

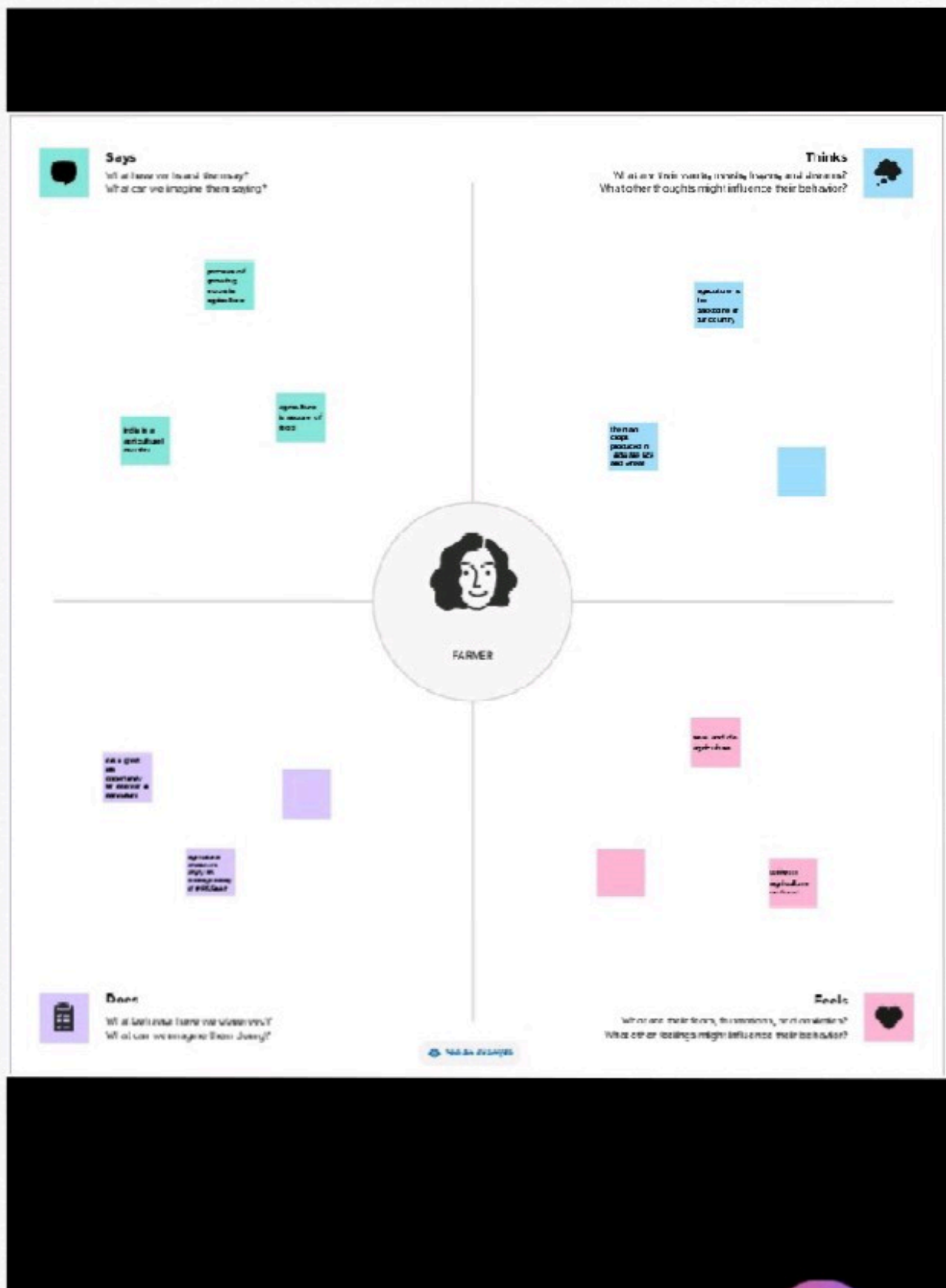
India's agriculture Crop Production Analysis (1997-2021)

