

# Project Report Template

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Overview

The history of **agriculture in India** dates back to the Neolithic period. India ranks second worldwide in farm outputs. As per the Indian economic survey 2020 -21, agriculture employed more than 50% of the Indian workforce and contributed 20.2% to the country's GDP. The total agriculture commodities export was US\$3.50 billion in March - June 2020. India exported \$38 billion worth of agricultural products in 2013, making it the seventh-largest agricultural exporter worldwide and the sixth largest net exporter. Most of its agriculture exports serve developing and least developed nations. Indian agricultural/horticultural and processed foods are exported to more than 120 countries, primarily to the Japan, Southeast Asia, SAARC countries, the European Union and the United States.

### 1.2 Purpose

India is referred to as the second most populous country in the world and feeds a huge part of the population. There is an urgent need to increase the dependency on other sectors of the economy as compared to the agricultural sector.

Food things like Rice, Wheat, Coarse Grains, and Pulses, Business crops like Oilseeds, Cotton, and Sugarcane, Establishing crops like Tea and Coffee, and Plant crops like organic products, vegetables, blossoms, flavors, cashews, and coconut. Moreover, some related exercises like milk and dairy items, poultry items, and fisheries are remembered for the agricultural area. A large portion of the created and industrialized nations got the underlying impulse for industrial advancement from farming.

## 2 . Problem definition and design thinking

### 2.1 Empathy Map

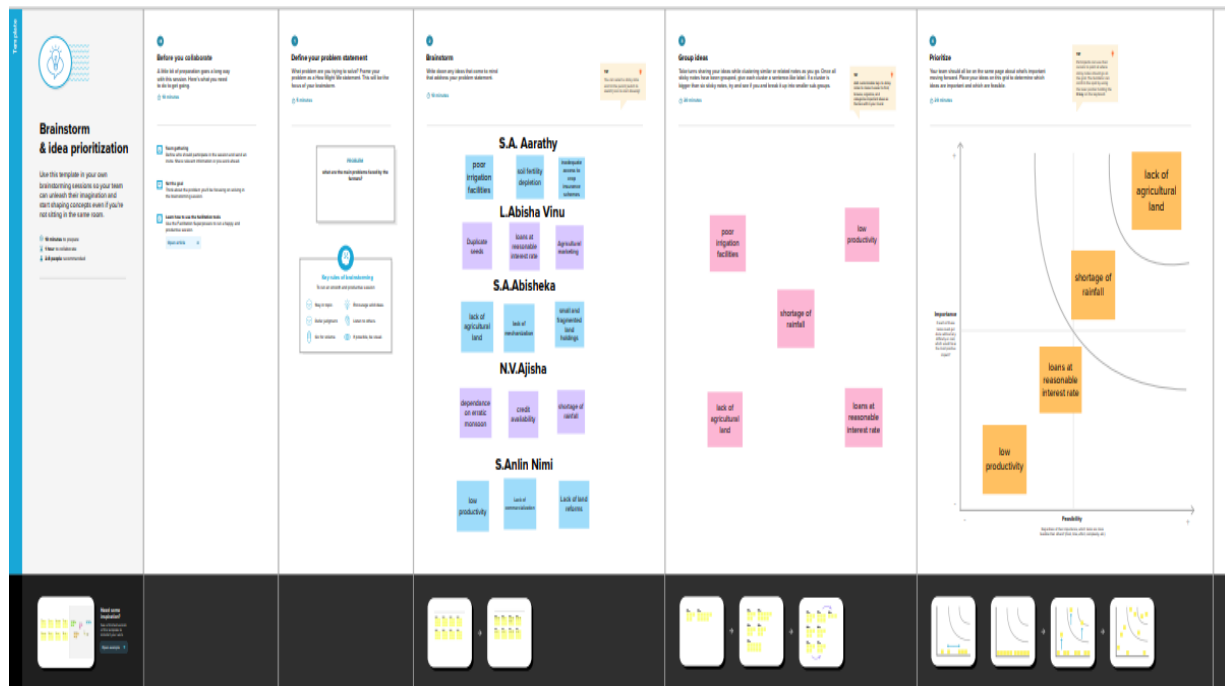
An **empathy map** is a collaborative visualization used to articulate what we know about a particular type of user. It externalizes knowledge about users in order to 1) create a shared understanding of user needs, and 2) aid in decision making.



