

# India's Agricultural Crop Production Analysis

## (1997-2021)

## 1.Introduction

### 1.1 Overview:

Indian agriculture began by 9000 BCE as a result of early cultivation of plants, and domestication of crops and animals. Settled life soon followed with implements and techniques being developed for agriculture.

Farming started in the predynastic period at the end of the Paleolithic, after 10,000 BC. Staple food crops were grains such as wheat and barley, alongside industrial crops such as flax and papyrus. In India, wheat, barley and jujube were domesticated by 9,000 BC, soon followed by sheep and goats.

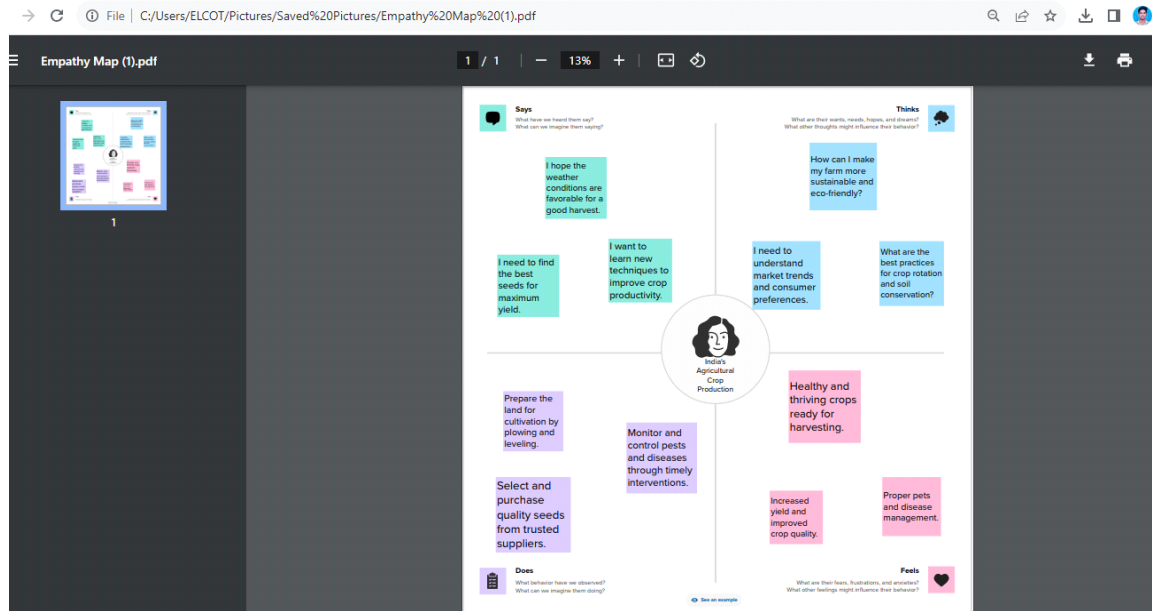
The earliest evidence of crop production has been found at Mehragarh, which yielded evidence of cultivated barley and wheat. Mehrgarh is an important Neolithic site, greatly helped in understanding the transition process from food-collecting stage to food-producing stage.

