DASHBOARD VISUALIZATION FOR PADDY GROWTH RATE USING ARCGIS DASHBOARD

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ABSTRACT

Paddy is known as a crop that is the source of daily food for Malaysians as well as the second highest economic source for the production sector in Malaysia. The production of rice is seen to be trending down slightly every year causing an increase in domestic rice prices. rice is a crop that is the source of daily food for Malaysians as well as the second highest economic source for the production sector in Malaysia. The production of rice is seen to be trending down slightly every year causing an increase in domestic rice prices. This is also due to the covid 19 pandemic factor in 2020 and 2021 which shows a decrease in rice crop production. The data was provided by "Jabatan Pertanian (DOA)". This project does not involve spatial analysis but rather elements of cartography and statistics. However, ArcGIS Pro is used to process datasets that have been analyzed and put them into a map full of data attributes. Lastly, the dashboard is used as a material for delivering accurate information and is easier to understand than presenting facts on a website which is seen as quite difficult for users to get solid information. This project outlines several ways to find and analyze the rate of increase and decrease each year. This project does not involve spatial analysis but rather elements of cartography and statistics.

Keyword: Dashboard, Paddy Production, Growth Rate analysis, Plant Area

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND STUDY

The Malaysian government is very concerned about promoting the growth of the paddy industry because rice is the main crop of the nation. With its present development strategies, plans, and regulations, Malaysia has made productive steps toward raising output. These steps might not be sufficient to lessen the effects of climate change, though. This conclusion was supported by our study and evaluation, which revealed that the key granary areas in Peninsular Malaysia are facing substantial problems and repercussions from climate change related to paddy productivity. Given that these regions are known as the nation's "rice bowl," there would undoubtedly be a risk to the country's food security. Therefore, given the effects of climate change, it is imperative that the nation review its policies and tactics for intervening in the rice and paddy industries. About half of the world's population relies primarily on rice, which is grown mostly in Asia, where 90% of the world's rice is produced. Nevertheless, hardly 7% of rice produced in the nation of origin is exported Thus, in many developing nations, rice and paddy are essential to food security, sociocultural dynamics, and government policy initiatives (Rice Almanac, 2013).

Malaysia, a country set away in the center of Southeast Asia, has a thriving agricultural sector, with rice growing being one of its main sectors. Known as the "staple crop" of Malaysia, rice has a significant cultural and economic impact, influencing the country's food practices and social structure. Research suggests that rice was first cultivated in Malaysia thousands of years ago, possibly as early as 2000s. Thanks to developments in agricultural techniques, irrigation technologies, and technology, rice production has changed dramatically over the ages. There are eight main paddy granary areas in Malaysia, which can be regarded as the rice bowl

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