INDIA AGRICULTURE

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Table of Contents

Introduction

The fertile fields of India have sown the seeds of a global agricultural powerhouse. Ranking as the second largest producer of rice and wheat, India plays a pivotal role in feeding its 1.4 billion strong population, and a significant portion of the world. This sector is the backbone of the nation's economy, contributing roughly 20% to GDP and providing livelihoods for over 50% of the workforce. Food security, however, isn't the only crop India yields. It boasts the title of top producer for several dry fruits, textile raw materials, and even fish. But this vibrant tapestry also faces intricate challenges, from climate change and uneven water distribution to fragmented landholdings and the need for technological advancements.

Despite these hurdles, opportunities bloom. Sustainable practices, precision agriculture, and a focus on value-added products hold the potential to propel Indian agriculture to even greater heights.

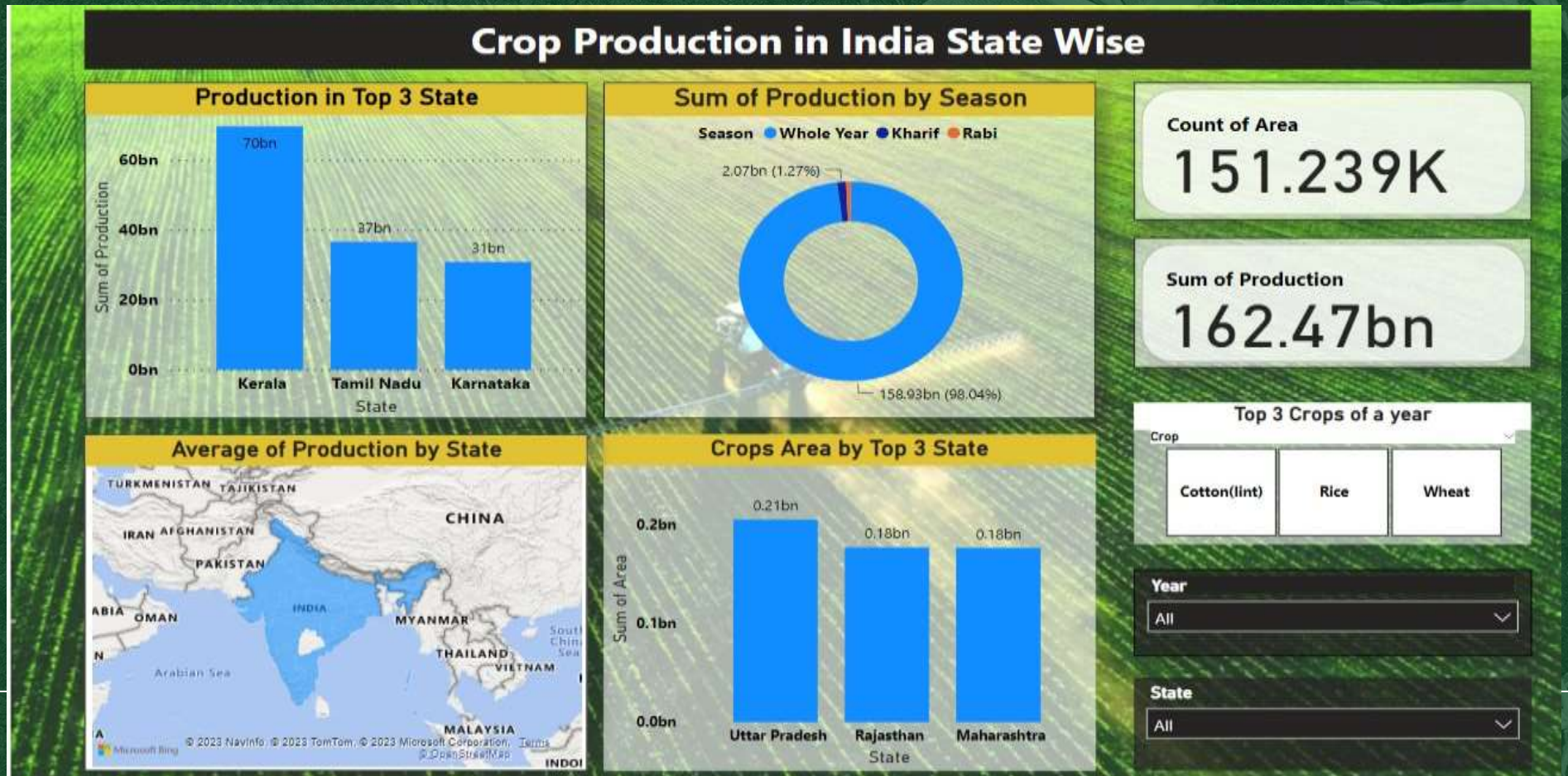
Problem Statement

This dataset provides a huge amount of information on crop production in India ranging from several years. Based on the Information the ultimate goal would be to predict crop production and find important insights highlighting key indicators and metrics that influence the crop production.