### 1.2 Purpose:

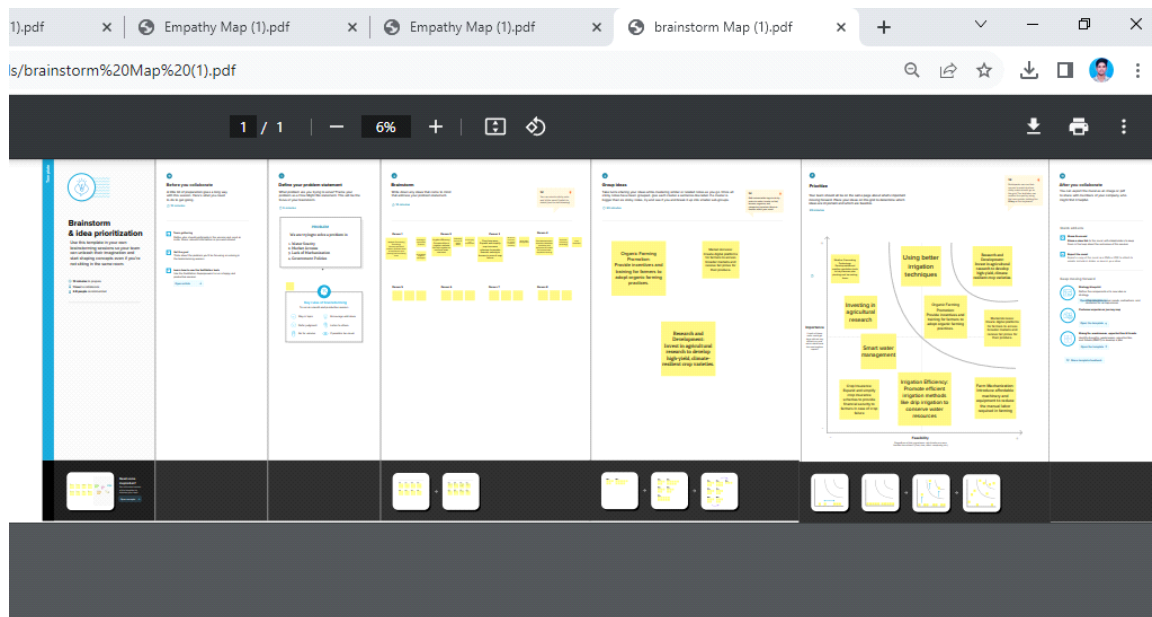
Indian agriculture sector accounts for 18 per cent of India's gross domestic product (GDP) and provides employment to 50% of the countries workforce. India is the