

A Study of the Indian Agriculture Crop: Wheat

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ABSTRACT: *India's largest major industries include agriculture. It is considered the backbone of the Indian economy. Agriculture represents around 18% of the country's GDP (Gross domestic product). In terms of agricultural production, India is the main maker of maize, rice pulses, spice oils and spices. Agriculture provides roughly 55% of the population with food. This article covers all specifics on indigenous agriculture, including information on wheat crops as an agricultural matter for the Indian economy, statistics on wheat output in other countries, Indian wheat production and changes in value, etc. This document also contains data concerning the export of wheat to India of agro-food items and changes in values for various years and also contains detailed data on the key export's nations, such China, India, USA, etc. For planners and all other stakeholders, the future of agriculture is a critical concern. Government and other organizations, such as small-size farmers, primary and secondary processing, supply chain, facilities to encourage the use and marketing of productive resources, as well as eliminating market middlemen in India, are trying to address the fundamental challenges of agriculture.*

KEYWORDS: *Agriculture, Economy, Food, Wheat.*

INTRODUCTION

For India's economy, agriculture plays an important role. It includes animal breeding, fish growing, agricultural cultivation, agroforestry etc. The Indian population depends mostly on agriculture [1] for around 60%. Agriculture employed 52.1 percent of the working population in 2004-05. The number of individuals who work in agriculture, despite the exponential growth of the population, has increased substantially. For a range of domestic industries, agriculture produces organic components. For many years there have been more than half of all exports of three agricultural commodities, cotton fabric, jute and tea[1].

India is the world's largest producer of plants. The main cultivations are classified into four different categories: Cash (crop, sugarcane, jute, oils and tobacco), grains of food (rice, maize, wheat, pulsen and millet), vegetables (vegetables, plants and fruit)[2].

The first crops of wheat were produced in the fertile crown approximately 9600 BCE. The wheat kernel is a fruit that is called botanical caryopsis. In its grain and feed report of February 11, the US Department of Agriculture's India Attaché said that the Indian wheat crop is projected to reach record highs of 107,6 million tonnes in 2020-2021 and record seeding and favorable weather conditions have fueled the anticipation of a bumper wheat crop in 2021[3].

Indian wheat in the United States is mostly a soft and moderately solid, white wheat with medium protein level. The west and centre of India, with a great concentration of protein and gluten, are often raw wheat. India is cultivated by between 1.00 and 1.20 tonnes, with the bulk growing in the

state of Madhya Pradesh, of millions of wheat durum. Most Indian durum is not sold individually due to market segregations[4].

Private commerce imports nevertheless, in particular, higher value / branded goods [6], specific volumes at a higher price. Based on this categorization there are two commercial types of wheat: Bread and Duran Wheat and Marconi, 16 plant-based types and 3 growth-based: spring wheat, optional wheat, winter habits. Table 1 shows the international output of wheat in millions of tonnes[5].

Table 1: International production of Wheat in Million Tonne

Country	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
United States	0	0	0	54413301	61755242
India	78570201	80680001	80800001	86874002	94880001
Russia	63765101	61739802	41507601	56240005	37719641
France	39006401	38332201	4078701	38037003	40300801
Canada	28611101	26847601	23166801	25261402	27012904
Australia	21420202	21656001	22138002	27410104	29905002
Turkey	0	0	0	21800001	20100007
Germany	25988601	25192401	24106703	22800002	22432008
Pakistan	20958801	24033001	23310802	25213801	23473006

Table 1 demonstrates clearly that India is the second largest wheat manufacturer in the world. Figure 1. Figure 1. The world's largest producer of wheat is China. The US is the third largest producer of wheat in the world. In India, wheat output is on the increase. In India, agricultural output in millions of tons in 2009 amounted to 720 0001 million tons, and its value is up to 9488 0002 million tons by 2016[6].