1.Introduction

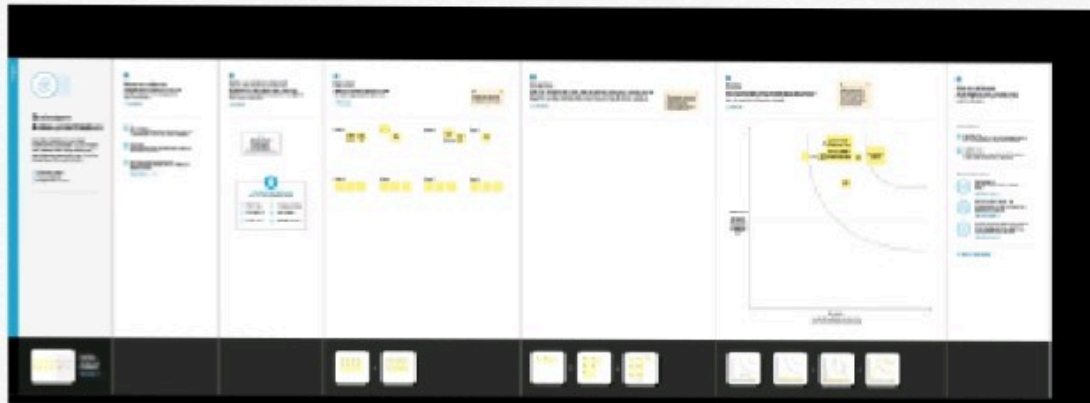
1.1 Overview

Agriculture is the practice of cultivating plants and livestock in order to provide facilities the human beings. In the rise of the sedentary human lifestyle agriculture was the key development. The cultivation of plant and food grains began years ago in order to provide food to the city population. India is the second largest producer of wheat and rice, the world's major food staples. India is currently the world's second largest producer of several dry fruits, agriculture-based textile raw materials, roots and tuber crops, pulses, farmed fish, eggs, coconut, sugarcane and numerous vegetables.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.

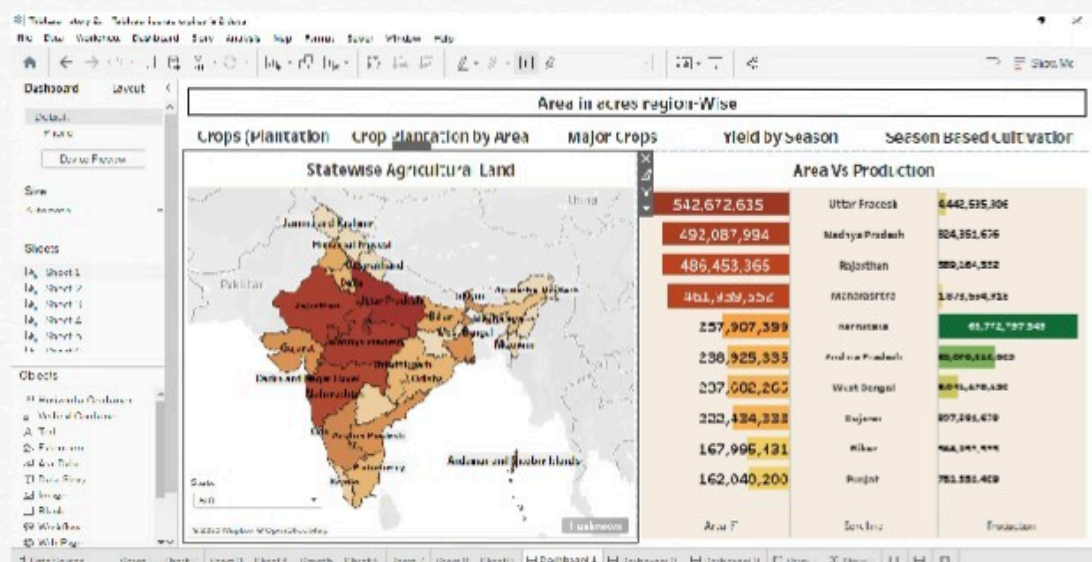
2.problem definition and design thinking