world's largest producer of pulses, rice, wheat, spices and spice products.

## 2. Problem Definition & Design Thinking:

### 2.1 Empathy Map

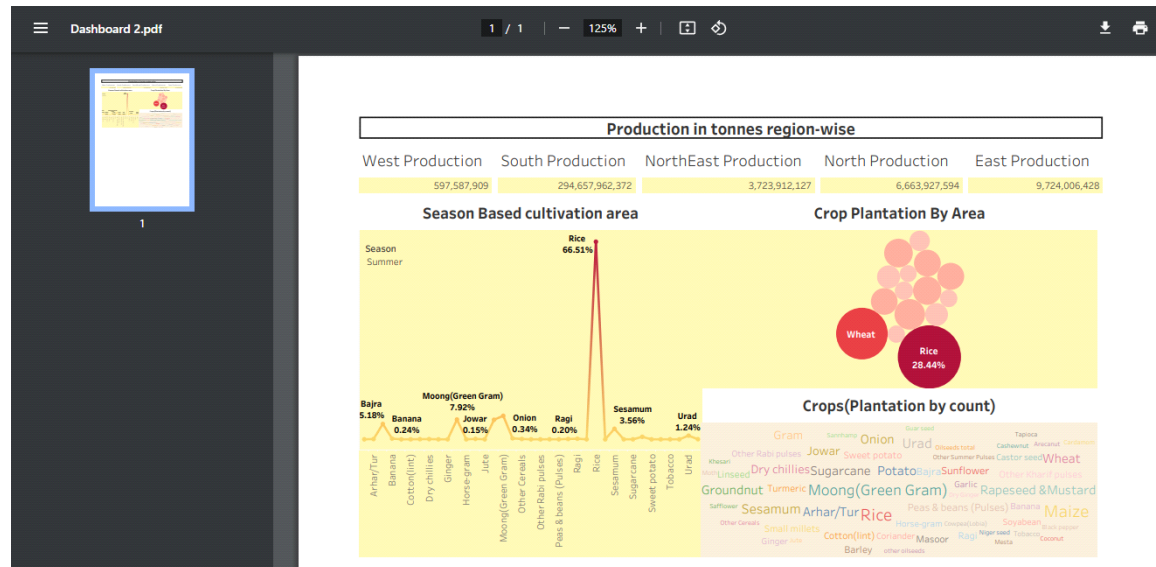
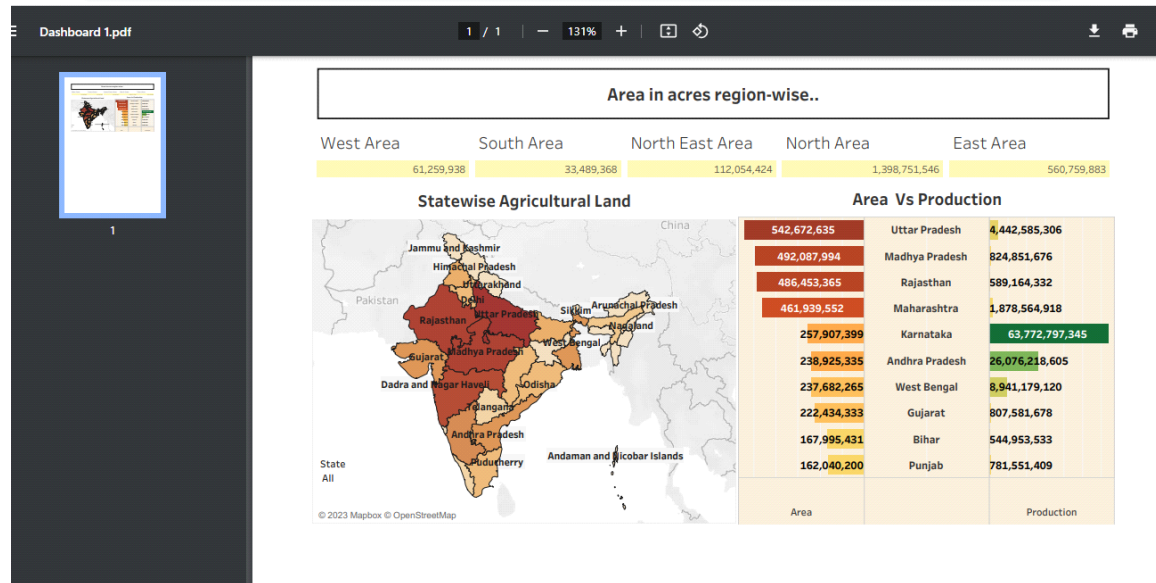