Unveiling The Data

- **State_Name:** Imagine a map of India! This tells us where the farming happens.
- **District_Name:** Like zooming in on the map, this shows us which specific areas are particularly good at growing things.
- **Crop_Year:** Think of it like a calendar for the crops. We can see how much was grown each year.
- **Season:** This is like summer and winter for plants! Kharif and Rabi are the two main seasons for growing different crops.
- **Crop:** This is all about the plants themselves! Rice, wheat, pulses, fruits... what's getting grown where?
- **Area:** Picture the size of the fields. This tells us how much land is used for each crop.
- **Production:** Finally, this is the amount of food, fruits, or whatever was actually harvested! It's the reward for all the hard work.

Dashboard-1


Crop Production in India State Wise
Production in Top 3 State
Sum of Production
60bn
40bn
20bn
0bn
70bn
37bn
31bn
Kerala
Tamil Nadu
Karnataka
State
Sum of Production by Season
Season
Whole Year
Kharif
Rabi
2.07bn (1.27%)
158.93bn (98.04%)
Count of Area
151.239K
Sum of Production
162.47bn
Top 3 Crops of a year
Crop
Cotton(lint)
Rice
Wheat
Year
All
State
All
Average of Production by State
TURKMENISTAN
TAJIKISTAN
CHINA
IRAN
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
INDIA
MYANMAR
THAILAND
VIETNAM
Arabian Sea
MALAYSIA
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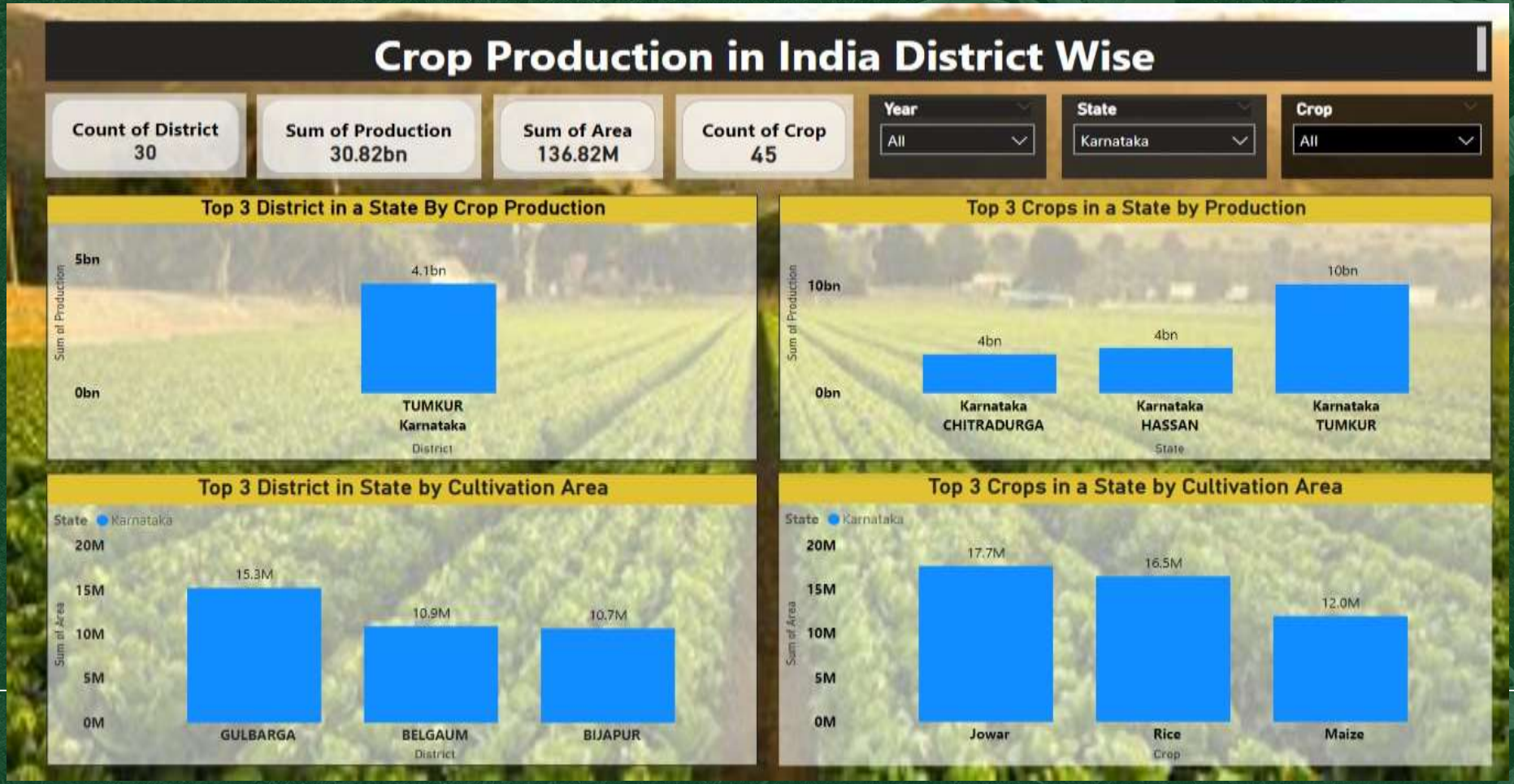
Crops Area by Top 3 State
Sum of Area
0.2bn
0.1bn
0.0bn
0.21bn
0.18bn
0.18bn
Uttar Pradesh
Rajasthan
Maharashtra
State