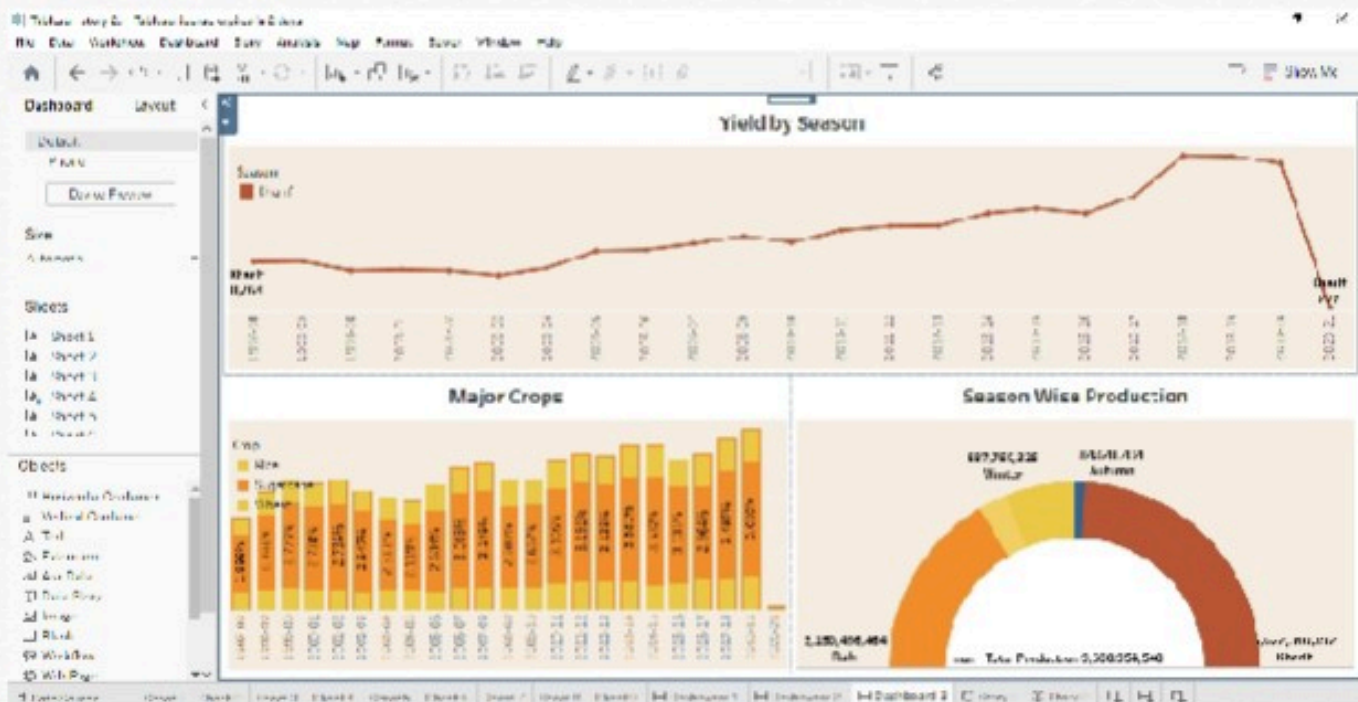