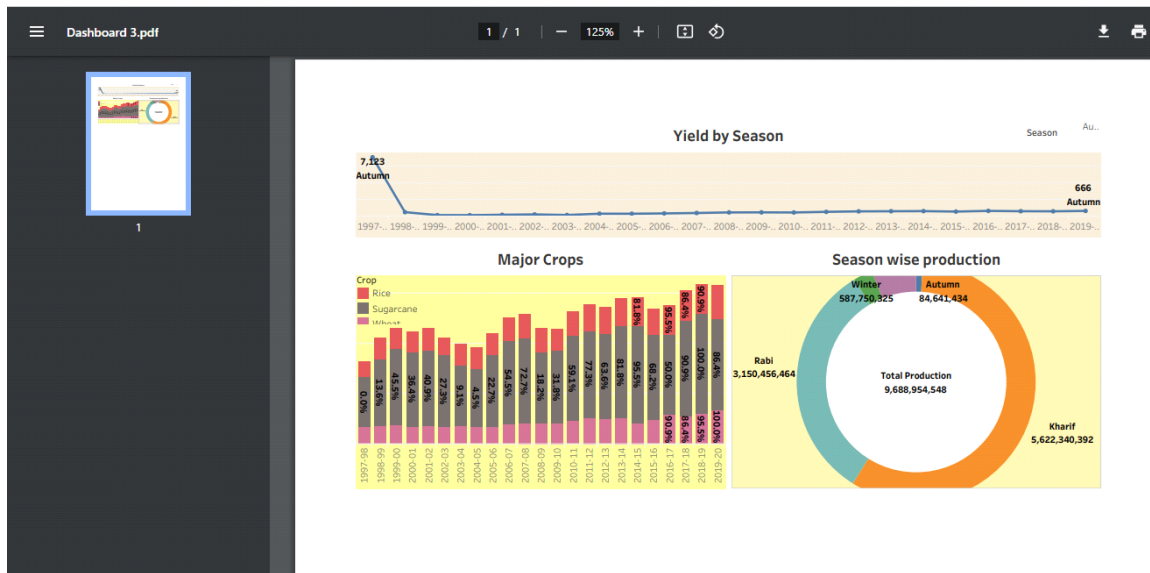
## 2.2 Ideation & Brainstorming Map



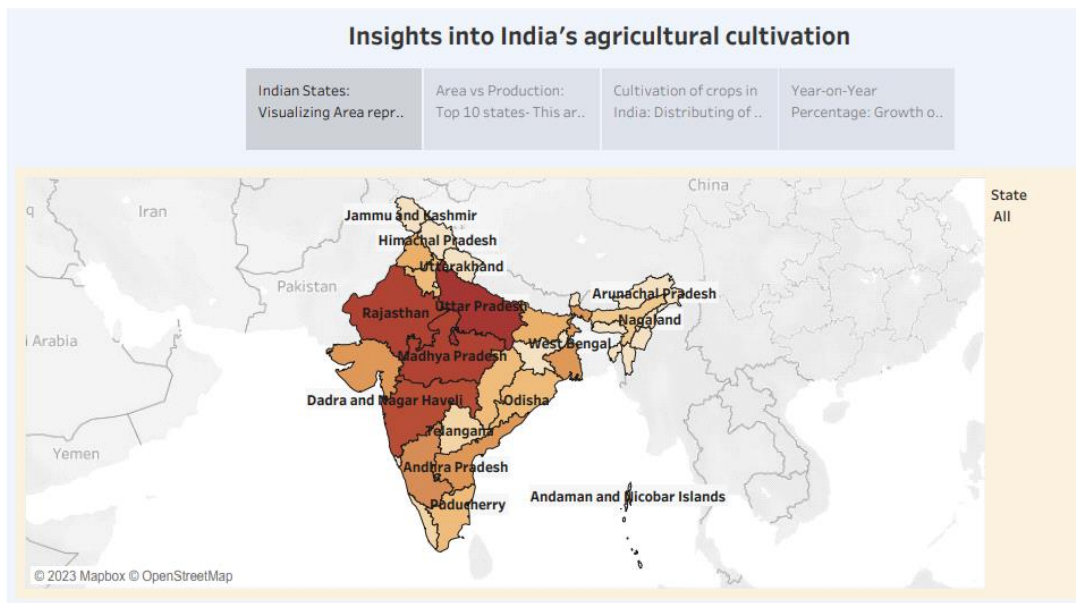
## 3. Result:

### 3.1 Dashboard:





## 3.2 Story:



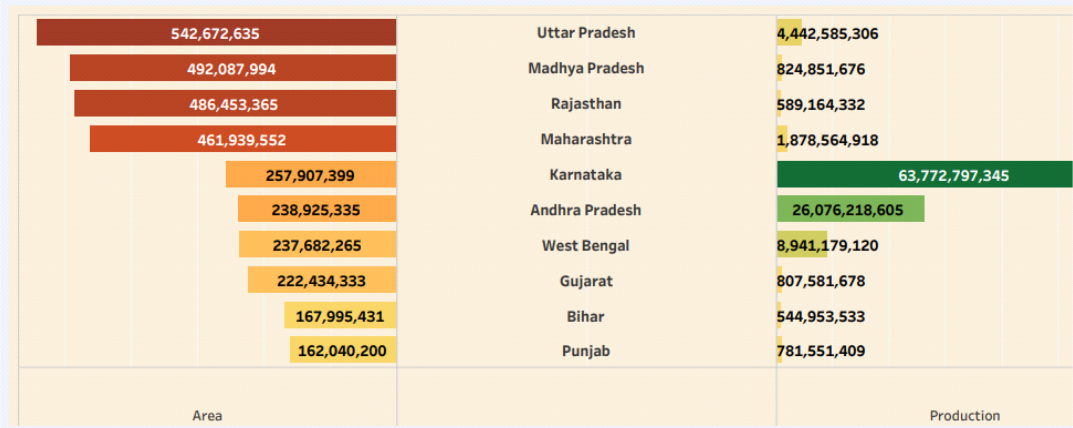
## Insights into India's agricultural cultivation

Indian States:  
Visualizing Area repr..

Area vs Production:  
Top 10 states- This ar..

Cultivation of crops in  
India: Distributing of ..

Year-on-Year  
Percentage: Growth o..



