

Agriculture In India

INTRODUCTION

India's agriculture is composed of many crops, with the foremost food staples being rice and wheat. Indian farmers also grow pulses, potatoes, sugarcane, oilseeds, and such non-food items as cotton, tea, coffee, rubber, and jute.

Despite the overwhelming size of the agricultural sector, however, yields per hectare of crops in India are generally low compared to international standards.

It is estimated that as much as one-fifth of the total agricultural output is lost due to inefficiencies in harvesting, transport, and storage of government-subsidized crops.

47% of India's GDP is contributed by Agriculture and most importantly Most of India's workforce is working in this sector. Although it is important sector, People working in this sector has very low GDP per capital. Most of people are poor and uneducated. Many government's has tried to change this but ground situation is still the same. Modi Government has made commitment to double the income of farmers by 2022.

There are many problems in this sector. Many researcher and scholar has suggested many solutions. But most of those solutions are not applied on ground level.

In this kernel, We will try to understand how Indian Agriculture look like and We will try to define what are its problems based on data we have. In the subsequent Kernels We will design a model that can be implemented in this sector.

So lets us analyse more about the crop cultivation, cost invested, seasons for cultivation.

SOURCE OF DATA:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CuSrZY_o601bXgAtLnpdfzJNBDA9AU6Z/view?usp=sharing

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURE IN INDIA

2nd Largest

At 157.35 million Hectors, India holds second largest in the World

Favourable
Climatic

With 20 Agri -climatic regions, all 15 major climates in the world exist in India. The country also possesses 46 of the 60 soil types in India.

Record Production
of Food Grains

In FY2015, total food grain production in India was recorded at 252.68 million tonnes, which increase to 253.16 million tonnes in FY2016.

Largest Producer
of Major Crop

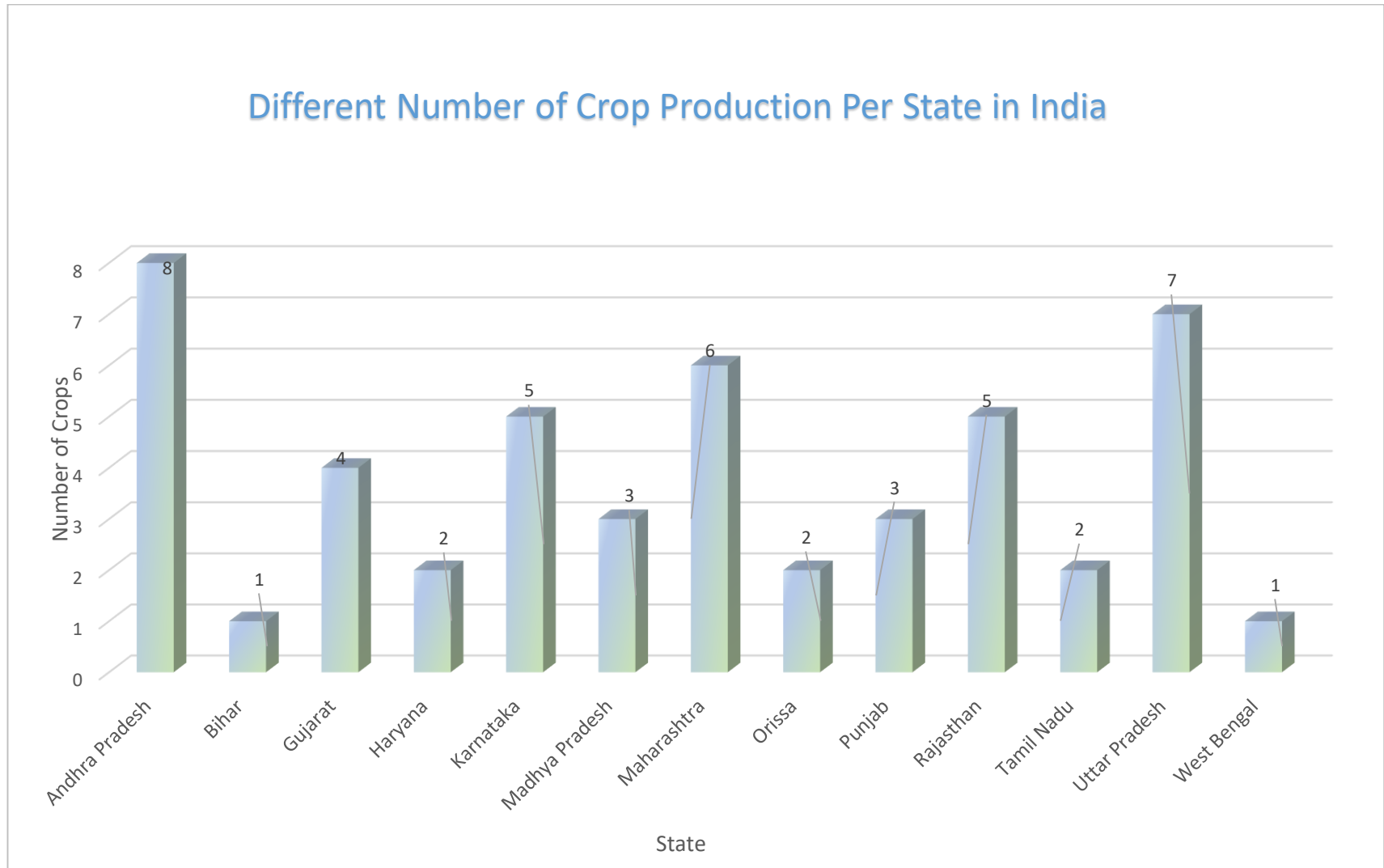
India is Largest Produce of Spices, Pulses, milk, tea, cashew and jute. and the second largest producer of Wheat , Rice, Fruits & vegetables , sugarcane . cotton & oilseeds.

Increasing Farm

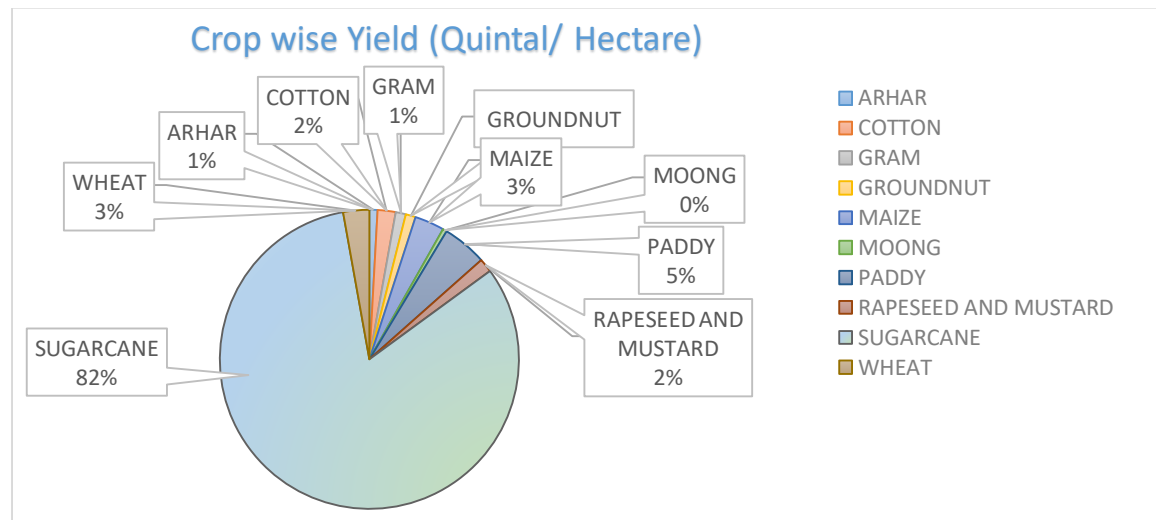
India is one of the largest manufacturer of farm equipment such as tractor, harvester and tillers. India accounts for nearly one-third of the overall tractor production, globally, with tractor production in country estimated to increase from 0.57 million units in FY16 and reach to 16 million units by 2030.

PROBLEM STATEMENT WITH SOLUTION:

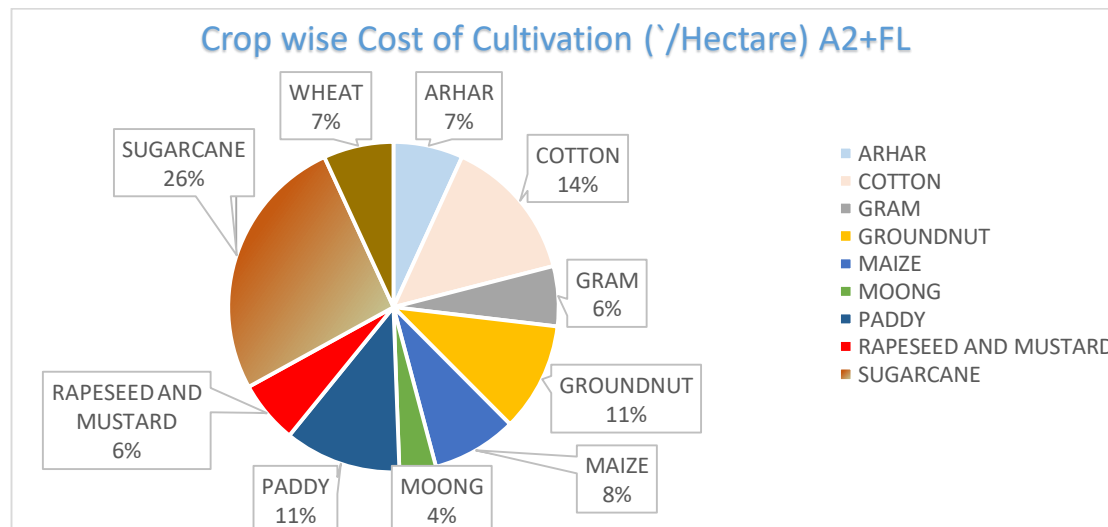
✚ Different Number of Crop Production Per State in India