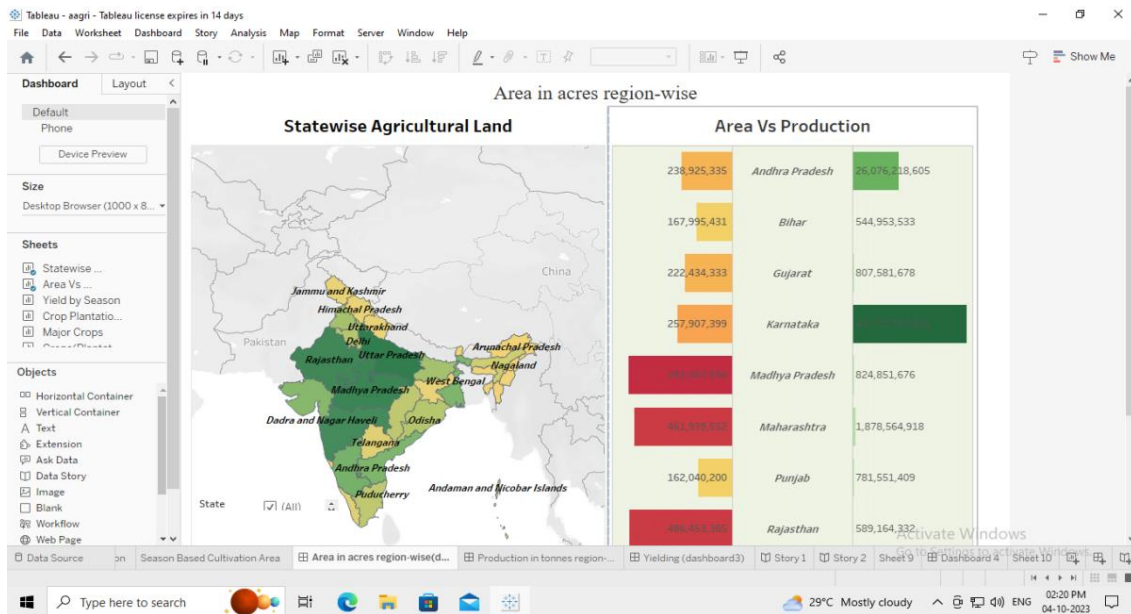
## 2.2 Ideation and Brainstorming Map

Brainstorming is a group problem-solving method that involves the spontaneous contribution of creative ideas and solutions. This technique requires intensive, freewheeling discussion in which every member of the

