

# Crop Production Analysis in India

Neenu E S

# PROJECT DETAILS

Project Title	Crop Production Analysis in India
Technology	Data Science
Domain	Agriculture
Project Difficulty level	Advanced
Programming Language Used	Python
Tools Used	Jupyter Notebook, MS-Excel

# Objective

- Predict crop production.
- Find important insights highlighting key indicators.
- Find metrics that influence crop production.

# Problem Statement

- 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.

# DATA TRANSFORMATION AND EDA

ad in the input file as a Pandas DataFrame

```
= pd.read_csv('Crop Production data.csv')
```

dimensions of the dataset is 246091 rows and 7 columns  
.shape #(246091, 7)

091, 7)

.info()

```
ss 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
eIndex: 246091 entries, 0 to 246090
columns (total 7 columns):
Column      Non-Null Count  Dtype
-----
State_Name   246091 non-null    object
District_Name 246091 non-null    object
Crop_Year    246091 non-null    int64
Season       246091 non-null    object
Crop         246091 non-null    object
Area         246091 non-null    float64
Production   242361 non-null    float64
es: float64(2), int64(1), object(4)
ry usage: 13.1+ MB
```

, we have

four categorical variables - 'State\_Name', 'District\_Name', 'Season' and 'Crop type'  
three continuous variables in float - 'Area' and 'Production'  
integer - 'Crop\_Year' format.

```
# drop the duplicated rows
data = data.drop_duplicates()
data.shape
```

(246091, 7)

They is no duplicated rows in the data.

Checking for Missing Data

```
data.isnull().sum()
```

```
State_Name      0
District_Name   0
Crop_Year        0
Season           0
Crop             0
Area             0
Production      3730
dtype: int64
```



```
data.shape
```

(246091, 7)

```
## Here we remove missing value from the production
data.dropna(subset=["Production"],axis=0,inplace=True)
```

```
data.shape
```

(242361, 7)

```
data.isnull().sum()
```

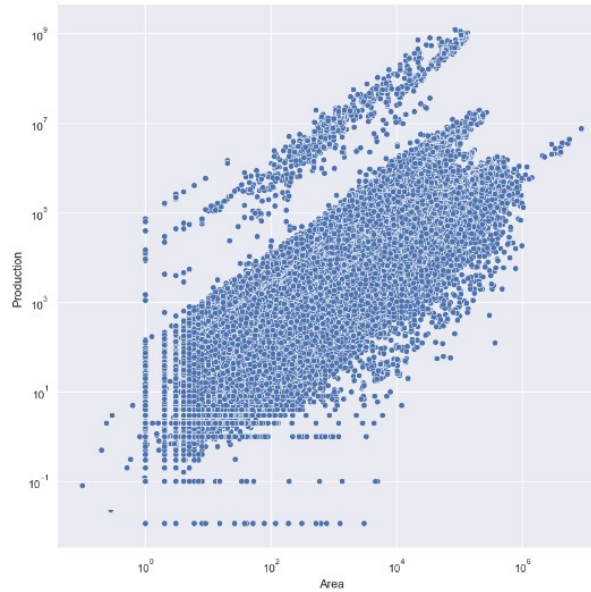
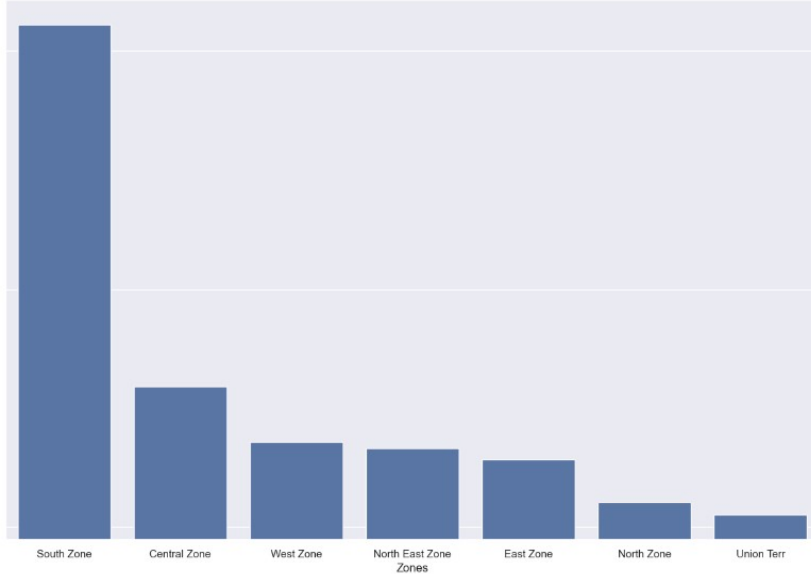
```
State_Name      0
District_Name   0
Crop_Year        0
Season           0
Crop             0
Area             0
Production       0
dtype: int64
```

Now, there is now missing values.

