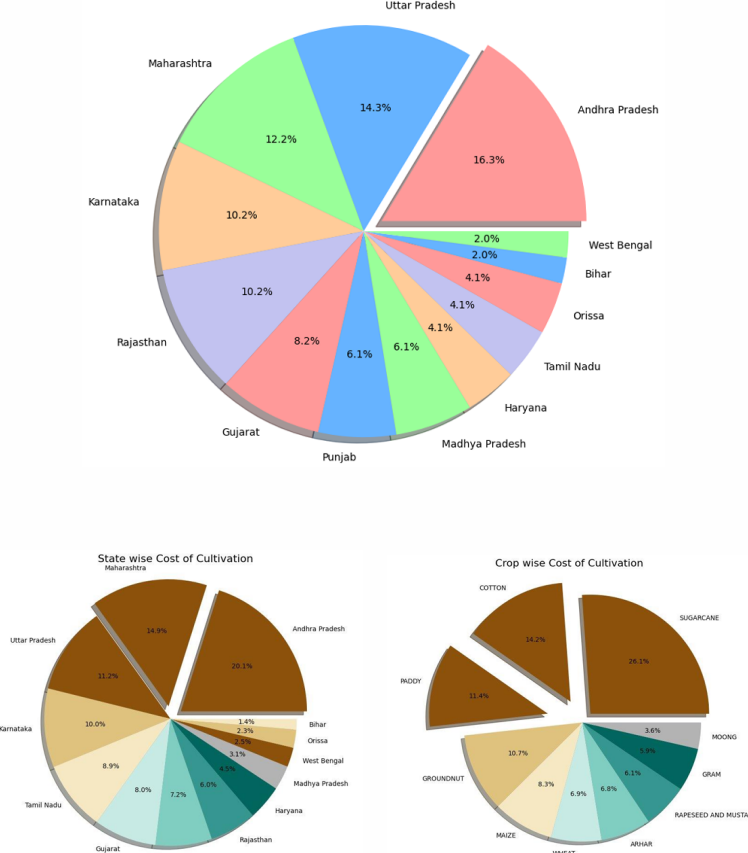


Agriculture Dataset Analysis

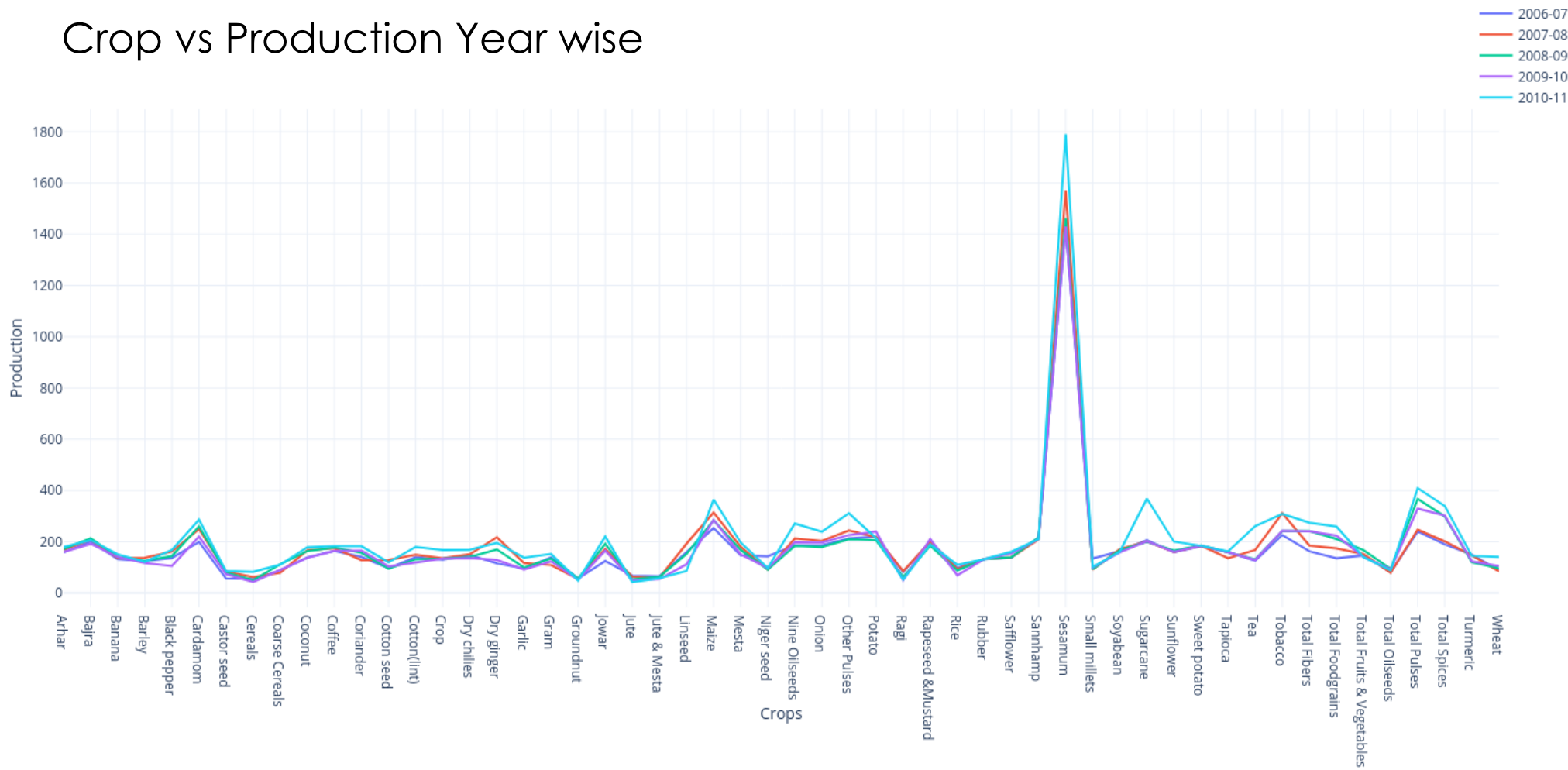
AGRICULTURE PATTERNS IN INDIA

- Agriculture serves as backbone for many civilizations as it fulfils a country's own needs as well as a source of income.
- In India agriculture contributes around 15% of the GDP.
- Over time new technologies have emerged which has eased various agricultural process but has led to increased costs .