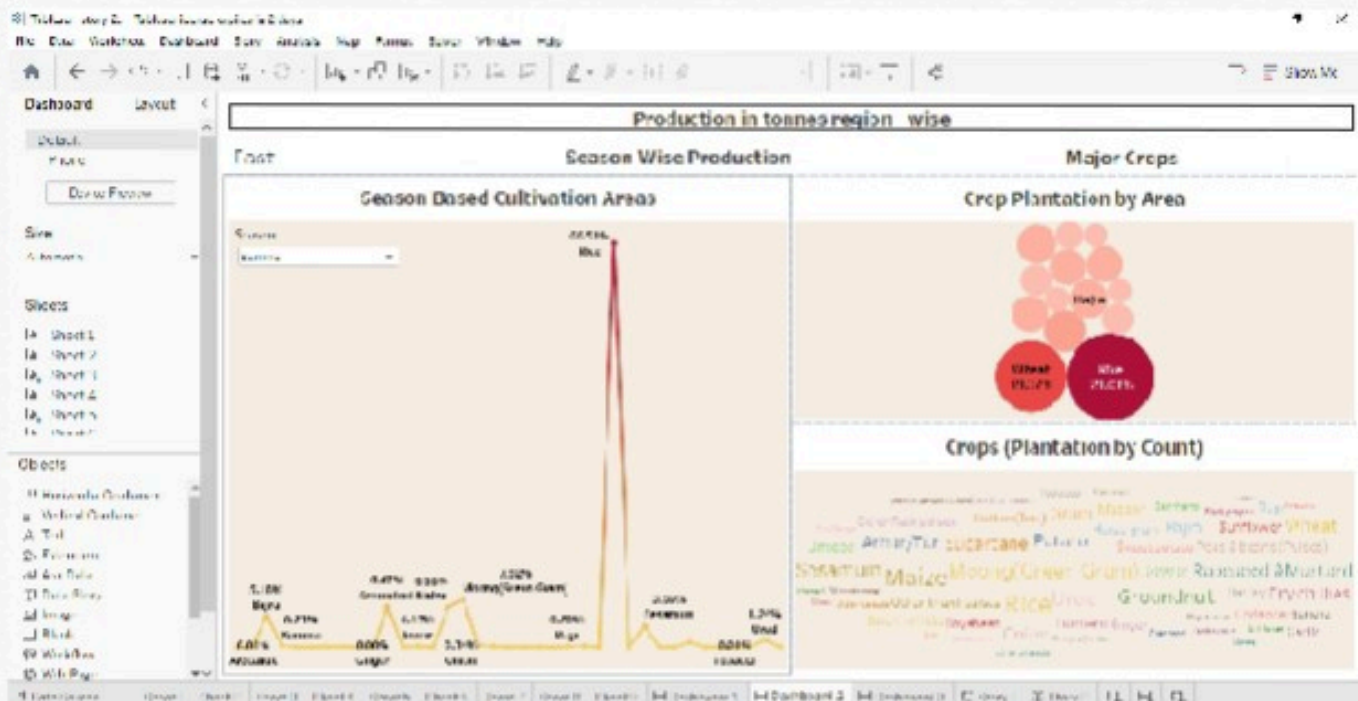


