

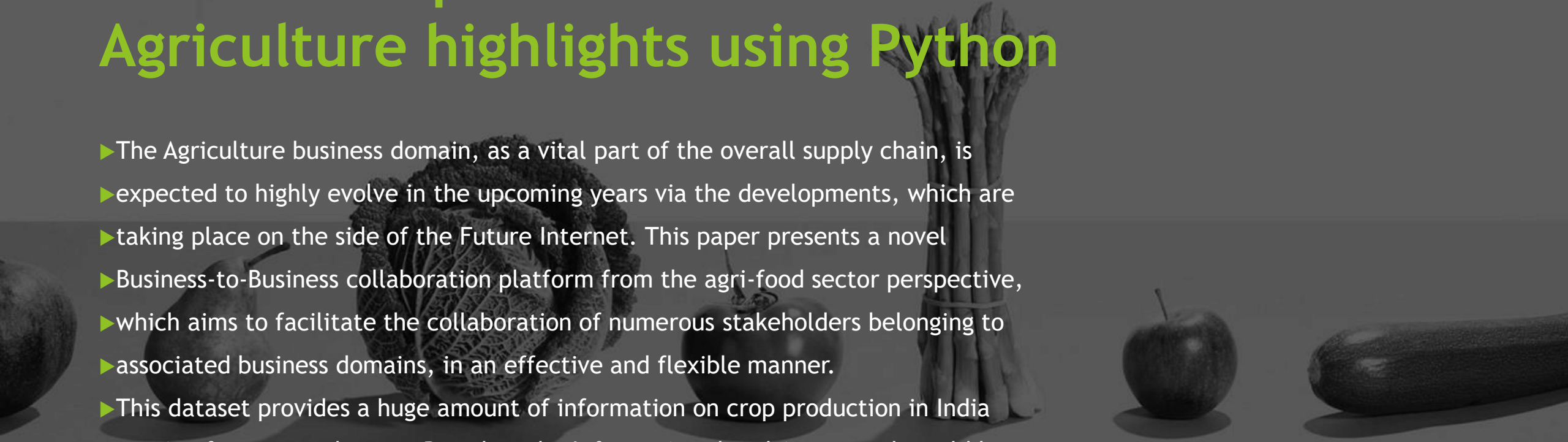


India's Crop Production Data Analysis

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Indian Crop Production: EDA to chart Agriculture highlights using Python