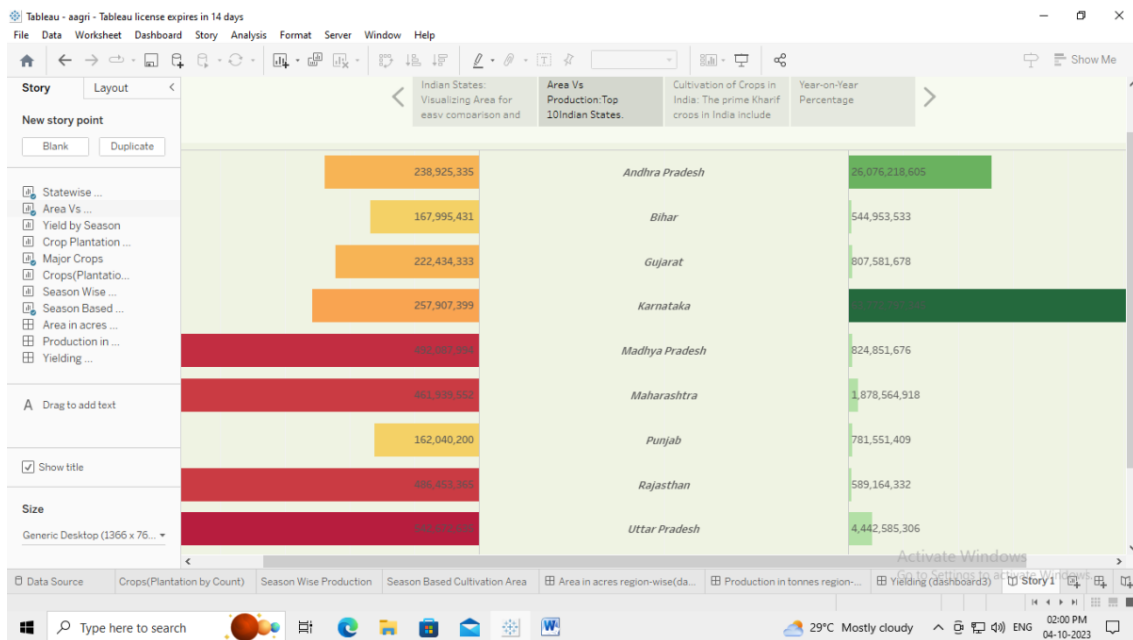
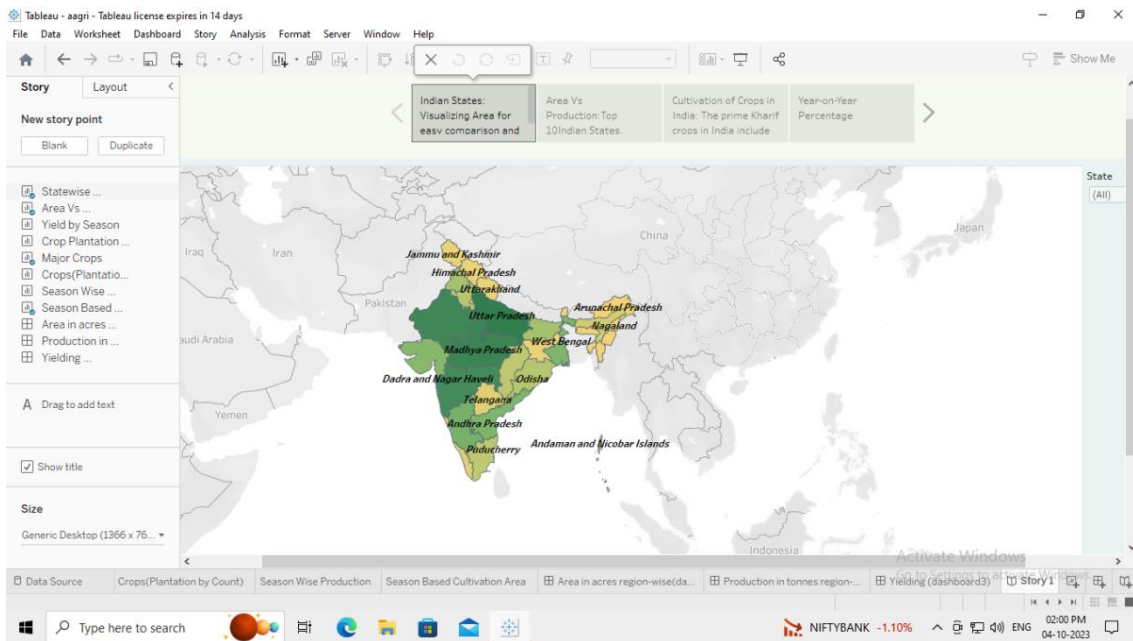
group is encouraged to think aloud and suggest as many ideas as possible based on their diverse knowledge.

