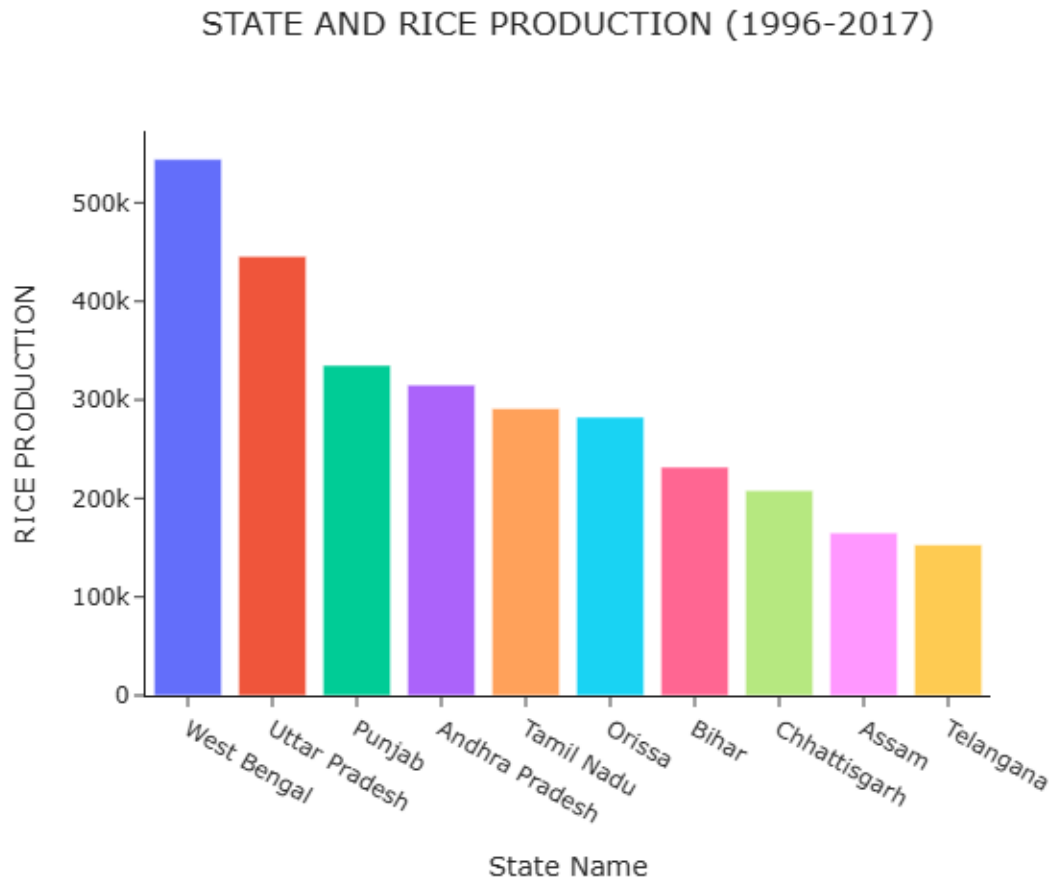


RICE

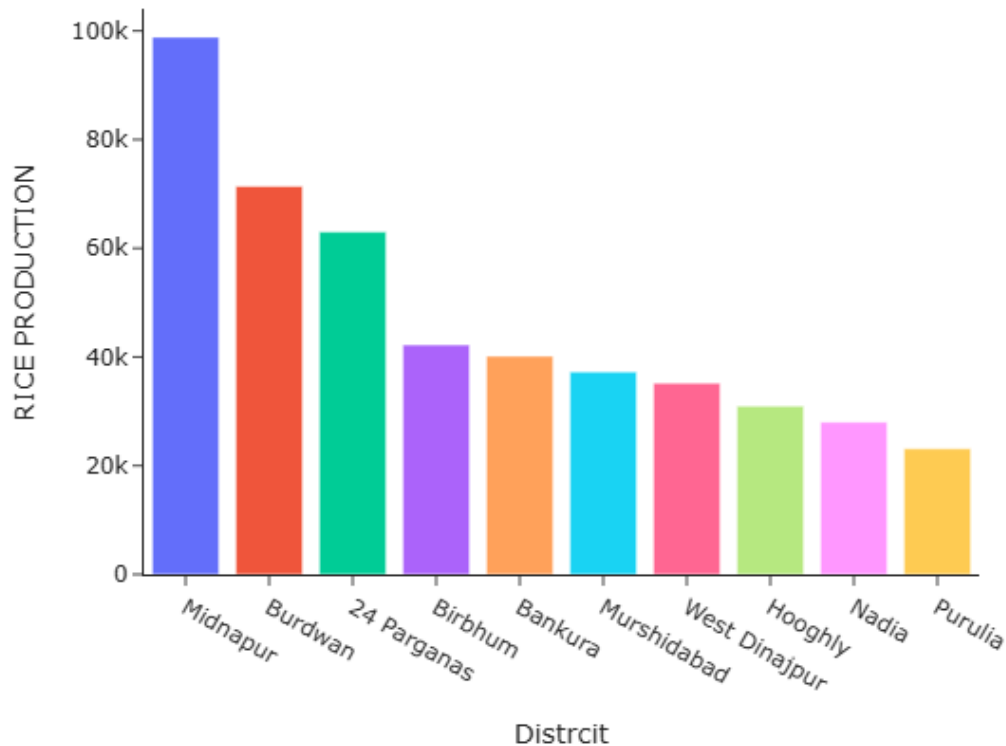
■ TOP RICE PRODUCTION STATE?



West Bengal leads in rice production, producing over 500,000 tons, making it the top rice-producing state from 1996–2017. Uttar Pradesh and Punjab follow, with significant but lower production levels than West Bengal. States like Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Orissa maintain moderate production levels.