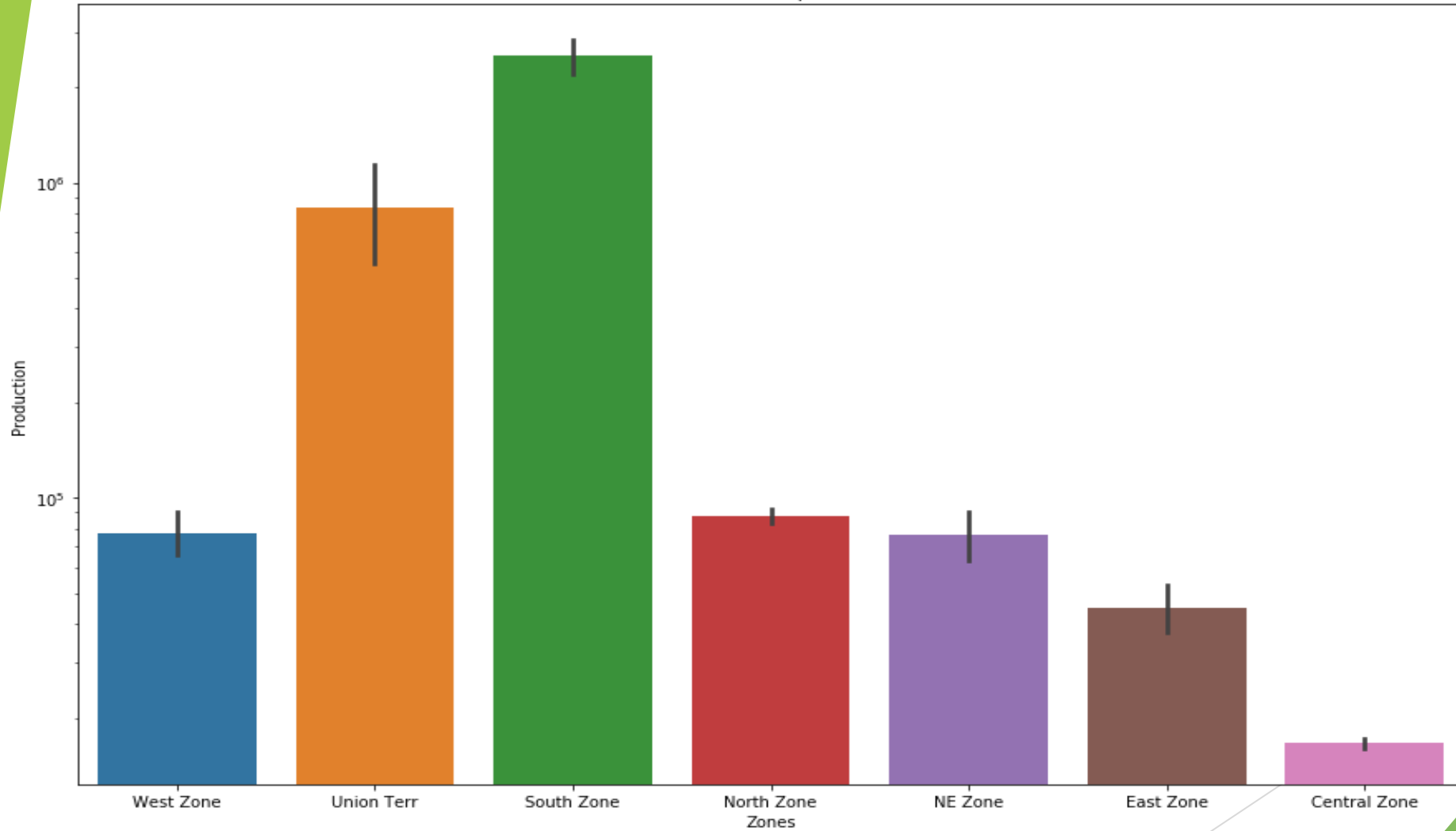
- ▶ The Agriculture business domain, as a vital part of the overall supply chain, is
- ▶ expected to highly evolve in the upcoming years via the developments, which are
- ▶ taking place on the side of the Future Internet. This paper presents a novel
- ▶ Business-to-Business collaboration platform from the agri-food sector perspective,
- ▶ which aims to facilitate the collaboration of numerous stakeholders belonging to
- ▶ associated business domains, in an effective and flexible manner.
- ▶ 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 crop production.
- ▶ Make views and dashboards first and also make a story out of it.