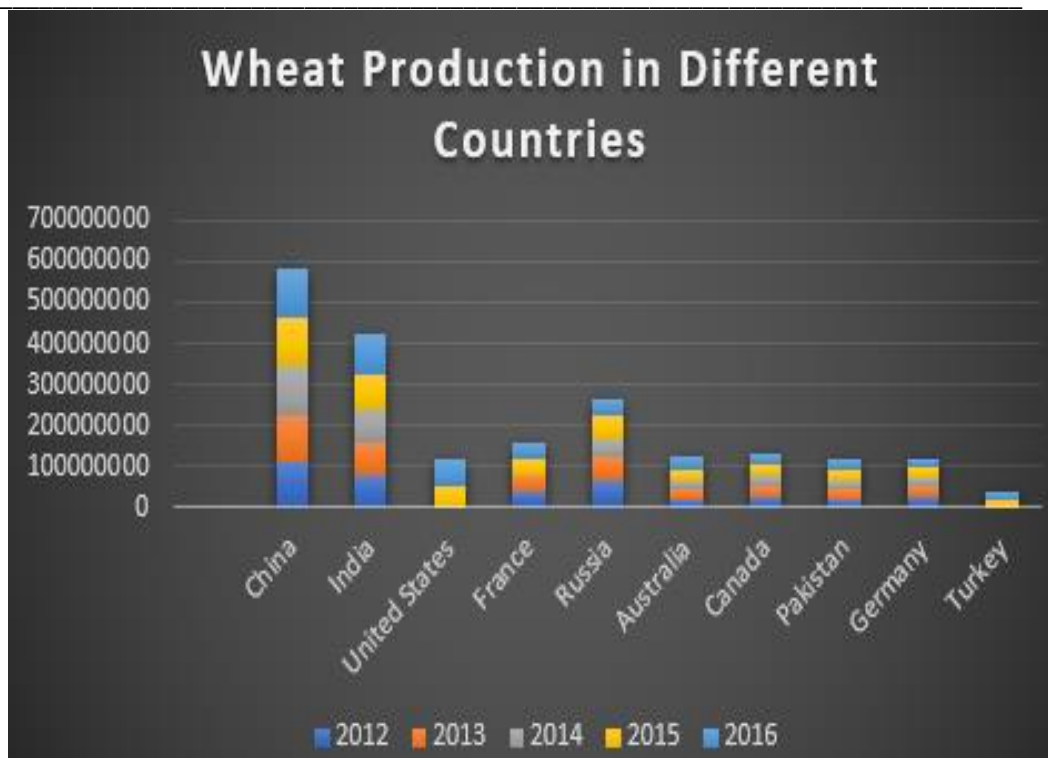


Figure 1: Wheat Production in Different Countries.

The international production of Indian wheat is seen in Table 2. The Indian wheat output is 69.149,00 million tonnes, and its value is growing to 97.114,60 million tonnes by 2016[7].

Table 2: International Production of Indian crop Wheat.

Year	Production in MT	Share in %
2016	94880002	14.13
2015	86874001	12.35
2014	80800002	15.64
2013	80680003	14.84
2012	78570204	14.83
2011	75806705	15.500
2010	69354502	14.50
2009	72000001	11.50

Indian agricultural crop foreign development Figure 2 shows wheat using Table 2. Table 2. From 2009 to 2016, in India from 2009, this shows production values in millions of tonnes. The Indian wheat output is 69.149,00 million tonnes, and its value is growing to 97.114,60 million tonnes by 2016[8].

