

LIST OF PROBLEM STATEMENT

1. Government of India has made a lot of useful data publically available. This includes data for agriculture, infrastructure, technology and so on. And so we can look at some of this data to see if we can glean something meaningful from them.
2. What is the importance of analyzing rainfall data?
 - Rainfall is one of the climatological data which is widely analyzed for a long time. Analysis of rainfall data is important as it facilitates policy decisions regarding the cropping pattern, sowing date, construction of roads and providing drinking water to urban and rural areas.
3. What is the issue ?
 - The potential impacts of heavy precipitation include crop damage, soil erosion, and an increase in flood risk due to heavy rains (see the River Flooding indicator)—which in turn can lead to injuries, drownings, and other flooding-related effects on health.
 - However, a combination of not enough watering and no rainfall could also lead to dying crops. Underwatering “starves” the plant of water, which can lead to crop death or low yield. Conversely, overwatering can lead to browned tips of crop leaves and also possible root rot and other issues.
4. Why is it very important?
 - Rainfall forecasting is very important because heavy and irregular rainfall can have many impacts like destruction of crops and farms, damage of property so a better forecasting model is essential for an early warning that can minimize risks to life and property and also managing the agricultural farms in better way.

5. Is rainfall important to Indian agriculture?

- India gets around 70 percent of its annual rainfall during the monsoon season, which also affects the yield of some key kharif or summer crops like rice, pulses and oilseeds such as soybeans. Farmers start planting these crops with the arrival of monsoon rains in June.

6. Why is rainfall important to India?

- Why is it so important to have normal rains? The monsoon is critical for agriculture in the country since nearly 60% of India's net arable land lacks irrigation. The monsoon delivers about 70% of India's annual rainfall and determines the yield of several grains and pulses, including rice, wheat, and sugarcane