

Project Report Template

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

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

Agriculture is an evolutionary process that consists of a series of activities such as the production of food, fibers, feed, and raising of domesticated animals to fulfill the demand of the population.

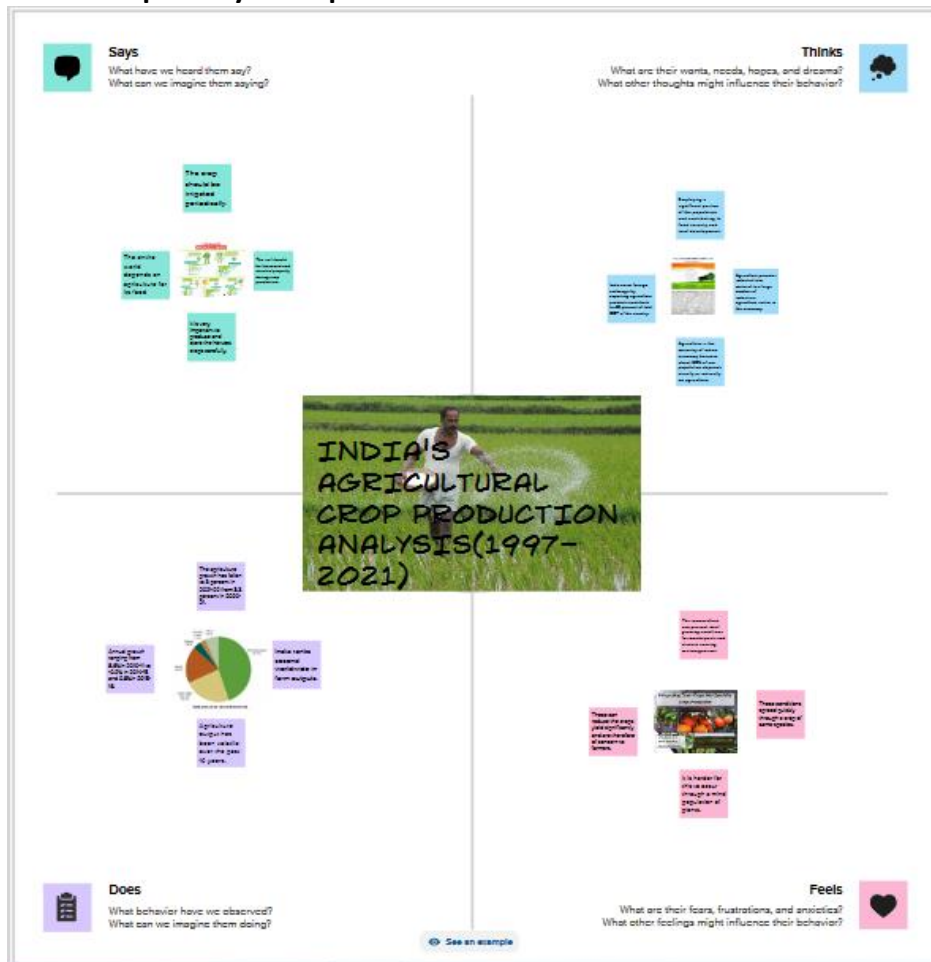
Agriculture is a key to development around human civilization.

1.2 Purpose

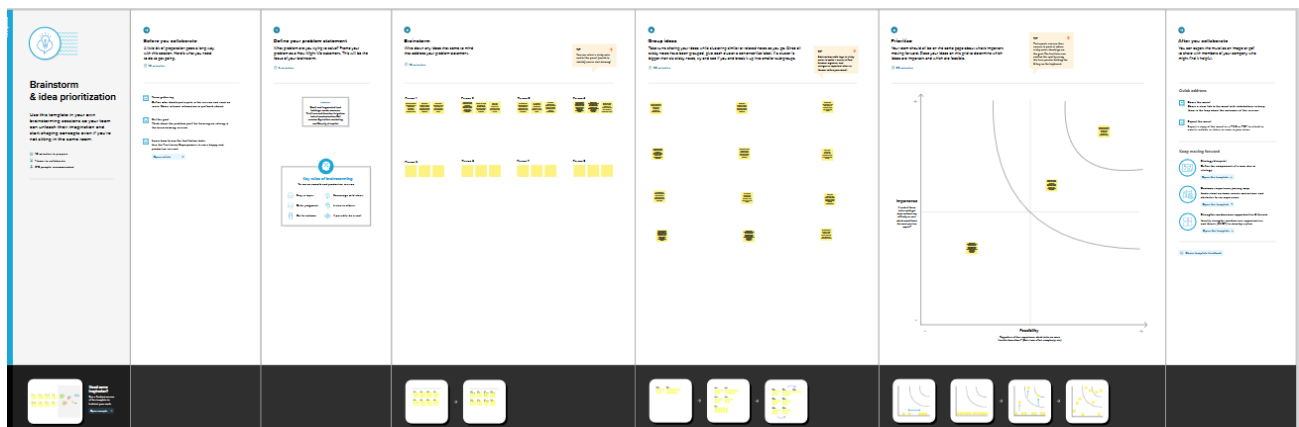
Primary objective of Agriculture Project is to introduce modern methods of cultivation to generate large scale production and thus providing an opportunity to the unemployment youths of the society to adopt agriculture as a means of earning livelihood and attaining economic empowerment.

