Advancements in Signature of a Classical Indian: The Agriculture

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Abstract
Agriculture is the cultivation of plants, fungi and animals for food, fibres, nutrients for nourishment and effective maintenance of growth and sustainability of an individual human being. The primary source of work for a typical Indian is farming. Today, India ranks second worldwide in farm output. All urban industrial societies depend on the base of the food surplus produced by farmers. It is must to mention that without agriculture, there could be no downtowns, corporate world, industries and further developments. We can consider earth as a dead planet without agriculture. In some parts of Asia and Africa, there is evidence that 80% of labour force is engaged in agriculture. As it is considered as the principle enterprise of mankind through most of the recorded history, important economic activity in India, it is the time for guidance and briefing of modern advancements in the field of agriculture to horticulturist. This review examines the benefits of modern day agriculture. An assignment made necessary by the fact that a proportion share of the population has little connection to farms or rural areas and therefore little moment to understand the nature of farming, especially the modern improvements that are both helping to better feed the world’s people and better protect the environment.

keywords: Agriculture; Modern techniques; Conventional methods; Food; Pesticides and fertilizers

Introduction
Modern Agriculture
The modern agriculture makes use of hybrid seeds of selected varieties of a single crop, technologically advanced equipment and lot of energy subsidies in the form of irrigation water, labour, pesticides and fertilizers.
The innovation of agricultural systems is a characteristic well understood by farmers but not easily defined with precision. Still, the distinctions between modern and traditional systems have powerful connotations for the future development of the global food system [1-5]. Even though it is important to recognize that few, if any, systems fall entirely into either the modern or traditional categories.

Traditional systems
This may be the most important difference between the categories is the way farmers see themselves and their roles. Traditional farmers, for example, often say that they seek to work effectively with the available resources in their hands i.e., they use the land, rainfall, seeds, agronomic methods and power sources they have to produce what nature offers [6-20]. Conventional processes are adopted to till the land, select and plant seeds, protect plants from weed plants, animals and gather the harvested crop. Surpluses are marketed through nearby merchandise. Such producers frequently admit only limited capacity to change these processes and some explore to avoid change.

The productivity of such methods depends primarily on the fertility of the soils enhanced by skilful care and on the climate in the region [21-45]. The technology and management systems involved are often characterized by lack of approach to use new orientation about production and/or management, or public or commercial assistance [46]. Their productiveness tends to grow slowly, often in response to outside expansions that reduce producer isolation, increase access to markets or support investment in water and land.

Modern agriculture

In modern agricultural methods, farmers will have very different view from that of traditional farmers. They believe that they have much more central roles and are eager to apply technology and information to control most components of the system. In converse to the isolation of built-in traditional arrangements, modern agriculture tends to see its success by relying on linkages like access to technology, management, resources, investment, merchandise and supportive government policies.

Open access journals provide more accessibility to the readers in gaining the required information. The ongoing researches all over the world, which are being exhibited through open access journals, serve as the main source of information in various fields. In order to create awareness among the people, group of physicians and consultants unite to form a societies or an organization. The main aim of these societies is to counsel and create awareness among the agriculturists. Major societies like The royal ulster agricultural society, first known as the North East agricultural association was formed in 1854 following the Great Famine with the desire to improve agriculture [47-62]. The first annual show was held at Balmoral on the 17th – 19th June 1896 and on the 29th 1934, His Royal Highness and the Duke of Gloucester opened the Kings Hall which quickly became a landmark of international renowned [64-69]. It also support and promote researches in the field of Agriculture. Indonesian Society Of Agricultural Engineering was established in 1968 and is also known as Association Agricultural Engineering Indonesia (Perteta) [70-78]. The main aim of the society is to promote, drive and develop the science involved in the agricultural engineering profession in Indonesia and also to create a means and a media that will lead the further enhancement in the science and profession and develop passion in the members for growth of fostering agricultural engineering corps spirit. Meiping Zhang is the professor of Plant Biotechnology, has lot of interest towards the field of Agronomy, genomics and System Biology. She attended the Agrotechnology Conference and gave a valuable speech on agro technology.

Conference Series LLC, with pride invited all contributors to attend the “5th International Conference on Agriculture and Horticulture (Agri 2016)”, hosted during June 27-29, 2016 in Cape Town, South Africa. The organizing committee is conducted an exciting and informative conference on advance topics related to agriculture and allied fields through oral and poster presentations, symposia, workshops and exhibitions [79-85]. Conference Series LLC invited researchers to join them at Agriculture conference, where they were exposed to knowledge and information from eminent scholars and scientists.
across the world. Conference Series LLC is welcoming all the interested participants all over the world to “16th Euro-Global
Summit on Food & Beverages” to be held during March 2-4, 2017 at Amsterdam, Netherlands. Euro Food 2017 is the top-tier food event that brings together a typical and international mix of experts, researchers and decision makers from academia and industry across the globe to exchange their experience, knowledge and research innovations to build a world’s food scientists, industrialists and entrepreneurs meet.

To the contributors across the world, they are inviting experts to Conference Series premier 7th International Conference on Aquaculture & Fisheries to be held during October 19-21, 2017 at Rome, Italy. Aquaculture congress is the premier event that brings together a specific and International mix of experts, like aquaculture engineers, researchers and decision makers both from universities and industry across the globe to shuffle their knowledge, expertise and research innovations to the world aquaculture conference [86-90]. Aquaculture is a Major Field in recent food supply according to the FAO, aquaculture is understood to describe the farming of aquatic organisms including fish, crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic plants. Farming implies some type of intervention in the rearing process to influence the production, such as regular stocking, feeding, protection from predators, etc. Saadu Umar did Ph.D in Agricultural Extension at the age of 40, Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto [91-100]. He has published more than 15 papers in reputed journals, both in National and International journal. He gave a speech on Socio-economic factors influencing the use of coping strategies among conflict actors (farmers and herders) in Giron Masa village, Kebbi state, Nigeria.

**Conclusion**

Upgradation of civilization is firmly related to agriculture that produces food to satisfy hunger. In the entire world, nearly one billion people are living below poverty line. Therefore, the increased food production should aim at ranking food production in the next century. In India, more than 70% of the population is depending on agriculture in different forms. The current population is about 1000 million which is expected to sustain at about 1500 million by the middle of this century. This trend of population growth created alarming situation as the scope of increasing area under cultivation is limited.

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