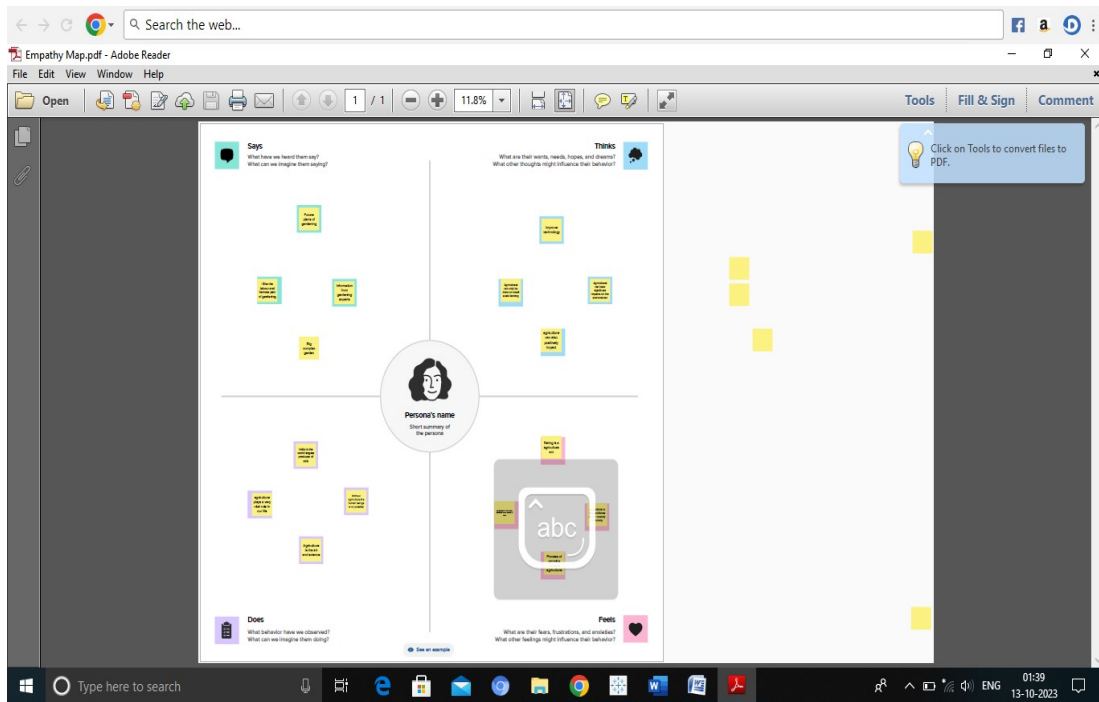# PROJECT TITLE

INTRODUCTION:

OVERVIEW:

➢ Agriculture helps to meet the basic needs of human and their civilization by providing food, clothing.

➢ Besides food grains, it also produces rawmaterial for varies industries

➢ Some of the products you get from the agriculture industries are crops dairy and poultry product.

➢ Agriculture continues to play a major role in Indian economy.

PURPOSE:

➢ Supporting livelihoods through food, habitat, and jobs.

➢ Providing raw material for food and other products.