**Visualization on
Important variables:**

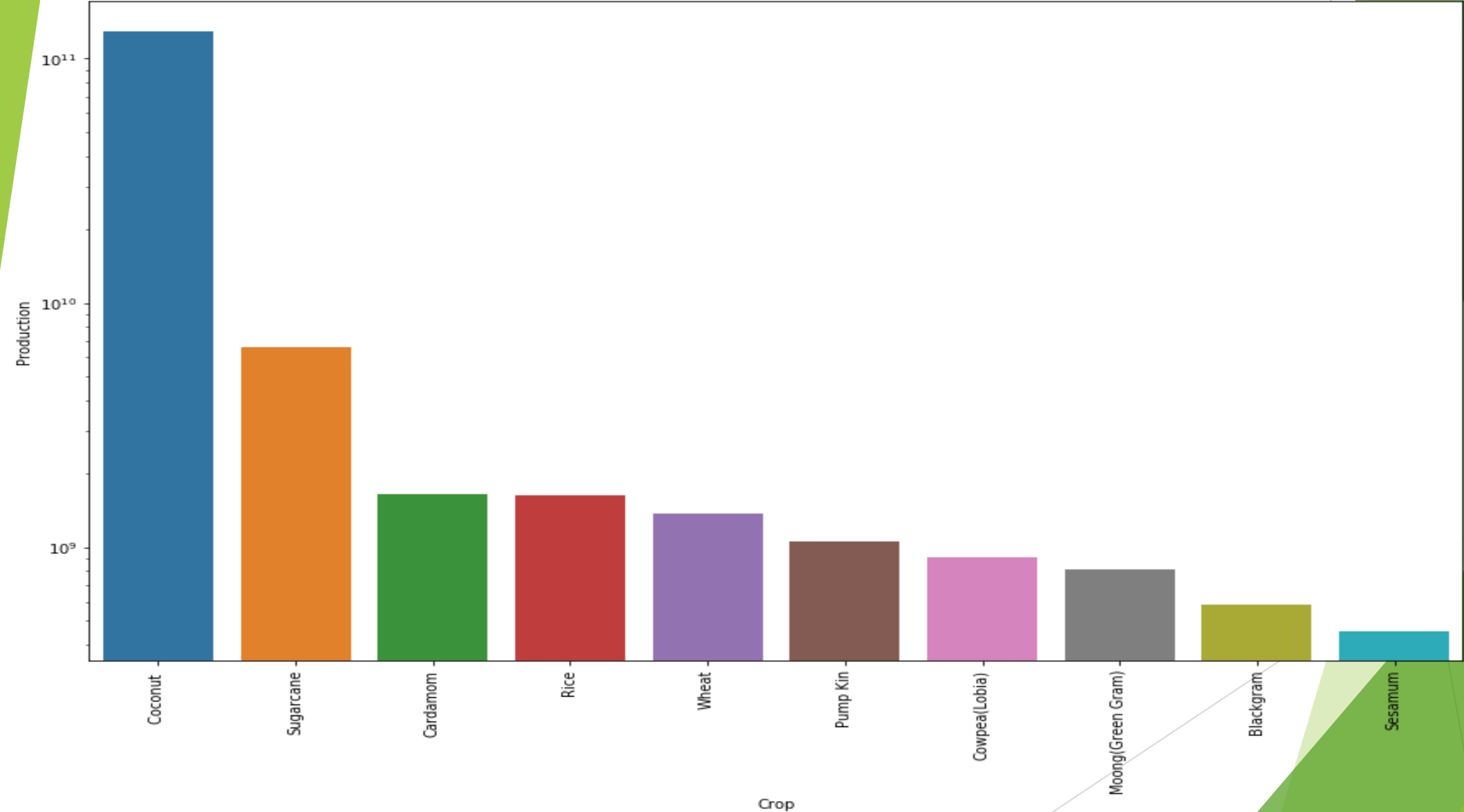
Zonal distribution of crops