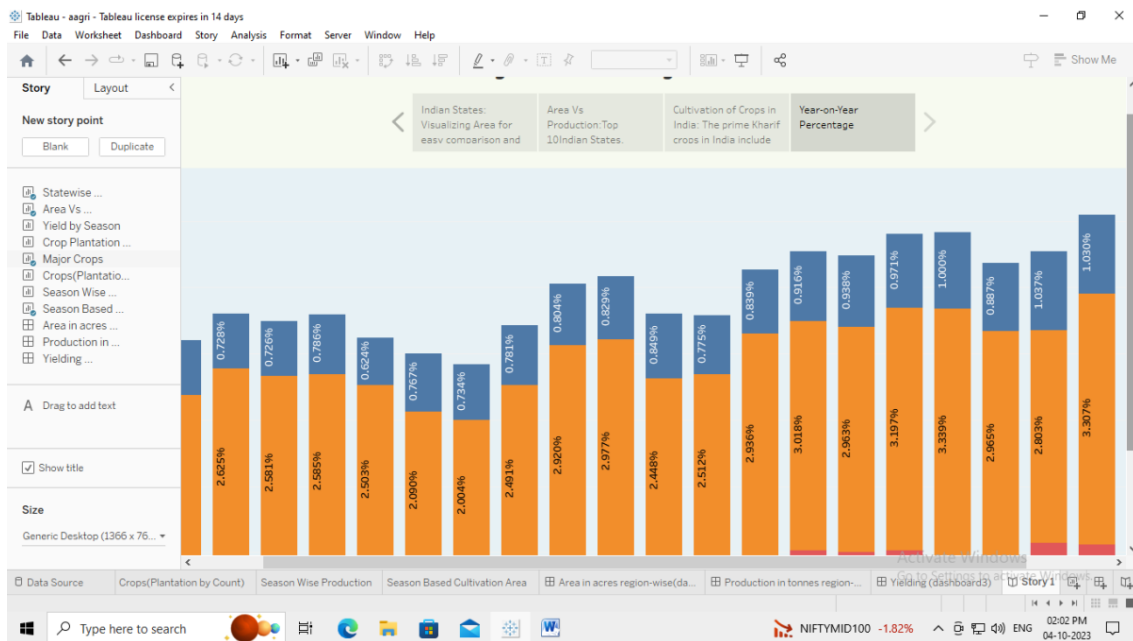
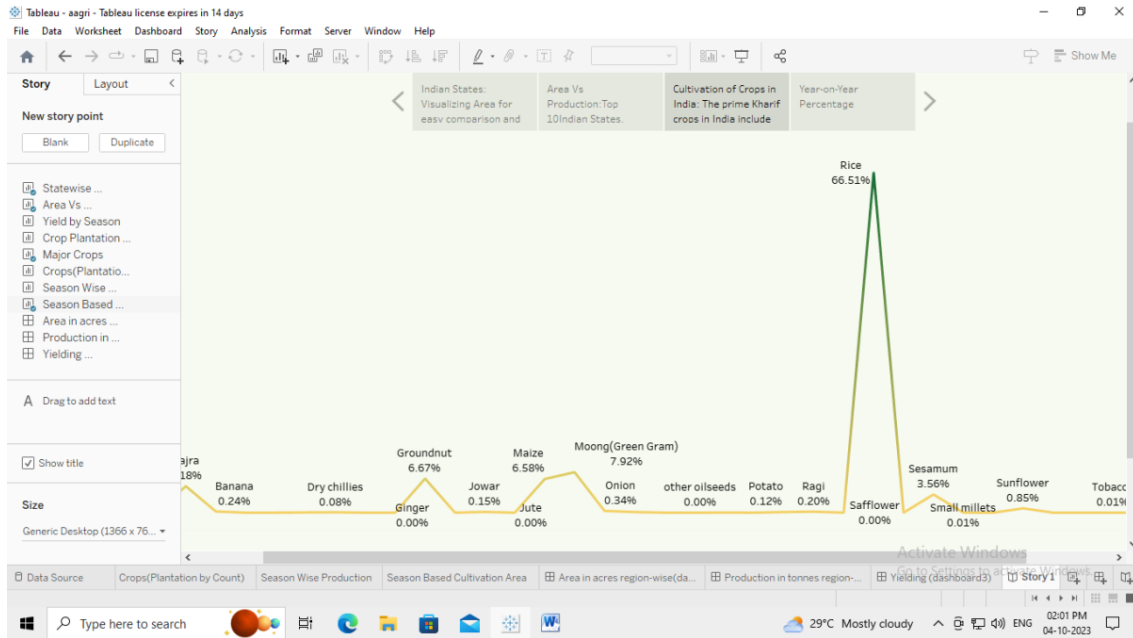


