

# Food and Agriculture

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**Agriculture** is the practice of cultivating plants and livestock. Agriculture was the key development in the rise of sedentary human civilization, whereby farming of domesticated species created food surpluses that enabled people to live in cities.



**The history of agriculture** began thousands of years ago. After gathering wild grains beginning at least 105,000 years ago, nascent farmers began to plant them around 11,500 years ago. Pigs, sheep, and cattle were domesticated over 10,000 years ago. Plants were independently cultivated in at least 11 regions of the world. Industrial agriculture based on large-scale monoculture in the twentieth century came to dominate agricultural output, though about 2 billion people still depended on subsistence agriculture.

**Farmers are the real pillars of India.**

Over one-third of the world's workers are employed in agriculture, second only to the service sector, although in recent decades, the global trend of a decreasing number of agricultural workers continues, especially in developing countries where smallholding is being overtaken by industrial agriculture and mechanization that brings an enormous crop yield increase.



**Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)** is one of the largest specialized agencies in the UN System founded in 1945 with a mandate to raise levels of nutrition and standard of living by improving agricultural productivity and living conditions of rural population. The **Committee on World Food Security (CFS)** serves as a forum in the United Nations System for review and follow-up of policies concerning world food security, including food production, physical and economic access to food. **India is a member to both FAO and CFS.** Committee on World Food Security (CFS) monitors the progress of implementation of the WFS Plan of Action.

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, oils, meat, milk, eggs and fungi.**

Main Food Structure in India

Government Give more Preference for **Food Safety and quality**. and maintain different teams for checking. **Food Corporation of India** saves foods items in big godowns and Supply to peoples.



Rubber farming



Ploughing in tractor and cutting rice wheat etc



**World food day is celebrated on 16 October every year**



Tea Plucking



Dairy Farm



Egg Farm



Fish Farm



Goat Farm



Fruits Farm



Fruits Farm

FAO is supporting the Government of India in creating an enabling environment to promote nutrition-sensitive food systems, agricultural policies and interventions, and effective nutrition education strategies.