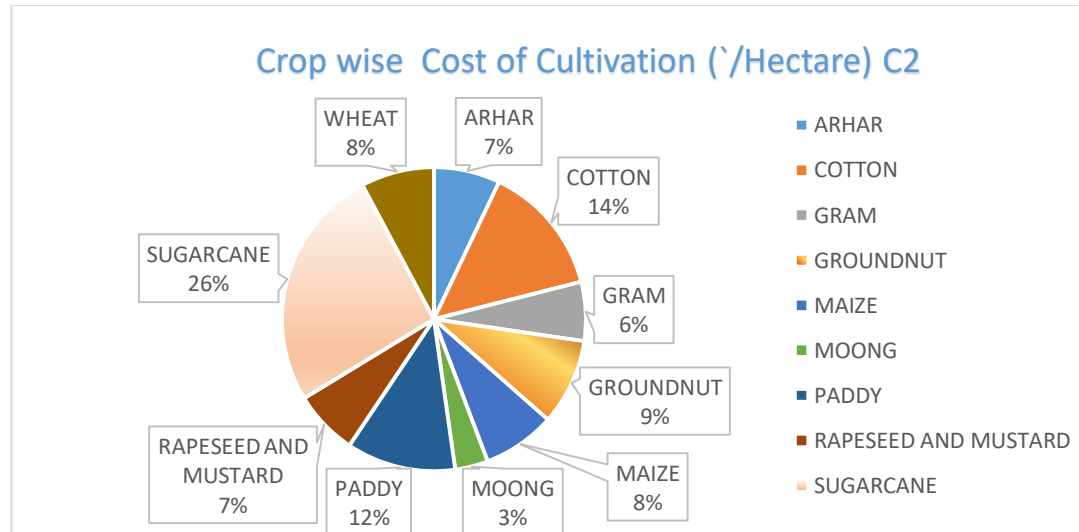
+ Different Crop Wise Yield (Quintal/Hectare)



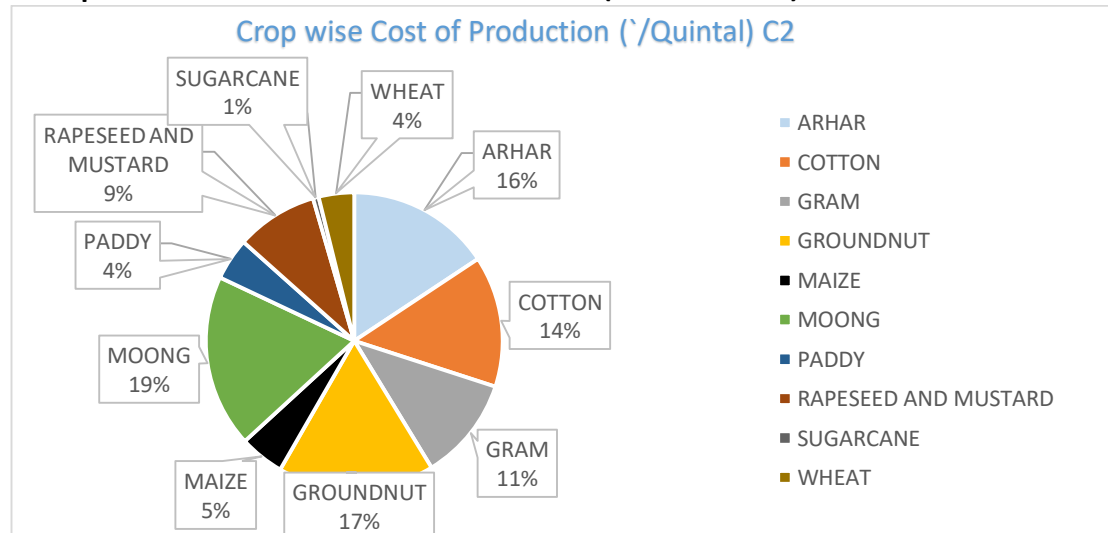
+ Crop Wise Cost of Cultivation (`/Hectare) A2+FL



+ Crop wise Cost of Cultivation (`/Hectare) C2



+ Crop wise Cost of Production (`/Quintal) C2



Crop wise Agriculture Observation in India

- **Crop Yield in India**

- 1) Sugarcane has a highest Yield in India (82.2%)
- 2) Moong has a lowest Yield in India (0.437%)

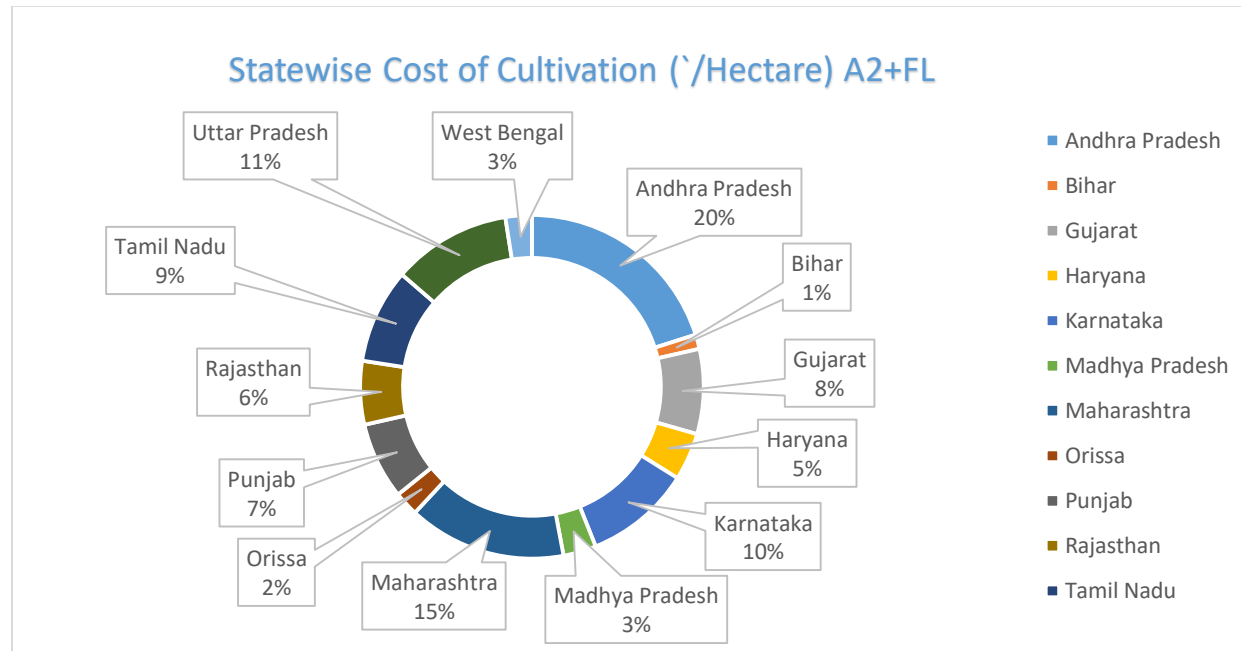
- **Cultivation Cost for crop**

- 1) Highest for sugarcane
- 2) Lowest for moong
- 3) average for 'paddy, maze, cotton, wheat' etc.

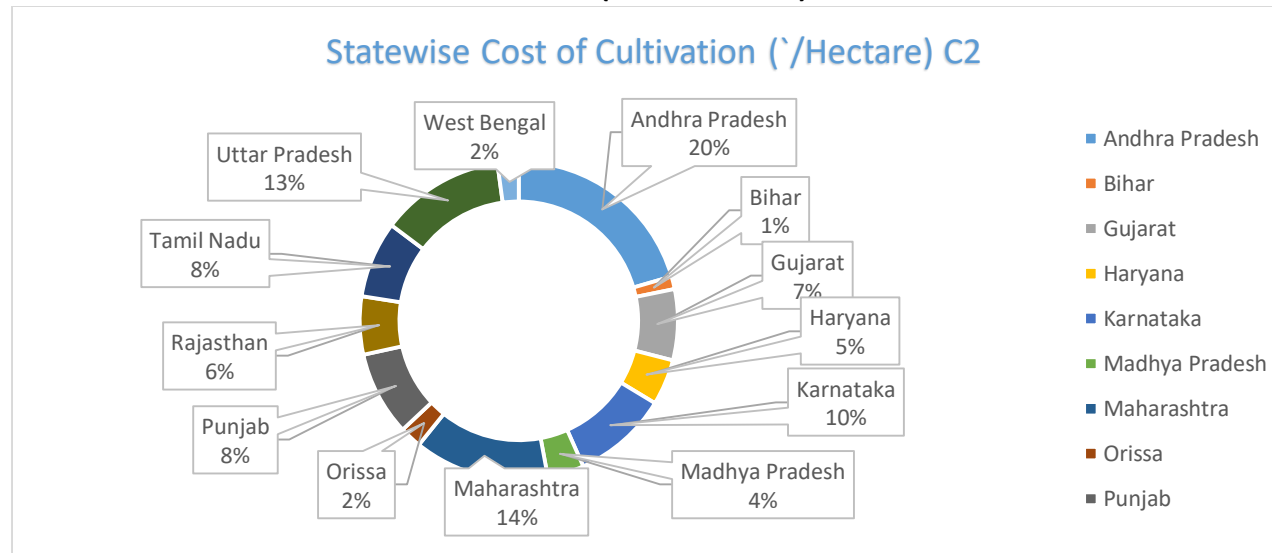
- **Production cost for crop**

- 1) Sugarcane has very minimum production cost.
- 2) Moong has a highest production cost and thus least Yield among country.

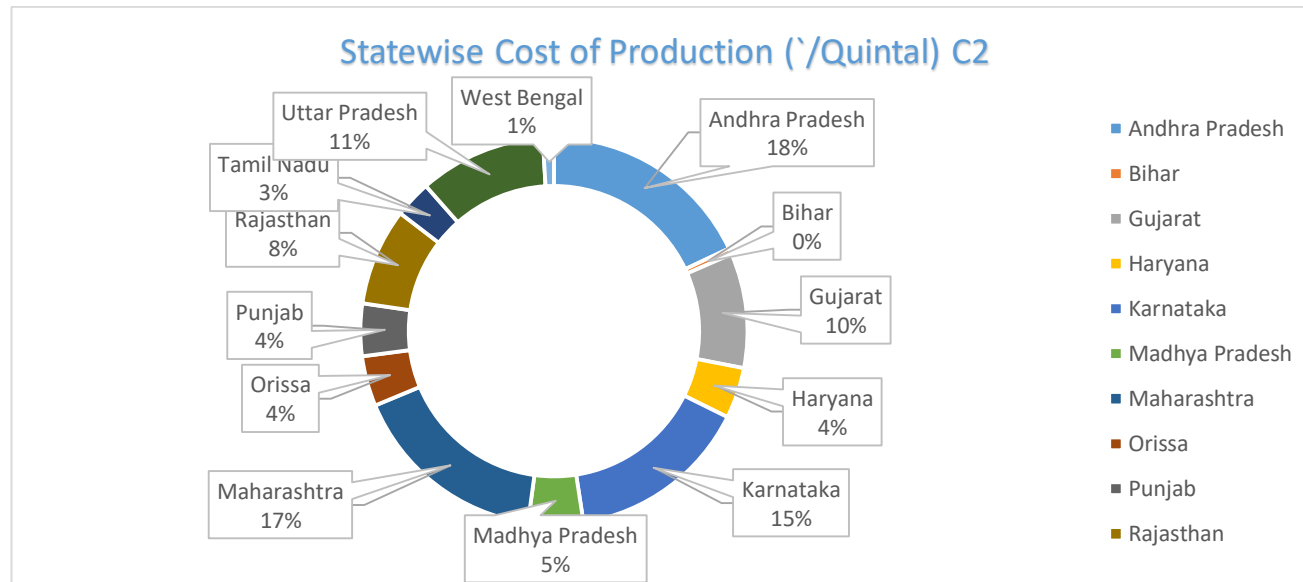
+ State wise Cost of Cultivation (₹/Hectare) A2+FL