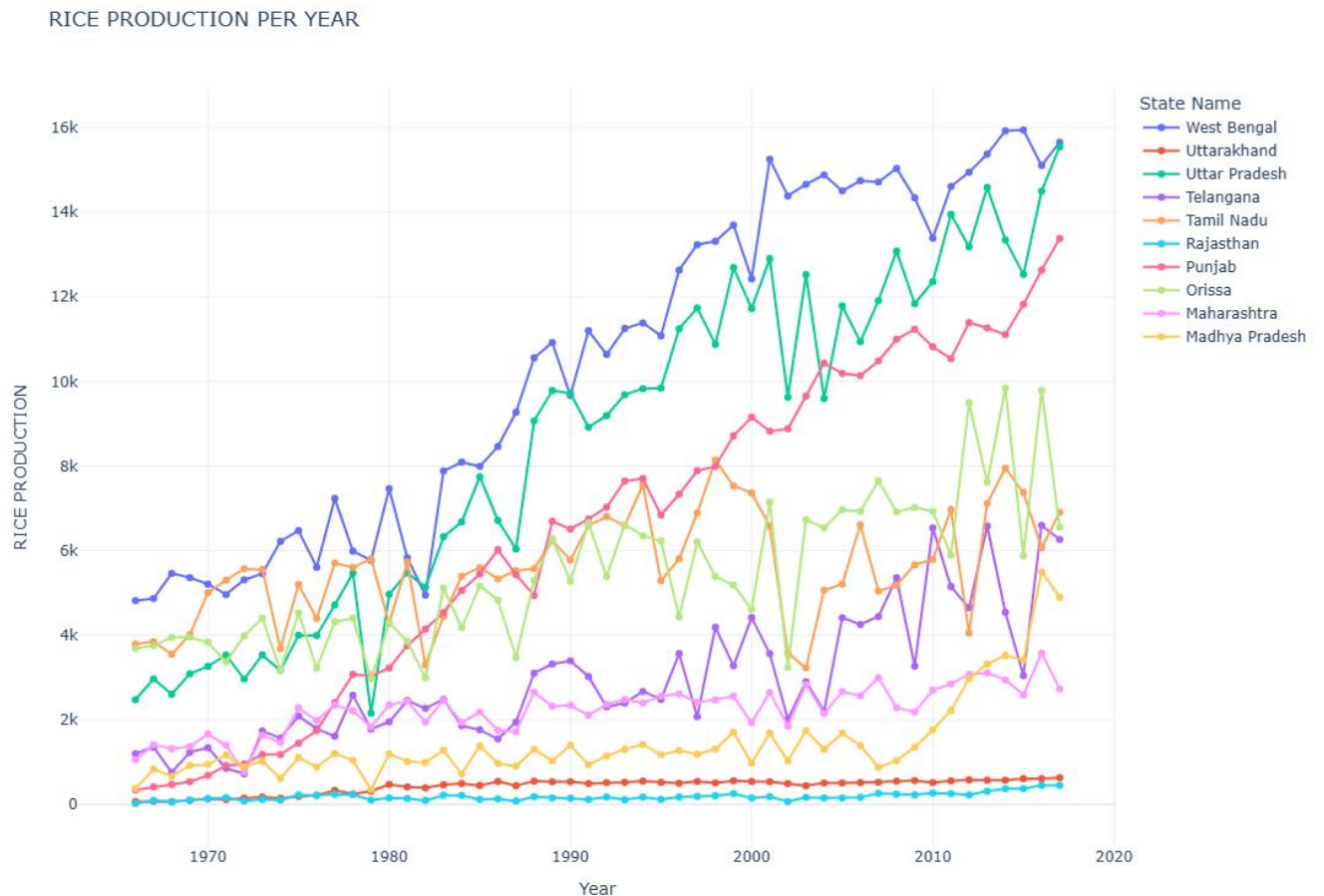
- **TOP 10 WEST BENGAL DISTRICT WITH RICE PRODUCTION?**

WB DISTRICT AND RICE PRODUCTION (1996-2017)



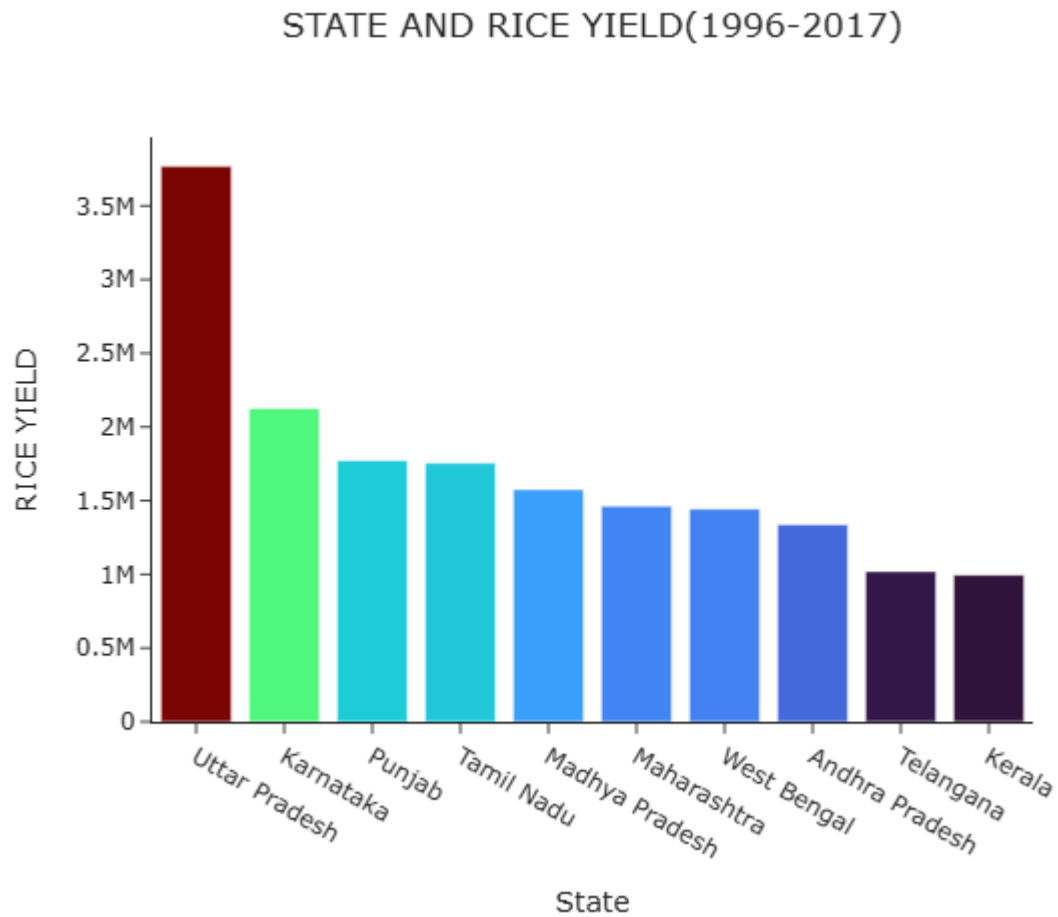
IN WEST BENGAL MIDNAPUR HOLDS HIGHEST RICE PRODUCTION RECORDS 98K TONS, FOLLOWED BY BURDWAN 71K TONS AND 24 PARGANAS 63K TONS