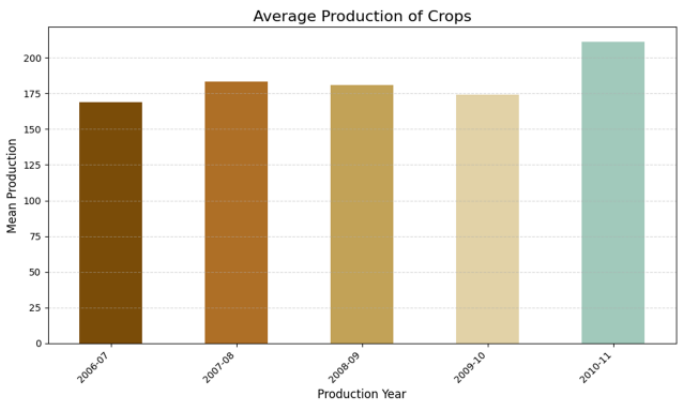
Share of Crops grown in India



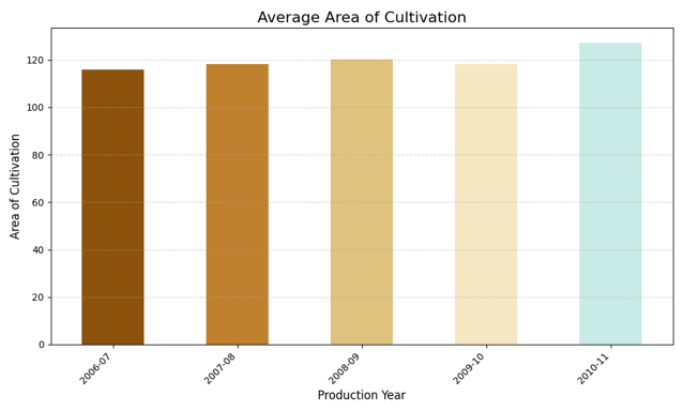
Crop vs Production Year wise



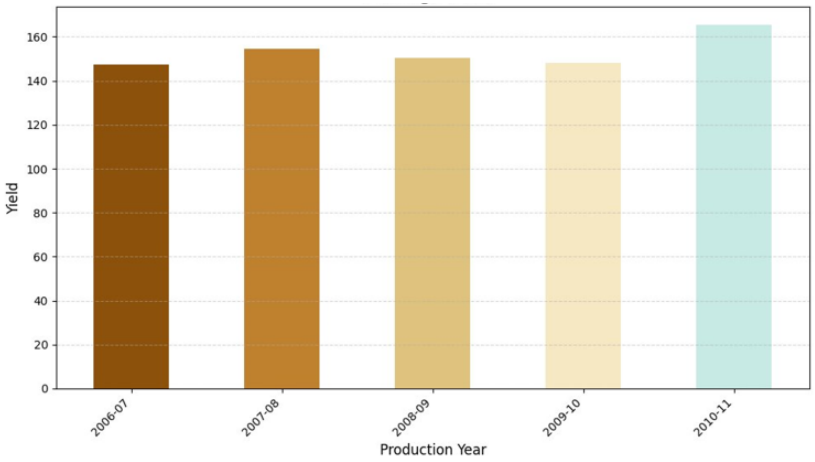
Despite a marginal drop in average Production in the year 2008-09, There has been a gradual growth in Average production of crops. The Production of crops has increased by 24.8 % , from 168.9 in 2006-07 to 210.95 in 2010-11. *(Production in Tonnes per hectare)*