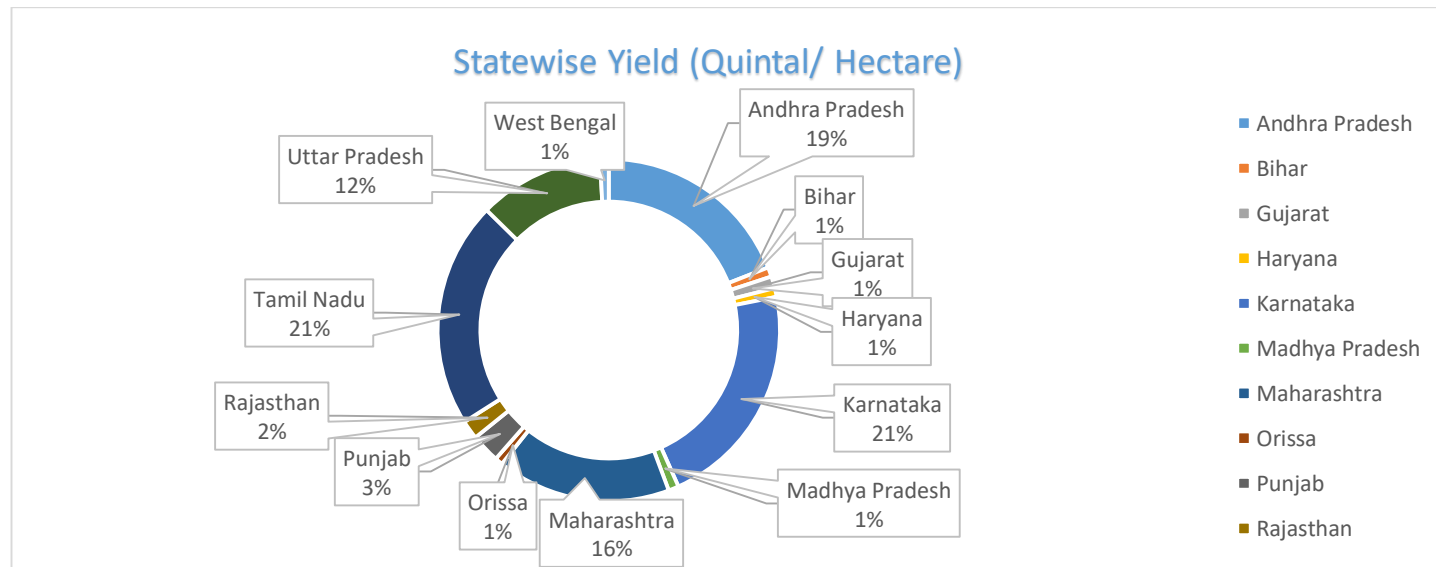
+ State wise Cost of Cultivation (₹/Hectare) C2



+ State wise Cost of Production (₹/Quintal) C2

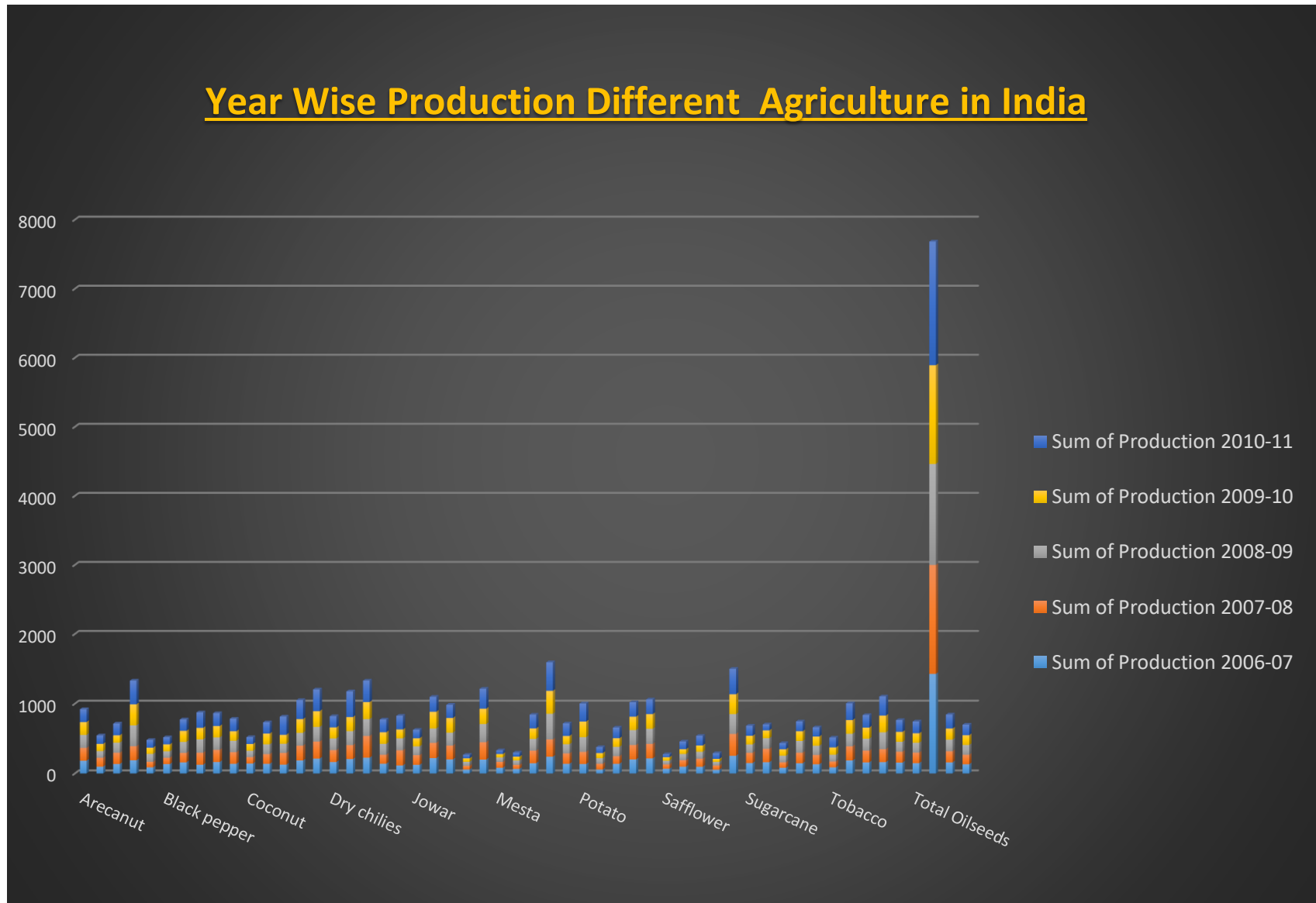


+ State wise Yield (Quintal/ Hectare)

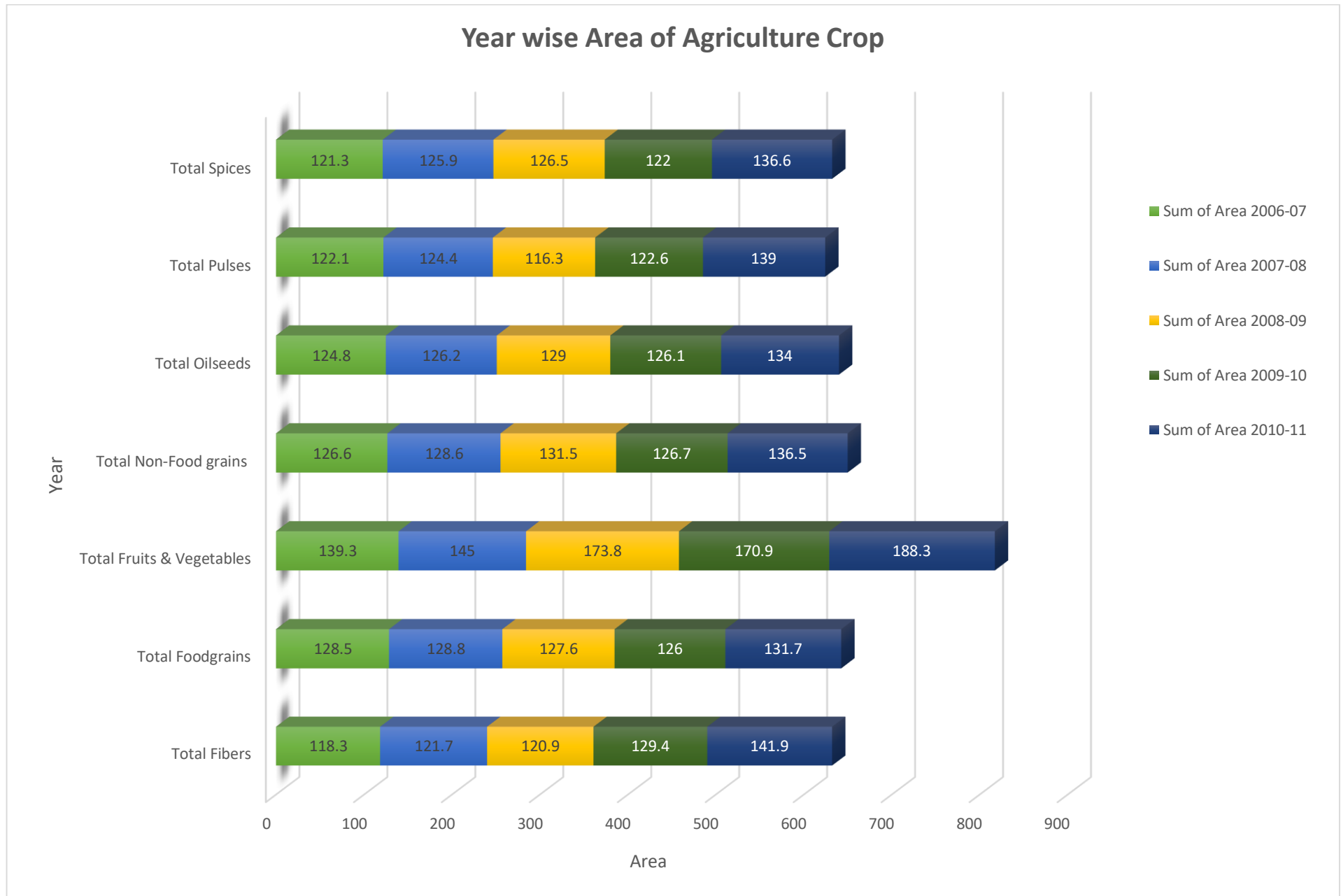


- State wise Agriculture Observation in India
 - 1) Karnataka is highest in yield
 - 2) Orissa is least in yield
 - 3) Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra spends maximum in cultivation as well in production cost for agriculture
 - 4) Bihar and west Bengal spends very less in cultivation as well in production cost for agriculture