■ YEAR WISE RICE PRODUCTION IN STATES TOP 10?



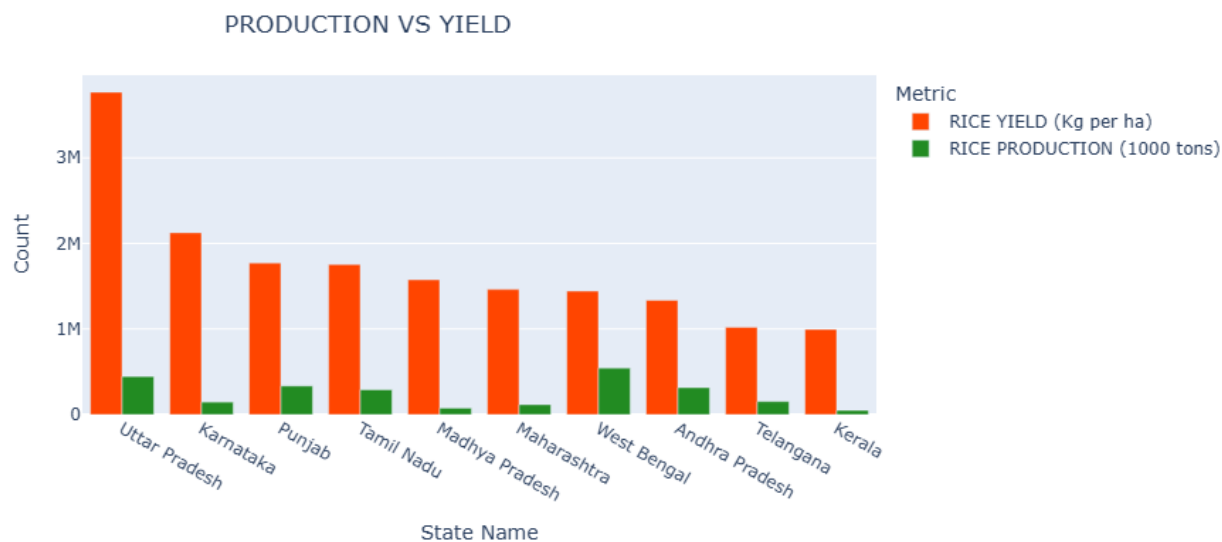
According to the data, both West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh outperformed expectations in 2017, each producing over 15,000 tons of rice. Punjab, while still significant, recorded a production of around 13,000 tons. Meanwhile, Orissa's rice production showed notable fluctuations, highlighting an inconsistency in its output.

▪ STATE AND RICE YIELD (TOP 10)?



Uttar Pradesh leads in rice yield, producing over 3.7M tons, making it the top rice-yielding state from 1996–2017. Karnataka and Punjab follow, with significant.