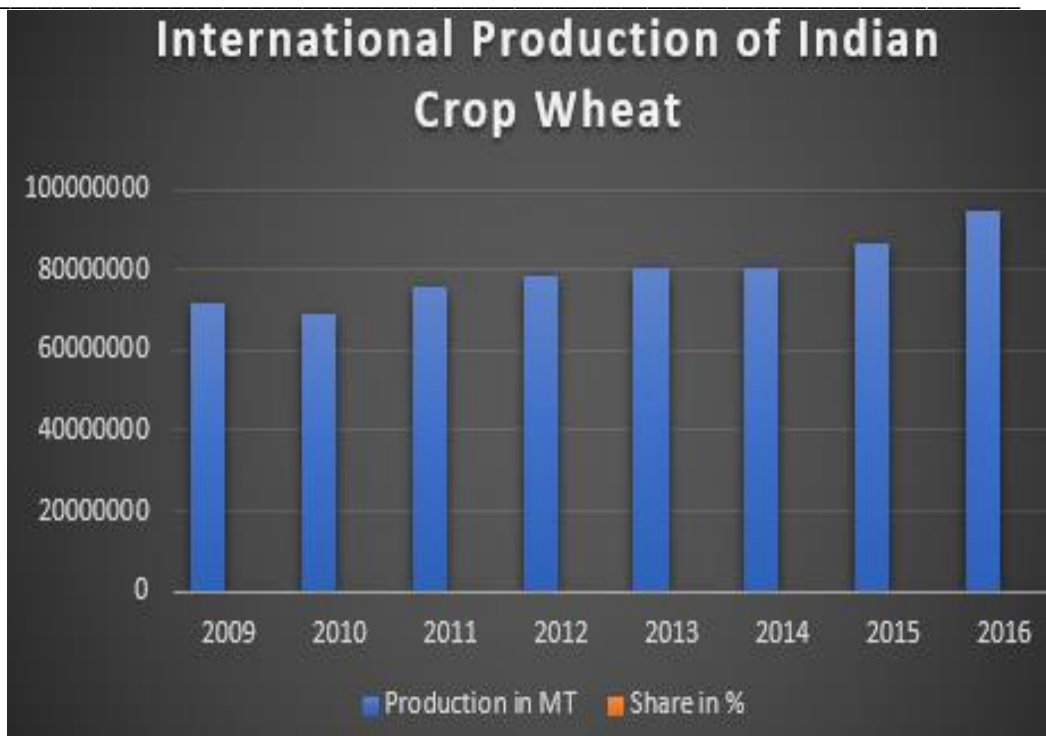


Figure 2: International Production of Indian Crop Wheat.

The Indian wheat production is shown in Table 3. In India wheat output has grown progressively between 2009-10 and 2011-12. The United States of America is ranked first in all major exporting countries from 2010 to 2012, and India is ranked 11th[9].

Table 3: Indian Production of Wheat

Year	Production (In MT)
2016-17	97,114.60
2015-16	97,882.00
2014-15	86,871.00
2013-14	80,555.10
2012-13	80,470.00
2011-12	78,361.00
2010-11	75,619.00
2009-10	69,149.00

Figure 3 shows the growth of the Indian crop Wheat, as shown in table 3. The peak output of wheat in the years 2011-2012 was 9,7880 MT. From 2011-12 to 2012-13, wheat output declined by 766.4 MT. In India, wheat production progressively increased between 2009-10 and 2011-12. The United States of America is ranked first in all major exporting countries from 2010 to 2012, and India is ranked 11th[10].