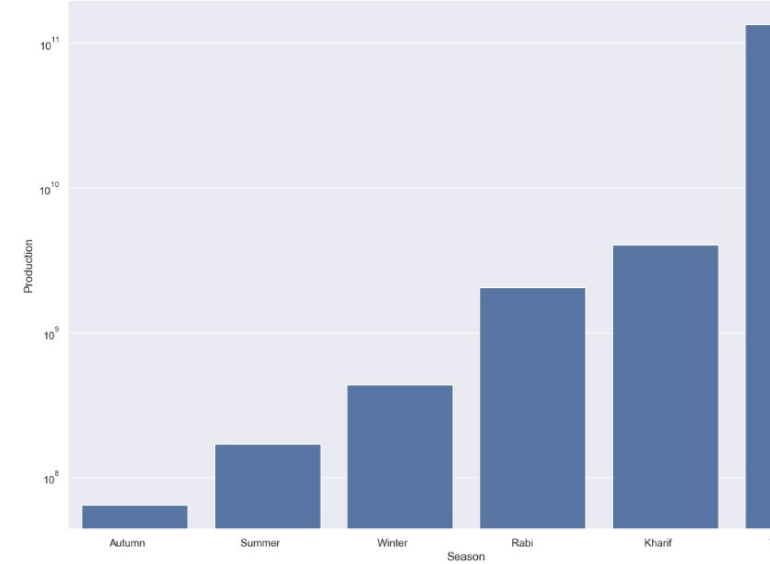
'Production' variable shows huge number of missing values - 3730 and no missing values for other variables. We can drop missing value samples as we have sufficiently big dataset.