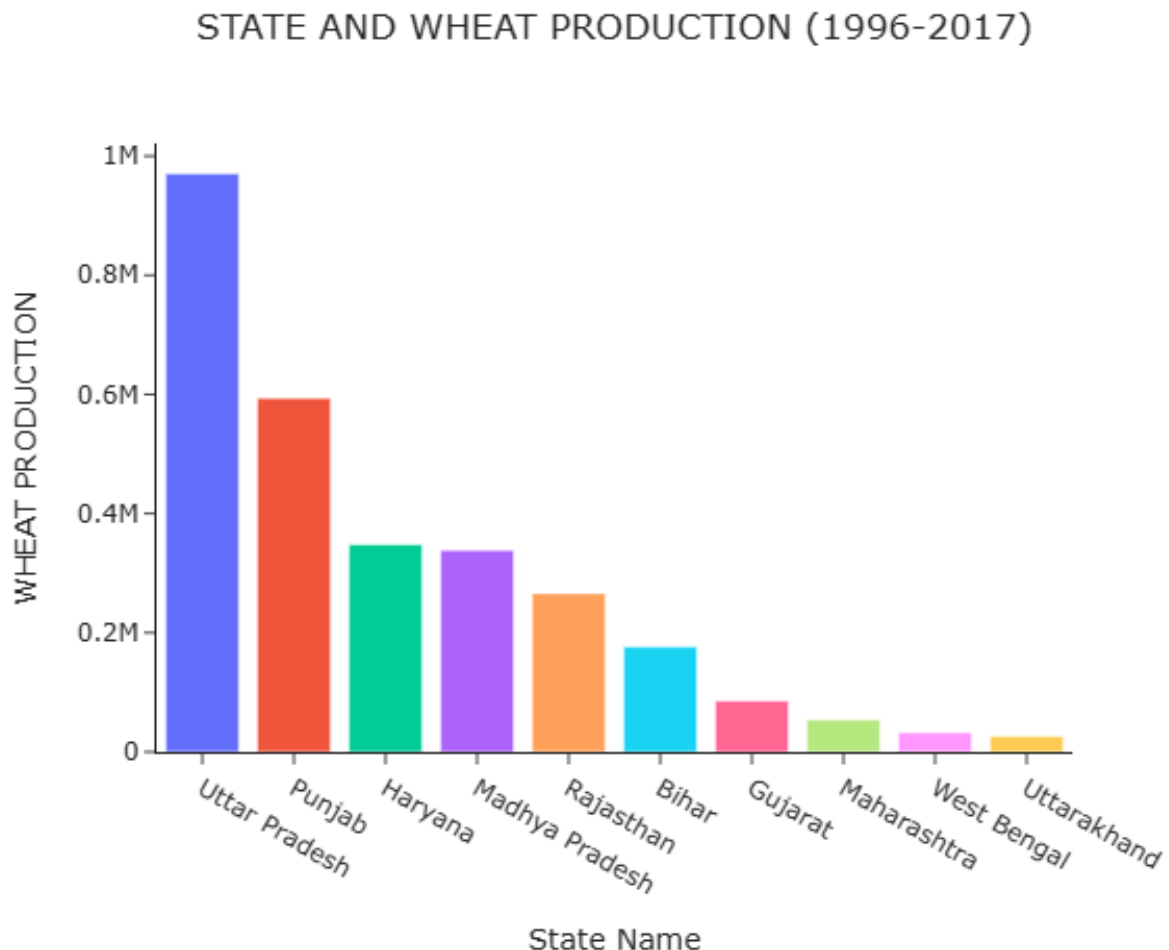
■ **RICE PRODUCTION VS RICE YIELD(TOP 10)?**



Uttar Pradesh leads in Rice Yield (Kg per hectare), showcasing the highest efficiency in rice cultivation. West Bengal has high Rice Production (1000 tons), However, its Rice Yield (Kg per hectare) is lower than that of Uttar Pradesh.

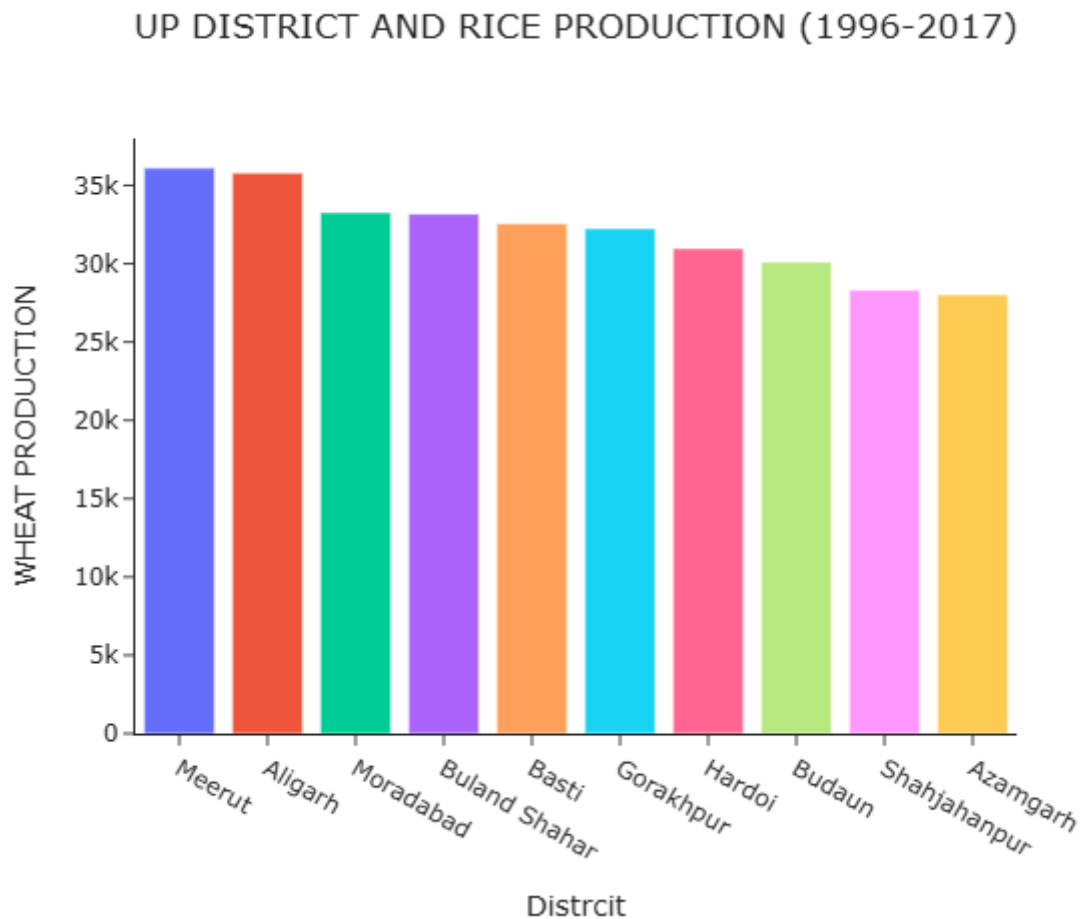
WHEAT

▪ TOP WHEAT PRODUCTION STATE(TOP 10)?