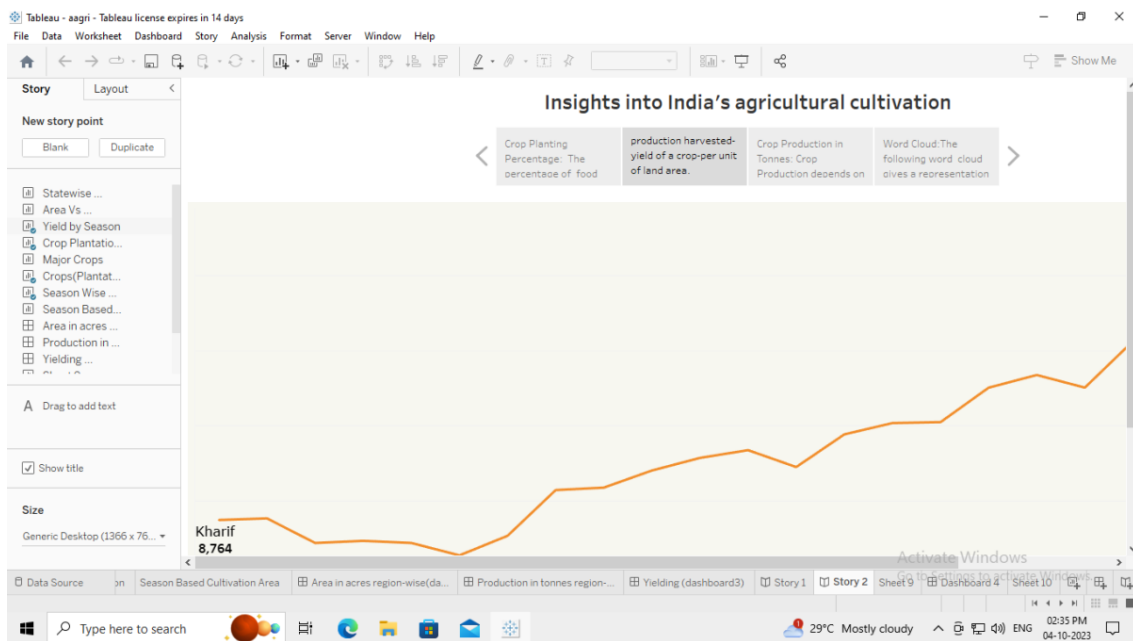
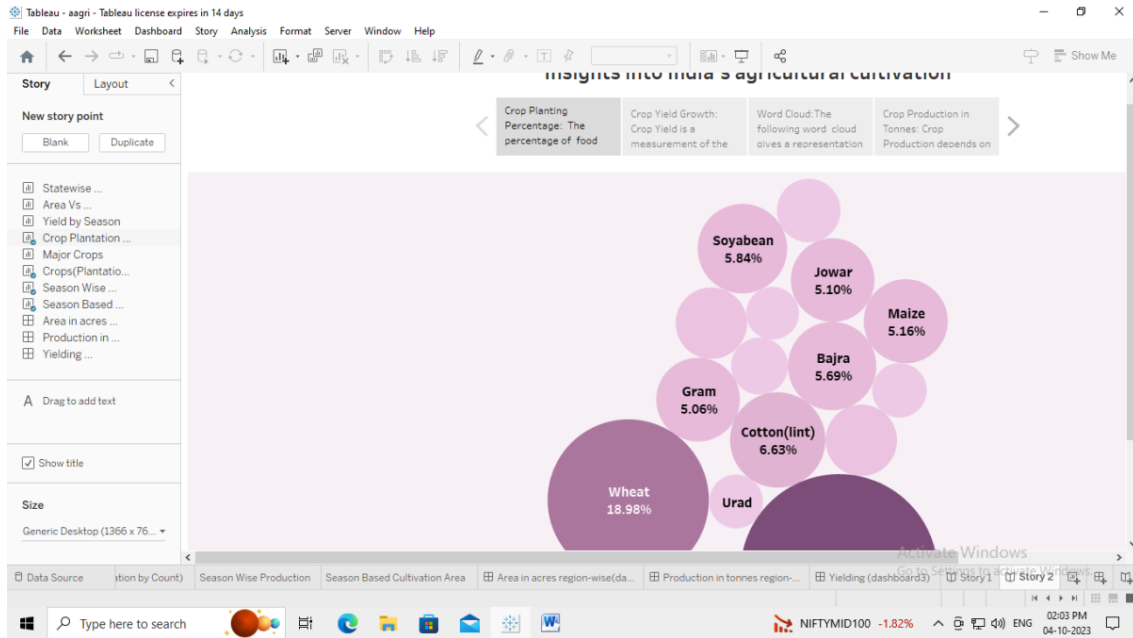
### 3 . Result

