### **India's Agricultural Crop Production Analysis (1997-2021)**

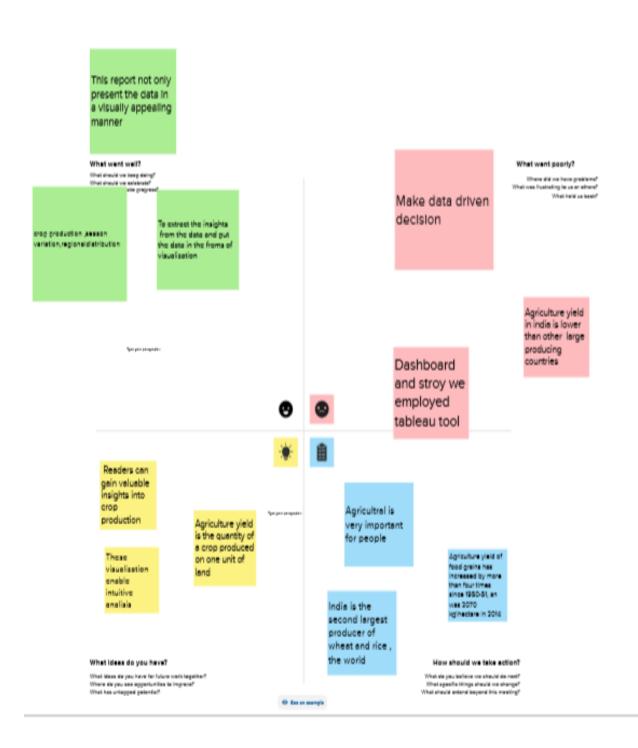
### 1. Introduction

Agriculture is an important sector in India. It is indispensible for the sustenance and growth of the Indian economy. On an average, about 70% of the households and 10% of the urban population is dependent on agriculture as their source of livelihood. Today, India is a major supplier of several agricultural commodities like tea, coffee, rice, spices, oil meals, fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, meat and its preparations and marine products to the international market. India is a large producer of several agricultural products. In terms of quantity of production, India is the top producer in the world in milk, and second largest in wheat and rice. Agricultural production is prone to several risks which affect both producers and consumers. In order to enhance investment and achieve a sustained increase in production, coherent and integrated long-term strategies and policies are required to reduce risk aversion and build flexibility among Indian rural producers. There is a need to provide remunerative prices for farmers in order to increase the incomes of farmers. In this research paper researcher's objective is to study the major agriculture crops production, export and import of agriculture crop wheat. A researcher also does there analytical study of this major agriculture crop Wheat.

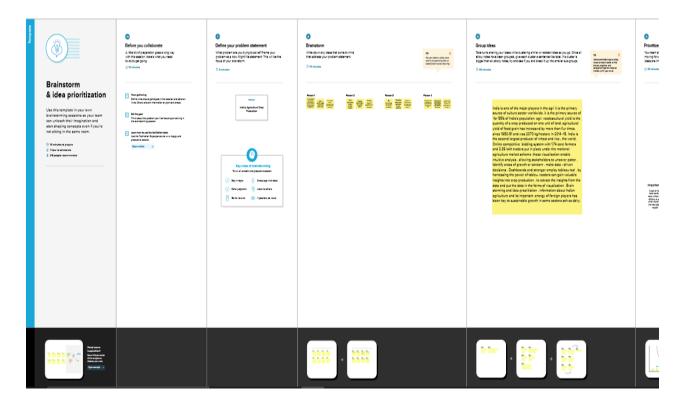
India is one of the largest producers of agriculture production in the world. It is the second largest producer in the wheat and rice. Wheat cultivation in India traditionally has been dominated by the northern region of India. The northern states of Punjab and Haryana Plains in India have been prolific wheat producers. While this cereal grass has been studied carefully in the past, recent years of painstaking research by India's finest scientific talent have paid off with the development of distinctly superior varieties of Durum Wheat.