# Visual Analytics And Key Insights

Zone - Production: Total

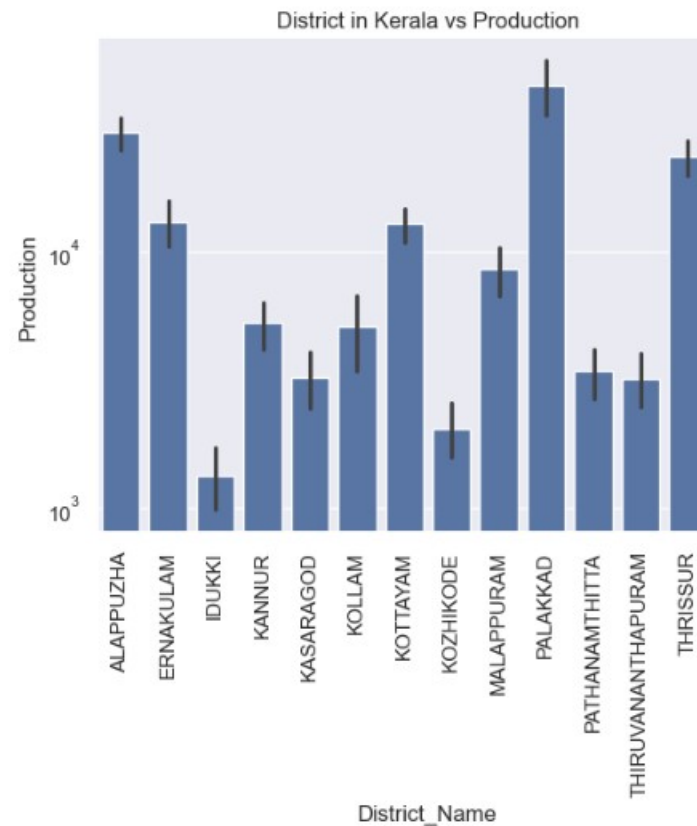
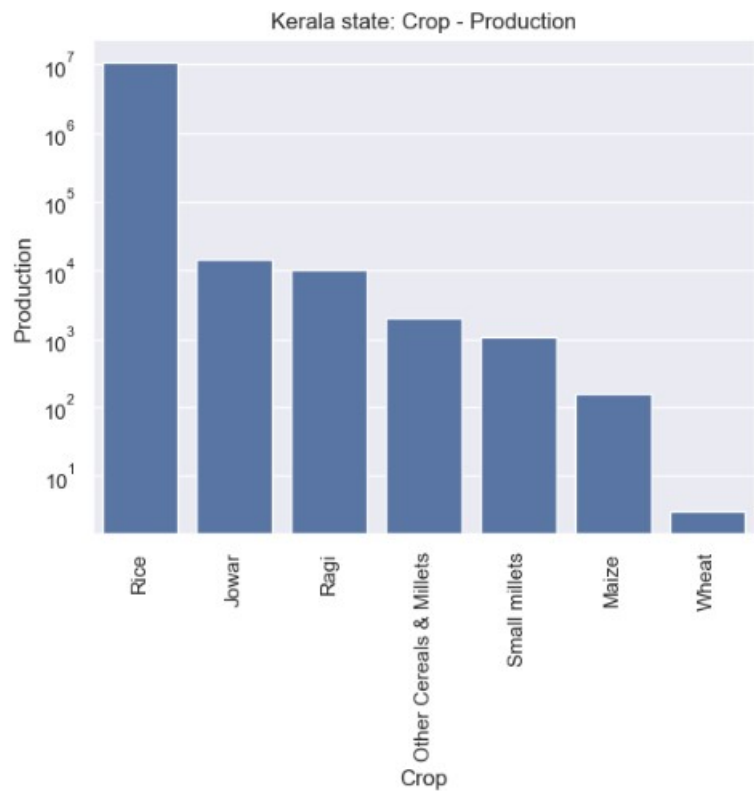
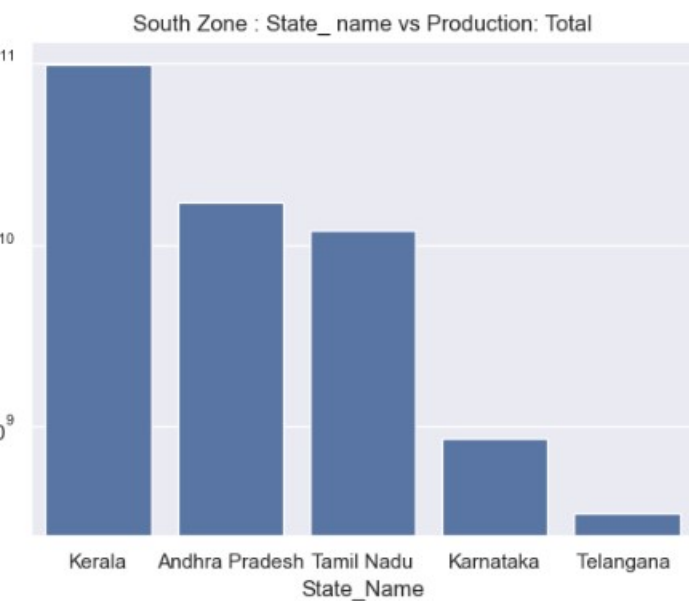