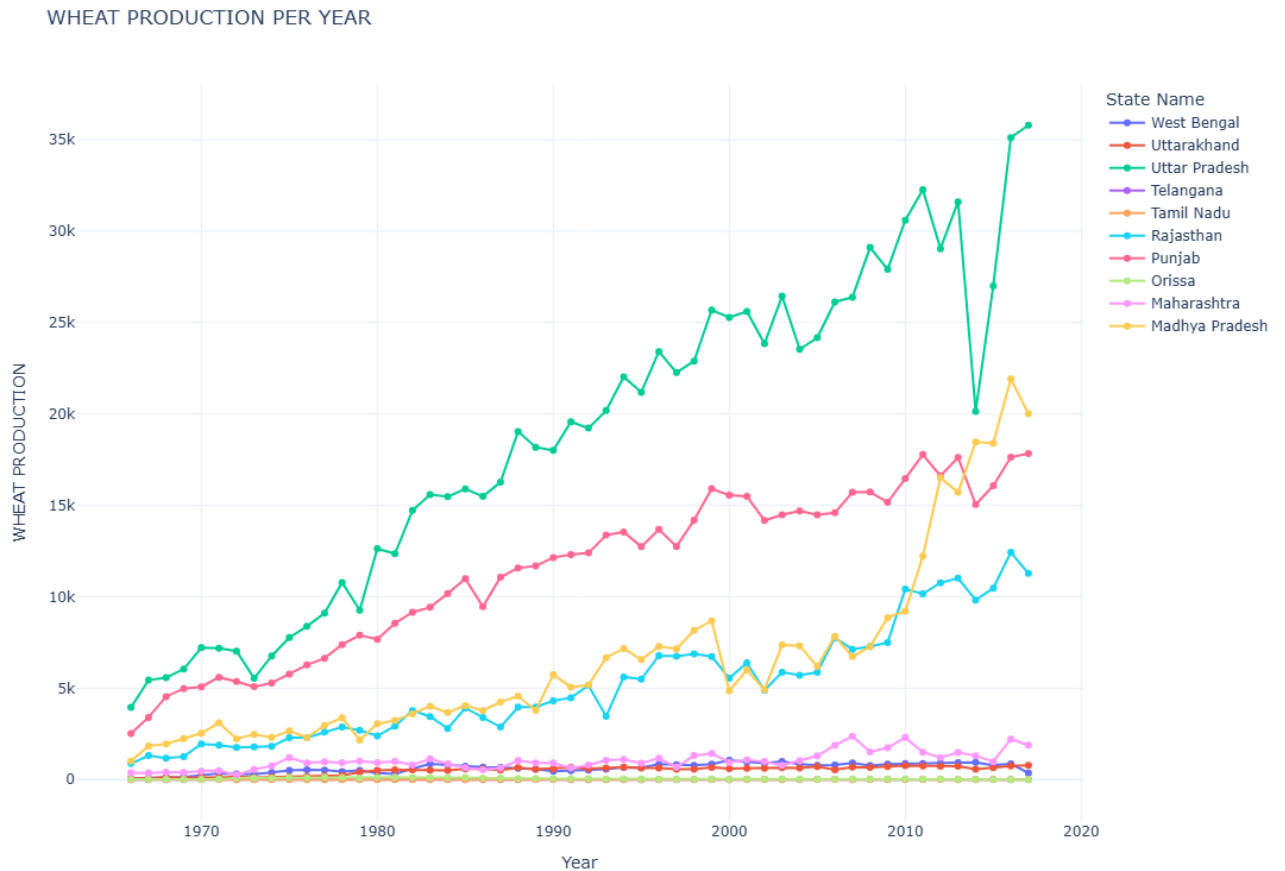
Uttar Pradesh leads in wheat production, producing over 900,000 tons, making it the top wheat-producing state from 1996–2017. Punjab and Haryana follow, with significant but lower production levels than Uttar Pradesh. States like Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Bihar maintain moderate production levels.

- **TOP 10 UTTAR PRADESH DISTRICT WITH WHEAT PRODUCTION?**



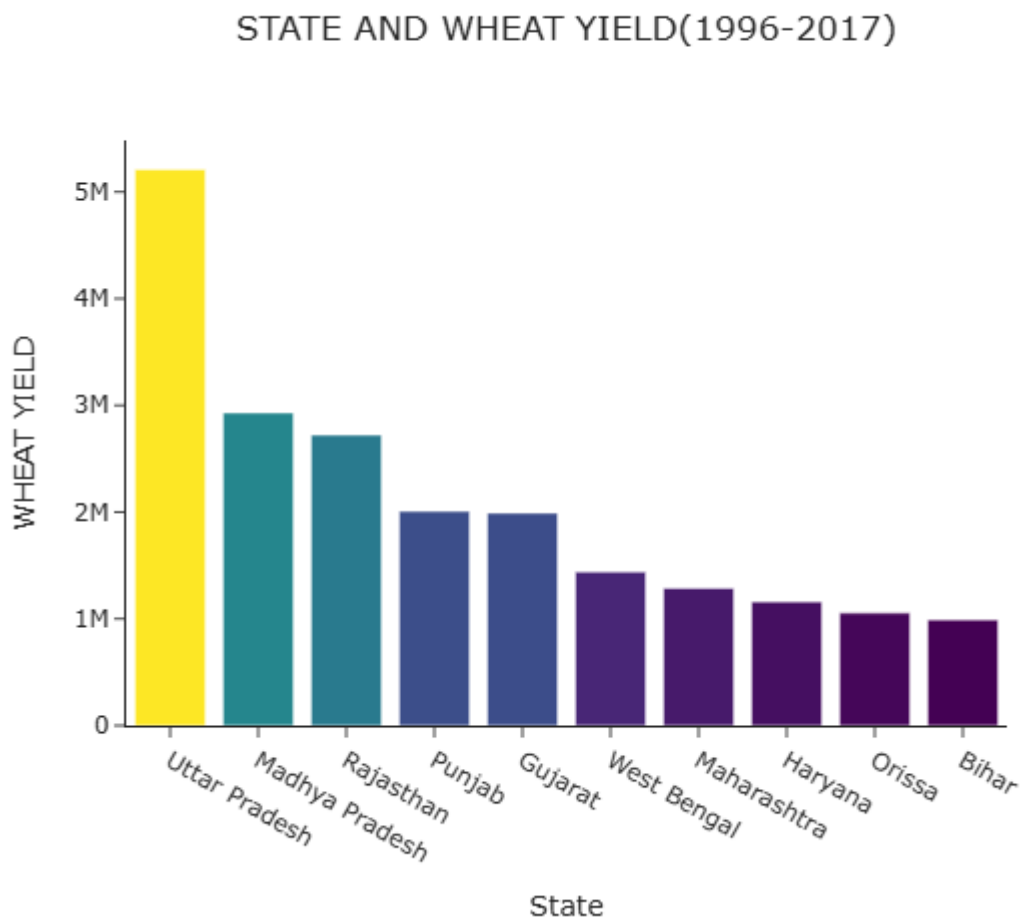
IN UTTAR PRADESH Meerut HOLDS HIGHEST WHEAT PRODUCTION RECORDS 36K TONS ,FOLLOWED BY ALIGHAR 35K TONS AND MORADABAD 33K TONS