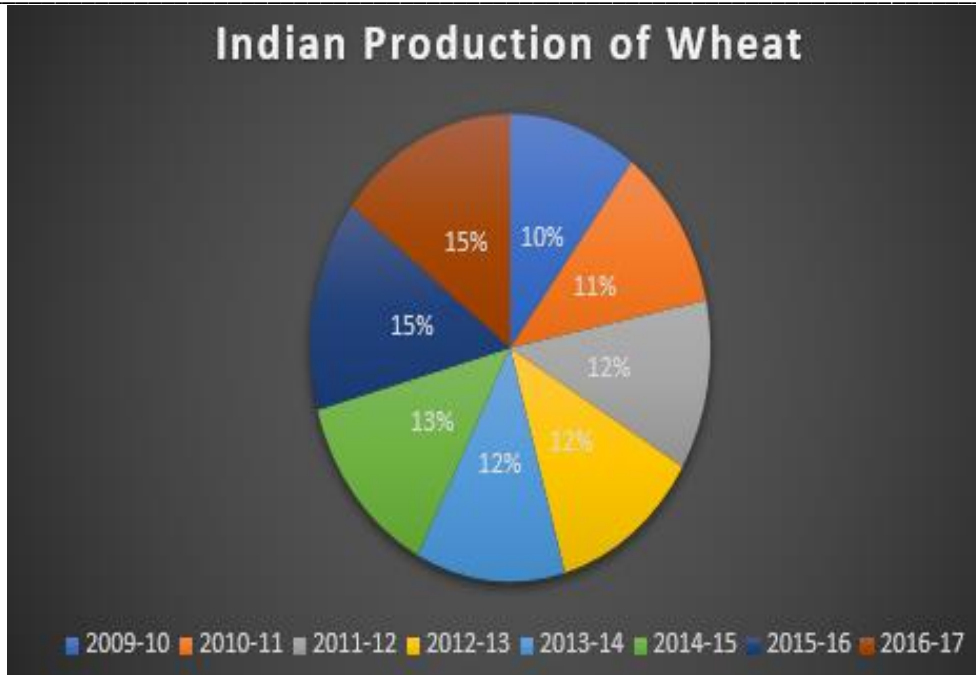


Figure 3: Indian Production of Wheat.

The main exporting countries are shown in Table 4. The export ranking of India is the polar opposite when compared with the output of agricultural crop wheat. In 2011, the amount by million tonnes of Agro-Foods Wheat is 740746.77 and by 2014 was 5562374.75.

Table 4: Major Exporting Countries

Sr. no	Exporting Country	2011	2012	2010
1	Australia	15716016.18	18007037.12	12912954.54
2	USA	26957932.95	16525029.46	24532446.63
3	France	19567143.15	13504486.50	
4	Canada	14502268.96	12349415.80	18490226.62
5	Argentina	7257188.45	9253581.47	4031725.55
6	Russian Federation	10243262.48	11118076.12	10121397.07
7	Germany	5502586.15	5204350.96	
8	Ukraine	3146631.54	5208841	5226076.3
9	Bulgaria	1957695.70	2267968.60	1745116.4
10	Kazakhstan	1627111.72	4176735.63	3622782.4
11	Romania	892183.54	1385913.40	1860235.03
12	India	100710.60	1500823.04	16595.55
13	United Kingdom	2150312.41	1591453.67	3251059.42

Figure 4 is displayed on the basis of Table 4, which shows that agricultural crop wheat is the major exporting countries. The United States is the largest exporting country of agricultural

wheat. India is the second greatest wheat producer in terms of worldwide output, although the U.S., Australia, France, Russia and Germany are not as important as India, but powerful exporting wheat in comparison to Indian farming exports.