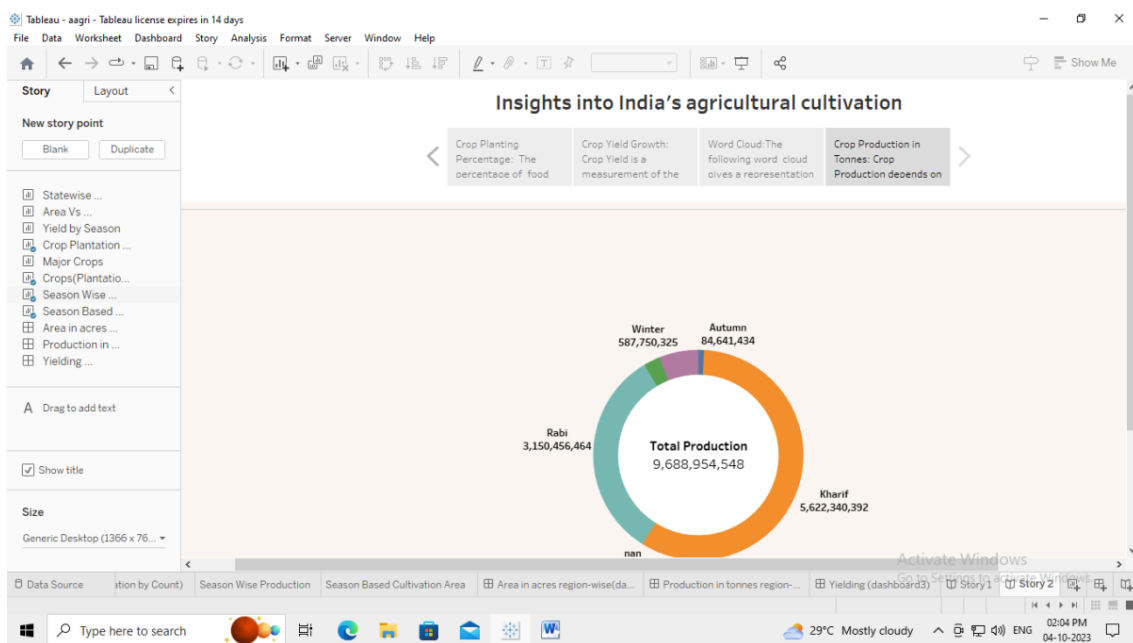
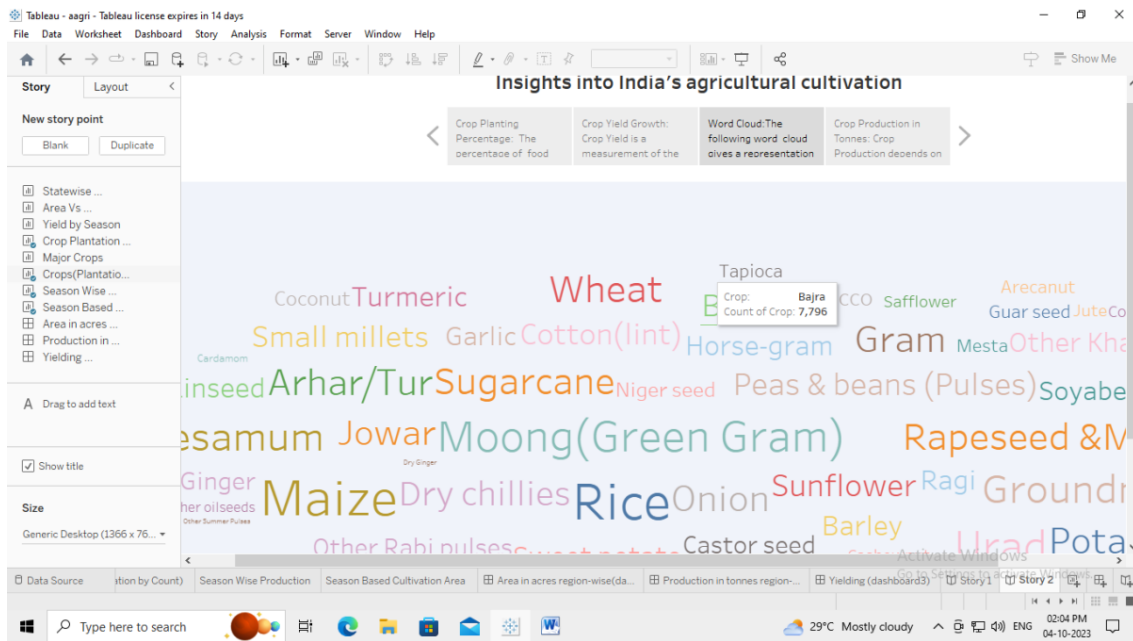