■ YEAR WISE WHEAT PRODUCTION IN STATES TOP (10)?



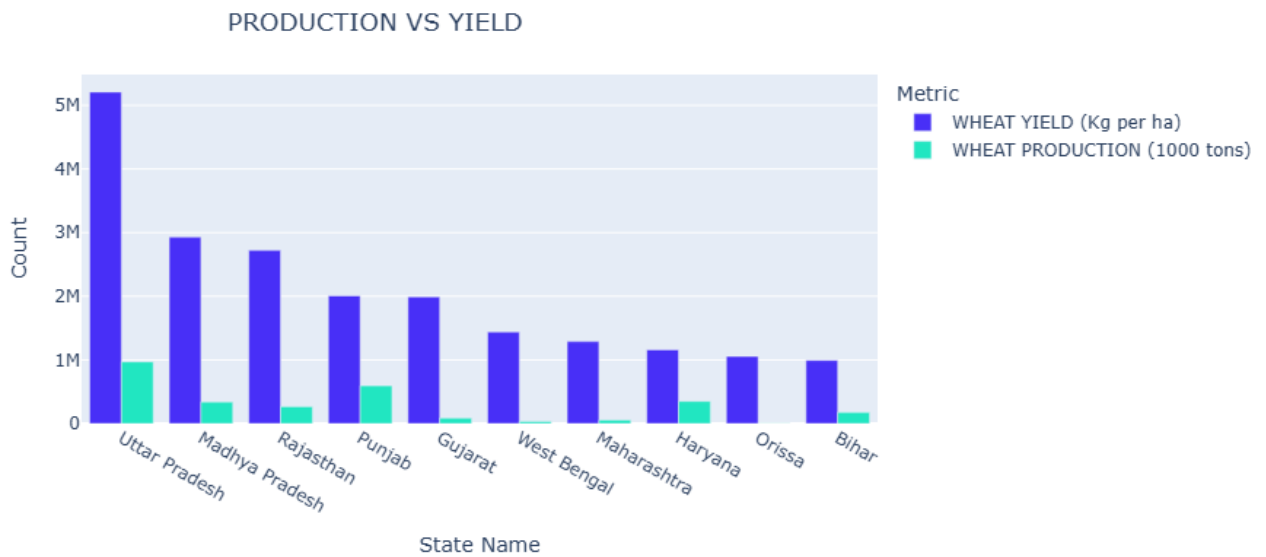
The graph shows that Uttar Pradesh is the leading wheat producer, followed by Punjab and Madhya Pradesh, with significant growth in production over the years. States like Tamil Nadu, Orissa, and Telangana remain low contributors.

■ TOP 10 STATE AND WHEAT YIELD?



Uttar Pradesh leads in wheat yield, producing over 5M tons, making it the top wheat-yielding state from 1996–2017. Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan follow, with significant .

■ PRODUCTION VS YIELD TOP 10?



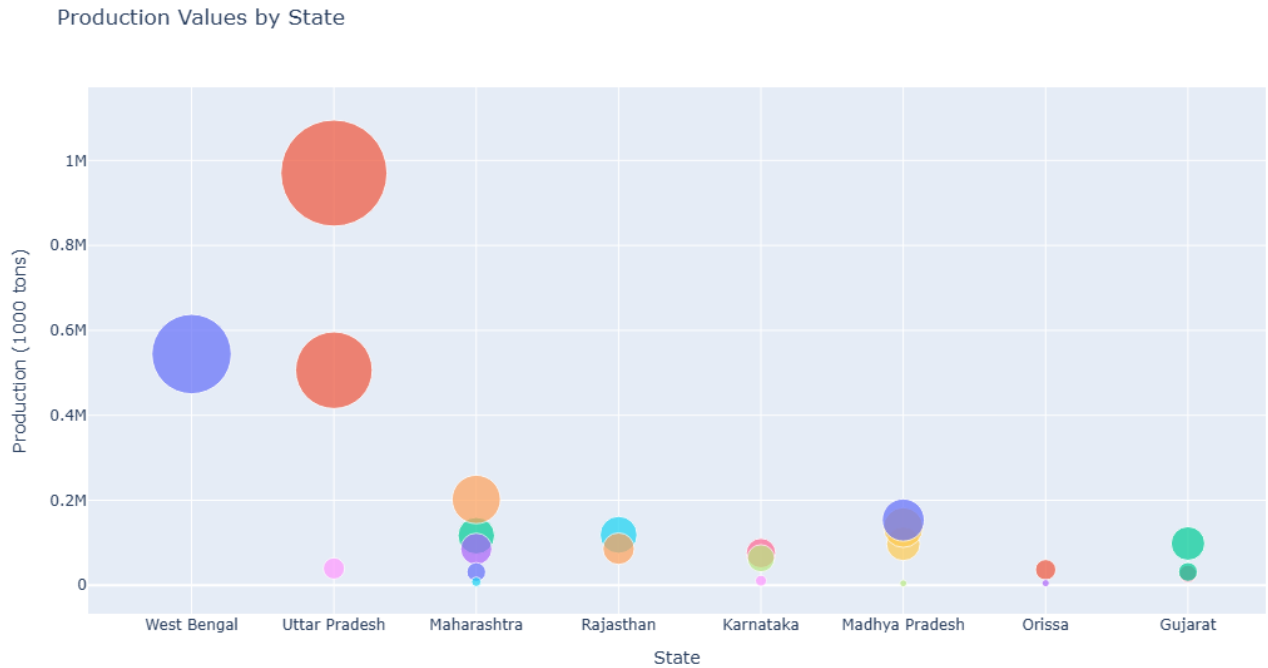
The graph shows that Uttar Pradesh dominates in both wheat production and yield, followed by Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan in production. States like Punjab and Haryana have relatively high yields but moderate production. Orissa and Bihar have the lowest wheat production and yield among the states. Overall, the data highlights Uttar Pradesh's leading role in wheat cultivation, with variations in productivity across states