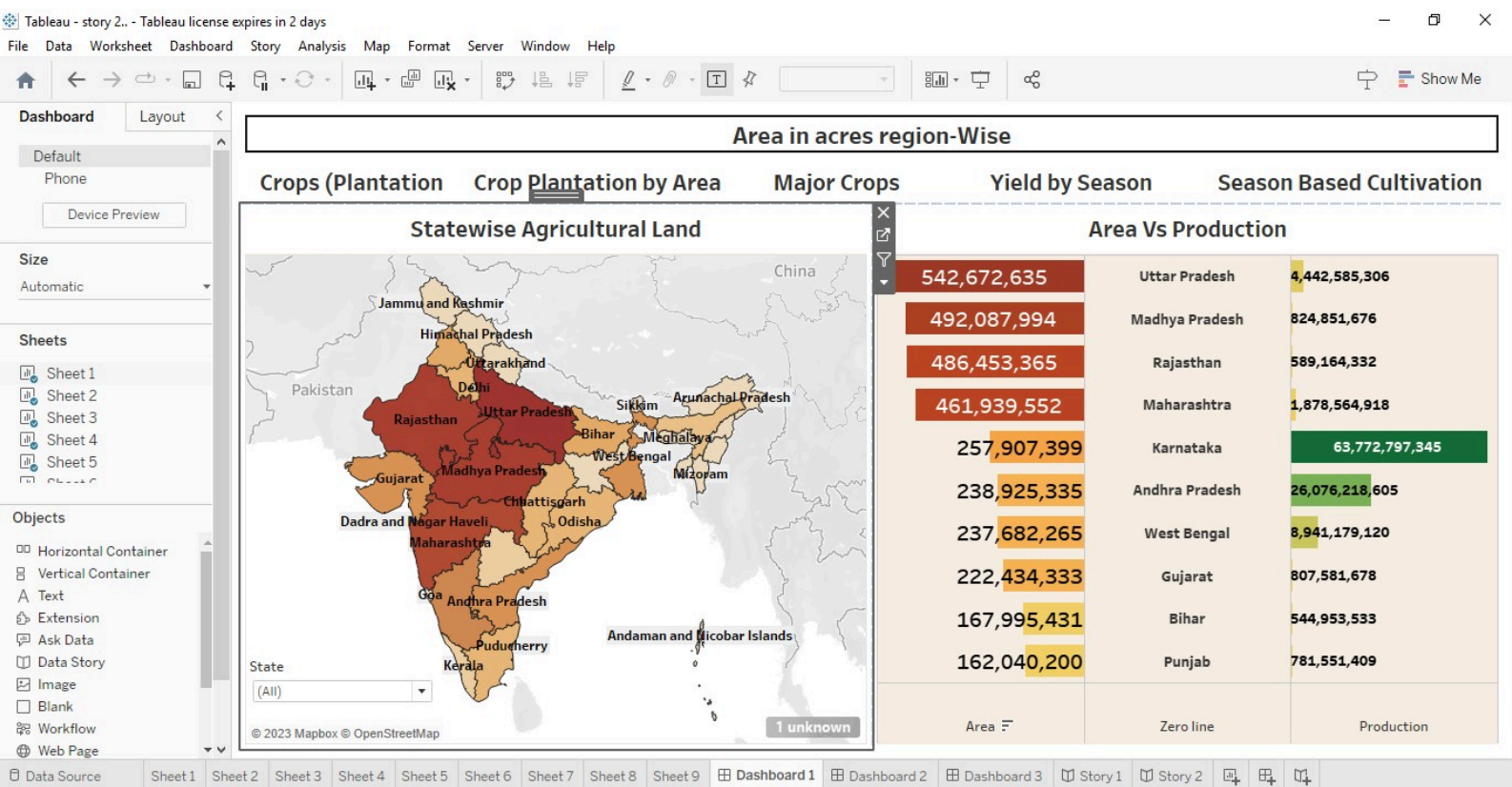
Brainstorm

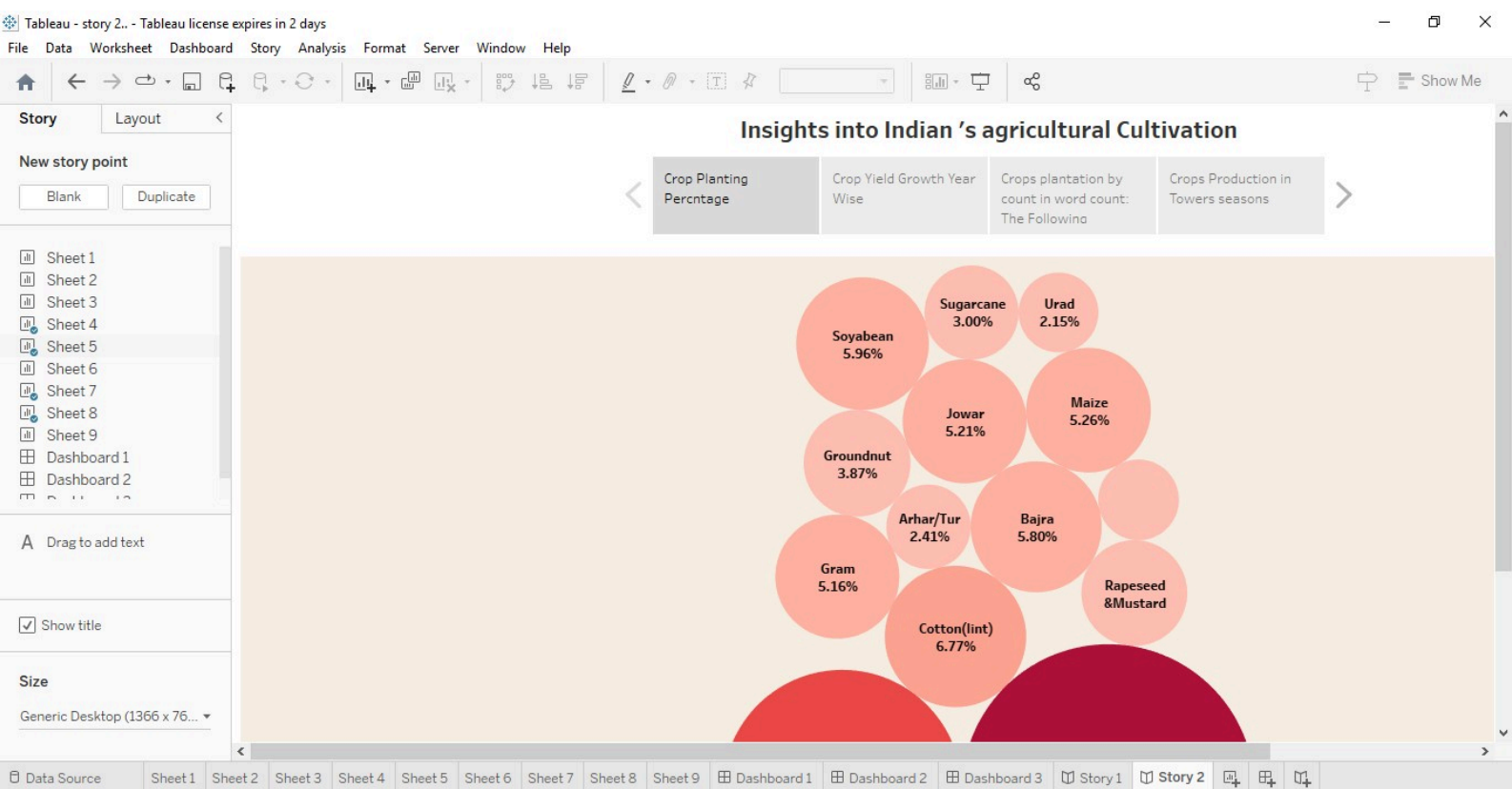


3.Result









5.Application

- The major agricultural products can be broadly grouped into foods, fibers, fuels, and raw materials (such as rubber).
- Food classes include cereals (grains), vegetables, fruits, cooking oils, meat, milk, eggs, and fungi.
- Global agricultural production amounts to approximately 11 billion tonnes of food, 32 million tonnes of natural fibres and 4 billion m³ of wood.
- Then 14 percent of the world's food is lost from production before reaching the retail level.

4.Advantages and Disadvantage

Advantages

- 1.Conventional farming systems are designed to maximize productivity per unit of land.
- 2.This is achieved through the use of high-yielding crop varieties, synthetic fertilizers, pesticides, and mechanization.
- 3.The use of mechanization.

Disadvantage

- 1.Environmental degradation Intensive agriculture can lead to soil erosion, deforestation, water pollution, and loss of biodiversity.
- 2.Depletion of natural resources:
Agriculture can lead to the depletion of natural resources such as water and soil, and can lead to land degradation and desertification.

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

There will be pressure on agriculture to meet future targets, so innovation will be important.

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