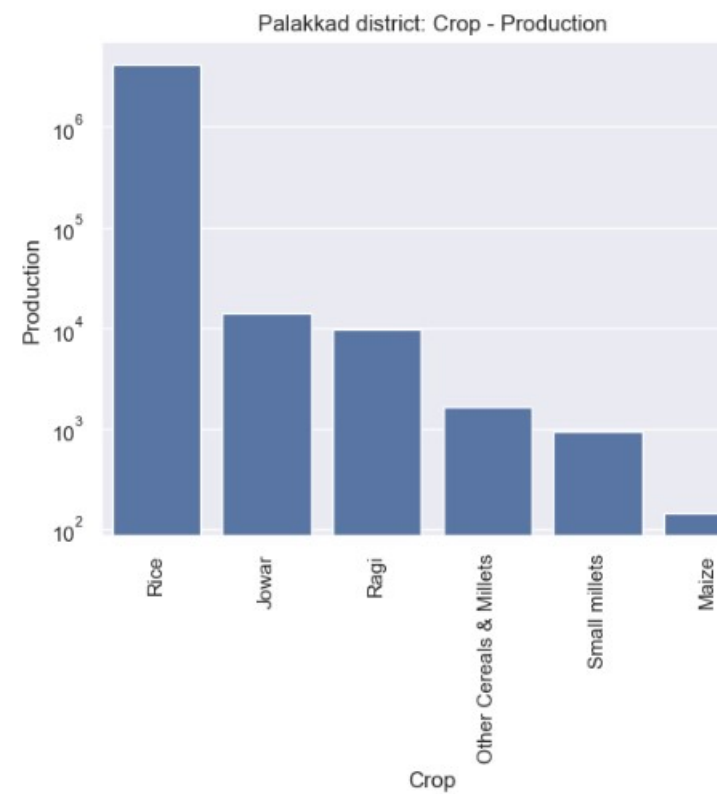
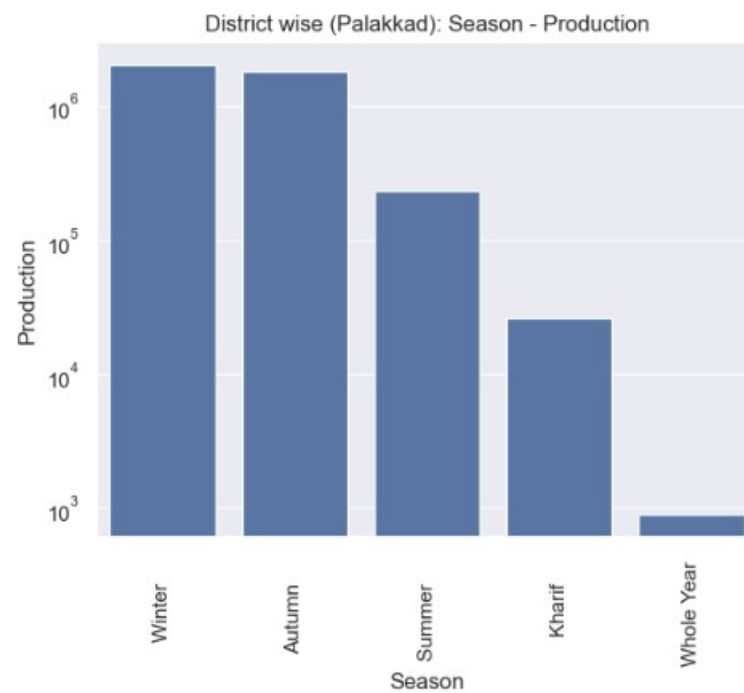
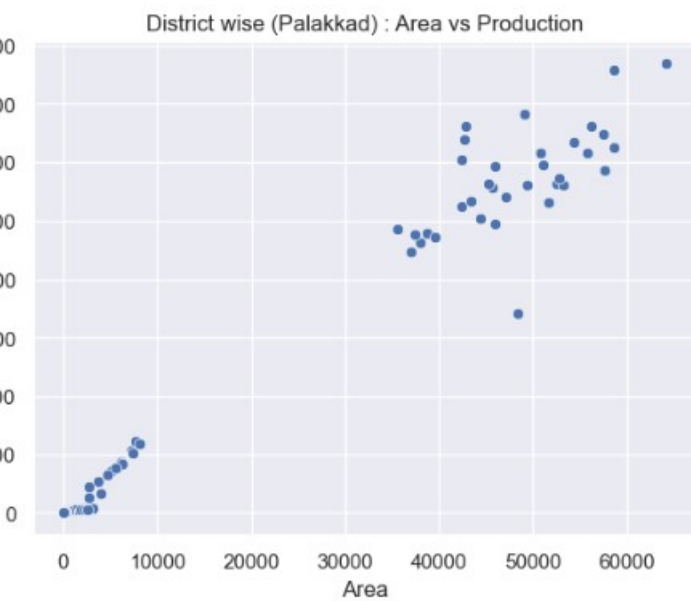
Seasonal Crops vs Production



- This illustrates how the variables of regions, seasons, and zones impact crop productivity.
- Based on the data, we can conclude that these three factors are critical to crop productivity in India.

