**ESTIMATION OF CROP YIELD USING DATA ANALYTICS**

**ABSTRACT**

Agriculture is important for human survival because it serves the basic need. A well-known fact that the majority of population (≥55%) in India is into agriculture. Due to variations in climatic conditions, there exist increasing the crop production in India. It has become challenging task to achieve desired targets in Agri based crop yield. Various factors are to be considered which have direct impact on the production, productivity of the crops. Crop yield prediction is one of the important factors in agriculture practices. Farmers need information regarding crop yield before sowing seeds in their fields to achieve enhanced crop yield. The use of technology in agriculture has increased in recent year and data analytics is one such trend that has penetrated into the agriculture field. The main challenge in using big data in agriculture is identification of effectiveness of big data analytics. Efforts are going on to understand how big data analytics can agriculture productivity. The present study gives insights on various data applied to crop yield prediction and also signifies the important lacunae points’ in the proposed area of research.

**INTRODUCTION**

Agriculture forms the basis for food security and hence it is important. In India, majority of the population i.e., above 55% is dependent on agriculture as per the recent information. Agriculture is the field that enables the farmers to grow ideal crops in accordance with the environmental balance. In India, wheat and rice are the major grown crops along with sugarcane, potatoes, oil seeds etc. Farmers also grow non-food items like rubber, cotton, jute etc. More than 70% of the household in the rural area depend on agriculture. This domain provides employment to more than 60% of the total population and has a contribution to GDP also (about 17%) . In the farm output, India ranks second considering the world wide scenario. This is the widest economic sector and has an important role regarding the framework of socio-economic fabric of India. Farming depends on various factors like climate and economic factors like temperature, irrigation, cultivation, soil, rain fall, pesticide and fertilizers. Historical information regarding crop yield provides major input for companies engaged in this domain. These companies make use of agriculture products as raw materials, animal feed, paper production and so on. The estimation of production of crop helps these companies in planning supply chain decision like production scheduling. The industries such as fertilizers, seed, agrochemicals and agricultural machinery plan production and activities like marketing based on the estimates of crop yield . Farmers experience was the only way for prediction of crop yield in the past days. Technology penetration into agriculture field has led to automation of the activities like yield estimation, crop health monitoring etc. Crop yield prediction has generated a lot interest in the research community and also for agriculture related organizations. Crop yield prediction helps the farmers in various ways by providing the record of previous crop yield. This is helpful to government in framing policies related to crops such as crop insurance policies, supply chain operation policies. Knowing what crops has been grown, and how much area of it had been shown historically, combined with the prices at which it could have been sold at the nearest market-place provides the income-growth profile of the farmer .

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Crop yield gaps, measured as difference between expected yields based on the potency and actual farm yield received. In order to achieve the higher crop yield, farmers must need to tackle the influencing factors such as influence of change in climate conditions on the prospects of crop yields, and change in the usage of agricultural land to assess and ultimately reduce the crop yield gaps. Several researchers reported the applications of bio simulation models to estimate the crop yield gaps in the last decade. The impact of the crop yield gaps assessment studies conducted through bio simulation based methodologies were negatively influenced by quality and resolution of climate and soil data, as well as unscientifically expectations about crop yield prediction systems and crop yield assessment modeling designs calibration method. An explicit rationale model which can effectively applied at various levels of the availability of quality information for identifying data sources to analyze crop yield and measuring yield gaps at definite geographical locations and works based on the rise in titer approach. rces or if the data is not available.The model is highly helpful in retrieving the useful data from the available, poor quality, less rigorous data sou. The definitive aspiration of the planned method is to afford transparent, easily accessible, reproducible and technically sound and strong guidelines for predicting the yield gaps. The proposed guidelines were also relevant for understanding and to simulate the influence of change in climate conditions and usage of cultivable land changes from national to global scales. As indicated, the better understanding of data importance and usefulness for analyzing crop yield and estimating yield gaps as illustrated can help in identifying the data gaps in the crop yield and allow focusing on the various efforts taken at the global level to address the most critical issue.

Analyzing the yields of crop is necessary to update the policies to ensure food security. A research conducted a study with the aim in suggesting a novel data mining method to predict the yields of crop depends on agricultural big data analytics methodologies, which were progressively contrast with conventional data mining methodologies in the process of handling data and modeling designs. Study suggested that the method employed should be user friendly, work based on progressive big-data responsive processing structure, supposed to utilize the existing agricultural based significant datasets and would still be used with the larger volumes of data growing at enormous rates. Nearest neighbors modeling is one such novel data mining technique which works on the results collected based on data processing structures form the farmers and suggest a well unbiased result on the base of accuracy and prediction time in advance.

**CONCLUSION**

As a result of penetration of technology into agriculture field, there is a marginal improvement in the productivity. The innovations have led to new concepts like digital agriculture, smart farming, precision agriculture etc. In the literature, it has been observed that analysis has been done on agriculture soils, hidden patterns discovery using data set related to climatic conditions and crop yields data. The activities of agriculture field are numerous like weather forecasting, soil quality assessment, seeds selection, crop yield Estimation etc. In this survey, the specific activity, crop yield prediction has been surveyed and the major trends have been identified.