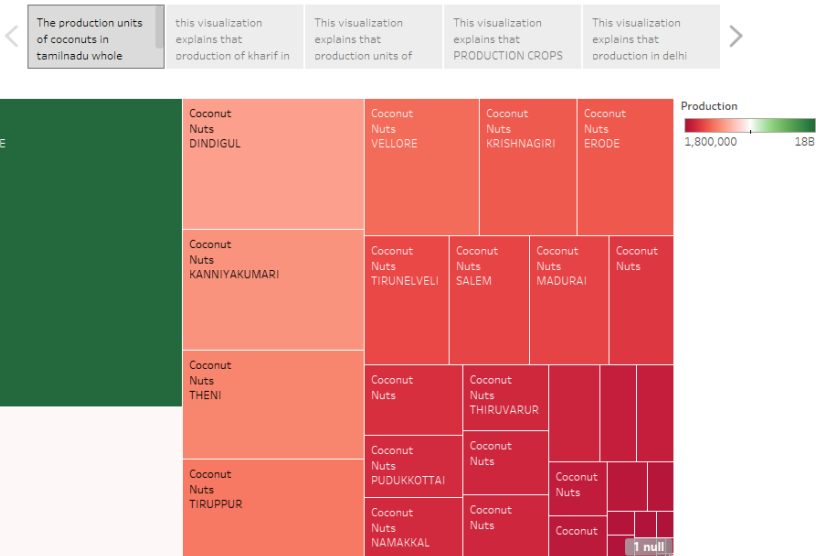
Result

Dashboard:



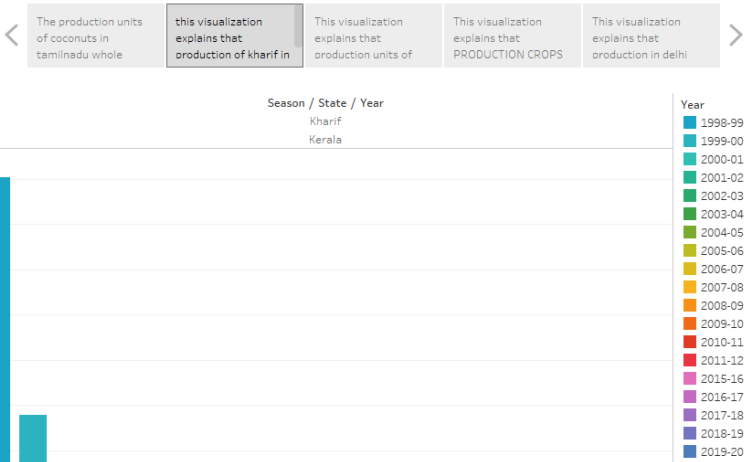
Story:

Story 1



Dashboard1 Sheet1 Sheet2 Sheet3 Sheet4 Sheet5 Dashboard2 Story 1

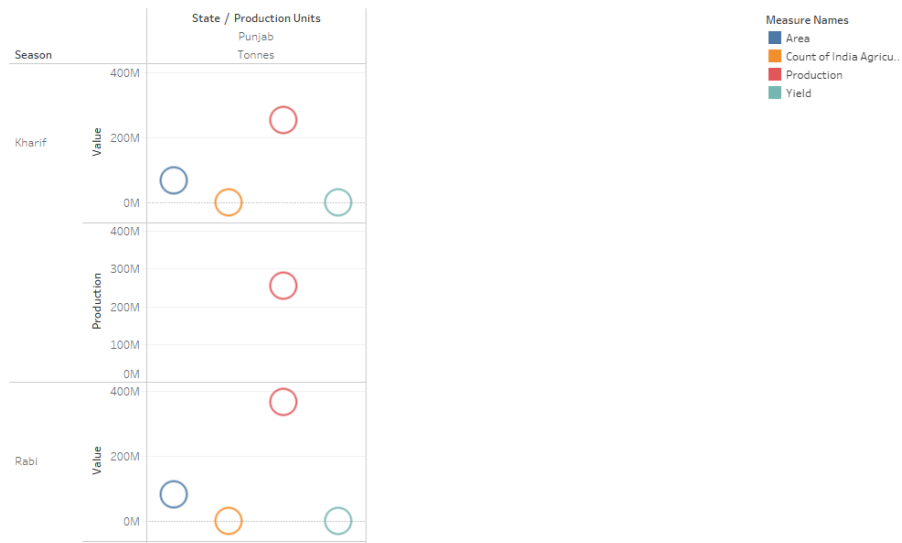
Story 1



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Story 1

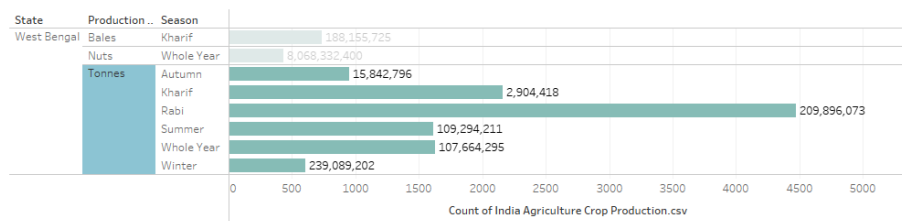
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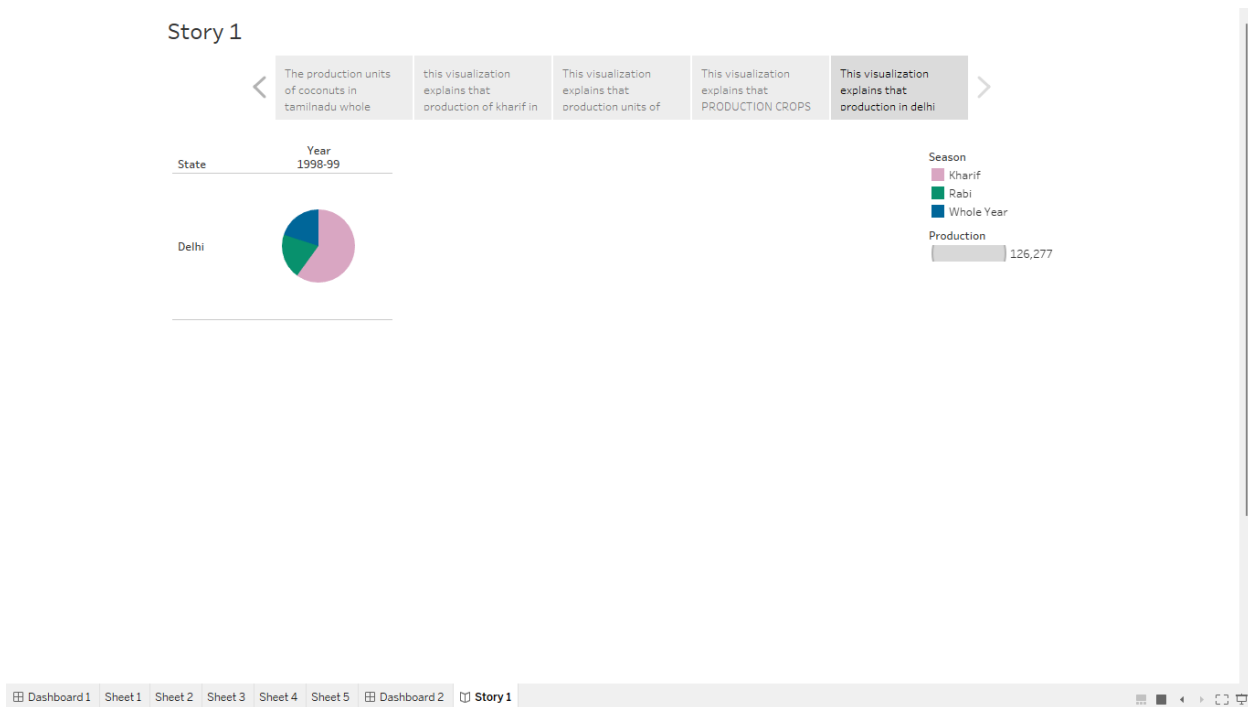
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Advantages & Disadvantages:

Advantages of An Ideal Crop Production

- There is over all increase in yield of crops mainly due to maintaining physical- chemical properties of soil. ...
- It helps in controlling insects, pests and soil borne diseases. ...
- Prevent or limit periods of peak requirements of irrigation water.

Agriculture supplies raw materials to various agro-based industries like sugar, jute, cotton textile and vanaspati industries. Food processing industries are similarly dependent on agriculture. Therefore the development of these industries entirely is dependent on agriculture.

It addresses the need for domestic consumption. It helps maintain agricultural product price stability. It helps eliminate price disparities between two regions or across the entire country. It increases agricultural product output and exports.

Agriculture impacts society in many ways, including: supporting livelihoods through food, habitat, and jobs; providing raw materials for food and other products; and building strong economies through trade.

Crop rotation prevents soil from weeds, pests, and disease. Control soil erosion and soil depletion. The physical and chemical nature of the soil remains unaltered. Crops are grown in one period of time and utilize one set of nutrients.

3 Reasons Why Agriculture Is Important

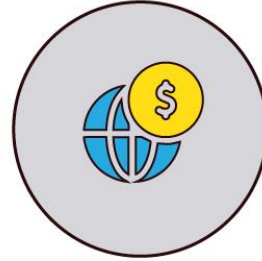
Agriculture impacts society in many ways, including the following:



Supporting livelihoods through food, habitat, and jobs



Providing raw materials for food and other products



Building strong economies through trade

Source: The Balance Small Business

Disadvantages of using modern farming methods are:

- Modern farming methods have overused the natural resource base.
- Increased use of fertilizers has led to the loss of soil fertility.
- The use of groundwater for tube well irrigation has led to water depletion.
- Modern farming methods require a great deal of capital.

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.

Some of the key challenges facing Indian agriculture today include: **Small and fragmented landholdings:** The average farm size in India is small, with around 85 percent of farms being less than 2 hectares in size, which can make it difficult for farmers to be profitable.



APPLICATIONS:

As per 2nd Advance Estimates for 2021-22, total Foodgrains production in the country is estimated at record 316.06 million tonnes which is higher by 5.32 million tonnes than the production of foodgrain during 2020-21.

CONCLUSION:

Conclusion. Modern agricultural techniques help in reducing the manpower required for agricultural work so that the additional manpower available in the agriculture sector can be used in the industry sector to grow the Indian economy.



FUTURE SCOPE :

There will be more of vertical and urban farming and there will also be efforts in long term to find new areas for production like barren deserts and seawater.

Hydroponic farming, which is a soil-less, water-based farming operation, that may even be done in a tiny space is going to pick up the pace.

Is agriculture good for future? Yes, agriculture is good for the future as it is expected to use advanced technologies and innovations to produce more food with limited land and resources, increase efficiency on farms, and become more profitable, efficient, safe, and environment friendly.



Dashboard public link:

[indian agriculture | Tableau Public](#)

Story public link:

[indian agriculture | Tableau Public](#)