# Zones (south zone)

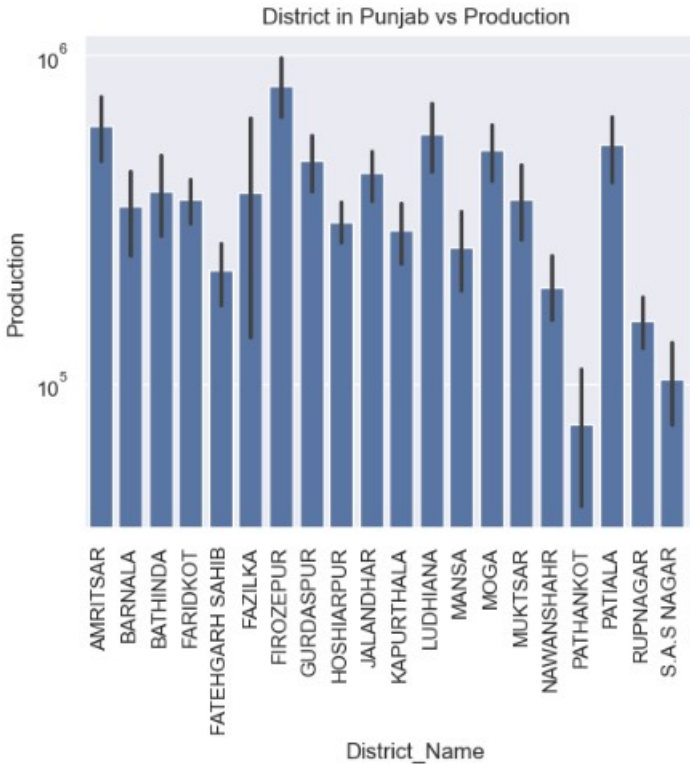
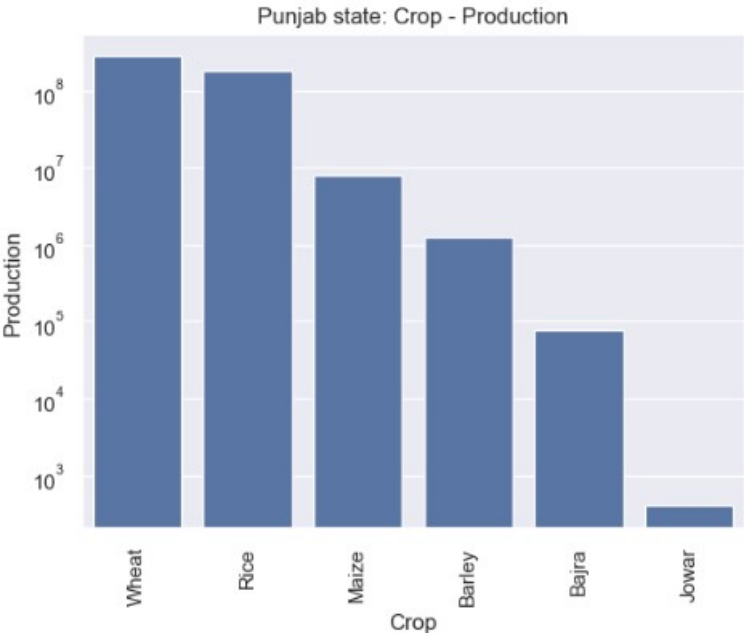
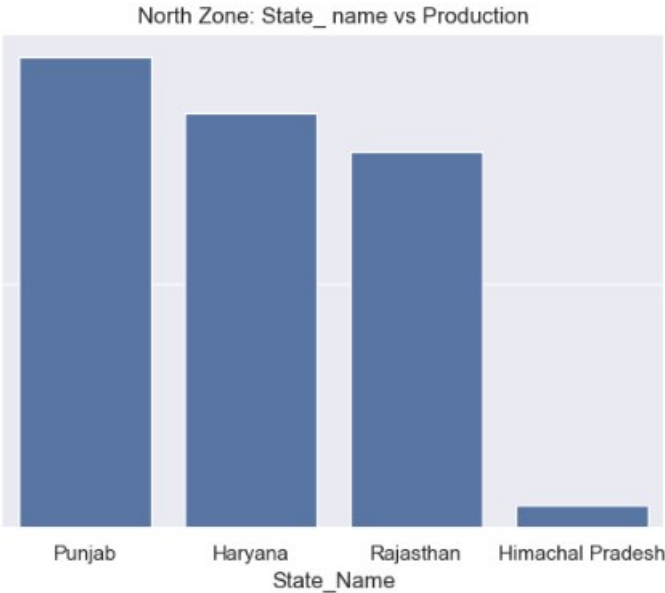


