Big Data In Economics

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Abstract

This study aimed to analysis the demand and supply of the population in next upcoming year due to increasing population and less land availability of the farmers, the basic aim of this study is to fill the major gap between farmers and Technology.

Introduction

In 2050 the Indian population is 1.7 billion, which means that India will have an additional 430 million mouths to feed. And in increasing population the land availability to the farmer is less. On an average 1.08 hector land available per farmer in India, so in next up coming days (30 Year Later) it is difficult to feeding that much number of peoples, so to balanced the demand and supply of the population we have implement good sustainable solutions to sustain our resources and increasing our efficiency, data accessibility, and match the population growth with increased food production in our country India there is a major gap between our farmers and Technology.

Here we are identify the factor which covers the big gap in agriculture with big data and try to integrate the next generation of farmers to get sustainable agriculture development.

In our Big Data Technology we use algorithm is such a way which can track the farmer's daily operations, store last 30 years of weather data history, satellite and drone images, and soil types, weather, irrigation practices, plant nutrient requirements, and several other farming techniques, Analysis the agriculture data for rainfall pattern, soil diagnosis, weather forecast, pests, diseases, market information and falling commodity prices etc., to trained the model so in the next upcoming year it will predict the correct output — like optimizing delivery truck routes, with this food delivery cycles from producer to the market and make informed decisions faster, and to solve the food Challenges in the future.

The farmer with the help of Collection of multiple data from multiple sources in real-time and helps farmer on the basis of trusted quality data and it will guide the farmer to optimize their production based on market demand and how to maximise the profitability. This enables farmer to make smart decisions, such as what crops to plant for better profitability and when to harvest. The right decisions ultimately improve farm yields

With this methodology the overall production increase by 4.2% a year, which is more than twice the current rate and it will reverse the food insecurity, increase the food production, Increase in productivity of crops , Increase in production of livestock , Increase in crop intensity ,Diversification towards high-value crops ,Improved price realization by farmers , Improvement in the efficiency of input use (cost saving),increase the overall strength and performance of the agricultural sector.

References

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