### 2. Problem definition and design thinking

### 2.1 Empathy map



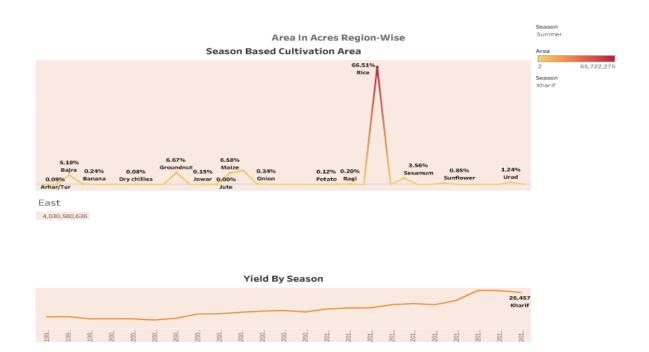
## 2.2 Brain storming map



### 3.Result

## Findings of our data analysis

### Dashboard 1

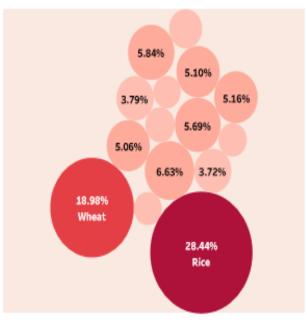


### Dashboard 2

## State Wise Agriculture Land



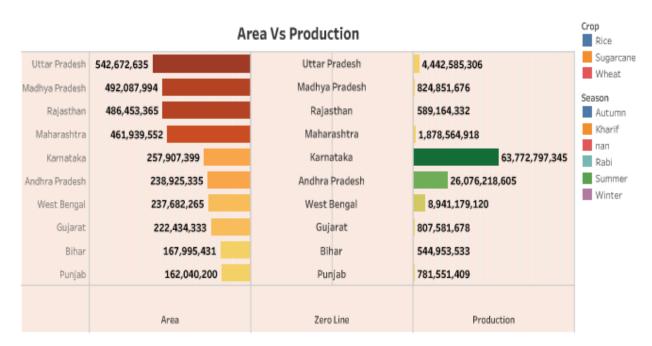
## **Crop Plantation By Area**



## Crop(Plantation By Count)

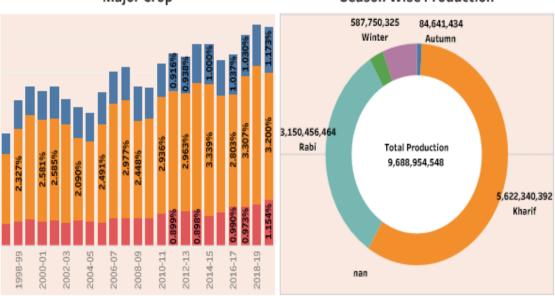


### **Dashboard 3**





# Season Wise Production



## Story

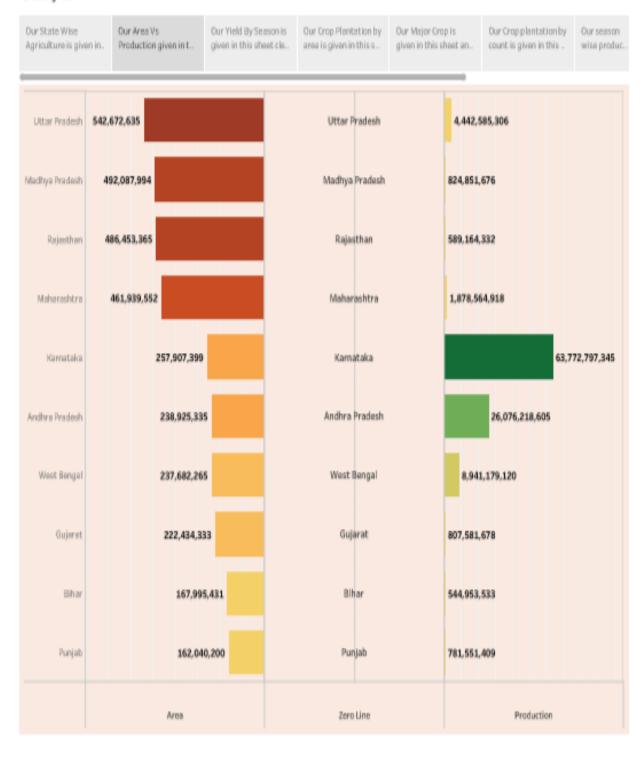
## Visual representations of our data analysis