## 4 . ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

### 4.1 Advantages of agricultural crop production

Crop production is the process of growing crops for human consumption or for use as animal feed, biofuels, or raw materials for other products. Crop production is an important part of the global



economy, as it provides a source of food, fuel, and raw materials for many industries. Inclusion of crops of different feeding zones (root system) and nutrient requirement could maintain the better balance of nutrient in soil. Growing crops of different root depths avoids continuous depletion of nutrients from same depth. E.g. deep rooted crops take nutrients from deeper zone and during that period upper zone get enriched. Similarly, surface feeding roots take nutrients from upper zone when lower zone get enriched. So growing same crop without rotation results in loss of soil productivity utilized the nutrients from entire soil mass and cost of cultivation is reduced. Some crop plants are found to produce phytoalexins when they get infected by diseases. Repeated cultivation of such crops results in harmful effects over crop plants and lower crop yield is obtained. E.g. crop- phytoalexins produced by diseased plants. Groundnut -Resveratrol, Soybean- Glyceollins

The family needs of feed, food, fuel, fiber, spices, sugar etc. are fulfilled and also fulfill needs of livestock.

Advantages of raising short duration crops (catch crop/ vegetables) when long season crops cannot be raised due to some reasons.

Factors to be considered while planning a crop rotation: growing different crop is very beneficial, but sometimes the desired crops cannot be grown because of certain governing factors (soil and climate), irrigation, availability bullock and other powers, market facilities and type of farming.

## **4.2 Disadvantages of agricultural crop production**

Production risk derives from the uncertain natural growth processes of crops and livestock. Weather, disease, pests, and other factors affect both the quantity and quality of commodities produced.

Price or market risk refers to uncertainty about the prices producers will receive for commodities or the prices they must pay for inputs. The nature of price risk varies significantly from commodity to commodity.

Financial risk results when the farm business borrows money and creates an obligation to repay debt. Rising interest rates, the prospect of loans being called by lenders, and restricted credit availability are also aspects of financial risk.

Institutional risk results from uncertainties surrounding Government actions. Tax laws, regulations for chemical use, rules for animal waste disposal, and the level of price or income support payments are examples of government decisions that can have a major impact on the farm business.

Human or personal risk refers to fact.

## **5. APPLICATIONS**

It provides employment opportunity to the rural agricultural as well as non-agricultural labourers. It is the source of food and fodder. It also plays an important role in international business in import and export activities. Cash crop farming in India provides benefits such as improved income for farmers, job possibilities, economic stability, and generating revenue for the government.

## 6. CONCLUSION

Agriculture has given so much to society. But it has its own pros and cons that we can't overlook. Furthermore, the government is doing his every bit to help in the growth and development of agriculture; still, it needs to do something for the negative impacts of agriculture.



## 7. FUTURE SCOPE

Demand for fruits and vegetables, dairy products, fish, and meat is going to increase in future agriculture. Research, improvement in technology, safe cultivation of high-value vegetables and other vegetables will be more. There will be high demand for processed and affordable quality products.