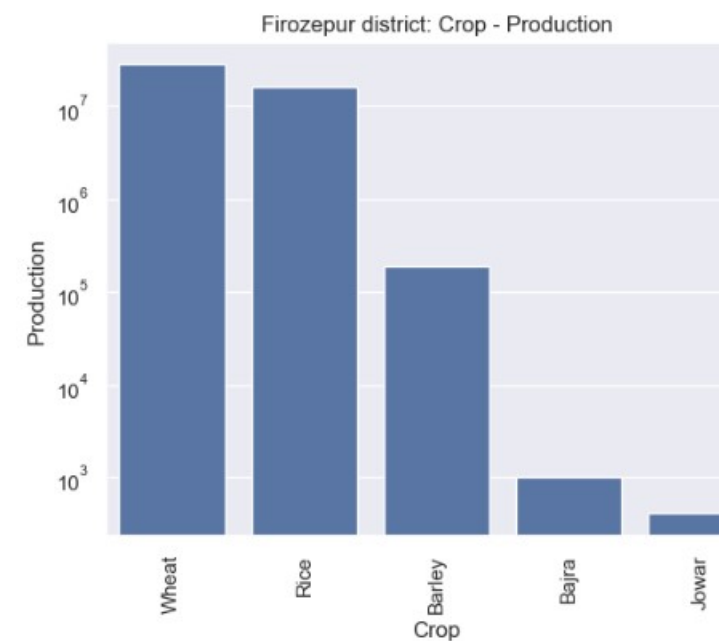
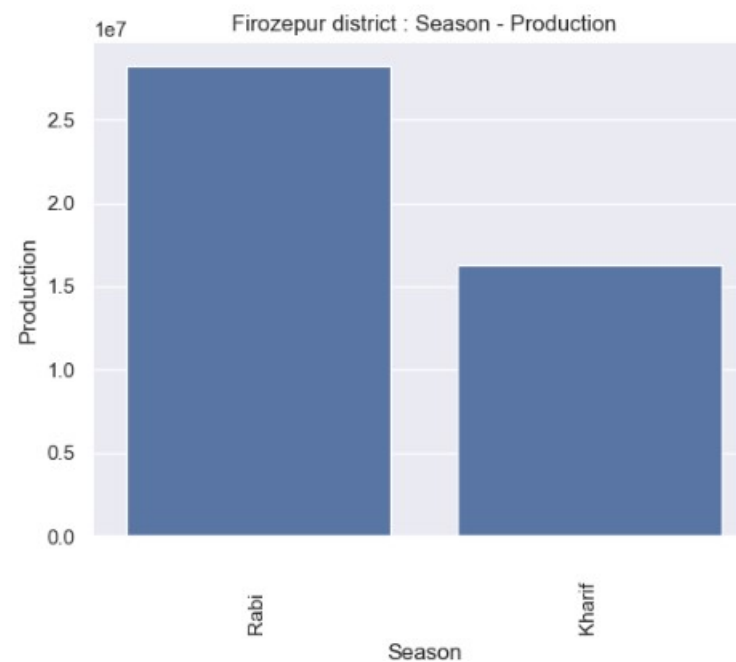
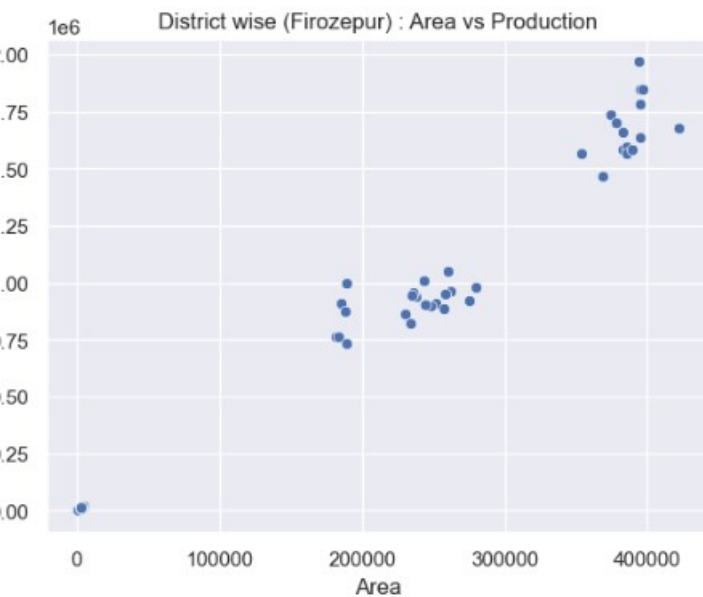