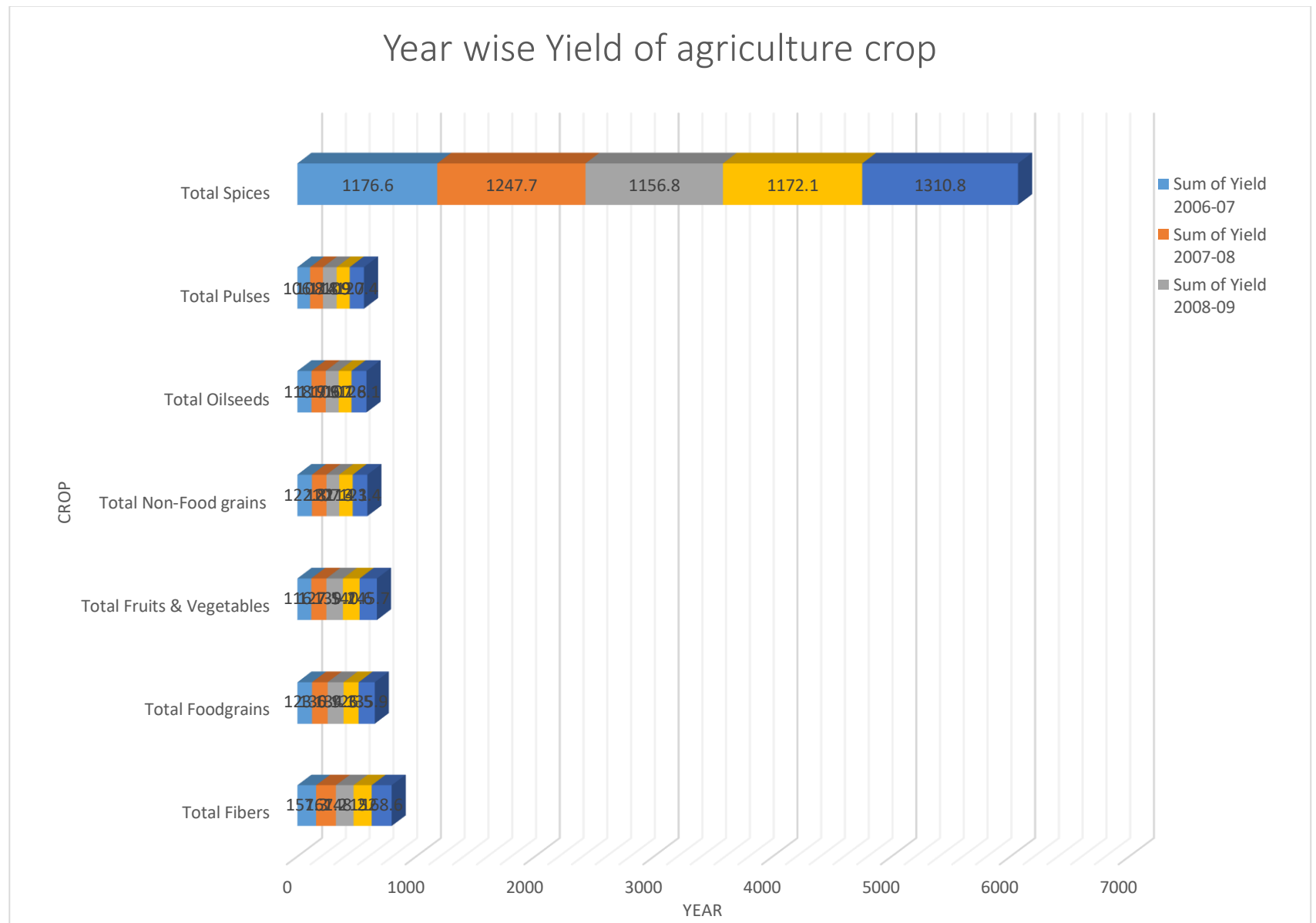
Year wise Production of Different Agriculture Major crop in India