➢ Building strong economies through trade.
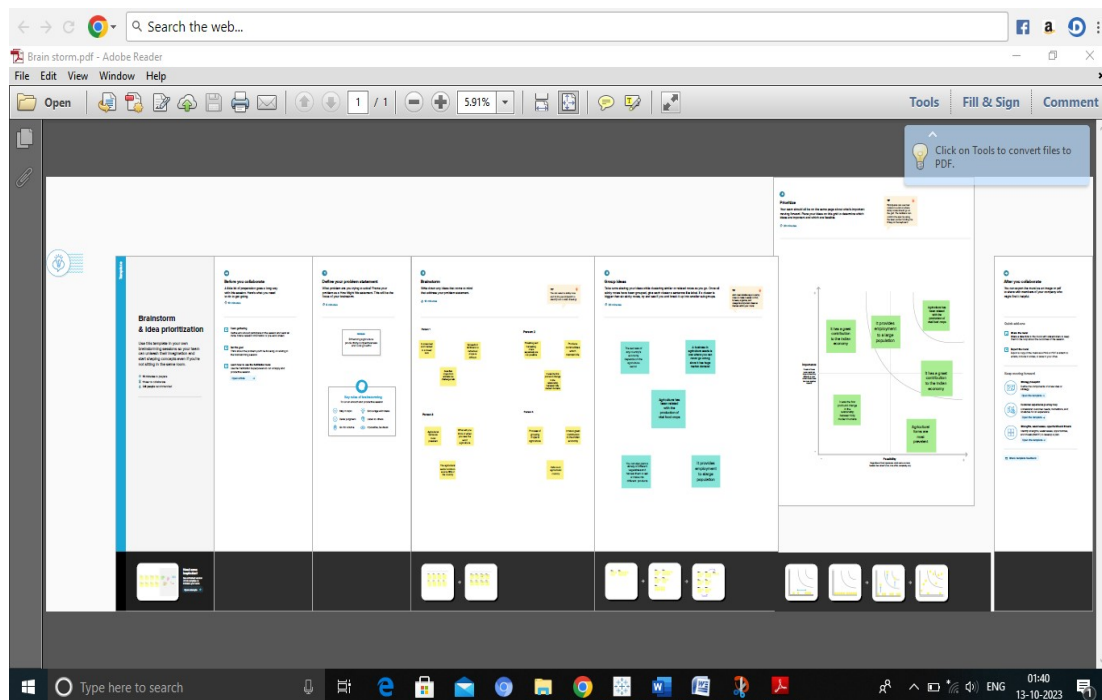
➢ Multi-cropping can bring in more source of revenue.

PROBLEM DESINATION AND DESIGN THINKING:

EMPATHYMAP:

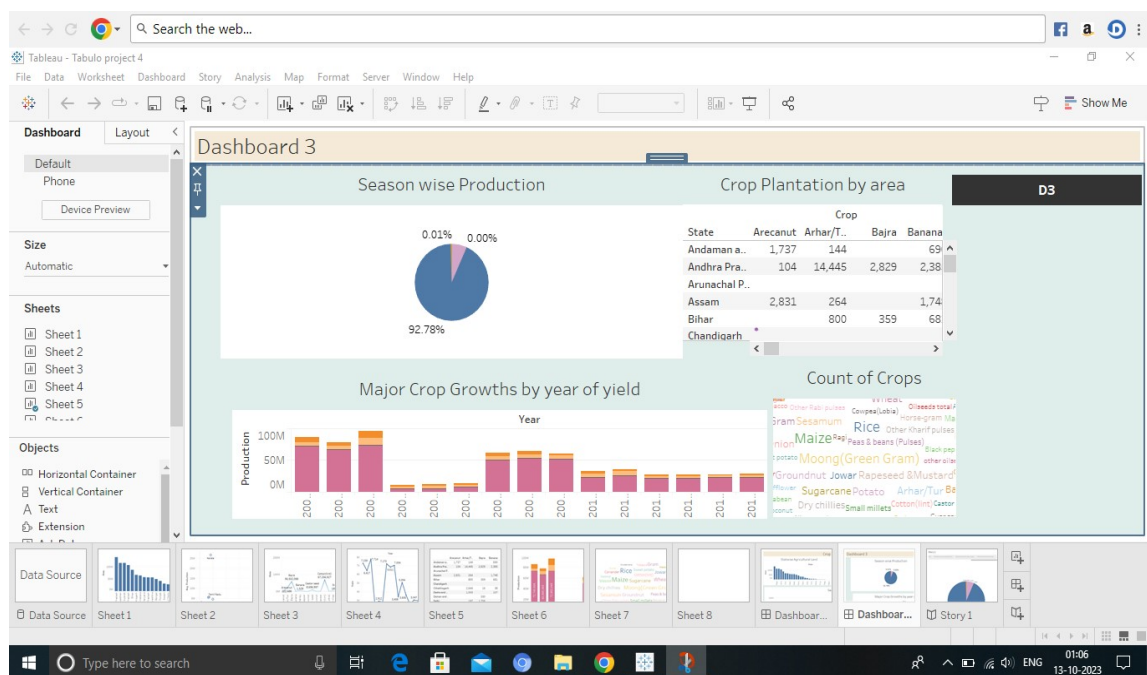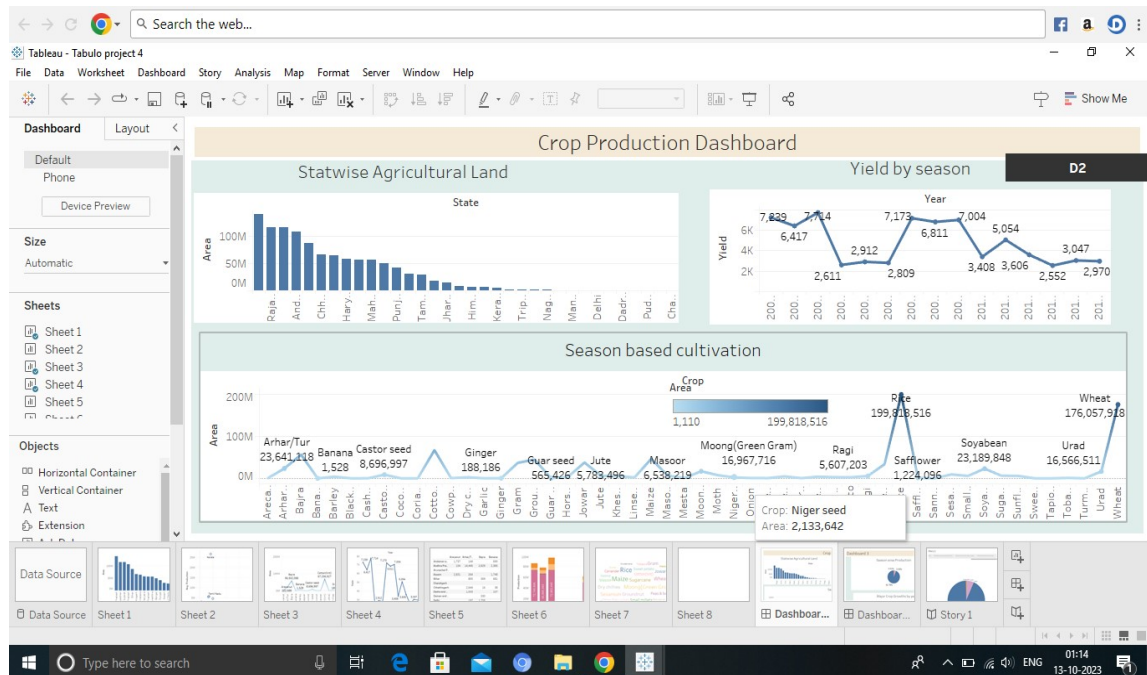➢ Agricultural can have significant impacts on the environment.
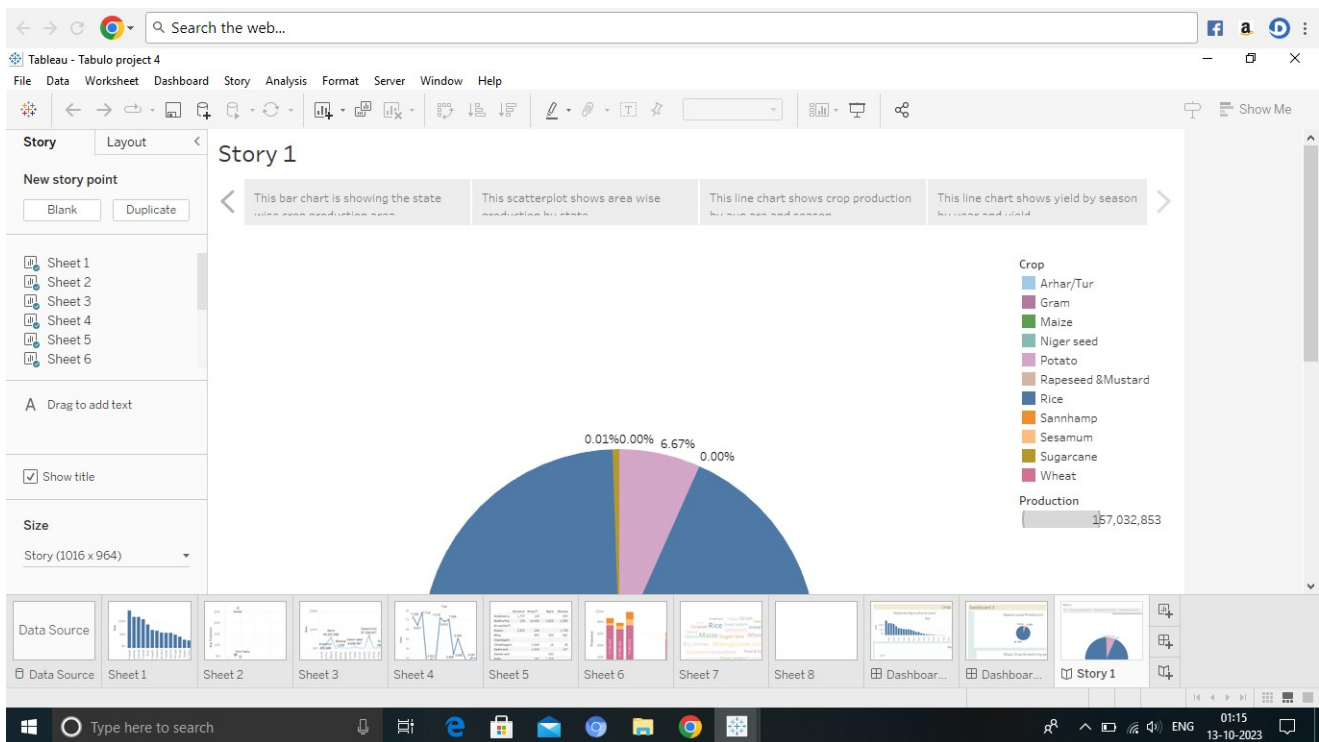
BRAINSTROMING:

➢ The success of any country's economy depends on the agriculture sectors.

RESULT:
DASHBOARD:

STORY:

ADVANTAGES:

- ➢ India is currently the worlds second largest produces of several dryfruits agriculture based textile raw materials.
- ➢ Traditional formers are unable to gain enough profit and less jobs creation opportunities.
- ➢ India is the second largest producer of wheat and rice.
- ➢ High crop yield.

DISADVANTAGES:

- ➢ Short term problems with pests due to changes in crop cultivation.
- ➢ Management needed it is not based on a natural atmosphere.
- ➢ It demands interviewers carefully trained.
- ➢ It takes effort to assemble the groups.

APPLICATION:

Agriculture is a vast subject and professionals in this field can work in a variety of sectors like sales administration, engineering, research or manual labour. A career in agricultural may involve planning, manufacturing, marketing and selling agriculture products. If you are looking to pursue a career in this field, it can be beneficial for you to learn about the numerous career opportunities that are available to candidates.

CONCLUSION:

The agricultural sector is of vital importance for the region. It is undergoing a process of transition to a market economy. Agriculture has given so much to society.

FUTURE SCOPE:

It provides employment to nearly 61% persons of total population. It contributes 25% to national income. Dependence on monsoon: Agricultural in India mainly depends on monsoon. If monsoon is good, the production will be more and if monsoon is less than average then the crops fail. Indian Agriculture is mainly of intensive subsistence type. It is mainly practiced in areas of high population pressure on land. It is labour intensive farming where high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining high yields.

APENDIX:

➢ Agriculture impacts society in many ways, including: supporting livelihoods through food, habitat, and jobs:
➢ Providing raw materials for food and other products; and building strong economies through trade.
➢ It is main traditional occupation of our country.