## Story 1

Dur State Wise Agriculture is given in .	Our Yield By Season is given in this sheet clo	Our Grop Plantation by area is given in this s.	given in this sheet un	Our Crap plantation by count is given in this .	



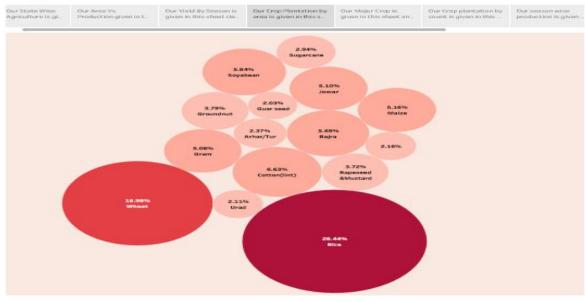
Story 1



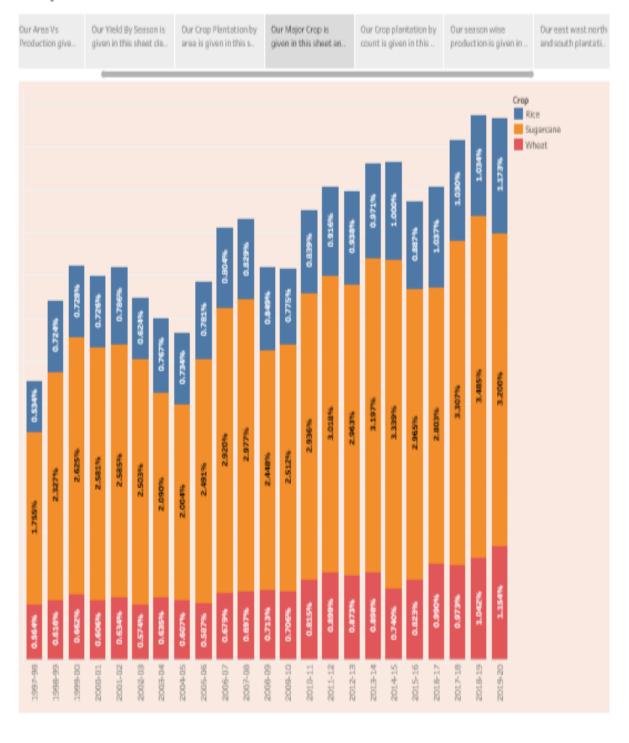
Story 1







Story 1



### Story 1

Our Yield By Season is given i...

Our Crop Plantation by area is given in this s...

Dur Major Crop is given in this sheet an..

Our Crop plantation by count is given in this ..

Our sesson wise production is given in .. Our east wast north and south plantation. Our season based cultivation in area i...