Dashboard-2


Crop Production in India District Wise
Count of District
30
Sum of Production
30.82bn
Sum of Area
136.82M
Count of Crop
45
Year
All
State
Karnataka
Crop
All
Top 3 District in a State By Crop Production
Sum of Production
5bn
0bn
4.1bn
TUMKUR
Karnataka
District
Top 3 Crops in a State by Production
Sum of Production
10bn
0bn
4bn
4bn
10bn
Karnataka
CHITRADURGA
Karnataka
HASSAN
Karnataka
TUMKUR
State
Top 3 District in State by Cultivation Area
State
Karnataka
Sum of Area
20M
15M
10M
5M
0M
15.3M
10.9M
10.7M
GULBARGA
BELGAUM
BIJAPUR
District
Top 3 Crops in a State by Cultivation Area
State
Karnataka
Sum of Area
20M
15M
10M
5M
0M
17.7M
16.5M
12.0M
Jowar
Rice
Maize
Crop

Insights

Top 3 crops as per Production in India
- Rice
- Wheat
- Cotton

Total production of Rice is Highest Among All Crops
- Utter Pradesh is having Highest Production and Cultivation area among all state
- Maximum Production of Rice Comes in Kharif Season

Total production of Wheat is Second Highest Among All Crops
- Uttar Pradesh is having Highest Production and Cultivation area
- Maximum Production of Wheat Comes in Rabi Season

Total production of Cotton is Third Highest Among All Crops
- Gujarat is having Highest Production and Cultivation area among all state
- Maximum Production of Cotton Comes in Kharif Season

Insights

-- Major Crops in a state by Cultivation area are Jowar and RiceProduction District in Karnataka are Tumkur, Hassan, Citradurga

-- In Every state some Districts are Dominating in Production and cultivation area like In Karnataka are Tumkur, Hassan, Citradurga

-- If variety of crops are higher in state dosen’t mean maximum production will come from same state

--Karnataka is having highest counts of Crops but maximum production comes from other state lowest variety of crops belong from Chandigarh

--45 different types of crops are cultivating in 30 districts of Karnataka

Recommendations for Policymakers and Farmers to improve agricultural productivity

1. Crop Selection: Maximize yield by aligning crop choices with local climate and soil conditions, emphasizing the cultivation of high-yield crops such as sugarcane, rice, wheat, potatoes, and coconut.
2. Seasonal Planning: Optimize crop cultivation by strategically planning sowing seasons, with a focus on year-round sugarcane, kharif season rice, rabi season wheat, and exploration of high-yield whole year season crops.
3. Promotion of Diversification: Encourage farmers to diversify crops for increased resilience and market adaptability while providing incentives for high-yield varieties.
4. Regional Focus:Tailor policies based on district-specific dominance in production, fostering collaboration to share best practices and boost overall agricultural productivity.
5. State-Specific Strategies: Develop targeted state-specific strategies, considering climatic conditions and soil types, to address unique challenges and harness inherent strengths.
6. Technology Adoption: Boost agricultural productivity by promoting the adoption of modern technologies and investing in research for climate-resilient crop varieties.
7. Market Access and Value Chain Development: Enhance market access by developing robust agricultural value chains, and reduce post-harvest losses through the creation of storage facilities.

Recommendations for Policymakers and Farmers to improve agricultural productivity

8. Financial Planning: Ensure financial success through informed crop selection based on market trends and prices, and meticulous financial planning that considers input costs, market dynamics, and potential yields.
9. Training and Education: Stay abreast of the latest agricultural practices by attending training programs and workshops, and enhance knowledge and resources by considering membership in farmer associations or cooperatives.
10. Adaptation to Changing Trends: Stay competitive by staying informed about evolving agricultural trends and technologies, and remain adaptable by considering diversification into crops aligned with growing market demand.
11. Sustainable Farming Practices: Foster environmentally-friendly farming practices and ensure long-term viability by providing training and awareness programs for farmers.
12. Collaboration and Knowledge Sharing: Facilitate collaboration between states to share successful interventions, promoting knowledge-sharing platforms for an enhanced learning experience among farmers and stakeholders.


Thank You!