+ Year Wise Agriculture area of Crop in India

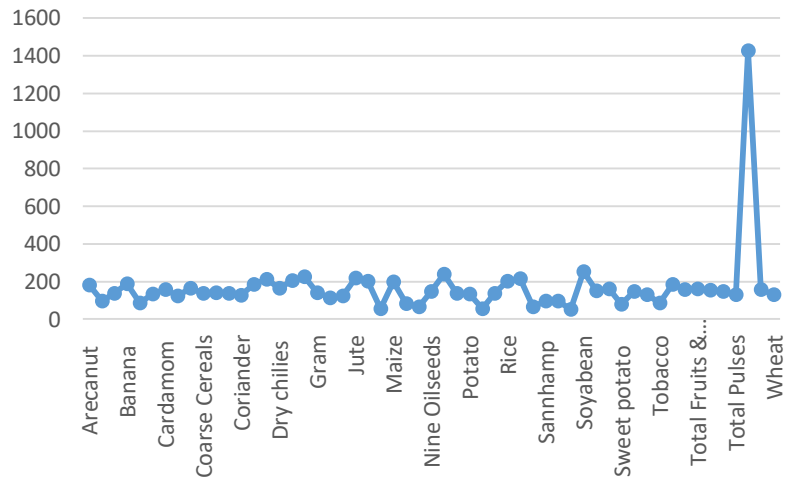


Year wise Yield of Agriculture Crop in India

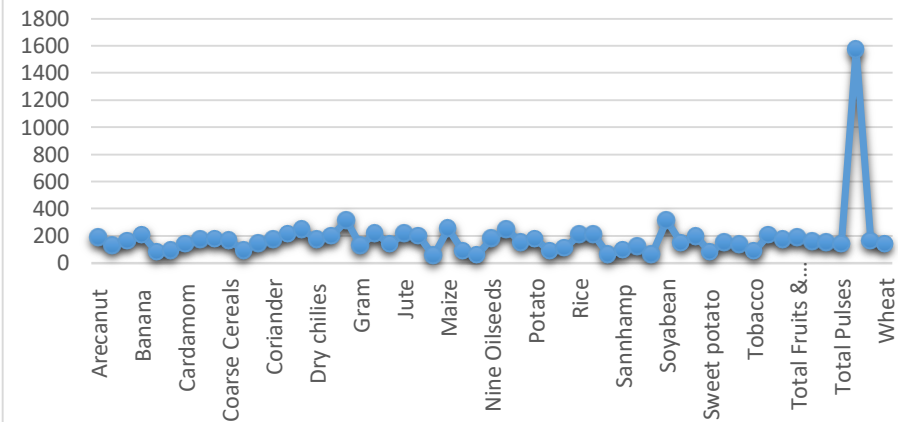


Crop Production with Year wise Distribution

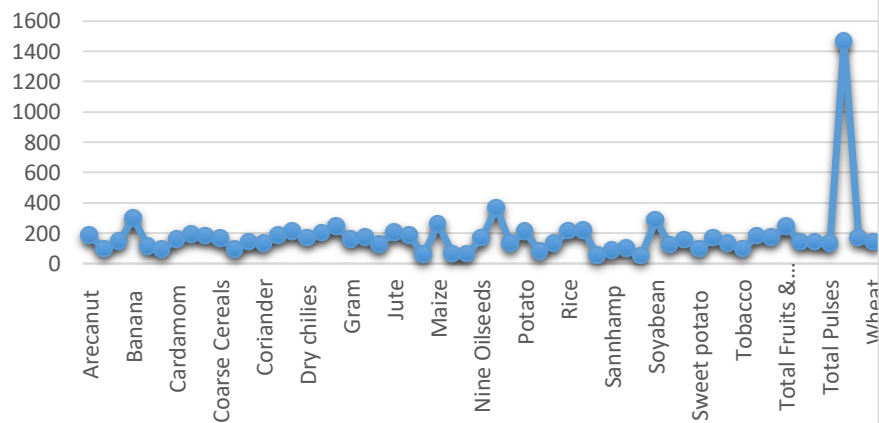
Crop Production in year 2006-07



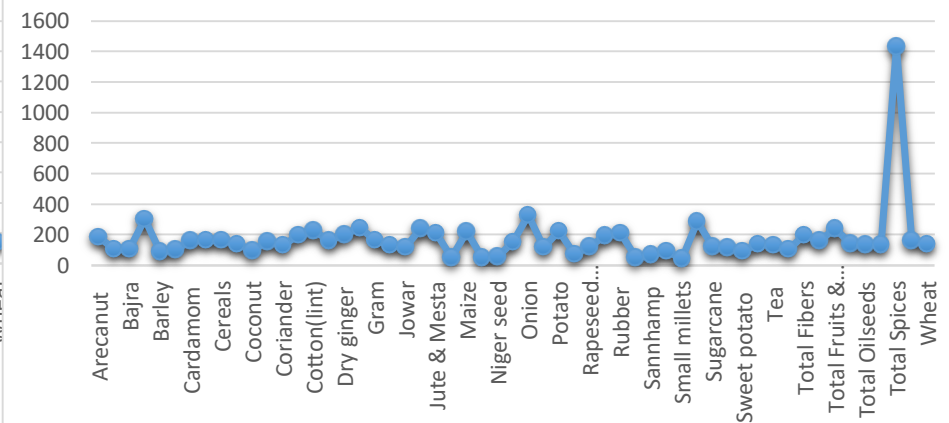
Crop Production in year 2007-08



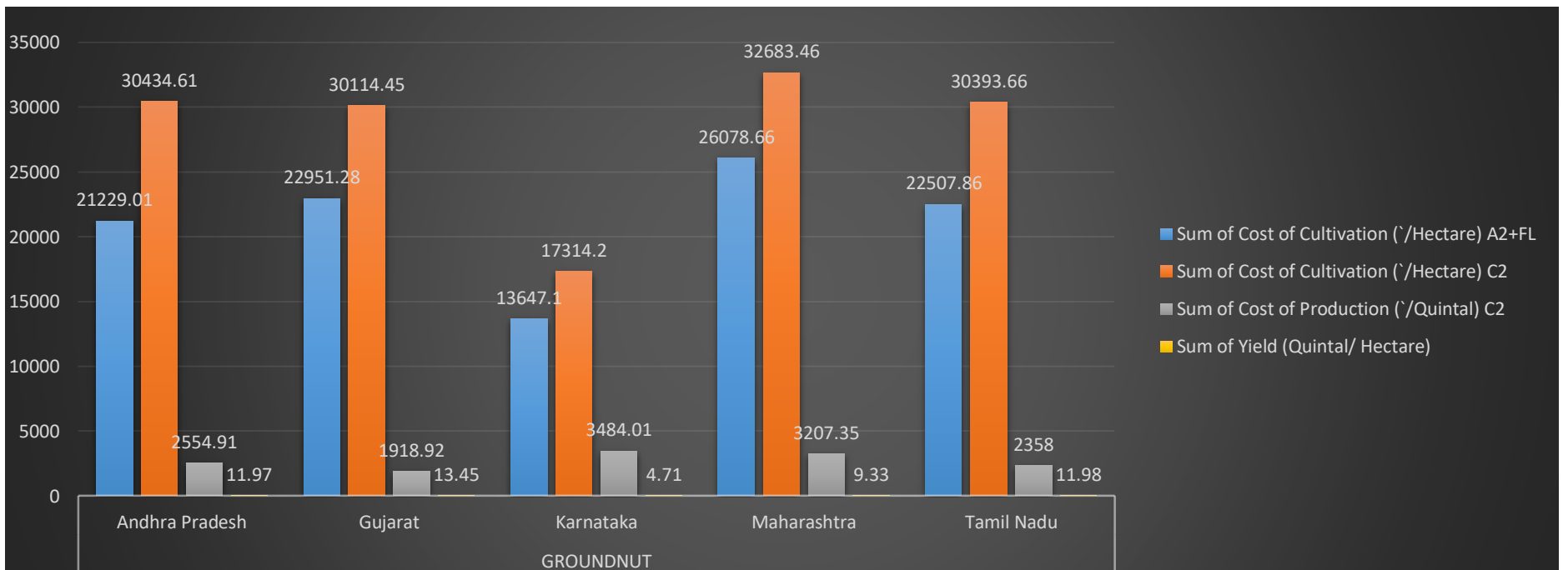
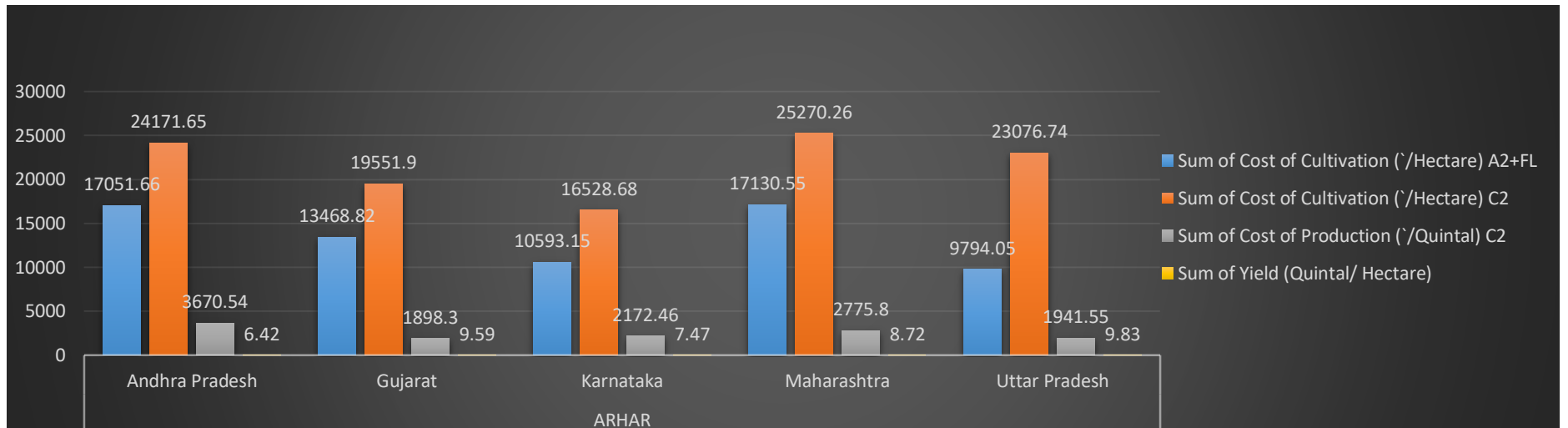
Crop Production in year 2008-09

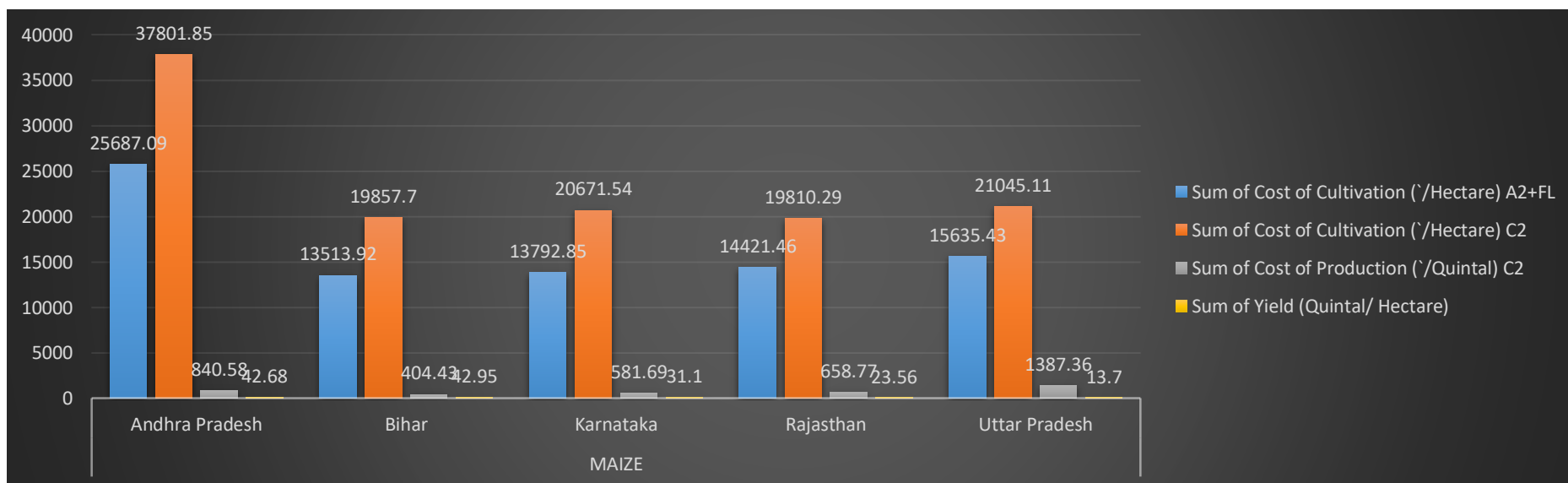
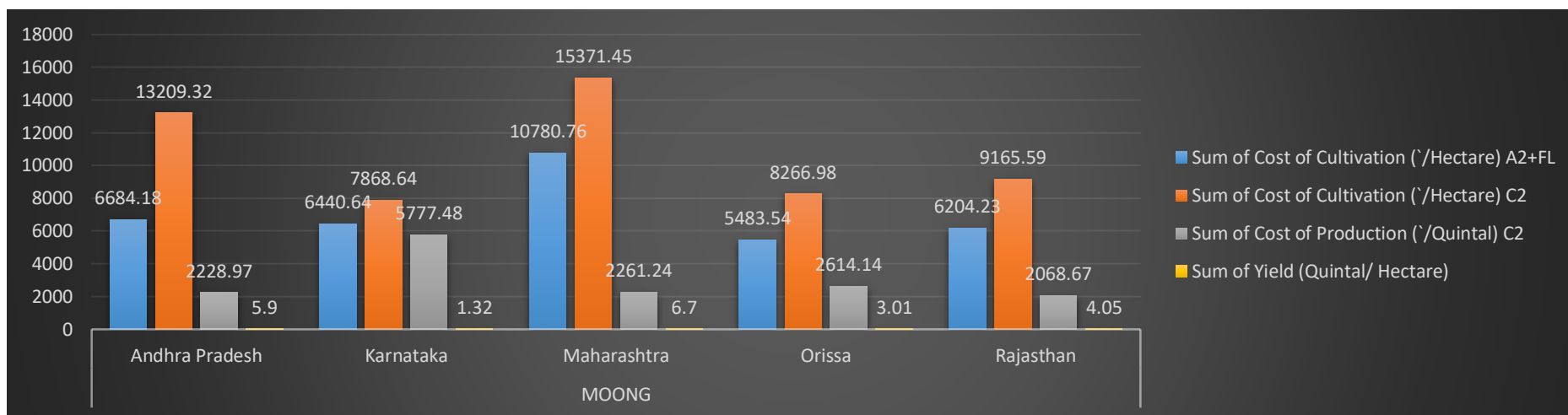