Onion

Guar seed Maraner Mass

Small millets Sweet potato Bajra Coriander Arecanut Banana

Other Careals Safflower Sunflower

Sugarcane

Ragi Arhar/Tur Maize Garlic Peas & beans (Pulses) Gram Mesta

Sesamum Moong(Green Gram) Moth Groundnut

Soyabean Dry chillies Rice Potato Rapeseed & Mustard Horse-gram Urad Wheat

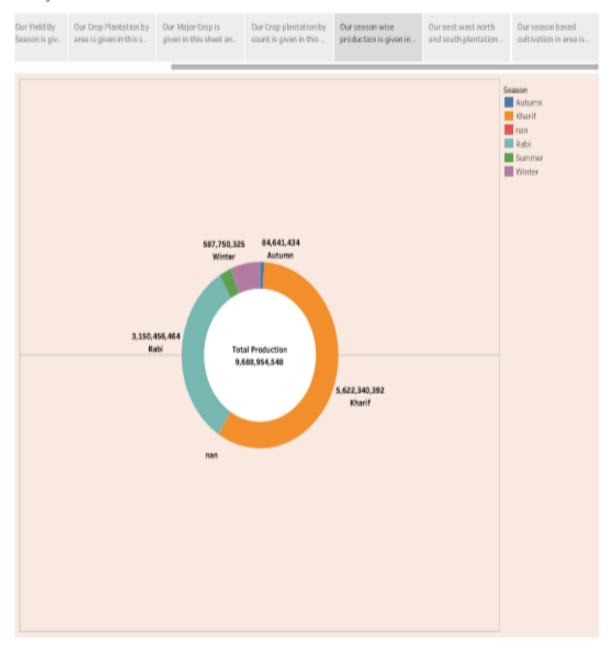
Linseed Other Rabi pulses Cotton(lint) Horse-gram UradWheat

Turmeric Castor seed

Cashewnut other oilseeds

Cowpea(Lobia) Black pepper

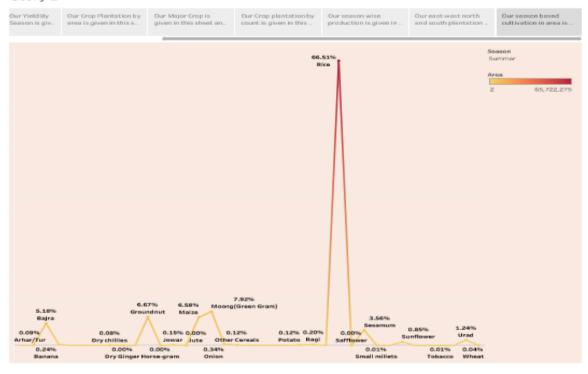
Story 1



### Story 1



### Story 1



### 4. Advantages and disadvantages

### 4.1.Advantages

- There is over all increase in yield of crops mainly due to maintaining physicalchemical properties of soil. Soil fertility is restored by fixing atmospheric nitrogen, encouraging microbial activity (more organic matter) and protecting soil from erosion, salinity and acidity.
- ➤ It helps in controlling insects, pests and soil borne diseases. It also controls weeds. E.g. repeated wheat culture (growing) increases wild oats and phallaris infestation. Similarly growing between continuously encourages chicory (kasani) infestation, but an alternate cropping of berseem and wheat helps in controlling kasani as well as oats and phallaris.
- ➤ Prevent or limit periods of peak requirements of irrigation water. Crops requiring high irrigation if followed by light irrigation, this will not affect or deteriorate the soil physical condition.
- ➤ It facilitates even distribution of labour. Following crop make proper utilization of all resources and inputs. Family and farm labour, power, equipment and machines are well employed thought the year.
- Farmers get a better price for his produce due to higher demand in local market. So there is regular flow of income over year.

### 4.2.Disadvantages

- ➤ Erosion of soil by heavy rain, floods, insufficient vegetation cover ctc reduces crop productivity
- ➤ Inadequate irrigation facilities and poor management of water resources have led to a great decline in agricultural productivity.

### 5.Applications

- > To increase quality and yields it is crucial to understand the current nutrient levels of the soil to be able to ascertain which areas require improvement
- > To provide in field analysis

### 6.Conclusion

In the above data analysis, researchers demonstrate that assumption of India is one of the largest producers of wheat in the world but in production of wheat, India is not a large exporter. In figure 1, India is the largest producer of wheat and Indian production of wheat shows linear relationship but in figure 4, India is not much large exporter of agriculture crop wheat. India needs to improve the export strategies and increase the export of agriculture crop wheat.

### 7. Future Scope

There is a tremendous scope for agriculture because food and food products are indispensable for the survival of humanity. It is a recession proof industry because when every industry is downizing the demand for food crops is on a rise underlining the need for agricultural productivity.