

MIND MAPS

For Instant Revision



Introduction to Agriculture



Introduction

Origin

Latin word

Ager

Land/ Soil

Culture

Cultivation

Meaning

The science and Art of producing crops and livestock for economic purpose and for the use of mankind

Some Important Years

1905

Established the Imperial (now known as Indian) Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa, Bihar shifted to new Delhi in 1936

1929

Establishment of Imperial (now Indian) Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), New Delhi

1943

Great Bengal Famine - *Cochliobolus miyabeanus* (formerly known as *Helminthosporium oryzae*) is a fungus that causes brown spot disease in rice.

1960

First agricultural university in India, G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology at Pantnagar, on the pattern of land grant system of USA

1966-67

Green Revolution

1970

National Commission on Agriculture

1973

Establishment of Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board (ASRB) based on the recommendation of G. Gadkar report

1974

Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK). Mohan Singh Mehta committee recommended (First at Pondicherry, under TNAU, Coimbatore)

1978

Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP) launched in (extended through out India in 1980)

1979

Training for Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)

12th July 1982

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)

Branches of Agriculture

Agronomy

Deals with the production of various crops which includes Food crops, Fodder crops, Fibre crops, Sugar, Oilseeds, etc

Horticulture

Deals with the production of fruits, vegetables, flowers, ornamental plants, spices, condiments, and beverages

Branches

Arboriculture

Study of, and the selection, planting, care, and removal of, individual trees, shrubs, vines, and other perennial woody plants

Floriculture

Production and marketing of floral crops.Examples: Roses, Jasmines, Lilies etc

Landscape Horticulture

Production, marketing, and maintenance of landscape plants.Examples:Berberis thunbergii, Paeonia lactifloraetc.,

Olericulture

Includes the production and marketing of vegetables.Examples: Brinjal, Tomato etc.,

Pomology

Production and marketing of fruits.Examples: Apples, Mangoes etc.,

Viticulture

Production and marketing of grapes

Oenology

All aspects of wine and winemaking

Post Harvest Management

Maintaining the quality of and preventing the spoilage of horticultural crops

Forestry

Deals with production of large-scale cultivation of perennial trees for supplying wood, timber, rubber, etc. and also raw materials for industries

Animal Husbandry

Deals with agricultural practice of breeding and raising livestock to provide food for humans and to provide power (draught) and manure for crops

Fishery Science

Deals with the practice of breeding and rearing fishes including marine and inland fishes, shrimps, prawns etc. to provide food, feed, and manure

Agricultural Engineering

Deals with farm machinery for field preparation, inter-cultivation, harvesting and post harvest processing including soil and water conservation engineering and bioenergy

Home Science

Deals with application and utilization of agricultural produces in a better manner to provide nutritional security, including value addition and food preparation

Important Information

Special Days in Agriculture

February 10	World Pulses Day
March 21	International Day of Forests
March 22	World Water Day
April 22	World Earth Day
April 26	International Seeds Day
June 1	World Milk Day
June 5	World Environment Day
July 1	International Fruit Day
September 2	World Coconut Day
October 15	International Day of Rural Women
October 16	World Food Day
November 26	National Milk Day
December 3	National Agricultural Education Day (To commemorate the birth anniversary of our first Agriculture Minister: Dr. Rajendra Prasad)
December 5	World Soil Day
December 23	National Farmers' Day/ Kisan Diwas (to mark the birth anniversary of Chaudhary Charan Singh)

Father of Important Disciplines

Father of	Name of the person
Agronomy	Peter Decrescenzi
Agrometeorology	D. N. Walia
Cooperative movement in India	F. Nicholson
Extension education	A. Seaman/Leagnes
Genetics	Gregor Johann Mendel
Green revolution	Dr. N. E. Borlaug
Green revolution in India	M.S. Swaminathan
Golden revolution in India	Nirpakh Tutej
Father of Modern Horticulture in India	Dr. K.C. Chadha
Golden rice	Dr. Ingo Potrykus
Mutation Theory	Hugo de vries
Modern Genetics	T.H. Morgan
Hybrid rice	Yuan Long Ping
Microbiology	Louis Pasteur
Hybrid cotton	C.T. Patel

Agriculture Revolutions in India

Agricultural Revolutions in India		
Objective of the revolution	Revolution	Father
Food Grains	Green Revolution	M.S. Swaminathan
Meat Production / Tomato Production	Red Revolution	Vishal Tewari
Potato	Round Revolution	—
Food Grains	Green Revolution	M.S. Swaminathan
Milk Production	White Revolution/ Operation flood	Verghese Kurien
Integration of ecological principles in technology development	Evergreen Revolution	M S Swaminathan
Higher Production (Technology-driven 2nd Green revolution)	Protein Revolution	Coined by Narendra Modi and Arun Jaitley
Oilseed Production (Especially Mustard and Sunflower)	Yellow Revolution	Sam Pitroda
Petroleum products	Black Revolution	—
Fish Production	Blue Revolution	Dr Arun Krishnan Hiralal Chaudhuri
Leather / Cocoa / Non-Conventional Products	Brown Revolution	—
Jute Production	Golden Fiber Revolution	—
Fruits / Honey Production / Horticulture Development	Golden Revolution	Nirpakh Tutej
Fertilizers	Grey Revolution	—
Onion Production / Pharmaceuticals / Prawn Production	Pink Revolution	Durgesh Patel
Egg Production / Poultry Production	Silver Revolution	Indira Gandhi (Mother of the Revolution)
Cotton	Silver Fiber Revolution	—