----- FROM THE ABOVE WE CAN ETRACT
INSIGHT FROM DIFFERNT CROP BUT IT COULD
BORING SO TRY SOME NEW EXPERIMENT -----

Dominant Crop Analysis: Identify the dominant crops of WEST BENGAL.

	Metric	Max Value	District Name
0	RICE PRODUCTION (1000 tons)	98868.280000	Midnapur
1	WHEAT PRODUCTION (1000 tons)	10582.360000	Murshidabad
2	KHARIF SORGHUM PRODUCTION (1000 tons)	5.480000	Murshidabad
3	RABI SORGHUM PRODUCTION (1000 tons)	0.020000	West Dinajpur
4	SORGHUM PRODUCTION (1000 tons)	5.620000	Murshidabad
5	PEARL MILLET PRODUCTION (1000 tons)	0.860000	Bankura
6	MAIZE PRODUCTION (1000 tons)	3174.870000	West Dinajpur
7	FINGER MILLET PRODUCTION (1000 tons)	329.320000	Darjeeling
8	BARLEY PRODUCTION (1000 tons)	325.770000	Murshidabad
9	CHICKPEA PRODUCTION (1000 tons)	733.400000	Nadia
10	PIGEONPEA PRODUCTION (1000 tons)	34.940000	Murshidabad
11	MINOR PULSES PRODUCTION (1000 tons)	3308.870000	Murshidabad
12	GROUNDNUT PRODUCTION (1000 tons)	1192.480000	Midnapur
13	SESAMUM PRODUCTION (1000 tons)	1211.280000	Midnapur
14	RAPESEED AND MUSTARD PRODUCTION (1000 tons)	2399.090000	Murshidabad
15	SAFFLOWER PRODUCTION (1000 tons)	1.810000	Midnapur
16	CASTOR PRODUCTION (1000 tons)	1.270000	Midnapur
17	LINSEED PRODUCTION (1000 tons)	15.520000	Nadia
18	SUNFLOWER PRODUCTION (1000 tons)	91.430000	24 Parganas
19	SOYABEAN PRODUCTION (1000 tons)	8.080000	Darjeeling
20	OILSEEDS PRODUCTION (1000 tons)	2534.100000	Nadia
21	SUGARCANE PRODUCTION (1000 tons)	1675.650000	Murshidabad
22	COTTON PRODUCTION (1000 tons)	9.570000	24 Parganas