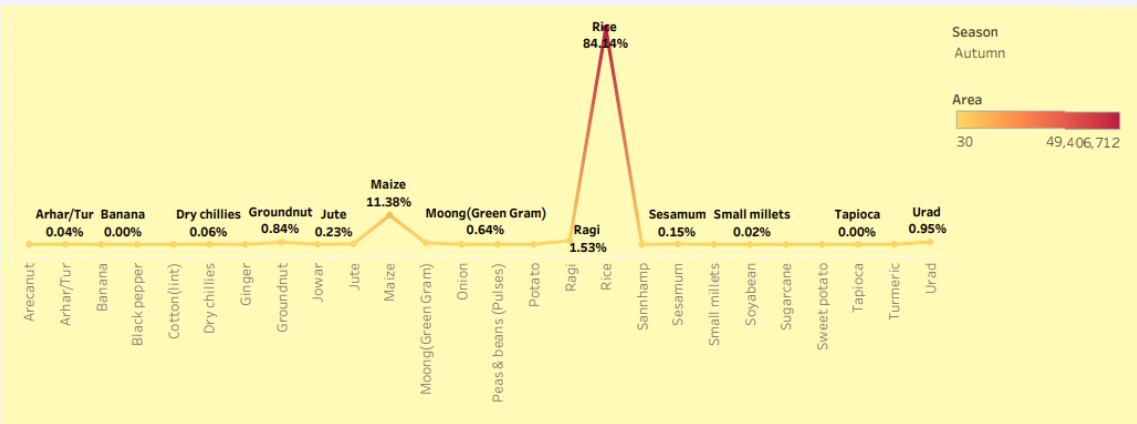
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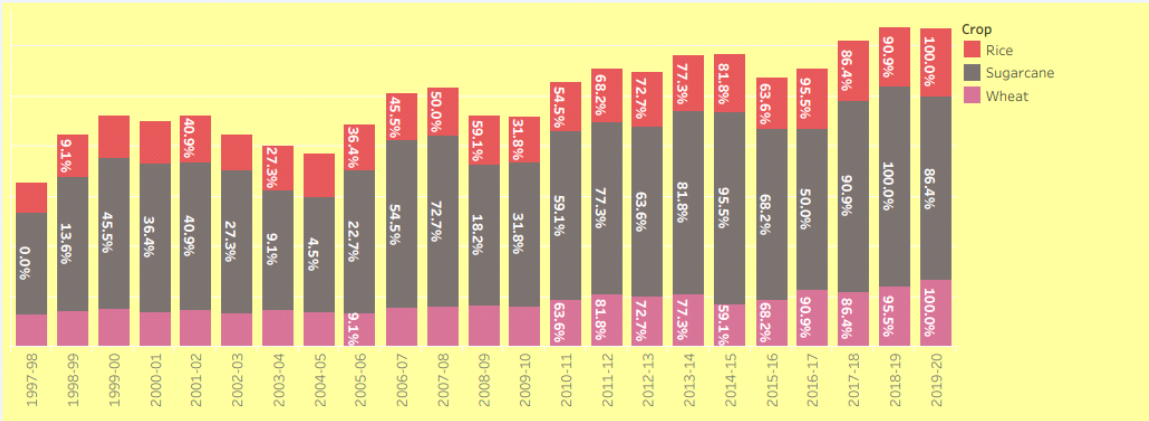
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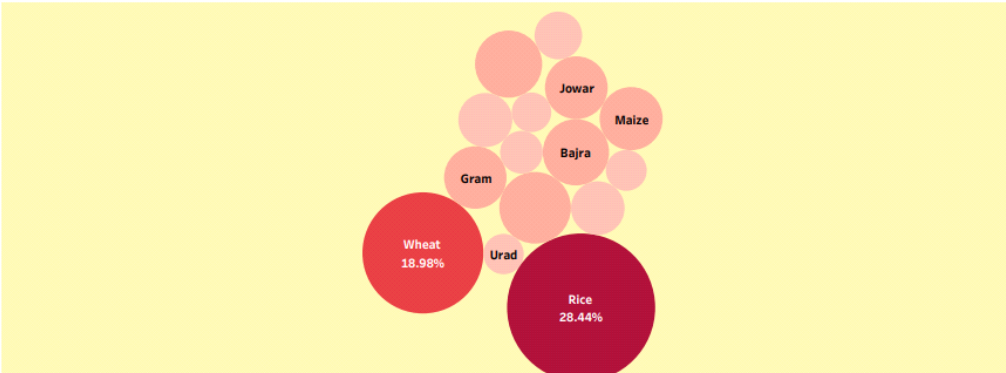
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Insights into India’s agriculture cultivation

