

Revolution in Agriculture

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ARTICLE ID: 44

Introduction

Agriculture play a crucial role to economic development in our country (Farooqi et al. 2019).Rate of growth of major foodgrains are higher than minor foodgrains (Islam et al. 2019). India's foodgrain production is rise 2.66 per cent (305.43 million tonnes) to a replacement record of in the current crop year 2020-21, on better output of rice, wheat and pulses amid good monsoon rains last year (Govt, 2021). In Syria cereals are grown 9000 years ago, while figs were cultivated as a seed less fruit (National geographic society).The planet oldest rice paddy field discovered in eastern China in 2007 (National geographic society)

Major agricultural revolutions in India are as described below:

Green revolution

In the year 1960 green revolution is there, using high yielding and improve varieties for batter output in wheat between 1965-1972 (Islam et al.,2019). For crop improvement use of pesticides and herbicides and also eradication of insects pests (Hussain et al., 2012). Also use gene-splicing in agriculture to create genetically modified food (Davies ,Paul 2003).

White revolution

In the year 1970 make India largest producer of milk in the world due to white revolution and Dr.V.J. kurien launch operation flood on 13 January 1970. Operation flood was the world's largest dairy development program (Agrawal et al, 2019). In India milk productions touched 74 million tonnes in 1997 and within the year 2000 India emerge as the largest milk producer (Islam et al., 2019).

Yellow revolution

In case of yellow revolution increase production of oilseed (Farooqi et al., 2019). Within the year 1985-1986 to 1994-1995 the production of oilseed increase spectacular 111.50 percent in rapeseed- mustard , 425.50 percent in soybean , 26.96 percent in groundnut and 74.12 percent within the total oilseed crops (Agrawal et al, 2019). "Yellow Revolution"

was observed when oilseeds production increase to 17.89 mt in 1988–1989 and 25.16 or 26.80 mt in 1996–1997 and 24.75 or 25.68 mt in 1998–1999 (Ameta et al. 2001 ; Gupta 2004 ; Gupta 2009).

Operation Greens

Operation green was launched by government of India after success of milk within the White Revolution for fruits and vegetables of the nation with a major focus on Tomato, onion and potato – TOP Crops. The operation Greens scheme was launched within the Union budget 2018-2019.

Silver Revolution

In this revolution production of eggs was too much increase. This amount of eggs was made possible thanks to medical science and more protein rich food for the hens. This revolution increase production of poultry as well as eggs.

Blue Revolution

This revolution made the emergence of aquaculture a crucial and highly productive agricultural activity. The blue revolution may be a multidimensional activities, focus mainly on increasing fisheries production and productivity from aquaculture and fisheries resources, both inland and marine.

Golden Fiber Revolution

This revolution associated with jute production. Jute use as a staple in fabric industry and the processed jute is used for making strong threads and jute products. Jute is the vegetable fiber that is widely used after cotton.

Black revolution

Government planned to accelerate the assembly of ethanol and it mix with petrol to produce biodiesel. Ethanol is use as a renewable source of energy . In USA and Brazil blending ethanol has been practiced. The blending ethanol would offer better return to the farmers and it is environment friendly by reducing pollution.

Conclusion

The term ‘Agriculture Revolution’ refers to major changes in agriculture like new innovations, new technologies and discoveries. These revolutions increase the output rate of production within the industries. Several agriculture revolutions have occurred in India and it start the new age in agriculture. Indian agriculture grew tremendously as a result of the



agricultural revolutions, which opened new prospects revolution is the major achievement in developing countries, especially in India. During this revolution using high yielding and improve varieties for better output.

Reference

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