MOST PRODUCE CROP IN INDIA

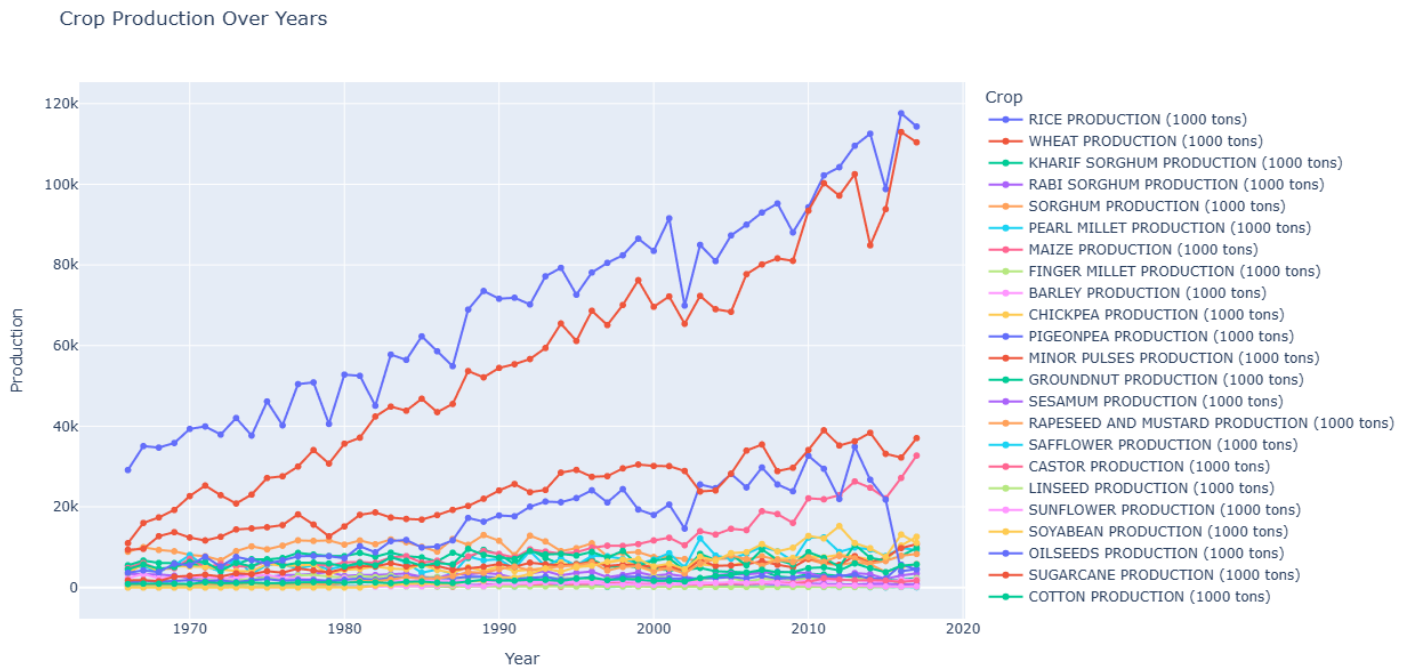


Dominant States: Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal lead in production, with Uttar Pradesh having the highest value across all states.

Moderate Contributions: Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, and Karnataka contribute moderately, showing smaller production volumes.

Relatively Low Production: States like Orissa and Gujarat have the smallest production values compared to others.

Crop Production Over Year



Rice and wheat dominate crop production, with consistent growth from 1970 to 2020, reflecting advancements in agriculture. Other crops like maize, sugarcane, and cotton show moderate growth, while minor crops exhibit flat or fluctuating trends, highlighting a focus on staple crops over diversification

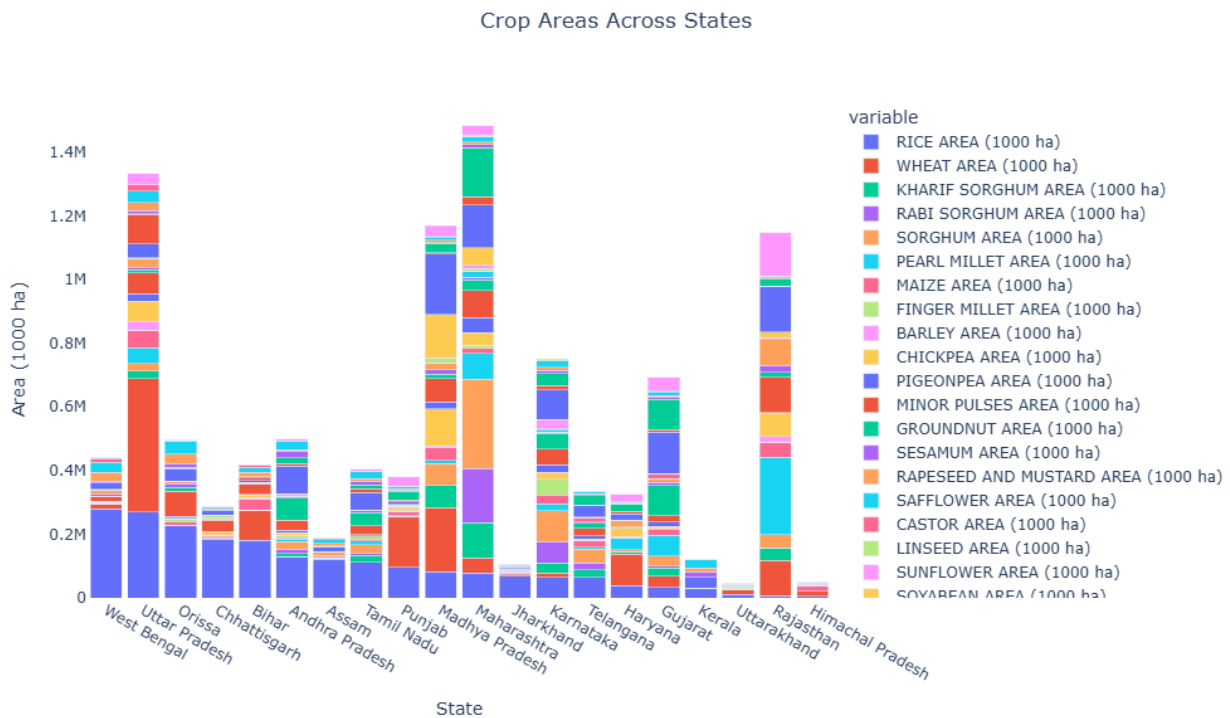
Areas vs Yield(e.g. RICE)



States with high yield and small area may have more efficient farming practices or better infrastructure. one state shows consistently high yields, it can act as a benchmark for others .Increasing the area might not improve yield after a certain threshold, emphasizing the importance of improving yield per hectare.

A correlation coefficient of 0.22 indicates a weak positive relationship between Rice Area and Rice Yield. There is a slight tendency for higher rice cultivation areas to be associated with higher yields, but the relationship is not strong. This suggests that other factors likely have a more significant impact on yield than the size of the area.

Crop Areas Across States



Rice vs. Wheat Dominance: West Bengal leads in rice cultivation (large blue segment). Uttar Pradesh Punjab and Haryana dominate wheat cultivation (large red segments), reflecting their suitability for wheat due to climate and irrigation facilities.

Uttar Pradesh Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra show greater crop diversity, with multiple smaller segments representing various crops. Punjab and West Bengal focus heavily on one or two crops (wheat and rice, respectively), indicating a monoculture approach.

States like Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan allocate significant land to oilseeds . Madhya Pradesh stands out for a high area under pulses .Uttar Pradesh has the largest total agricultural area, spread across rice, wheat, and sugarcane, making it an agriculturally dominant state.

Monoculture Risks: States like Punjab and West Bengal may face ecological and economic risks due to over-dependence on a single crop. Crop diversification policies may be needed.

Regional Specialization: Madhya Pradesh's balanced crop portfolio makes it a vital contributor to both food grains and oilseeds, ensuring sustainability.