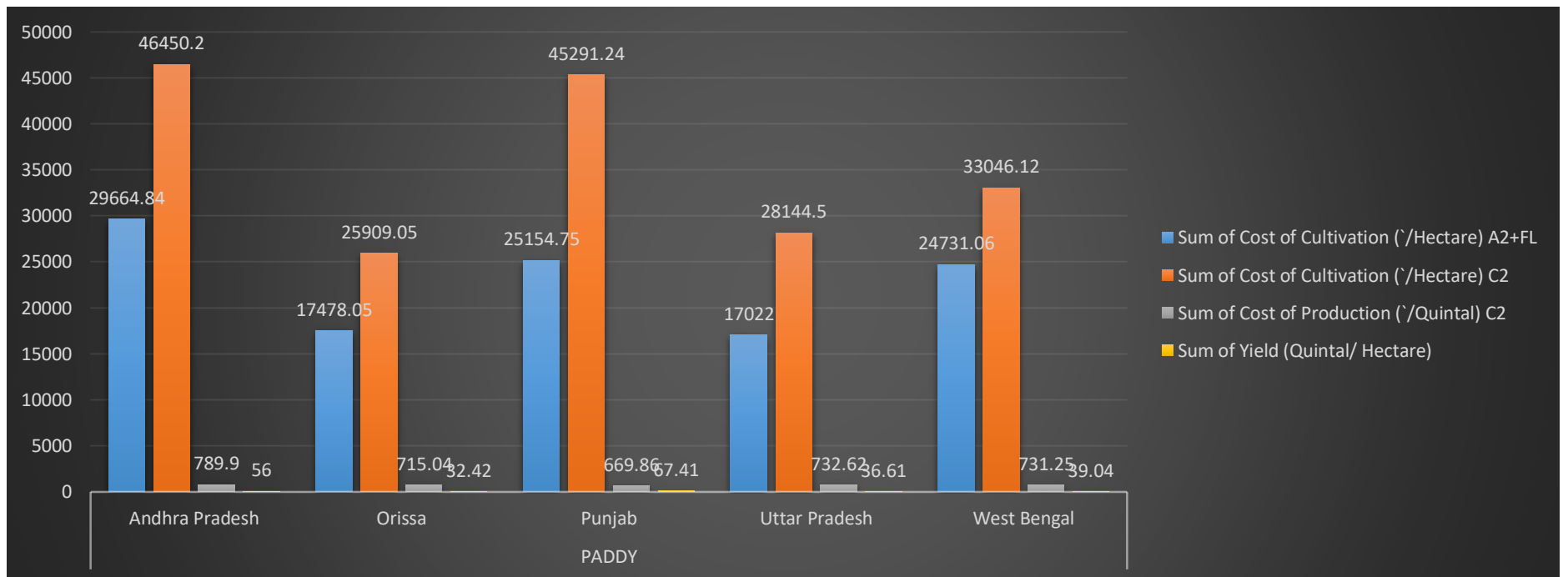
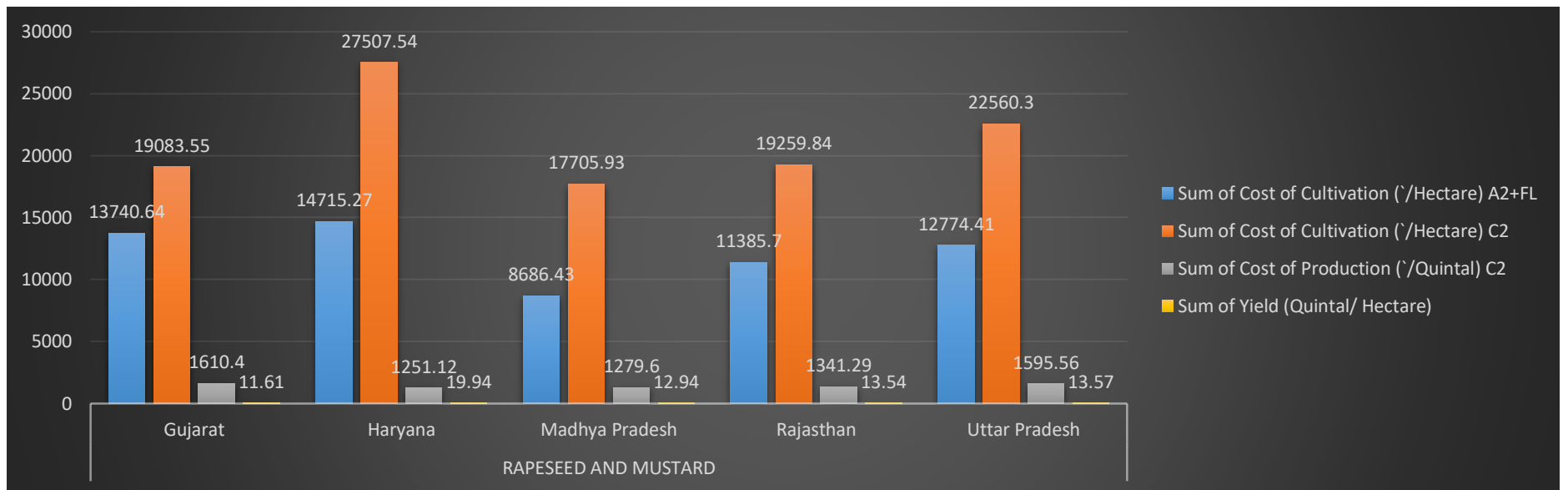
Crop Production in year 2009-10

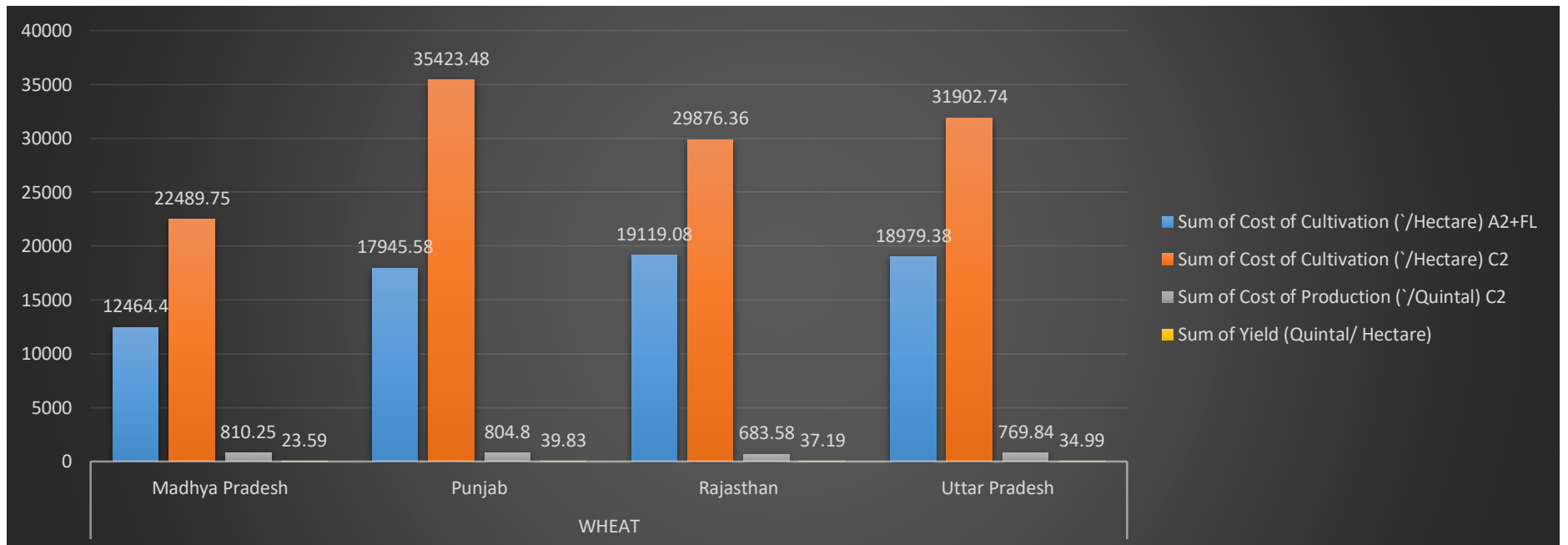
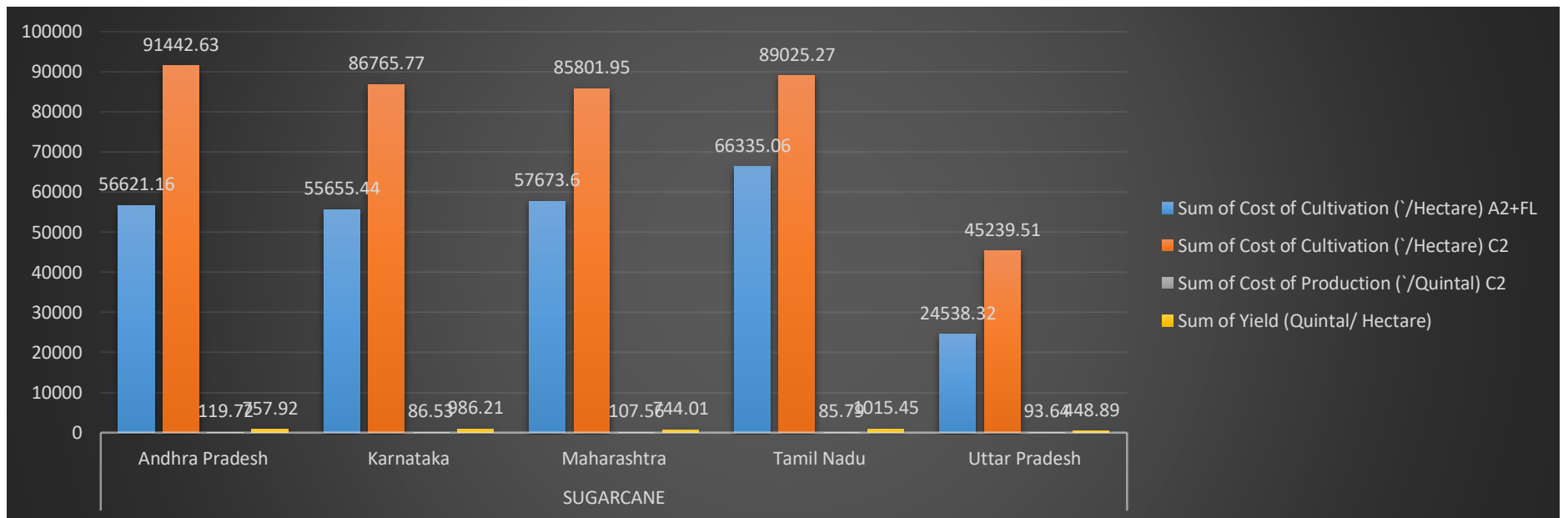


