

# **Exploratory Analysis Of Rain Fall Data In India For Agriculture**

**1.Anusha Gajinkar(oct 15,2019)**

## **Abstract**

India is an agricultural country and secondary agro based market will be steady with a good monsoon. The economic growth of each year depends on the amount of duration of monsoon rain, bad monsoon can lead to destruction of some crops, which may result in scarcity of some agricultural products which in turn can cause food inflation, insecurity and public unrest. In our analysis we are trying to understand the behavior of rainfall in India over the years, by months and different subdivisions.

**2.Siddharth Premkumar**

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**Abstract**

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.

In this study here, we look at the agricultural food production for various grains, cereals and oilseeds from the year 2001 to 2017. We have also obtained data for annual rainfall in India for these years as a separate dataset and our goal is to see how strongly agricultural food production depends on annual rainfall.

### **3.ashok gulati (2013)**

#### **Abstract**

This paper attempts to project the likely impact of robust monsoon rains of 2013 on the Agricultural Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth in India. The model hypothesizes that the performance of agriculture in India depends upon (1) investments in agriculture (private and public); (2) agricultural price incentives; and (3) rainfall. A log-linear model

## **4.Sweta shini (2013)**

### **Abstract**

fitted over 1996-97 to 2012-13 period can explain 95 percent of the variations in agri-GDP

All this is a very good news for a country's agriculture, where 53% of the gross cropped area is still rain-fed, and monsoons alone account for more than 76% of the total annual

rains. No wonder then that years of good rains are associated with robust agriculture GDP

This year too is likely to be one of those. By how much one can expect the agri-

GDP to grow as a consequence of this bountiful rainfall, and what implications can it have on the overall economy, is the precise objective of this study.

## **5.surbhi jain (2013)**

### **Abstract**

Besides this cumulative precipitation, the spread of rains too has been fairly good. Except Bihar, Jharkhand, and states of north-east, rest of India received either normal or above normal rainfall in the period between June 1 and September 30, 2013. As can be seen from the graphs below, of these states, Bihar and Assam & Meghalaya have benefitted from the unexpected extension of rains into October. These late showers have helped these states to move from being “deficient” to one experiencing “normal” rains.