Zone wise total production

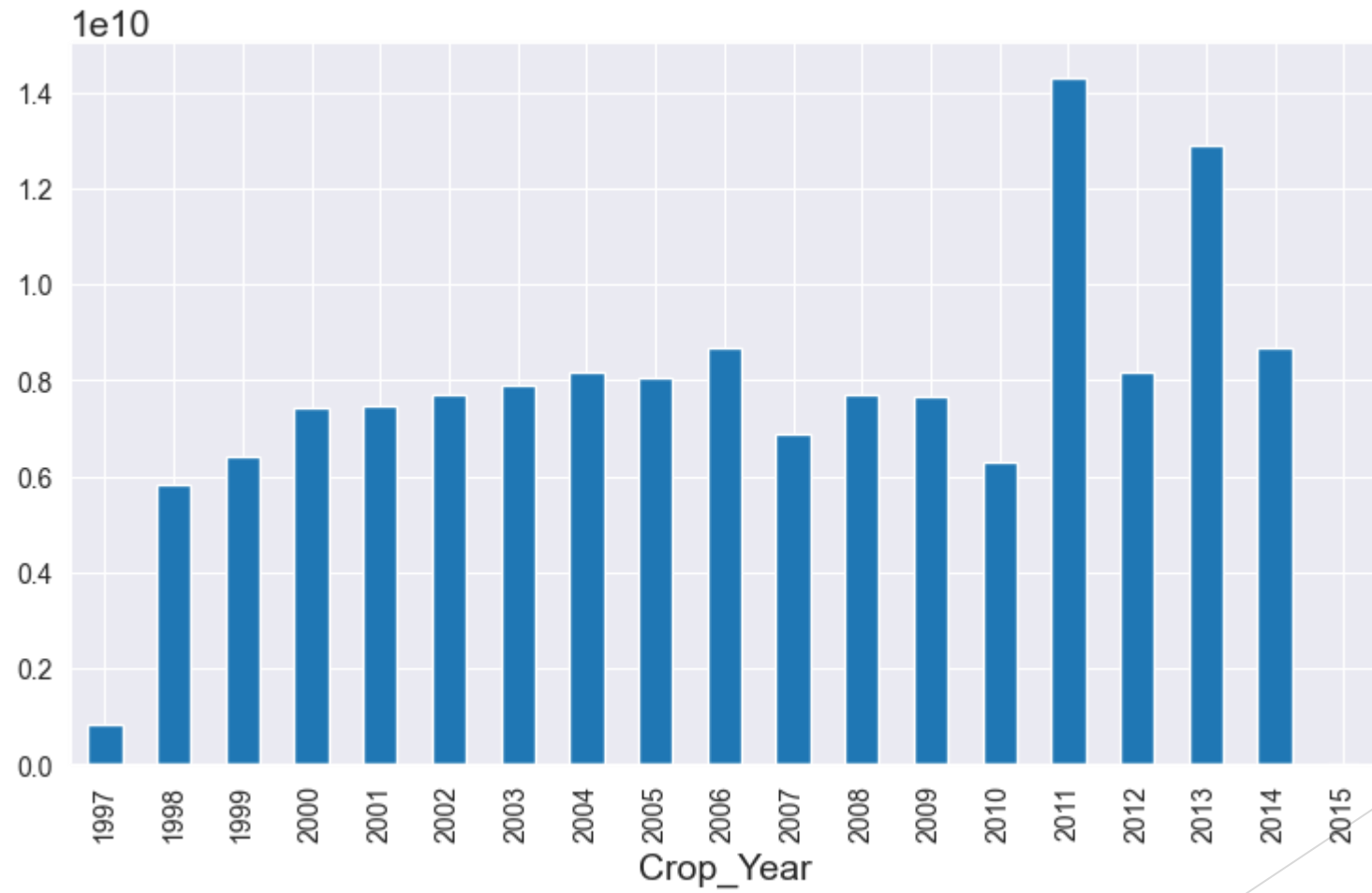


Crop wise Production status:

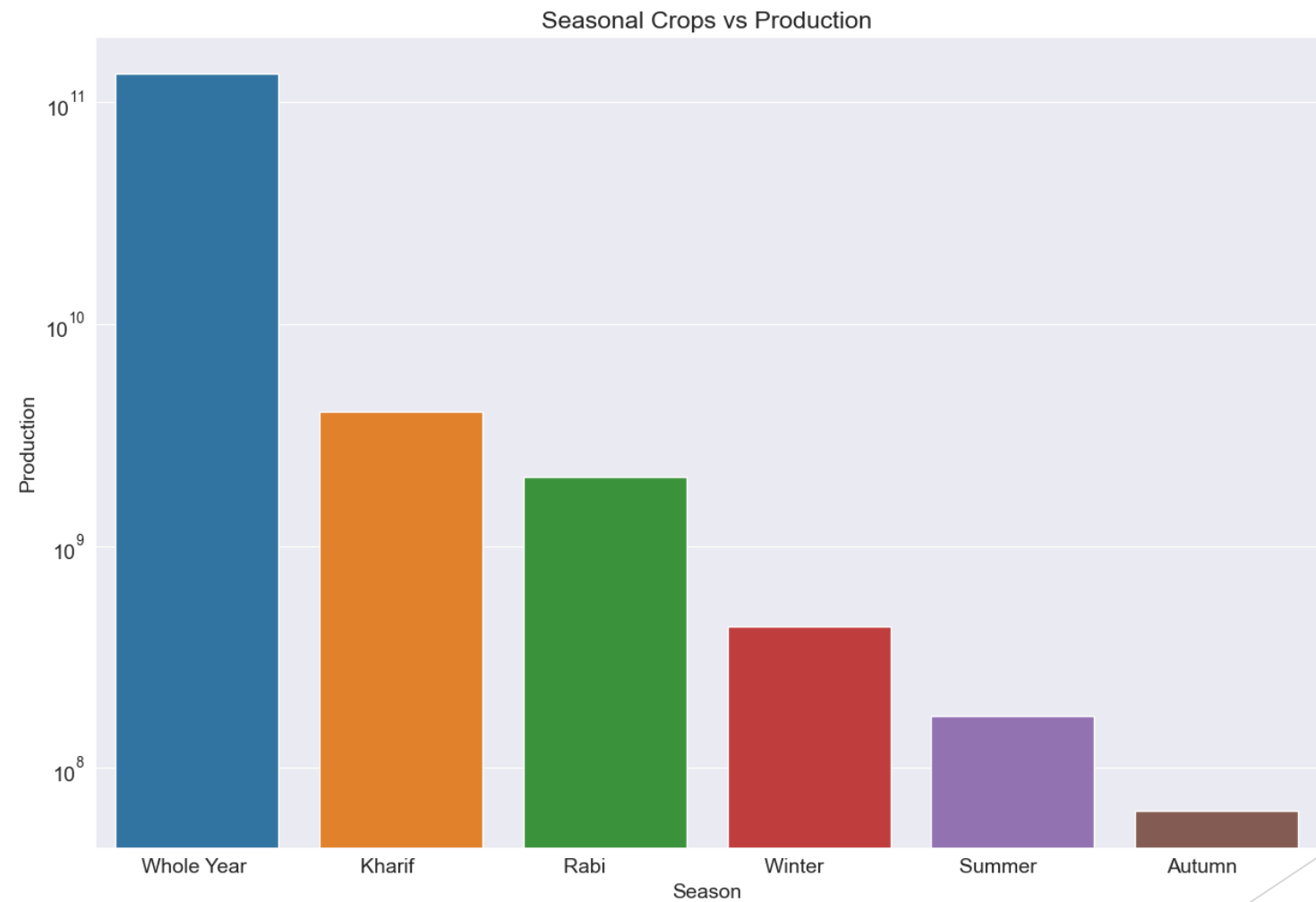
Overall Crops vs Production



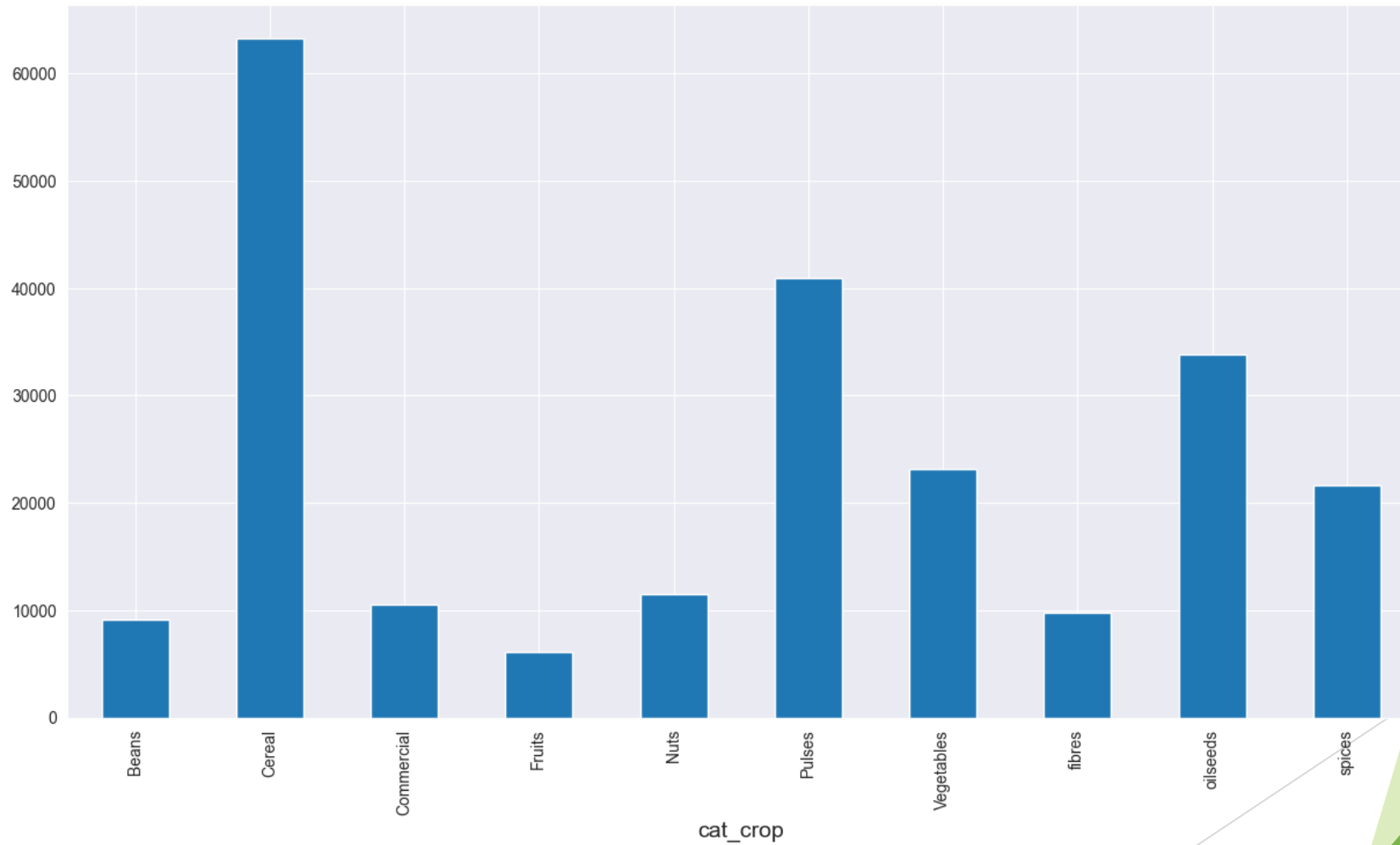
Yearwise Production Status:



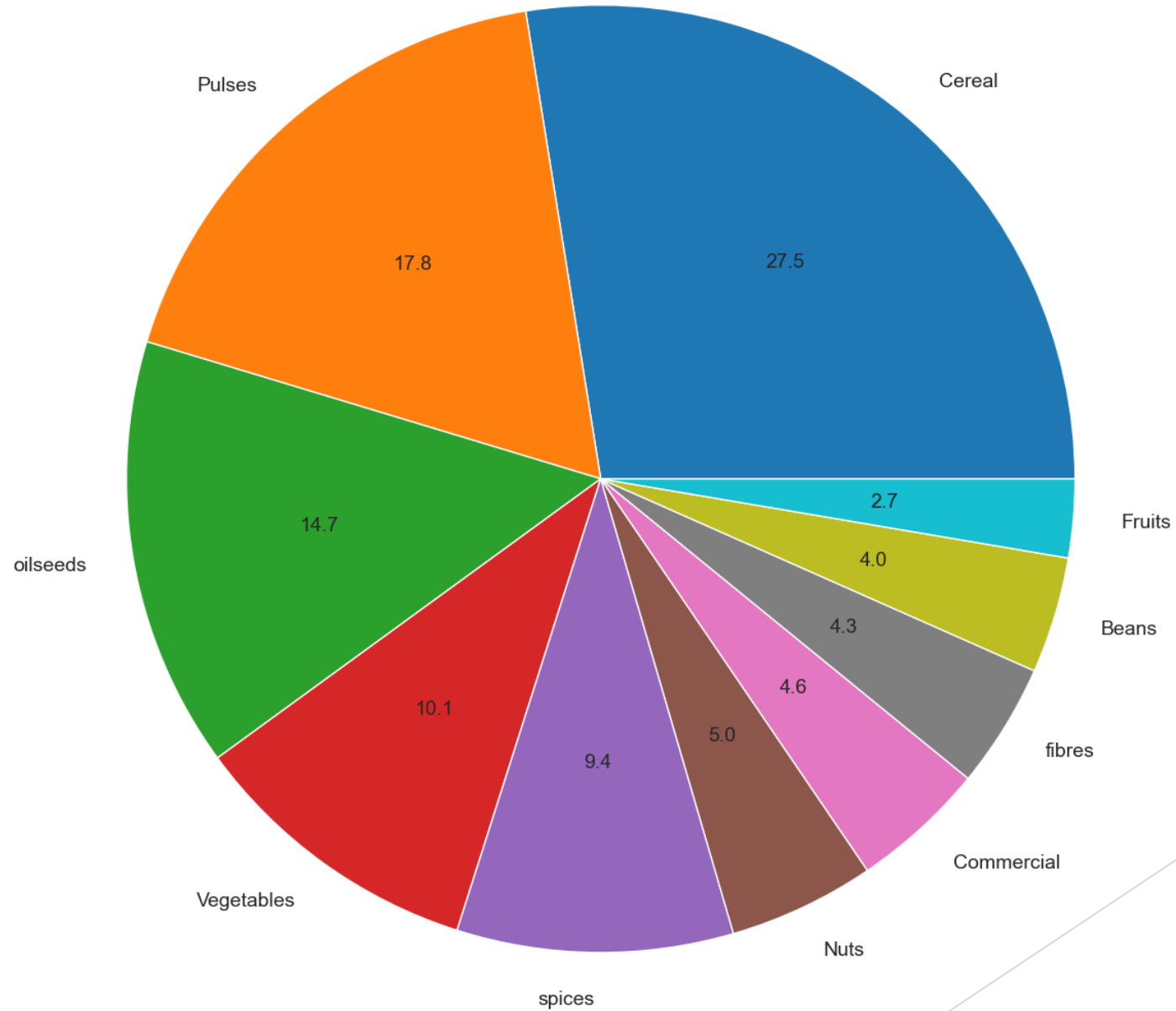
Season wise Production Status:



Crop wise Production plot describing production values for all crop types.



Different proportion of Crop Categories for India:





Result

- ▶ 1. Rice is grown heavily when we look the frequency of crops in India
- ▶ 2. Rice needs Winter for it mature
- ▶ 3. Statewise Punjab dominates in rice production
- ▶ 4. District wise its BARDHAMAN(2.13%), MEDINIPUR WEST(1.8%) and WEST GODAVARI(1.73%) which contributes to total rice production.
- ▶ 5. Yearwise 2014 is the year when production reached the peak production
- ▶ 6. Correlation between Area and Production shows high production is directly proportional to Area under cultivation.

Result

1. Top cultivating states based on the Cultivation area are: Uttar Pradesh($4.33e+08$), Madhya Pradesh($3.29e+08$) and Maharashtra($3.22e+08$)

2. Yearwise Statues of these States:

a. Uttar Pradesh: High Production was seen in 2005 and after that it's been reducing gradually.

b. Madhya Pradesh: 1998 showed a high production and then there was gradual reduction but it picked up and 2012 also showed a peak in Production

c. Maharashtra: Production went down drastically in 2006 and again the levels went up and hit a high peak after 2007

d. Rajasthan: the production hit a all time low in the year 2002 and then picked up by 2010

e. West Bengal: the production hit a peak around 2006 but it has hit a low after 2007 and never recovered back.

Result

1. Production wise
top states of North
zone are:

* Punjab($5.86e+08$)

* Uttar
Pradesh($3.23e+09$),
and

*
Haryana($3.81e+08$)

2. Top crops of
these states are:

* Sugarcane,

* Wheat and

* Rice

Result

1. Coconut cultivation is yearlong and doesn't get restricted to any particular seasons

2. Top states involved in coconut production are: Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu

3. Top districts featuring in coconut production is KOZHIKODE(11.75%), MALAPPURAM(11.16%) and THIRUVANANTHAPURAM(7.7%)

4. Yearwise coconut cultivation is strong and its increasing healthly

5. High coconut cultivation is directly proportional to area under cultivation.

References and Future Work

Future Work:

This analysis is just the beginning, and with nineteen years of crop production data, there are numerous possibilities for further exploration:

1. Imputation for Missing Production Data: Instead of deleting the 3730 data points with missing production values, we could consider imputation based on factors like cultivation area and state.
2. Zone-wise Cultivation Analysis: We can delve into the cultivation status by different zones and use regression to predict future production trends.
3. Crop Category Analysis: Explore the cultivation status of different crop categories over the years. Investigate trends where production has increased (positive scenario) or decreased (negative scenario) and analyze the potential causes behind these trends.
4. Comparative Analysis: Ask important questions such as why Kerala, despite having lower area coverage compared to other southern states, maintains higher production levels. Investigate the factors contributing to this phenomenon.



Thank you