Distribution of Cultivation, Production and Yield of each Major Crop wise

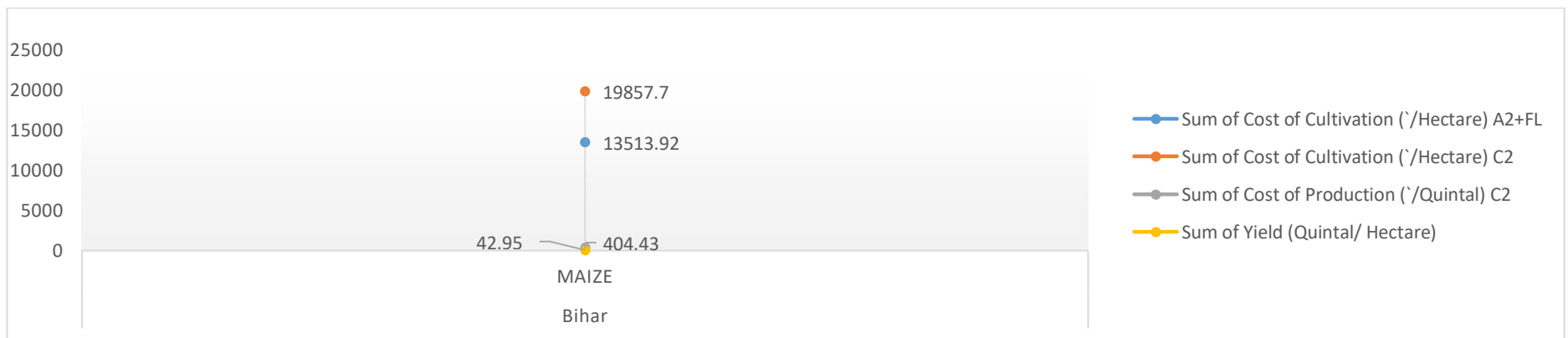
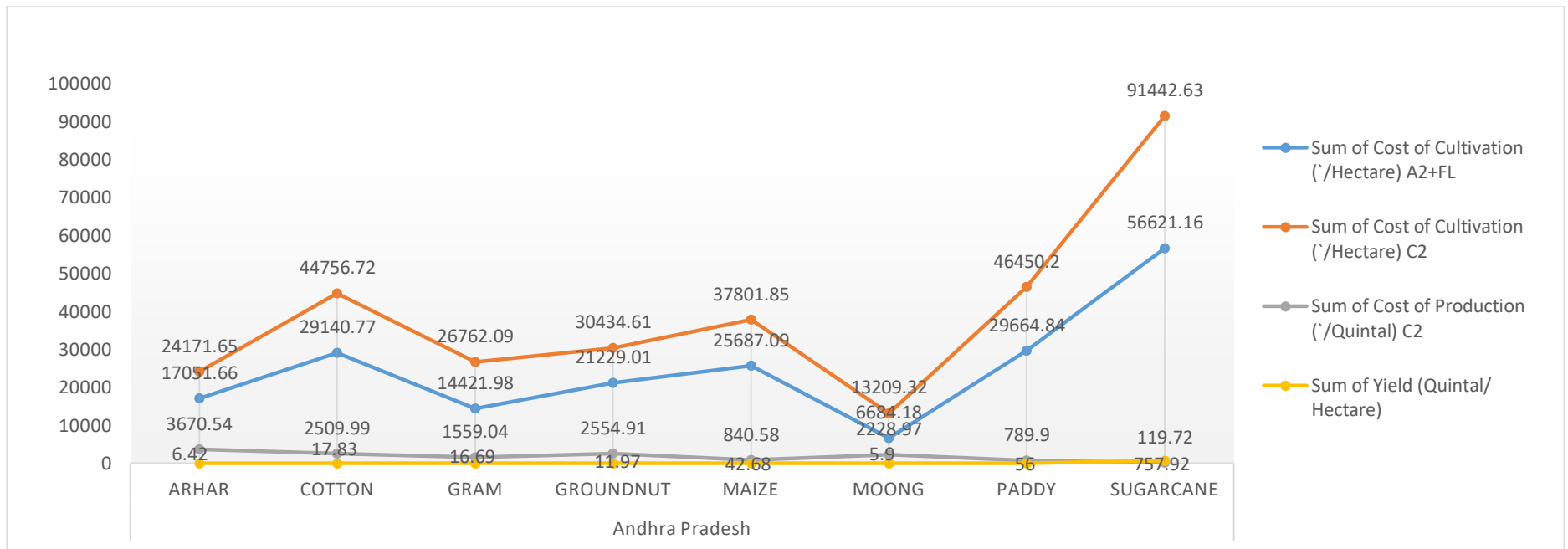


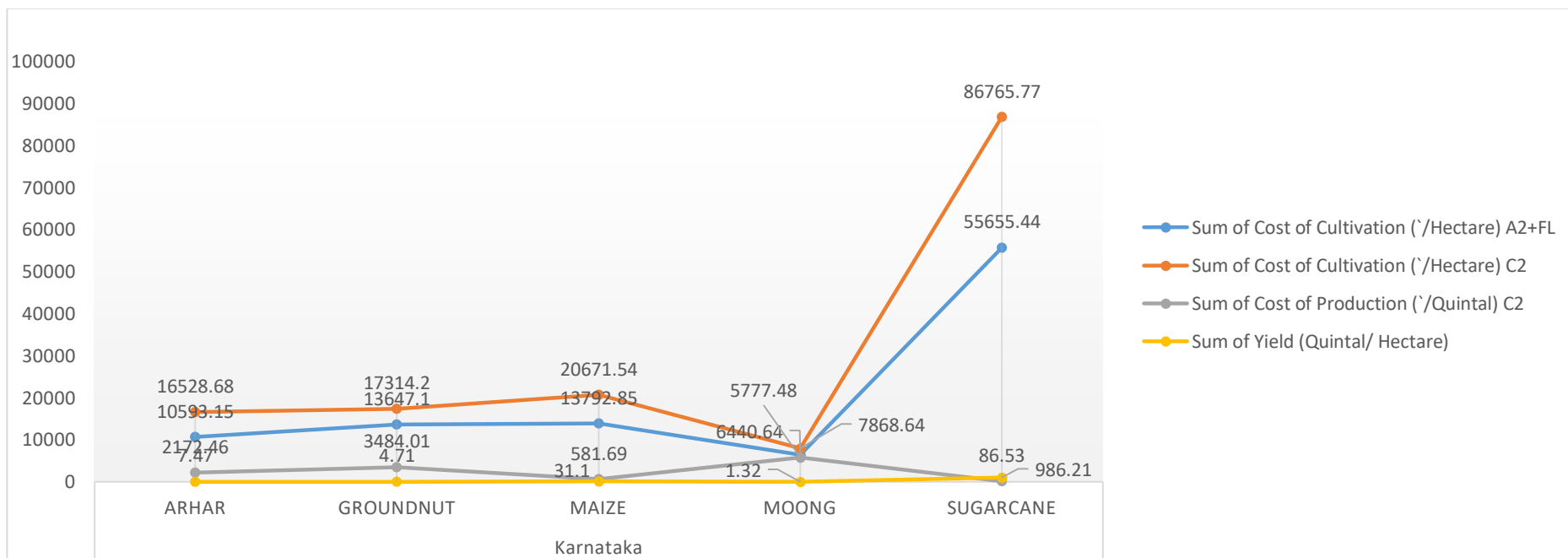
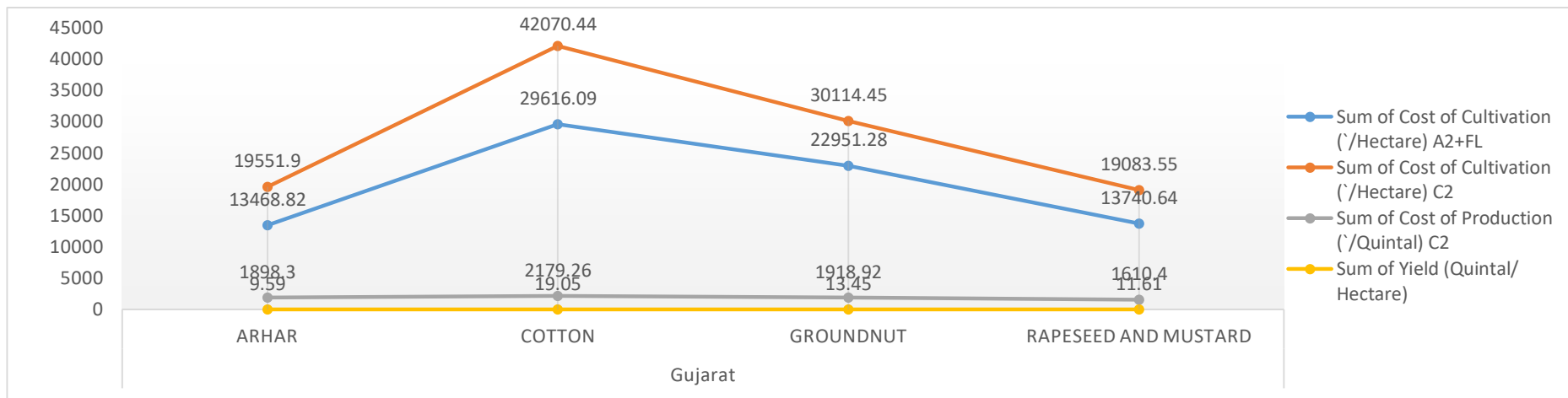


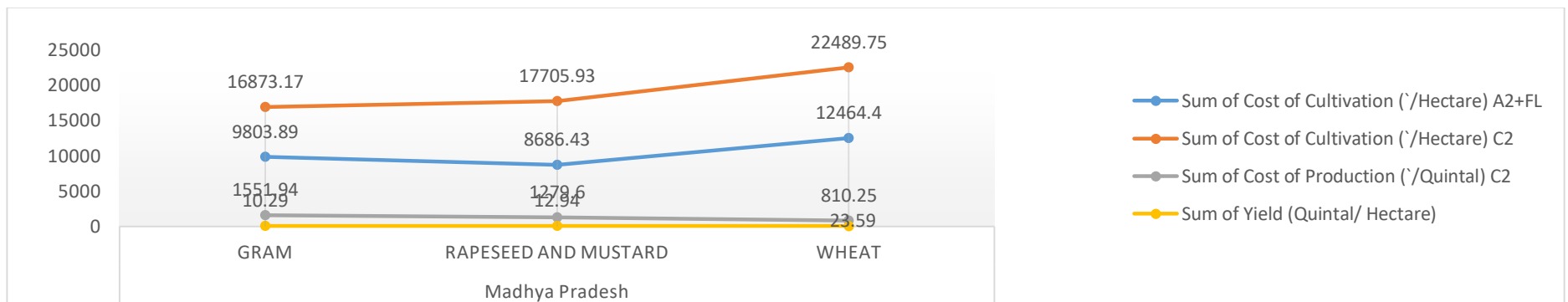
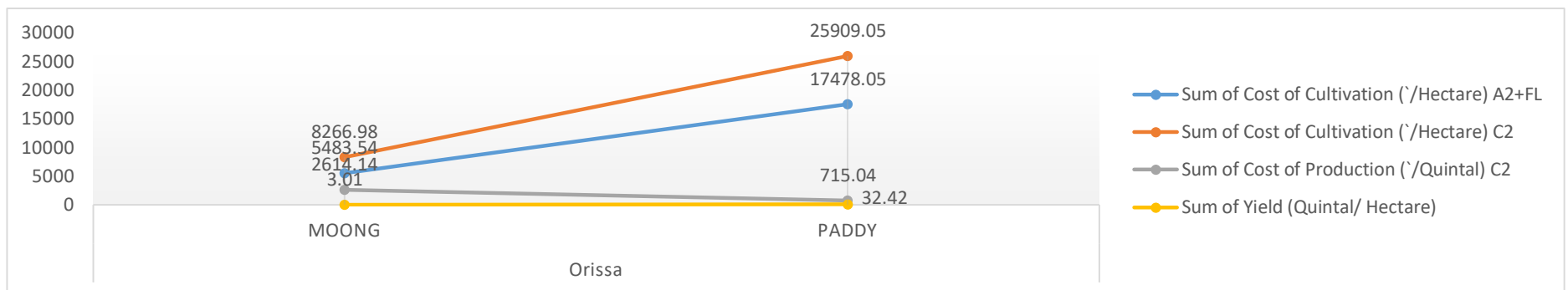
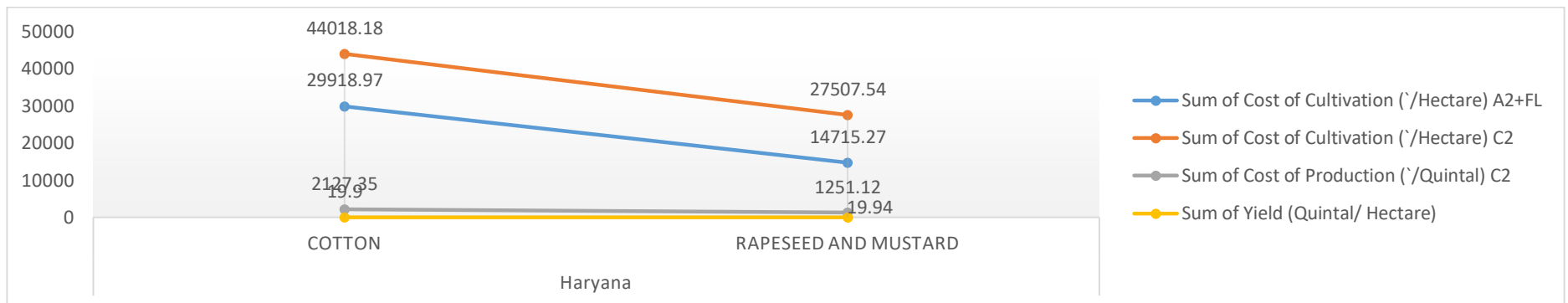