•Area has the impact in the production of crop then other variable such zone and season.



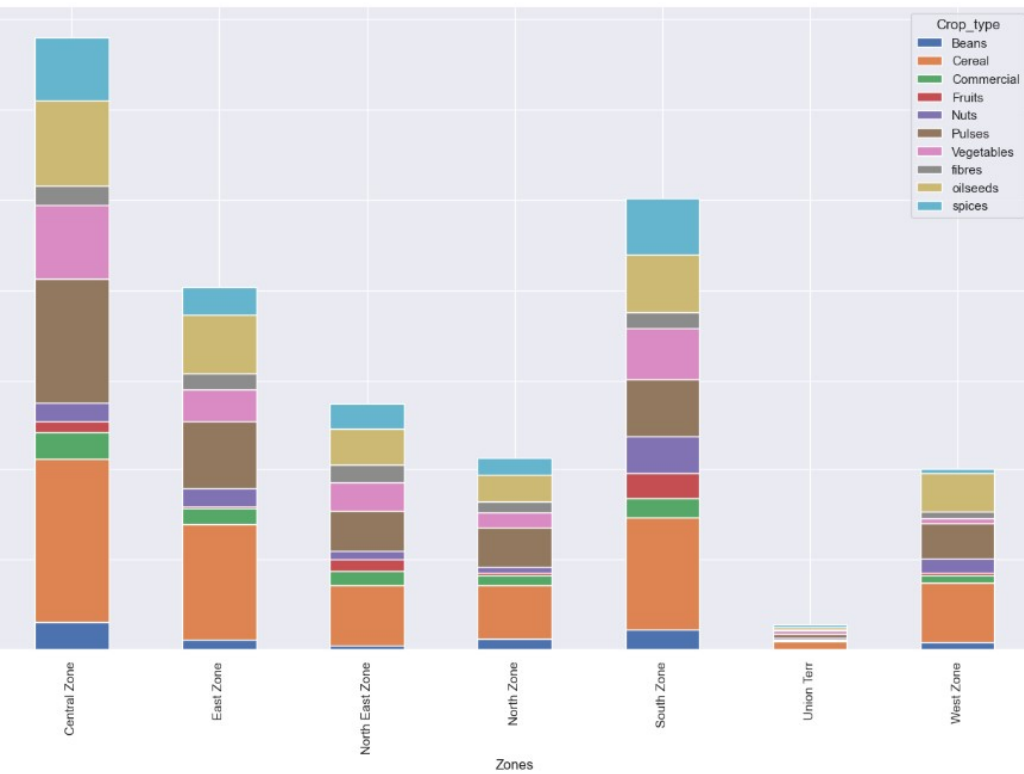
# Zones (north zone)