Problem Definition & Design Thinking

2.1 Empathy Map



2.2 Ideation & Brainstorming Map





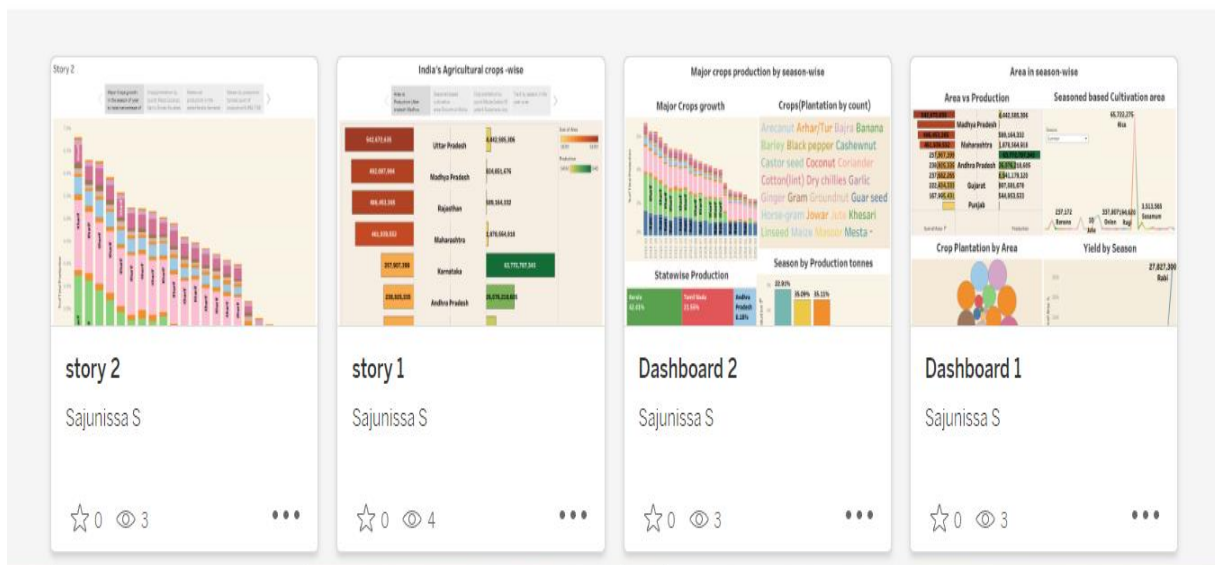
3.RESULT

Sajunissa S

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4.ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

ADVANTAGES OF AGRICULTURE:

1.*Increased Efficiency*- Modern farming methods are more efficient than traditional methods, with advanced machinery and equipment, allowing farmers to produce larger quantities of crops in less time and with less labor.

2.*Improved Crop Quality*- The use of advanced techniques such as precision farming and genetic engineering has led to the development of higher quality crops that are more resistant to pests and disease.

3.*Reduced Environmental Impact*- Modern agriculture techniques are designed to be more sustainable, with a focus on reducing waste, conserving resources, and minimizing the use of harmful chemicals.

4.*Increased Food Production* - modern agriculture has enabled farmers to produce larger quantities of food, helping to address food shortages and hunger in many parts of the world.

5.*Economic Benefits*- Modern agriculture has had a positive impact on the economy, by creating jobs and generating revenue for farmers, agribusinesses, and related industries.

DISADVANTAGES OF AGRICULTURE:

1.*Biodiversity Loss*-Modern agriculture can have a negative impact on biodiversity, with the use of monoculture and genetically modified crops leading to a loss of natural diversity in plant and animal species.

2.*Soil Degradation*- The intensive use of modern farming practices, such as heavy use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, can lead to soil degradation over time, reducing soil fertility and leading to erosion.

3.*Healthy Risks*- The use of chemicals in modern agriculture can pose health risks to farmers and farm workers who are exposed to those chemicals on a regular basis.

4.*Water Pollution*- The excessive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides in modern agriculture can lead to runoff and contamination of nearby water sources, potentially harming aquatic ecosystems and human health.

5.*Food Safety Concerns*- The use of genetically modified crops and hormones in modern agriculture has raised concerns about the safety of food supply, with some studies suggesting potential long-term health effects.

5. APPLICATIONS

The Area of the Application are:

- 1.Coping of animals to produce embryos and live animals.
- 2.The Genetic modifications of animals to produce genetically altered embryos and live animals.
- 3.The Generation of breeding lines of animals.
- 4.Animals cell line inventories.
- 5.The production of animals.

6. CONCLUSION

The Indian economy is an Argo-economy and depends highly on the agricultural sector and agriculture has given so much to society. Still, it needs to do somethings for the negative impacts of

agriculture. So, agriculture provides employment opportunities to rural agricultural and non-agricultural laborers.

7.FUTURE SCOPE

Enhancements that can be made in the future is Agri graduates can work in a variety of government, private, public institutions, research centers and agriculture firms.