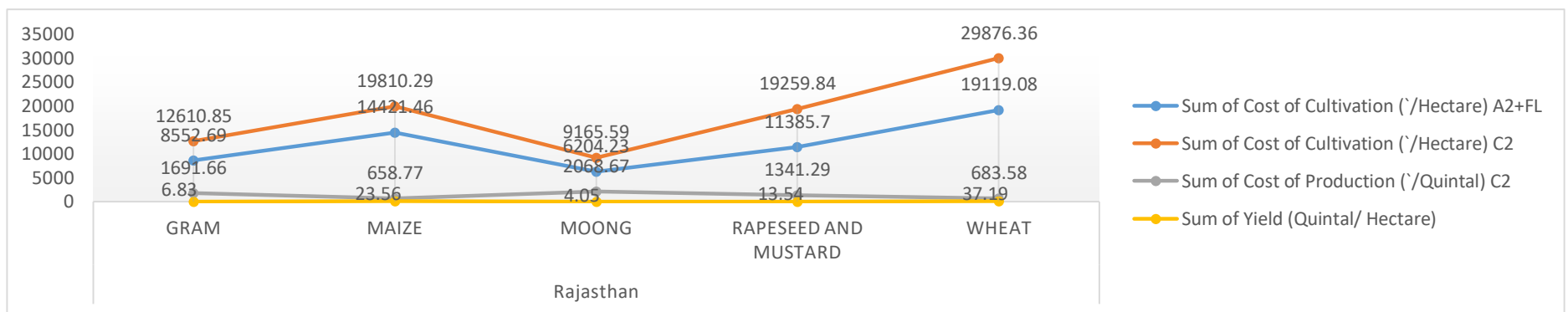
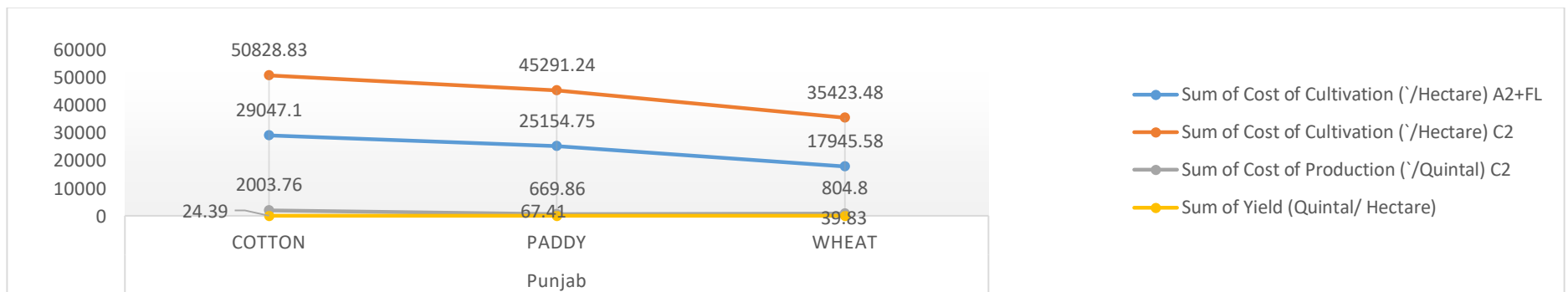
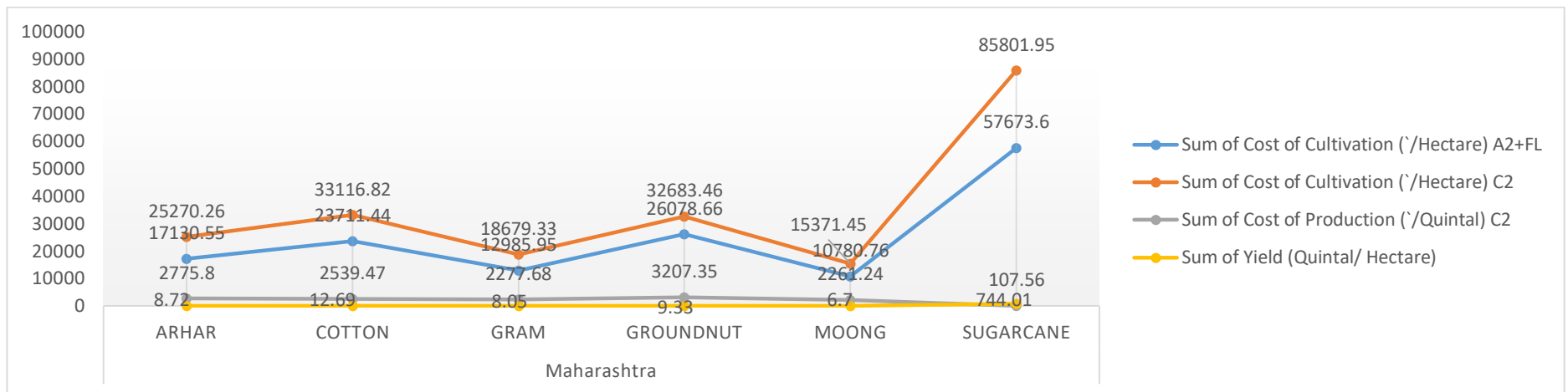


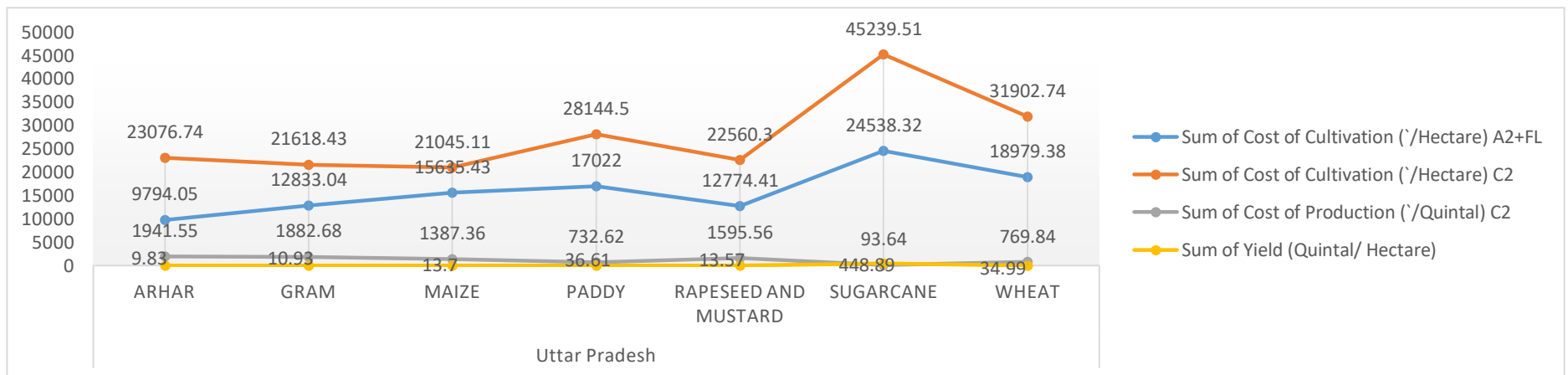
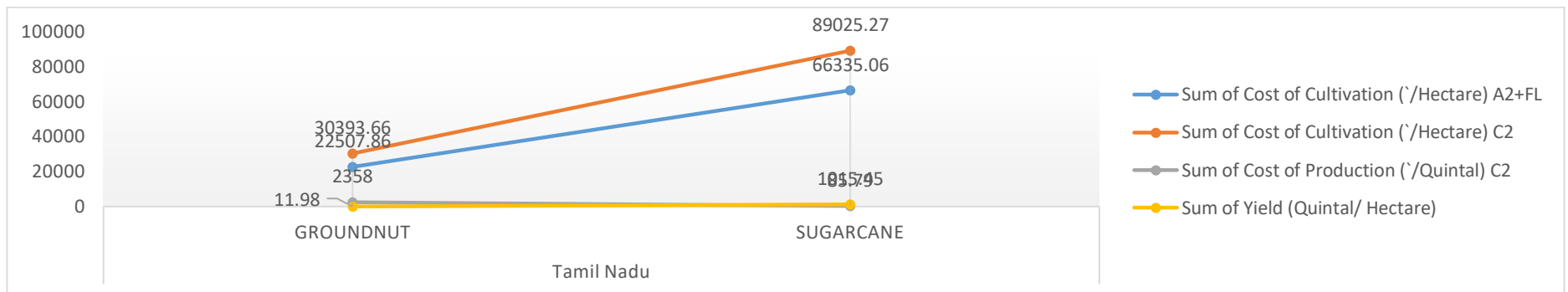
Distribution of Cultivation, Production and Yield of each Major State wise











CONCLUSION:

It can be concluded from the above observation, Sugarcane is the cultivated crop in India with highest yield 82% . Karnataka state is having highest Yield of 21% whereas Cost of Production is 15% & cost of cultivation 10%. Andhra Pradesh has more variety of Crop production in India which has yield as 19% and cost of Production is 18%.