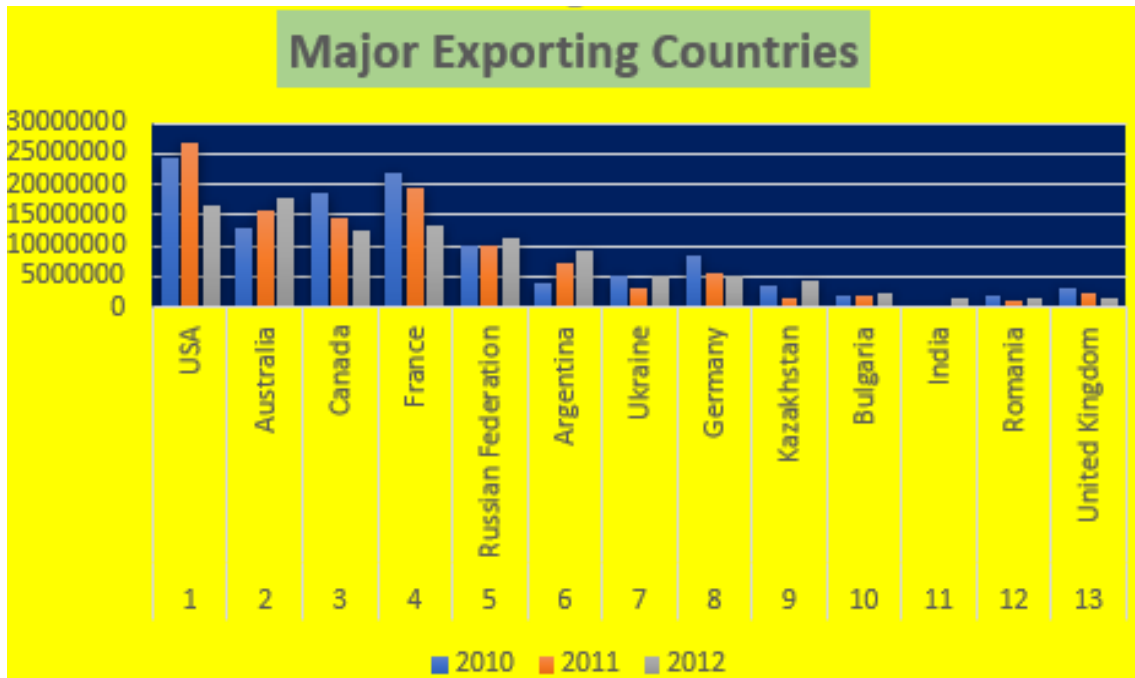


Figure 4: Major Exporting countries.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Limbo and.al studies Nilesh V. In India, agriculture is an important sector. For the sustainability and development of the Indian economy, this is crucial. The typical population of agriculture is around 70% for families and 10% for the city. India is also a significant worldwide exporter of a range of agricultural goods, including tea, cereals, coffee, spice, fresh fruit, oil, fresh fruit, marine and animal products and marine products.

Studies of Tarandeep Singh Threatening agriculture requires new policies, methodologies, and more investment to optimise sustainable yield of agricultural commodities. India not only has to focus on its production, but also has to expand its exports of farming. Agri-business must expand to transform the condition of Indian farming. This research paper focuses on the Indian agriculture of wheat, which focuses on the production and export of wheat in India.

Studies of Archana Pandey in India, agriculture is a major industry. For the sustainability and development of the Indian economy, this is crucial. For 70% of families and 10% of the urban population, agriculture has root for livelihood. India is also the leading worldwide exporter of a variety of agricultural goods, including tea, grain, coffee, spices, fresh fruits, oil, meats, vegetables, seafood and their products.

Dr. Revathi has covered a period of liberalising output, cropland, yield and agricultural exports from 1990 to 2014-2015. Data on substantially changing agricultural output, crops, yields and agricultural exports have been compiled from 1990-1991 to 2014-2015. This research was

examined with the use of mathematical approaches such as the linear regression and semiconductor models [11].

DISCUSSION

Several researchers have studied and examined wheat in Indian analysis, however the increased and decreased crop output in various nations, large exporting countries and so on did not explain adequately the relevance of agriculture or crop production for India's economy. This paper offers all the specifics on Indian agriculture crops with reference to wheat such as the economic detail of growth, statistics on wheat production in other nations, Indian wheat production and changes in value through various charts such as pie chart, bar chart, etc. The following are given. This report also contains statistics on exports of wheat to India and changes in value over the course of several years, as well as specifics of the key exporting nations such as China, India, and the United States of America and so on, and all the exports to countries are represented in bar chart.

CONCLUSION

This paper gives all details about Indian agriculture crop with reference to wheat like importance of agriculture for economy of India, data related to wheat production in different countries, Indian production of wheat's and there changes value is plotted with the help of different charts such as pie chart, bar chart etc. this paper also consist of data related to India export of agro food products wheat and there changing values for different years and also have full details data about the major exporting countries like china India, united states of America etc. and this all countries exportation is shown with the help of bar chart . Agriculture's future is a vital problem for planners and all other stakeholders. The government and other organizations are attempting to resolve the main problems of agriculture in India, such as small farmer holdings, primary and secondary processing, supply chain, facilities promoting productive resource utilization, and marketing, as well as reducing market intermediaries.

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