Despite a marginal drop in average area of cultivation in the year 2008-09, There has been a gradual growth in cultivated area which has rose by 9.6 % from 115.84 in 2006-07 to 127.04 in 2010-11. *(Area in hectares)*

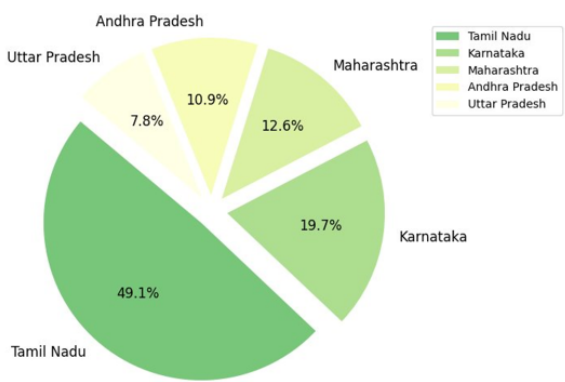


Due to the increase in production and cultivated area the average yield has increased by 12.2 % .

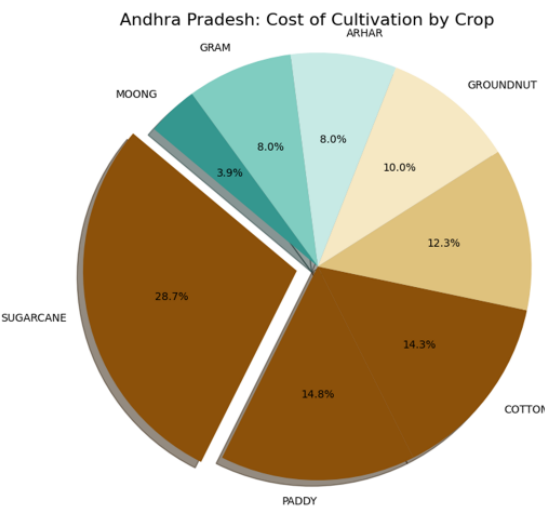


Geographical Analysis

Of all the states Andhra Pradesh has the highest average Cultivation Costs followed by Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

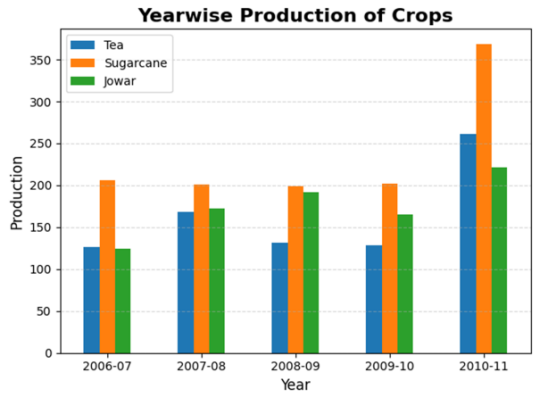


Despite having the highest Cultivation Costs, The yield of Andhra Pradesh is not in top 3



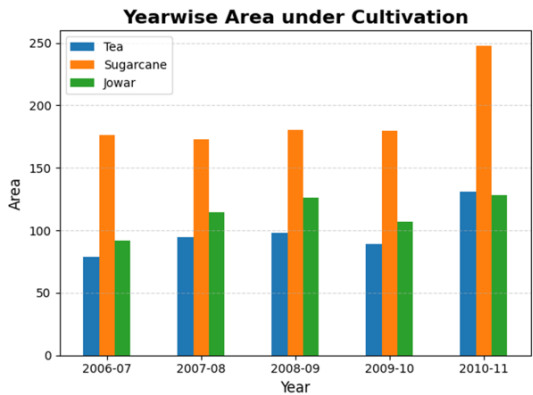
Of all the crops grown in Andhra Pradesh , Sugarcane is the costliest followed by Paddy and Cotton

Crop Specific Analysis



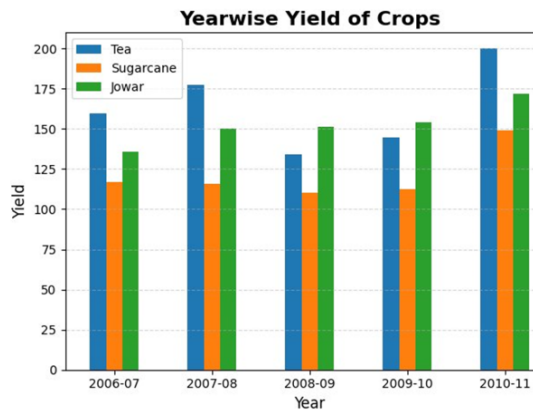
During the period , The top 3 most produced crops were Tea, Sugarcane and Jowar.

The production of Sugarcane remained constant until 2009, After which the Area for Sugarcane cultivation was increased by 45 %



It led the rise of Sugarcane Production by 75 %

The results were reflected by increase in yield by 25 %.



Tea was a relatively volatile crop during the period.

It is cultivated in comparatively same area as Jowar but has much better yield.