Crop Planting Percentage:	Crop Yield Growth:	Word cloud:	Crop Production in Tonnes:
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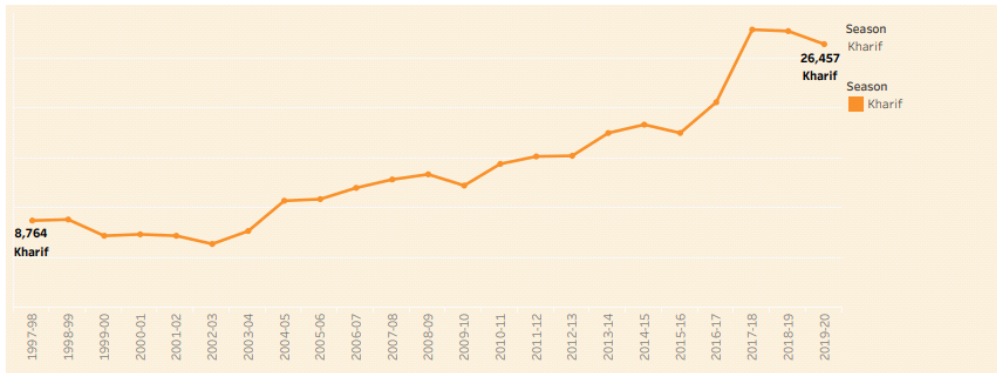
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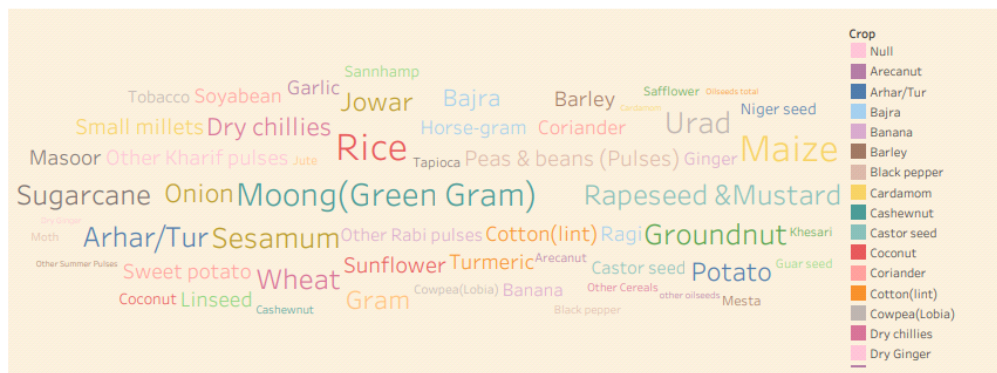
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Crop Yield Growth:

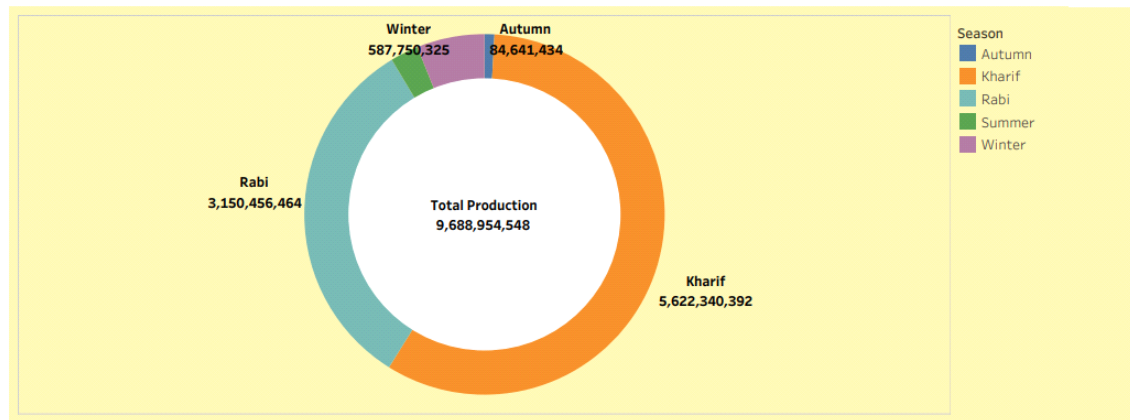
Word cloud:

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### Insights into India's agriculture cultivation

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## 4. Advantages & Disadvantages

### Advantages:

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.

### Disadvantages:

1. Deforestation. Intensive farming causes soil degradation and leads to the expansion of new lands. ...
2. Pest and weed resistance to chemicals. ...
3. Soil degradation. ...
4. Impact on natural habitats. ...
5. Water pollution. ...
6. Climate change.

## 5. Application:

The given data file for my project builed. Given data file as archeive format first extract and add tableau desktop and finally builed my project.



## 6. Conclusion:

In conclusion, Agriculture has given so much to society. But it has its own pros and cons that we can't overlook. Furthermore, the government is doing his every bit to help in the growth and development of agriculture; still, it needs to do something for the negative impacts of agriculture.

## 7. Future Scope:

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.