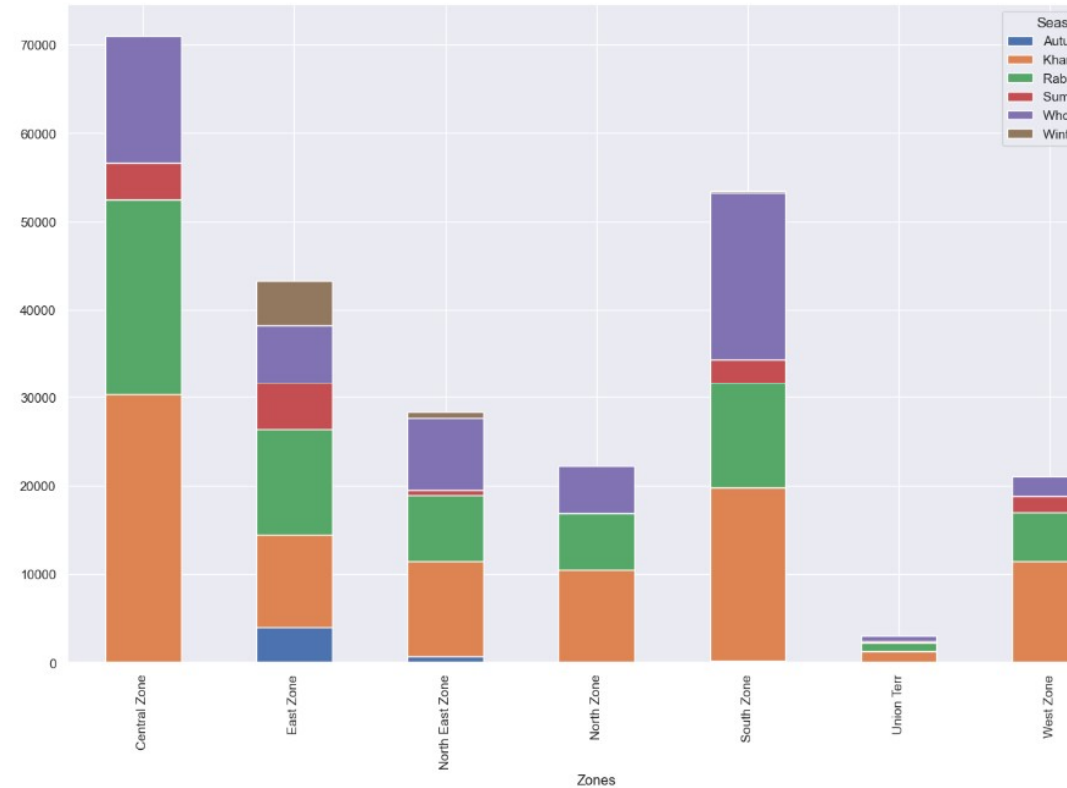


•Area has the impact in the production of crop then other variable such zone and season. As similar that got from the south zone data.

# Zones vs. crop type

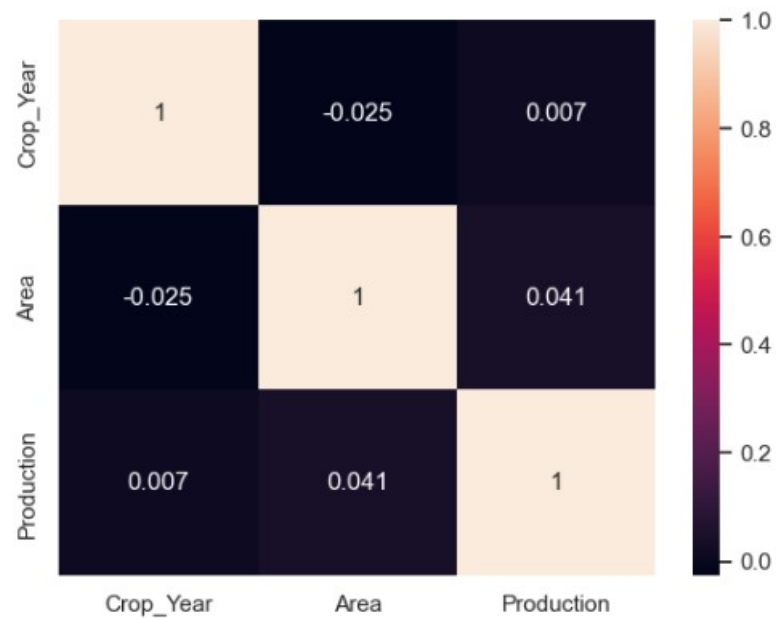


# Zones vs. Season



- From the all data analysis we can find the production of a crop in different state within different zone.

# Relation between the variables



# Conclusions:

- Crop production from 1997 to 2015 can be examined.
- We used basic visualisations to gain an idea of the distribution of data based on the provided data.
- We only need to subset data sets according to state name, district name and crops type to do basic analyses.
- Area, Season and zone (state, district) all have a significant impact on agricultural yield.
- Analyses how different crops are produced in India's zones as well as how crop output is impacted by zone-specific seasons.

**Thank you**

