



Centurion
UNIVERSITY

Agriculture

The term **Agriculture** is derived from two **Latin words ager or agri** meaning **soil** and **cultura** meaning **cultivation**. Agriculture is an applied science which encompasses all aspects of crop production including horticulture, livestock rearing, fisheries, forestry, etc.

Agriculture is defined as an art, science and business of producing crops and livestock for economic purposes.



Centurion
UNIVERSITY

Agriculture is defined in the Agriculture act, India (1947), as inclusion of ‘horticulture, food growing, seed growing, dairy farming and livestock breeding and keeping, the use of land as grazing land, meadow land, market gardens and nursery grounds, and the use of land for woodlands where that use ancillary to the farming of land for Agricultural purposes’.



Centurion
UNIVERSITY

Agriculture heritage

History is the continuous/ chronological record / evidence of past events.

Heritage is the inherited values carried from one generation to other generation. Heritage is something we receive from our ancestors.

Agricultural heritage refers to the values and traditional practices adopted in ancient India which are carried by generations and more relevant for present day system.

Agriculture as an art

- **As an art** it embraces knowledge of the way to perform the operations of the farm in a skillful manner, but does not necessarily include an understanding of the principles underlying the farm practices.

Agriculture as a science

- **As a science** it utilizes all technologies developed on scientific principles such as crop breeding, production techniques, crop protection, economics etc. to maximize the yield and profit.

Agriculture as a business

- **Initially agriculture is the way of life of the rural population and entire production is ultimately bound to consumption. But later agriculture as a business aims at maximum net return through the management of land, labour, water and capital, by adopting the knowledge of various sciences.**

Branches of Agriculture

- **Agronomy**
- **Horticulture**
- **Forestry**
- **Animal husbandry & Livestock production**
- **Fishery science**
- **Agricultural Engineering**
- **Home Science**

Evolution of man and Agriculture

- **Hunting**
- **Pastoral**
- **Crop culture**
- **Trade**

Some Important Events

Earlier than 10000 BC: Hunting & gathering

7500 BC: Wheat and Barley

3400 BC: Invention of wheel

3000 BC: Use of Bronze for making of tools

2900 BC: Invention of plough

2300 BC: Chickpea, cotton, mustard

2200 BC: Rice

Some Important Events

1500 BC: Sugarcane

1400 BC: Use of Iron

1000 BC: Iron plough

1500 AD: Orange, brinjal, pomegranate

**1600 AD: Introduction of several crops to India
i.e. potato, tapioca, tomato, chillies, rubber,
pineapple, groundnut, tobacco, American
cotton**